

# **CHAPTER XII**

## **TYPE OF FARM**

(1241)

# CONTENTS

Introduction.....	Page 1245		
Source of data.....	1245		
Presentation of statistics.....	1245		
DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS			
Farms classified by type.....	1245		
Basis of classification by type.....	1245		
The use of value of farm products sold for classifying farms by type.....	1247		
Comparability of type-of-farm classifications for the various censuses.....	1248		
Censuses of 1959, 1954, and 1950.....	1252		
Type of farm and farm product specialization, 1959.....	1254		
FARMS BY TYPE, 1959			
Farms by type, 1959.....	1257		
Cash-grain farms.....	1257		
Tobacco farms.....	1262		
Cotton farms.....	1263		
FARMS BY TYPE—Continued			
Other field-crop farms.....		Page 1264	
Vegetable farms.....		1265	
Fruit-and-nut farms.....		1265	
Poultry farms.....		1267	
Dairy farms.....		1267	
Livestock farms (other than dairy and poultry farms and livestock ranches).....		1268	
Livestock ranches.....		1268	
General farms.....		1270	
Miscellaneous farms.....		1271	
CHANGES IN FARMS BY TYPE			
Changes in farms by type by size of operation, 1950-1959.....		1271	
Changes in resources used, 1950 to 1959.....		1273	
Changes in specialization.....		1273	
Changes in the use of purchased inputs.....		1273	
Age of operator.....		1275	
Off-farm work by the farm operator.....		1275	
Changes in tenure of operator.....		1275	
CHARTS			
Distribution of farms and value of farm products sold by type of farm for the United States: 1959.....		1257	
Percent of farms for each type of farm reporting specified equipment and facility, and horses and/or mules, for the United States and regions: 1959.....		1258	
Percent distribution of commercial farms for each economic class by type of farm for the United States: 1959.....		1259	
Percent distribution of commercial farms in each type of farm by economic class of farm for the United States: 1959.....		1260	
Percent distribution of commercial farms for each type of farm by tenure of operator for the United States: 1959.....		1260	
Percent increase or decrease in number of commercial farms for each type of farm by value of farm products sold for the conterminous United States: 1954 to 1959, 1950 to 1959, and 1950 to 1954.....		1274	
Percent distribution of commercial farms for each tenure of operator by type of farm for the United States: 1959.....		1275	
MAPS			
Dominant types of farming, based on number of commercial farms, 1959.....		1255	
Cash-grain farms.....		1261	
Tobacco farms.....		1262	
Cotton farms.....		1263	
Other field-crop farms.....		1264	
Vegetable farms.....		1265	
Fruit-and-nut farms.....		1266	
Poultry farms.....		1266	
Dairy farms.....		1267	
Livestock farms and ranches.....		1269	
General farms.....		1271	
TABLES			
Table—			
1.—Basis for the classification of farms by type: Censuses of 1959, 1954, 1950, 1945, 1940, and 1930.....		1246	
2.—Criteria used for classification of farms by type: Censuses of 1959, 1954, 1950, 1945, 1940, and 1930.....		1248	
3.—Method of obtaining data on value of farm products sold: 1930 to 1959.....		1250	
4.—Percent distribution of value of farm products sold from selected sources by type of commercial farm.....		1254	
5.—Percent distribution of commercial farms by tenure of operator for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959.....		1256	
6.—Selected characteristics of dairy farms by economic class of farm: 1959.....		1268	
7.—Selected characteristics of livestock farms by economic class of farm: 1959.....		1269	
8.—Selected characteristics of livestock ranches by economic class of farm: 1959.....		1270	
9.—Selected characteristics of general farms by economic class of farm: 1959.....		1271	
10.—Average prices for major farm products sold for the conterminous United States: 1959, 1954, and 1949.....		1272	
11.—Changes in number of farms by value of farm products sold for all tenants, croppers, cotton farms, and other field-crop farms, for the conterminous United States and the South: 1950 to 1959.....		1272	
12.—Selected farm resources for all farms and farms with sales of farm products of \$2,500 or more and percent of all farms for the conterminous United States: 1959, 1954, and 1950.....		1273	
13.—Number of farms by size of farm with sales of \$2,500 or more for the conterminous United States: 1950 to 1959.....		1273	
14.—Age of operator by value of sales with percent distribution for the conterminous United States: 1950 to 1959.....		1275	
15.—Off-farm work by farm operator, by value of sales, with percent distribution for the conterminous United States: 1950 to 1959.....		1275	
16.—Percent of commercial farms operated by full owners, part owners, and managers; all tenants; and croppers for each type of farm; by value of farm products sold; for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....		1276	
17.—Percent distribution of commercial farms in each type of farm, by size of farm, and economic class of farm, for the United States: 1959.....		1276	
18.—Farms reporting and number of tractors (other than garden), motortrucks, and horses and/or mules, by type of farm, for the United States and regions: Census of 1959.....		1277	

## TABLES—Continued

Table—	Page
19.—Percent of all commercial farms represented by the three most important types of farm for each State: 1959.....	1278
20.—Number of commercial farms for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959, 1954, and 1950.....	1279
21.—Percent distribution of commercial farms for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959, 1954, and 1950.....	1279
22.—Increase or decrease in number of commercial farms for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1954 to 1959, 1950 to 1959, and 1950 to 1954.....	1279
23.—Percent increase or decrease in number of commercial farms for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1954 to 1959, 1950 to 1959, and 1950 to 1954.....	1280
24.—Land in farms for commercial farms for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1280
25.—Average size of farm for commercial farms for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1280
26.—Average acres of cropland harvested per farm for commercial farms for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1281
27.—Percent of commercial farms reporting fertilizer and fertilizing materials used for each type of farm, by value of all farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1281
28.—Average number of pounds of fertilizer and fertilizing materials used per acre fertilized for commercial farms for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1281
29.—Percent of commercial farms reporting expenditures for feed for livestock and poultry for each type of farm by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1282
30.—Average expenditures for feed for livestock and poultry per farm reporting for commercial farms for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1282
31.—Percent of commercial farms reporting expenditures for machine hire for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1282
32.—Average expenditures for machine hire per farm reporting for commercial farms for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1283
33.—Percent of commercial farms reporting expenditures for hired labor for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1283
34.—Average expenditures for hired labor per farm reporting for commercial farms for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1283
35.—Percent of commercial farms reporting regular hired workers for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1284
36.—Average number of regular hired workers per farm reporting for commercial farms for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1284
37.—Percent of commercial farms reporting grain combines for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1284
38.—Percent of commercial farms reporting corn pickers for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1285
39.—Percent of commercial farms reporting tractors, other than garden, for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1285
40.—Average number of tractors, other than garden, per farm for commercial farms for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1285
41.—Average value per farm and percent distribution by source of sales for all farm products sold for commercial cash-grain farms, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1286
42.—Average value per farm and percent distribution by source of sales for all farm products sold for commercial cotton farms, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1286
43.—Average value per farm and percent distribution by source of sales for all farm products sold for commercial other field-crop farms, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1286
44.—Average value per farm and percent distribution by source of sales for all farm products sold for commercial vegetable farms, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1287
45.—Average value per farm and percent distribution by source of sales for all farm products sold for commercial fruit-and-nut farms, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1287
46.—Average value per farm and percent distribution by source of sales for all farm products sold for commercial poultry farms, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1287
47.—Average value per farm and percent distribution by source of sales for all farm products sold for commercial dairy farms, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1288
48.—Average value per farm and percent distribution by source of sales for all farm products sold for commercial livestock farms, other than poultry and dairy, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1288
49.—Average value per farm and percent distribution by source of sales for all farm products sold for commercial general farms, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1288
50.—Percent of farms operated by operators 55 to 64 years of age for commercial farms for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1289
51.—Percent of farms operated by operators 65 years old and over for commercial farms for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1289
52.—Percent of farm operators of commercial farms working off farm 100 days or more for each type of farm, by value of farm products sold, for the conterminous United States: 1959 and 1954.....	1289
53.—Farms and farm characteristics of commercial farms by type of farm, for the United States: Census of 1959.....	1290
54.—Number of commercial farms by type of farm, by divisions and States: Census of 1959.....	1306
55.—Acreage of land in farms for commercial farms by type of farm, by divisions and States: Census of 1959.....	1307
56.—Acres of cropland harvested on commercial farms by type of farm, by divisions and States: Census of 1959.....	1309
57.—Average size of farm for commercial farms by type of farm, by divisions and States: Census of 1959.....	1311
58.—Average value of land and buildings per farm for commercial farms by type of farm, by divisions and States: Census of 1959.....	1312

## TABLES—Continued

Table—

59.—Average value of all farm products sold per farm for commercial farms by type of farm, by divisions and States: Census of 1959.....	Page 1313
60.—Number of tractors other than garden on commercial farms by type of farm, by divisions and States: Census of 1959.....	1314
61.—Number of regular hired workers on commercial farms by type of farm, by divisions and States: Census of 1959.....	1315
62.—Expenditures for hired labor on commercial farms by type of farm, by divisions and States: Census of 1959.....	1316
63.—Expenditures for feed for livestock and poultry on commercial farms by type of farm, by divisions and States: Census of 1959.....	1318
64.—Expenditures for purchase of livestock and poultry on commercial farms by type of farm, by divisions and States: Census of 1959.....	1320
65.—Expenditures for gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil on commercial farms by type of farm, by divisions and States: Census of 1959.....	1322
66.—Number of cattle and calves on commercial farms by type of farm, by divisions and States: Census of 1959.....	1324
67.—Number of milk cows on commercial farms by type of farm, by divisions and States: Census of 1959.....	1325
68.—Tons of commercial fertilizer used on commercial farms by type of farm, by divisions and States: Census of 1959.....	1326
69.—Number of farm operators working off their farm 100 days or more for commercial farms by type of farm, by divisions and States: Census of 1959.....	1327
70.—Farms and farm characteristics of commercial cash-grain farms by economic class of farm, for the United States: Census of 1959.....	1328
71.—Farms and farm characteristics of commercial tobacco farms by economic class of farm, for the United States: Census of 1959.....	1340
72.—Farms and farm characteristics of commercial cotton farms by economic class of farm, for the United States: Census of 1959.....	1352
73.—Farms and farm characteristics of commercial other field-crop farms by economic class of farm, for the United States: Census of 1959.....	1364
74.—Farms and farm characteristics of commercial vegetable farms by economic class of farm, for the United States: Census of 1959.....	1376
75.—Farms and farm characteristics of commercial fruit-and-nut farms by economic class of farm, for the United States: Census of 1959.....	1392
76.—Farms and farm characteristics of commercial poultry farms by economic class of farm, for the United States: Census of 1959.....	1404
77.—Farms and farm characteristics of commercial dairy farms by economic class of farm, for the United States: Census of 1959.....	1416
78.—Farms and farm characteristics of commercial livestock farms, other than poultry and dairy farms and livestock ranches, by economic class of farm, for the United States: Census of 1959.....	1428
79.—Farms and farm characteristics of commercial livestock ranches by economic class of farm, for the United States: Census of 1959.....	1440
80.—Farms and farm characteristics of commercial general farms by economic class of farm, for the United States: Census of 1959.....	1452
81.—Farms and farm characteristics of commercial miscellaneous farms by economic class of farm, for the United States: Census of 1959.....	1464

## Chapter XII.—Type of Farm

**Introduction.**—The information presented in this chapter is for the 1959 Census of Agriculture, except the limited information for the earlier censuses presented in the text to this chapter. The data for the 1959 census show characteristics of farms and farm operators by type of farm for the farms that were classified as "commercial." No data are presented by type of farm for those designated as "other farms" (part-time, part-retirement, and abnormal farms).

The purpose of a classification of farms by type is to show (a) the kinds of farms in the various parts of the Nation; (b) the variation in the use of resources, production, value of farm products sold, and organization of resources among farms of various types; and (c) the characteristics of the operators for the different types of farms. The classification of farms by type groups together with farms having a high degree of uniformity in the kind and relative amount (or proportion) of crops and livestock products and in the practices followed in production. This kind of classification shows the degree of agricultural specialization and the pattern of agricultural production. Farm data, thus classified, provide a basis for the study and analysis of agricultural problems, such as those relating to the development of land-use programs, farm-adjustment programs and plans, soil-conservation programs, and problems dealing with the production and marketing of agricultural commodities. It is also of value to those who provide products for production purposes and services for farms and farm people.

Information for farms grouped by other classifications supplement the data provided by the type-of-farm classification. These classifications include size of farm (as measured by total acres in the farm) which is reported in chapter V; tenure of farm operator, reported in chapter X; and economic class of farm, reported in chapter XI.

**Source of Data.**—The data presented in this chapter in graphic form and in the basic data are from the 1959 Census of Agriculture. Detailed comparable figures are not given for the prior censuses because of the differences in the bases used in the classification of farms by type for 1959 from those of the earlier censuses and also the change in the definition of a farm.

The totals presented in the tables are estimates based on tabulations of data for a sample of approximately 20 percent of the farms. An explanation of the sampling plan and procedures and a statement of the reliability of estimates based on the sample are given in the Introduction to this volume.

**Presentation of Statistics.**—The statistics are presented in graphic form and in tables. The tables show totals for the United States, for the three major regions, and for each of the 50 States for some data and totals for the United States only for other data. Totals for the United States are given both as a 48-State total and a 50-State total. The totals for the 48 States are for the "conterminous" United States and the totals for the United States represent data for the 50 States. In obtaining regional totals for the 50 States, totals for Alaska and Hawaii are included in the West. An outline map showing the geographic areas appears in the Introduction to this volume. In addition to the tables, a number of maps showing the geographic distribution of each of the major types of farms accompany the text. These serve to provide a quick visual picture of the distribution of farms for each type. The data in this chapter are intended to

serve as a general summary of type-of-farm information and to afford a basis for broad appraisal of type-of-farm relationships and comparisons by areas.

Statistics in table 53 present, for the United States, totals for most of the items included in the 1959 Census of Agriculture. The remaining tables show data for a selected number of items for the United States, the three regions, and for each of the States.

Statistics by type of farm for the individual States are given in volume I. State table 15 presents data for hired farm labor and wage rates by type of farm; State table 18 presents statistics for each type of farm, except miscellaneous farms, by economic class of farm. Detailed data for all types are given in State table 19.

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Definitions for items having general application such as "a farm," "farm operator," "farms reporting," "land in farms," etc. are shown in the Introduction to this volume. Reference should also be made to the discussion in the Introduction relating to the effect that the change in definition of a farm had on the number of farms, farms reporting, and other items tabulated.

**Farms Classified by Type.**—In making the classification of farms by type for the 1959 census, the farms were classified or divided into two groups—"commercial farms" and "other farms."

Commercial farms comprise those, except abnormal farms, with (1) a total value of sales of farm products of \$2,500 or more in 1959 plus (2) those with a total value of sales of farm products of \$50 to \$2,499, provided the operator of the farm was under 65 years of age, and (a) he worked off the farm less than 100 days during the year, and (b) that the income he and members of his household received from off-the-farm sources was less than the total value of farm products sold. Reference should be made to Chapter XI: Economic Class of Farm, for a more complete description of commercial farms and other farms.

Other farms comprise part-time, part-retirement, and abnormal farms.

**Basis of Classification by Type.**—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. The value of sales of farm products was obtained by adding the values for all products sold from the farm. The value of sales for a part of the products was reported on the agriculture questionnaire as obtained from the operator during the enumeration. For the remaining products with sales, the quantity sold or produced was obtained during enumeration. The value of sales for these products was obtained by multiplying the quantity sold by State average prices. (For methods used in calculating value of farm products sold, see Chapter IX: Value of Farm Products.) In cases such as cotton, tobacco, coffee, or sugarcane farms, the type was determined on the basis of sales from an individual source. In cases such as dairy or fruit-and-nut farms, it was determined on the basis of sales from closely related products. In other cases such as cash-grain farms, the type was determined on the basis of sales from a broader group of products (corn, sorghums, all

## GENERAL REPORT

Table 1.—BASIS FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS BY TYPE: CENSUSES OF 1959, 1954, 1950, 1945, 1940, AND 1930

Item	1959	1954	1950
Classification basis.	Value of all farm products sold.	Value of all farm products sold.	Value of all farm products sold.
Classification criteria.	The sales of products from a given source had to account for 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold from the farm.	The sale of products from a given source had to account for 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold from the farm.	The sale of products from a particular source had to account for 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold from the farm.
How the classification was made.	Hand coding by visual inspection of each questionnaire during office processing.	Hand coding by visual inspection of each questionnaire during office processing.	Hand coding by visual inspection of each questionnaire during office processing.
Information used for classification.	194 items from which sales were made from an individual product or a group of similar products. Some products, as cotton and tobacco, were considered singly; and others, as small grains, were grouped.	132 items from which sales were made from an individual product or a group of similar products. Some products were considered singly; and others, as small grains, were grouped.	46 sales items representing sales of individual product or a group of similar products. Some were considered singly and others grouped.
Kinds of farms not classified by type.	(a) Part-time farms—(places with \$50 to \$2,499 for sales of farm products; provided the operator was under 65 years of age and either he worked off the farm 100 or more days in 1959, or the income he and members of his household received from sources other than the farm operated was greater than total value of farm products sold). (b) Part-retirement farms—(places with \$50 to \$2,499 for sales of farm products and the operator was 65 years old or over. Included in this group are residential, subsistence, or marginal farms). (c) Abnormal farms—(all institutional farms and Indian reservations, regardless of the value of farm products sold. Institutional farms include farms operated by schools, hospitals, penal institutions, grazing associations, government agencies, etc.).	(a) Part-time farms—(places with \$250 to \$1,199 for sales of farm products and the operator worked off the farm 100 or more days in 1954, or the income he and members of his family received from sources other than the farm operated was greater than the value of farm products sold). (b) Residential farms—(places with less than \$250 for value of sales of farm products. Included in this group are marginal and subsistence farms). (c) Abnormal farms—(all institutional farms, public and private, and Indian reservations. Institutional farms include farms operated by schools, hospitals, penal institutions, grazing associations, governmental agencies, etc.).	(a) Part-time farms (\$250 to \$1,199 sales of farm products, and the operator worked off the farm 100 or more days in 1949 or reported that income of family from sources other than farms operated was greater than sales of farm products. A count of these part-time farms was made by type but a tabulation of their character was not made). (b) Residential farms (less than \$250 sales of farm products in 1949). (c) Abnormal farms (primarily private and public institutional farms, experiment station farms, Indian reservations, and grazing associations).
Area for which classification was made.	50 States	Conterminous United States (48 States)	Conterminous United States (48 States)
Item	1945	1940	1930
Classification basis.	Value of all farm products sold.	Value of all farm products sold plus value of products used by farm households.	Value of all farm products sold plus value of products used by operators family.
Classification criteria.	The sale of products from a particular source had to account for 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold from the farm.	The source that was largest among the 10 value-of-products groups (the value of farm products used by farm households was also used). (See Table A.)	The value of products sold from a particular source had to account for 40 percent or more of the combined value of all farm products sold and value of products used by operator's family. In the case of some types of farms, it was necessary to determine type from the value of sales from a particular source on the basis of crop or pasture acreages or livestock inventories.
How classification was made.	Mechanical comparison of the value of sales for each of 9 value-of-products groups with the total value of farm products.	Mechanical comparison of the 10 value-of-farm products groups.	Hand coding by visual inspection of each questionnaire during office processing.
Information used for classification	Value of sales for 8 groups of farm products and value of farm products used by farm household.	Sales for 9 groups and value of products used by farm households.	5 sales groups and 1 group for value of products used by operator's family. For some of these groups, the information on crop or pasture acreages and livestock inventories was used for sub-classification.
Kinds of farms not classified by type of farm on the basis of income from a particular source or sources.	(a) Farms with no farm products sold or used by farm households in 1944. (b) Farms where value of products used by farm households exceeded total sales.	(a) Farms with no farm products sold or used by farm households in 1939. (b) Farms with incomplete reports. (c) Farms where value of products used by farm households exceeded sales for each of the 9 value-of-sales groups.	(a) Farms with no farm products sold or used by operator's household in 1929. (b) Farms not operated in 1929. (c) Farms with incomplete reports. (d) Greenhouses, nurseries, apiaries. (e) Part-time farms (farms where operator worked 150 days or more at off-farm work and farm sales were less than \$750). (f) Places where receipts from boarders and lodgers represented 50 percent or more of total value of all sales and value of products used by operator's family. (g) Farms where value of products used by operator's household exceeded total sales.
Area for which classification was made.	Conterminous United States (48 States)	Conterminous United States (48 States)	Conterminous United States (48 States)

small grains, dry field seed beans and peas, soybeans, and cowpeas). 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.

Published data by type of farm do not include data for "other" (part-time, part-retirement, and abnormal) farms although these farms were classified by type. The types of commercial farms for which data are presented, together with the product or group of products on which type classification is based, are as follows:

Type of farm	Source of sales
	<i>[Product or group of products amounting to 50 percent or more of the value of all farm products sold]</i>
Cash-grain-----	Corn, sorghums, small grains, dry field and seed beans and peas, cowpeas for peas, and soybeans for beans.
Tobacco-----	Tobacco.
Cotton-----	Cotton.
Coffee-----	Coffee
Pineapple-----	Pineapples
Sugarcane-----	Sugarcane
Other field-crop-----	Peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, sugarcane for sugar or sirup, sweet sorghums for sirup, broomcorn, popcorn, sugar beets for sugar, mint, hops, and sugar beet seed.
Vegetable-----	Vegetables for sale.
Fruit-and-nut-----	Berries, other small fruits, tree fruits, grapes, and nuts.
Poultry-----	Chickens, chicken eggs, turkeys, and other poultry products.
Dairy-----	Milk and cream. The criterion of 50 percent of total sales was modified in classifying dairy farms. A farm having a value of sales of dairy products amounting to less than 50 percent of the total value of farm products sold was classified as a dairy farm if— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Milk and cream sold accounted for more than 30 percent of the total value of farm products sold, and</li> <li>(b) Milk cows represented 50 percent or more of total cows, and</li> <li>(c) The value of milk and cream sold plus the value of cattle and calves sold amounted to 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold.</li> </ul>
Livestock, other than poultry and dairy.	Cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, wool, and mohair, except for farms in the 17 conterminous Western States, Louisiana, Florida, Alaska, and Hawaii that qualified as livestock ranches.
Livestock ranches----	Farms in the 17 conterminous Western States, Louisiana, Florida, Alaska, and Hawaii were classified as livestock ranches if the sales of livestock, wool, and mohair represented 50 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold, and if pastureland or grazing land amounted to 100 or more acres and was 10 or more times the acreage of cropland harvested.
General-----	Field seed crops, hay, silage, or sales from three or more other sources and farms not meeting the criteria for any other type. That is, a farm was classified as "general" if the value of farm products sold came from three or more sources and did not meet the criteria for any other type.
Miscellaneous-----	Nursery and greenhouse products; forest products; horses, mules, colts, and ponies; and all institutional farms and Indian reservation farms.

The above types were selected because they provide a classification or grouping of farms meaningful to large areas of the United States, as well as smaller areas of specialized production.

Coffee and sugarcane farms were classified separately from "other-field-crop" farms in Hawaii because of the number and significance of these farms in the agriculture of that State. Coffee farms accounted for 19.5 percent of all commercial farms in Hawaii. Coffee and sugarcane farms together accounted for 43.0 percent of all commercial farms in that State. The acreage of sugarcane harvested represented over 60 percent of all cropland harvested, and the value of sales of sugarcane amounted to more than half of the value of all crops sold, including forest products, and 46 percent of the value of all farm products sold for Hawaii. Pineapple and sugarcane farms are included with other field-crop farms and coffee farms are included with fruit-and-nut farms for the data presented in this chapter. (For detailed data for pineapple, sugarcane, and coffee farms in Hawaii, see volume I, part 50, of the reports for the 1959 Census of Agriculture.)

Cotton and tobacco farms were classified separately because these two groups of farms constitute a relatively large proportion of all commercial farms. Tobacco farms amounted to 7.9 percent of all commercial farms for the United States and cotton farms equaled 10 percent of the total. For the South, cotton farms represented 24.8 percent and tobacco farms, 20.4 percent of all commercial farms. Other specialized crops, such as Irish potatoes, sugar beets, and sugarcane for the conterminous area of the United States, are included under the "other field-crop" type. However, these crops, to a great extent, may be identified from this type in areas where they are specialized crops.

General farms were not separated, for 1959 as they were for the 1954 and 1950 censuses, into groups in which the sales were principally from crops, principally from livestock, or from crops and livestock. A separate classification for livestock ranches was made for the 1959 census but not for the 1950 and 1954 censuses.

**The Use of Value of Farm Products Sold for Classifying Farms by Type.**—The value of sales of farm products has been used for several censuses as a basis for making a classification of farms by type. It provides a common denominator for relating the importance of the enterprises on the farm. In general, it reflects the physical resources and productivity of the farm. However, the use of income data has some limitations in making a type classification of farms. These limitations relate to farms where crop failure curtailed production during a year, to farms where livestock or other inventories were expanding or contracting at a rate greater than the usual annual rate for the farm, and to farms on which a considerable part of the products sold is represented by purchased items. (For example, a farm purchasing feeder cattle may be classified as a livestock farm even though the net income from crops may exceed the net income from livestock.)

Changes in prices of several farm products at different rates or an increase or decrease in prices for products or groups of products directly related to type of farm, may cause a farm to be classified differently from one census to another. This is especially true for farms on which more than one product or group of products supply important sources of sales. However, for farms on which one product provides a large part or the major part of the total sales, changes in prices will have little or no influence in classifying the farm by type.

For 1959, as in 1954 and 1950, the classification of farms by type was made on the basis of sales for a single year. The number and distribution of farms by type may have been influenced in areas affected by abnormal conditions of weather, disease, etc., and by shift in the relative prices of various farm products.

In 1959, as in 1954 and 1950, it was necessary to determine the approximate total value of farm products sold for each farm and the relationship of the income from the most important source



or sources to total sales to obtain the type of farm. These determinations were made for each farm during the office processing. (For a description of the procedures used in determining the total value of farm products sold, see Chapter XI: Economic Class of Farm.)

**Comparability of Type-of-Farm Classifications for the Various Censuses.**—Farms have been classified by type for six censuses of agriculture, including the 1959 census. The first classification was made in 1930, with one for each of the five censuses from 1940 to 1959. However, comparative data by type of farm for some

items are not given in the reports for the 1959 Census of Agriculture for prior censuses, because the classification for 1959 is not entirely comparable to those used in the earlier censuses. However, an analysis and explanation of the types, along with criteria used, and information upon which the classifications were based for prior censuses, are presented herewith to aid in making reference to comparative data. (See tables 1 and 2.) The significant differences in the classification of farms by type for the conterminous United States for the period 1930 to 1959 were as follows:

Table 2.—CRITERIA USED FOR CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS BY TYPE: CENSUSES OF 1959, 1954, 1950, 1945, 1940, AND 1930

Type of farm	1959	1954	1950	1945	1940	1930
Cash-grain farms.....	Combined sales of corn, sorghums (except for sirup), small grains, dry field and seed beans and peas, soybeans for beans, cowpeas for peas accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Same as 1959.....	Combined sales of corn, sorghums (except for sirup), small grains and grain straw, dry field and seed beans and peas, soybeans, cowpeas, and velvet beans accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Included with field-crop farms.	Included with field-crop farms.	Combined value of corn, sorghums (except for sirup), and small grains available for sale accounted for 40 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold and used by operator's family.
Tobacco farms.....	Sales of tobacco accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Included with other field-crop farms.	Included with other field-crop farms.	Included with field-crop farms.	Included with field-crop farms.	Included with field-crop farms.
Cotton farms.....	Sales of cotton (lint and seed) accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Same as 1959.	Same as 1959.	Included with field-crop farms.	Included with field-crop farms.	Value of cotton (lint and seed) accounted for 40 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold and used by operator's family.
Other field-crop farms. (Field-crop farms 1945, 1940, and 1930).	Combined sales of peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, sugarcane for sugar and for sirup, sweet sorghums for sirup, broomcorn, popcorn, sugar beets for sugar, mint, hops, and sugar beet seed accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Combined sales of peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tobacco, sugarcane for sugar and for sirup, sweet sorghums for sirup, broomcorn, popcorn, sugar beets for sugar, mint, hops, and sugar beet seed accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Combined sales of peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tobacco, sugarcane for sugar and for sirup, sweet sorghums for sirup, sugar beets for sugar, and other miscellaneous crops accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Combined sales of all crops except vegetables, berries, fruits, nuts, and horticultural specialties accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Combined sales of all crops except vegetables, berries, fruits, nuts, and horticultural specialties greater than any one of the other seven groups of farm products sold or the value of products of the farm used by farm households.	Combined value of sweet sorghums for sirup, sugarcane, sugar beets, maple sirup and sugar, soybeans, cowpeas, velvetbeans, dry field seed beans and peas, tobacco, hay, peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, mushrooms, hops, broomcorn, and other field crops available for sale accounted for 40 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold and used by operator's family.
Vegetable farms.....	Sales of vegetables accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Same as 1959.	Same as 1959.	Same as 1959.	Sales of vegetables greater than any one of the other seven groups of farm products sold or the value of products of farm used by farm households.	Value of vegetables sold accounted for 40 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold and used by operator's family (called "truck farms").
Fruit-and-nut farms.	Combined sales of berries, and other small fruits, grapes, tree fruits, and nuts accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Same as 1959.	Same as 1959.	Same as 1959.	Sales of berries, fruits, and nuts greater than any one of the other seven groups of farm products sold or the value of products of the farm used by farm households.	Value of berries, fruits, and nuts available for sale accounted for 40 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold and used by operator's family.
Poultry farms.....	Sales of chickens, chicken eggs, and all other poultry and poultry products accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Same as 1959.	Same as 1959.	Sales of poultry and poultry products (including baby chicks) accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Sales of poultry and poultry products (including baby chicks) greater than any one of the other seven groups of farm products sold or the value of products of the farm used by farm households.	Value of poultry and poultry products available for sale accounted for 40 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold and used by operator's family.
Dairy farms.....	Sales of milk and cream accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales. Also farms with 30 percent or more of total sales from milk and cream; provided one-half of the cows were milk cows and the addition of sales of cattle and calves to the sales of milk and cream accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Same as 1959.	Same as 1959.	Sales of dairy products accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Sales of dairy products greater than any one of the other seven groups of farm products sold or the value of products of the farm used by farm households.	Value of dairy products available for sale, together with sales of dairy cattle and calves, accounted for 40 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold and used by operator's family.



Table 2.—CRITERIA USED FOR CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS BY TYPE: CENSUSES OF 1959, 1954, 1950, 1945, 1940, AND 1930—Continued

Type of farm	1959	1954	1950	1945	1940	1930
Livestock farms other than poultry and dairy.	Sales of cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, wool, and mohair accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales. Livestock ranches were classified separately in the 17 Western States, Florida, Louisiana, Hawaii, and Alaska.	Sales of cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, wool, and mohair accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Sales of livestock and livestock products (other than dairy products, poultry and poultry products, horses and mules sold alive, and bees and honey) accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Sales of all livestock and livestock products, other dairy products and poultry and poultry products accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales. (Horses, mules, fur animals, and bees included.)	Sales of livestock other than poultry, bees, and fur animals greater than any one of the other seven groups of farm products sold or the value of products of the farm used by farm households. (Horses and mules included.)	Value of all classes of meat animals, such as beef cattle, sheep, and hogs; also wool, mohair, and slaughtered animals; accounted for 40 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold and used by operator's family. These were divided into two groups: (a) Animal specialty, and (b) stock ranches, depending upon the ratio of crop acreage to pasture acreage. Livestock dealers and feedlot farms were separated. (See below.)
Livestock ranches....	Sales of cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, wool, and mohair accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales; provided the pastureland or grazing land amounted to 100 or more acres and was 10 or more times the acreage of cropland harvested. (For the 17 Western States, Florida, Louisiana, Alaska, and Hawaii.)	Included with livestock farms other than poultry and dairy.	Included with livestock farms other than poultry and dairy.	Included with livestock farms other than poultry and dairy.	Included with livestock farms other than poultry and dairy.	Value of beef cattle, sheep, hogs, wool and mohair, and animals slaughtered accounted for 40 percent or more of the total value of products sold and used by operator's family; provided the acreage in pasture was 5 times the acreage in crops in the Eastern States and 10 times the crop acreage in the Western States.
Other livestock products farms.	Included with livestock farms other than poultry and dairy.	Included with livestock farms other than poultry and dairy.	Included with livestock farms other than poultry and dairy.	Included with livestock farms other than poultry and dairy.	Sales of wool, mohair, meat, hides, bees, honey, wax, and fur animals greater than any one of the other seven groups of farm products sold or the value of products of the farm used by farm households.	Included with animal specialty, stock ranch, or unclassified farms.
General farms.....	Sales of field seed crops, hay, and silage accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales; or sales from 3 or more sources and none qualified for any other type.	Same as 1959.	Same as 1959.	No single sales group accounted for as much as 50 percent of total sales.	No general farm type. The use of the largest single of eight sources of farm products sold or the value of products of the farm used by farm household left no farms for such a type.	Value of products available for sale from each of the sales groups less than 40 percent of the total value of farm products sold and used by operator's family.
Primarily crop....	Included with general farms.	Less than 50 percent of total sales from any one group of products sold; but sales of all crops accounted for 70 percent or more of total sales.	Same as 1954.	Not classified separately.		Not classified separately.
Primarily livestock.	Included with general farms.	Less than 50 percent of total sales from any one group of products sold; but sales of livestock and poultry and their products accounted for 70 percent or more of total sales.	Same as 1954.	Not classified separately.		Not classified separately.
Crop-and-livestock..	Included with general farms.	Less than 50 percent of total sales from any one group of products sold; sales of all crops amounted to at least 30 percent of total sales, but less than 70 percent of total sales.	Same as 1954.	Not classified separately.		Not classified separately.
Miscellaneous farms.	Included farms with 50 percent or more of total sales from (a) sales of forest products, or (b) sales of nursery and greenhouse products; or (c) sales of horses, mules, colts, and ponies.	Included farms with 50 percent or more of total sales from (a) sales of forest products; or (b) sales of nursery and greenhouse products; or (c) sales of horses, mules, colts, and ponies.	Included farms with 50 percent or more of total sales from (a) sales of forest products; or (b) sales of nursery and greenhouse products; or (c) sales of horses, mules, colts, and ponies or (d) sales of fur animals; or (e) sales of bees, wax, and honey.	Farms not classified separately, except "forest-products farms" and "horticultural-specialty farms." Information for these two types was reported separately for the 1945 census.	Farms not classified separately; the source of value or value-of-product group with the largest value for all farm products determined the grouping of farms for this group.	This group was designated as abnormal farms. These abnormal farms were subdivided into five subtypes: (a) institution or country estate, (b) part-time, (c) boarding and lodging, (d) forest products, and (e) horse farm, feedlot, or livestock dealer. (Farms operated by a public or semi-public agency such as schools, etc., were classified as institutional farms.)

Table 2.—CRITERIA USED FOR CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS BY TYPE: CENSUSES OF 1959, 1954, 1950, 1945, 1940, AND 1930—Con.

Type of farm	1959	1954	1950	1945	1940	1930
Forest-products farms.	Included with miscellaneous farms.	Included with miscellaneous farms.	Included with miscellaneous farms.	Sales of forest products, including maple sirup and sugar, accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Sales of forest products, including maple sirup and sugar, greater than sales of any one of the other sales groups or value of products of the farm used by farm households.	Sales of forest products, excluding maple sirup and sugar, accounted for 50 percent or more of total value of farm products sold and used by operator's family.
Horticultural specialty farms.	Included with miscellaneous farms.	Included with miscellaneous farms.	Included with miscellaneous farms.	Sales of nursery and greenhouse products accounted for 50 percent or more of total sales.	Sales of horticultural specialties greater than any one of the other sales groups or value of farm products used by farm households.	Included with unclassified farms.
Apiaries.....	Apiaries not enumerated.	Apiaries not enumerated.	Included with miscellaneous farms.	Included with livestock farms other than poultry and dairy.	Included with other livestock products farms.	Included with unclassified farms.
Fur-animal farms...	Fur animals not enumerated.	Fur animals not enumerated.	Included with miscellaneous farms.	Included with livestock farms other than poultry and dairy.	Included with other livestock products farms.	Fur animals not enumerated.
Horse farms.....	Included with miscellaneous farms.	Included with miscellaneous farms.	Included with miscellaneous farms.	Included with livestock farms other than poultry and dairy.	Included with livestock farms other than poultry and dairy.	Value of horses and mules sold accounted for 50 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold and used by operator's family.
Feedlot farms.....	Included with livestock farms other than poultry and dairy.	Included with livestock farms other than poultry and dairy.	Included with livestock farms other than poultry and dairy.	Included with livestock farms other than poultry and dairy.	Included with livestock farms other than poultry and dairy. Resale of animals purchased were included only when information on questionnaire indicated sufficient pasture and feed for the livestock.	Separated from animal specialty farms when information indicated acreage in farm was small, with little or no crop production, and expenditures for feed were large. Value of beef cattle, sheep, and hogs sold accounted for 50 percent or more of the total value of all products of the farm.
Livestock dealers...	Dealer operations not enumerated.	Dealer operations not enumerated.	Dealer operations not enumerated.	Dealer operations not enumerated.	Not classified separately. Dealer operations not included when information on questionnaire indicated that animals were purchased for immediate resale.	Separated from animal specialty farms when large numbers of animals were reported under both purchases and sales, when there was little or no feed grown or purchased, little or no pasture, and the operator reported an occupation other than farming.
Unclassified farms...	Not classified separately.	Not classified separately.	Not classified separately.	Not classified separately.	Not classified separately.	Greenhouses, nurseries and apiaries; also farms not operated in 1929 (but operated in 1930 or where report of information required for classification was missing or incomplete).

Table 3.—METHOD OF OBTAINING DATA ON VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD: 1930 TO 1959

1959	1954	1950	1945	1940	1930
QUANTITY SOLD ENUMERATED—VALUE OF SALES CALCULATED USING STATE AVERAGE PRICES					
1. Corn for grain 2. Sorghums for grain, hay and sirup 3. Each small grain 4. Each hay crop, except annual legume and sorghum hay 5. Firewood and fuel wood 6. Pulpwood 7. Fence posts 8. Sawlogs and veneer logs 9. Christmas trees 10. Broilers 11. Chickens other than broilers 12. Chicken eggs 13. Hogs and pigs 14. Sheep and lambs 15. Goats and kids (8 States only) 16. All small fruits and berries	1. Corn for grain 2. Sorghums for grain and hay 3. Each small grain 4. Each hay crop, except annual legume and sorghum hay 5. All small fruits and berries				1. Hay 2. Corn 3. Wheat 4. Oats 5. Barley 6. Irish potatoes 7. Peanuts 8. Sweet-potatoes 9. Apples 10. Peaches 11. Pears 12. Plums and prunes 13. Cherries 14. Figs 15. Pecans 16. Grapes 17. Other fruits and nuts 18. Horses and colts 19. Mules and mule colts 20. Calves 21. Cattle excluding calves 22. Sheep and lambs 23. Hogs and pigs 24. Chicken eggs 25. Chickens 26. Hides and skins

# TYPE OF FARM

1251

Table 3.—METHOD OF OBTAINING DATA ON VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD: 1930 TO 1959—Continued

1959	1954	1950	1945	1940	1930
QUANTITY SOLD ESTIMATED—VALUE OF SALES CALCULATED USING STATE AVERAGE PRICES					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soybeans</li> <li>Cowpeas</li> <li>Peanuts</li> <li>Velvetbeans</li> <li>Dry field and seed beans and peas</li> <li>All field seed crops (alfalfa, clover, grass seeds, etc.)</li> <li>Irish potatoes</li> <li>Sweetpotatoes</li> <li>Tobacco</li> <li>Cotton</li> <li>Sugar beets for sugar</li> <li>Popcorn</li> <li>Broomcorn</li> <li>Sugarcane for sugar</li> <li>Sugarcane for sirup</li> <li>Mint for oil</li> <li>Hops</li> <li>Sweet corn for seed</li> <li>All orchard fruits, nuts, and grapes</li> <li>Maple sirup (10 States only)</li> <li>Mohair (8 States only)</li> <li>Wool (from lambs)</li> <li>Wool (from other sheep)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soybeans</li> <li>Cowpeas</li> <li>Peanuts</li> <li>Velvetbeans</li> <li>Dry field and seed beans and peas</li> <li>All field seed crops (alfalfa, clover, grass seeds, etc.)</li> <li>Irish potatoes</li> <li>Sweetpotatoes</li> <li>Tobacco</li> <li>Cotton</li> <li>Sugar beets for sugar</li> <li>Popcorn</li> <li>Broomcorn</li> <li>Sugarcane for sugar</li> <li>Sugarcane or sorghum for sirup</li> <li>All orchard fruits, nuts, and grapes</li> <li>Maple sirup and sugar</li> <li>Wool (sheep and lambs)</li> <li>Mohair</li> </ol>				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wool</li> <li>Mohair</li> <li>Honey</li> <li>Geese</li> <li>Turkeys</li> <li>Ducks</li> <li>Sorghums</li> <li>Small grains (other than wheat, oats, and barley)</li> <li>Cotton</li> <li>Sorghum for sirup</li> <li>Sugarcane</li> <li>Sugar beets</li> <li>Maple sugar and sirup</li> <li>Soybeans</li> <li>Cowpeas</li> <li>Velvetbeans</li> <li>Field and seed beans and peas</li> <li>Tobacco</li> <li>Other field crops not already listed</li> <li>All small fruits and berries</li> </ol>
VALUE OF SALES ENUMERATED					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Miscellaneous field crops for which a separate inquiry did not appear on questionnaire</li> <li>All vegetables harvested for sale</li> <li>Nursery products</li> <li>Flowers and flowering plants</li> <li>Vegetables grown under glass, flower seeds, vegetable seeds, plants, bulbs, and mushrooms</li> <li>Standing timber</li> <li>Poles and piling, bark, bolts, and mine timbers</li> <li>Turkeys, ducks, geese, miscellaneous other poultry and their eggs</li> <li>Whole milk</li> <li>Cream</li> <li>Calves</li> <li>Cattle, excluding calves</li> <li>Horses, mules, colts and ponies</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Miscellaneous field crops for which a separate inquiry did not appear on the questionnaire</li> <li>All vegetables harvested for sale</li> <li>Nursery products</li> <li>Flowers and flowering plants</li> <li>Vegetables grown under glass, flower seeds, vegetable seeds and plants, bulbs, and mushrooms</li> <li>All forest products, except maple sirup and sugar</li> <li>Broilers</li> <li>Chickens other than broilers</li> <li>Chicken eggs</li> <li>Turkeys, ducks, geese, miscellaneous other poultry and their eggs</li> <li>Whole milk</li> <li>Cream</li> <li>Calves</li> <li>Cattle, excluding calves</li> <li>Horses, mules, colts, and ponies</li> <li>Hogs and pigs</li> <li>Sheep and lambs</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corn and other corn products</li> <li>Sorghum, except for sirup</li> <li>Small grains and grain straw</li> <li>Hay crops, except annual legume and sorghum hay</li> <li>Soybeans, cowpeas, peanuts, velvetbeans, other dry field beans and peas, including mung beans</li> <li>All field seed crops (alfalfa, clover, grass, and other field seeds, etc.)</li> <li>Irish potatoes</li> <li>Sweetpotatoes</li> <li>Tobacco</li> <li>Cotton</li> <li>Sugar beets for sugar</li> <li>Popcorn</li> <li>Broomcorn</li> <li>Sugarcane for sugar</li> <li>Sugarcane or sorghum for sirup</li> <li>Mint for oil</li> <li>Hops</li> <li>Sugar beet seeds</li> <li>Fruits and nuts, including berries and other small fruits</li> <li>Maple sirup and maple sugar</li> <li>All vegetables harvested for sale</li> <li>Nursery products</li> <li>Flowers and flowering plants</li> <li>Vegetables grown under glass, flower seeds, vegetable seeds, plants, bulbs, and mushrooms</li> <li>All other crops</li> <li>Receipts for pasture or grazing privileges</li> <li>Forest products</li> <li>Chickens (broilers and other chickens)</li> <li>Chicken eggs</li> <li>Turkeys, ducks, geese and their eggs</li> <li>Whole milk</li> <li>Cream</li> <li>Buttermilk, skim milk, and cheese</li> <li>Calves</li> <li>Cattle, excluding calves</li> <li>Horses and mules</li> <li>Hogs and pigs</li> <li>Sheep and lambs</li> <li>Meat, hides, lard, and other products from animals butchered</li> <li>Goats and kids, goat milk, mohair, rabbits, fur animals, and pelts</li> <li>Wool</li> <li>Honey and wax</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All field crops other than vegetables, fruits, nuts, and horticultural specialty products</li> <li>Fruits, nuts, and berries</li> <li>Vegetables</li> <li>Horticultural specialties</li> <li>All forest products</li> <li>All poultry, eggs, baby chicks, poult, etc.</li> <li>All dairy products</li> <li>Livestock, wool, mohair, meat, etc., except poultry</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All crops other than fruits and nuts (including small fruits and berries) and horticultural specialties and forest products</li> <li>Fruits and nuts including small fruits and berries</li> <li>Vegetables harvested for sale</li> <li>Crops grown under glass</li> <li>Nursery products</li> <li>Flower and vegetable seeds, bulbs, flowers, and plants grown in the open</li> <li>All forest products including maple sirup and sugar</li> <li>All poultry, eggs, baby chicks, poult, etc.</li> <li>Dairy products</li> <li>All livestock except poultry, bees, and fur animals</li> <li>Wool, mohair, meat, hides, etc., bees, honey, wax, and fur animals and pelts</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grain crops, cotton, tobacco, hay, vegetables, fruits, plants, flowers, and all other crops</li> <li>Livestock sold or traded</li> <li>Milk, cream, butter, butter fat, meat, poultry, eggs, honey, wool, mohair, and other livestock products sold</li> <li>Value of forest products</li> <li>Milk</li> <li>Cream</li> <li>Butter</li> <li>Each vegetable and total vegetables</li> <li>Trees, plants, vines, etc. in nurseries, flower and vegetable seeds and bulbs</li> <li>Flowers, plants and vegetables under glass, and flowers grown in the open</li> </ol>

Table 3.—METHOD OF OBTAINING DATA ON VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD: 1930 TO 1959—Continued

1959	1954	1950	1945	1940	1930
VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS USED BY FARM HOUSEHOLDS					
No inquiry.	No inquiry.	No inquiry.	Value of products of the farm used and to be used by all households on the farm	1. Value of products of the farm that were used by the operator's family 2. Value of vegetables used by the operator's family and all households on the farm	Value of products of the farm that were used by the operator's family

**Censuses of 1959, 1954, and 1950.**—The data by type of farm for 1959, 1954, and 1950 for farms with a value of farm products sold of less than \$2,500 are not comparable because of differences in the classification. For 1959, farms with sales of \$50 to \$2,499 were not published by type, when (a) the operator worked off the farm 100 or more days, (b) the value of income from sources other than the farm operated exceeded the value of agricultural products sold, or (c) the farm operator was 65 years old and over. For the 1954 and 1950 censuses, all farms with sales of \$1,200 to \$2,499 were classified by type of farm. There were approximately 763,000 and 901,000 such farms in 1954 and 1950, respectively.

Data by type of farm for farms with \$2,500 or more value of products sold are comparable for the 1959, 1954, and 1950 censuses. In order to indicate the kind and extent of changes during the last decade, 1950–59, selected data by type of farm are presented in this chapter for the three censuses. Data for commercial farms with a value of farm products sold of less than \$2,500 are presented only for 1959 in order to indicate the relative importance and the characteristics of such farms. Separate data for tobacco farms and for livestock ranches are not available for 1954 and 1950. In order to present comparative data for the three censuses, 1959 figures for tobacco farms are included with other field-crop farms, and the 1959 figures for livestock ranches are included with livestock farms, other than poultry and dairy farms. However, separate data for tobacco farms and livestock ranches are presented for 1959 in this chapter. The tables and the data relating to changes, 1950 to 1959, by type of farm are for the conterminous United States, as comparable data for the three censuses are not available for Alaska and Hawaii.

**1945 and 1950 to 1959.**—The classification of farms by type for 1945 differed significantly from the classification for other years. In 1945, all farms on which the value of farm products used by farm households exceeded the value of farm products sold were not classified by type of farm. These farms (referred to as subsistence farms) totaled 1,289,206.

**1940 and 1950 to 1959.**—The classification by type of farm used for 1940 differed significantly from the classification used for other censuses. The value of nine groups of farm products sold and the value of farm products used by the farm operator and members of his family were obtained separately and farms were classified by type on the basis of the group of farm products having the largest value. The value of a group of farm products sold determining type of farm could have represented as low as 12 percent of the total value of all farm products sold.

**1930 and 1950 to 1959.**—The basis of the classification of farms by type for 1930 differed significantly from the classification used for subsequent censuses. In 1930, the value of farm products used by the farm operator and members of his family was added to the value of all farm products sold to provide a total as a basis for determining type of farm. Farms with sales from a single specified product or group of products equal to 40 percent or more of the total value of farm products sold and used by

farm operators' families were classified as the type of farm indicated by the source.

For Hawaii, farms were classified by type for the 1940, 1950, and 1959 censuses. In 1940, farms were classified by type on the same basis as in the conterminous United States, except that the number of types totaled 17 as compared with 9 types in the conterminous United States. In 1959, 12 types were reported for this State. General farms, which comprised three type groups in 1950, have been consolidated into one type in 1959, and two additional types, "other field-crop farms" and "livestock ranches" were included in 1959. A list of these types and the basis of classification follow:

Type of farm	Basis of classification by type	
	[Value of sales of farm products from one source or group of sources accounted for 60 percent or more of total value of sales for all farm products]	
	1959	1950
Sugarcane----	Sugarcane-----	Sugarcane.
Pineapple----	Pineapples-----	Pineapples.
Coffee-----	Coffee-----	Coffee.
Other field-crop.	Potatoes (Irish and sweet), rice, taro, peanuts, lotus roots, etc.	"Not classified separately."
Vegetable----	Vegetables-----	Vegetables.
Fruit-and-nut.	Tree fruits and nuts..	Tree fruits and nuts.
Poultry-----	Chickens, chicken eggs, other poultry, and other poultry products.	Chickens, chicken eggs, other poultry, and other poultry products.
Dairy-----	Milk and cream. Also farms with more than 30 percent but less than 50 percent of total sales from milk and cream were classified as dairy farms provided milk cows represented one-half or more of total cows and the value of milk and cream sold <i>plus</i> the value of cattle and calves sold amounted to 50 percent or more of total sales.	Milk and cream. Also farms with 30 percent or more but less than 50 percent of total sales from milk and cream were classified as dairy farms provided milk cows represented one-half or more of total cows and the value of milk and cream sold <i>plus</i> the value of cattle and calves sold amounted to 50 percent or more of total sales.
Livestock farms, other than dairy and poultry.	Cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, wool, and mohair (except for farms that qualified as livestock ranches).	Cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, wool, mohair, goat milk, and products of animals slaughtered on the farm.

Type of farm	Basis of classification by type	
	[Value of sales of farm products from one source or group of sources accounted for 50 percent or more of total value of sales for all farm products]	
	1959	1950
Livestock ranches.	Cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, wool, and mohair provided pasture or grazing land amounted to 100 acres or more and was 10 or more times the acreage of cropland harvested.	"Not classified separately."
General-----	Field seed crops, forage crops (hay, silage), or cash income from three or more sources and not meeting the criteria for any other type.	Value of sales from one source or group of sources did not amount to as much as 50 percent of the total value of sales. Separate figures were given for three kinds of general farms: (a) primarily crops; (b) primarily livestock; and (c) crops and livestock. (See table 2 for an explanation of these three kinds.)
Miscellaneous.	Nursery and greenhouse products; or forest products; or horses, colts, and ponies. Institutional or abnormal farms were included in this group. The types were not reported separately.	Designated as "miscellaneous and unclassified farms." These included commercial farms with 50 percent or more of total sales from nursery and greenhouse products; or forest products; or horses and ponies; or domestic rabbits; or bees and honey. Part-time, residential and abnormal farms were included as "unclassified." The types were not reported separately.

For 1940, the farms in Hawaii were classified into 17 groups by major source of income on the basis of 9 value-of-products groups. The value of products or income included value of products sold or traded and used by farm households. These groups were as follows:

Value-of-product group	Major-source-of-income group
I. Field crops-----	1. Rice farms. 2. Taro farms. 3. Sugarcane farms. 4. Other field-crop farms. (These included cotton, Irish potatoes, peanuts, and corn.)
II. Other crops-----	5. Vegetable farms—value of all vegetables sold.
III. Horticultural specialty crops.	6. Horticultural specialty farms—value of nursery and greenhouse products.
IV. Fruits and nuts and coffee.	7. Pineapple farms. 8. Papaya farms. 9. Banana farms. 10. Coffee farms. 11. Other fruit-and-nut farms. (These included citrus fruits, avocados, macadamia nuts, etc.)
V. Hogs-----	12. Hog farms.
VI. Beef cattle-----	13. Beef cattle farms.
VII. Dairy products-----	14. Dairy products farms—value of all dairy products.
VIII. Poultry and poultry products.	15. Poultry farms—value of all poultry and poultry products.

Value-of-products group	Major-source-of-income group
IX. Other livestock and livestock products.	16. Other livestock farms—value of sheep and lambs, goats, wool, bees, and honey. 17. Farms where the value of products used by farm households was the largest source of income.

In Alaska, farms were classified by type for the censuses of 1959 and 1950. The farms were grouped into 10 types for 1959 and 11 type groups for 1950. A comparison of these types and the basis on which the classification was made follows:

Type of farm	Basis for classification by type	
	[Value of sales of farm products from one source or a group of sources amounting to 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold]	
	1959	1950
Cash-grain---	Corn, sorghums (except for sirup), small grains, soybeans for beans, cowpeas for peas, and other dry field and seed beans and peas.	"Not classified separately."
Other field-crop.	Potatoes (Irish and sweet) and popcorn.	"Not classified separately."
Potato-----	"Not classified separately."	Potatoes.
Potato-and-vegetable.	"Not classified separately."	Potatoes and vegetables.
Vegetable----	Vegetables.	Vegetables.
Fruit-and-nut.	Berries, other small fruits, tree fruits and nuts, and grapes.	"Not classified separately."
Poultry-----	Chickens, chicken eggs, other poultry, and poultry products.	Chickens, chicken eggs, other poultry, and poultry products.
Dairy-----	Milk and cream. Also farms with more than 30 percent but less than 50 percent of total sales from milk and cream were classified as dairy farms provided milk cows represented one-half or more of total cows and the value of milk and cream sold <i>plus</i> the value of cattle and calves sold amounted to 50 percent or more of total sales.	Milk and cream. Also farms with 30 percent or more but less than 50 percent of total sales from milk and cream were classified as dairy farms provided milk cows represented one-half or more of total cows and the value of milk and cream sold <i>plus</i> the value of cattle and calves sold amounted to 50 percent or more of total sales.
Livestock farms, other than poultry and dairy.	Cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, wool, and mohair (except for farms that qualified as livestock ranches).	"Not classified separately."
Livestock ranches.	Cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, wool, and mohair provided pasture or grazing land amounted to 100 or more acres and 10 or more times the acreage of cropland harvested.	"Not classified separately."

## Type of farm

## Basis for classification by type

[Value of sales of farm products from one source or a group of sources amounting to 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold]

	1959	1950
Livestock, other than dairy, hog, sheep, fur, and poultry.	"Not classified separately."	Cattle, calves, goats, mohair, goat milk, and products from animals slaughtered on the farms.
Hog-----	"Not classified separately."	Hogs and pigs.
Sheep-----	"Not classified separately."	Sheep and lambs.
Fur-----	"Not enumerated."	Foxes, mink, and other fur-bearing animals kept in captivity.
General-----	Field seed crops, hay, and silage; also farms with cash income from three or more sources and not qualifying for any other type.	Value of products from one source or group of sources not amounting to 50 percent of total sales.
Miscellaneous.	Nursery and greenhouse products; or forest products; or horses, colts, and ponies. Institutional or abnormal farms were included in this group. The types were not reported separately.	Designated as "Miscellaneous and unclassified farms." These included commercial farms with 50 percent or more of total sales from sales of nursery and greenhouse products; or sales of forest products; or sales of horses, colts, and ponies. Part-time, residential, and abnormal or institutional farms were included as "unclassified farms." The groups were not reported separately.

Type of Farm and Farm Product Specialization, 1959.—The separation of commercial farms by type provides detailed data for each of the groups of producers of the principal farm products. Commercial farms accounted for more than 96 percent of all farm products sold in 1959.

Farm products sold	Percent of total of all farms represented by totals for commercial farms
All farm products-----	96.2
Cash-grain crops:	
Corn-----	96.7
Wheat-----	97.0
Soybeans-----	97.1
Rice-----	99.6
Tobacco-----	91.1
Cotton-----	96.2
Field crops other than major cash-grains, tobacco, cotton, vegetables, fruits, and nuts-----	97.2
Vegetables-----	97.0
Fruits and nuts-----	96.4
Poultry products-----	96.8
Dairy products-----	97.4
Cattle and calves-----	95.8
Hogs and pigs-----	94.7
Sheep and lambs-----	93.5
Livestock products other than poultry and dairy-----	95.4
Forest products-----	86.6
Horticultural specialty crops-----	98.2
Horses, mules, and ponies-----	86.1

The farms in each type-of-farm group have a fairly high degree of specialization.

Table 4.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD FROM SELECTED SOURCES, BY TYPE OF COMMERCIAL FARM

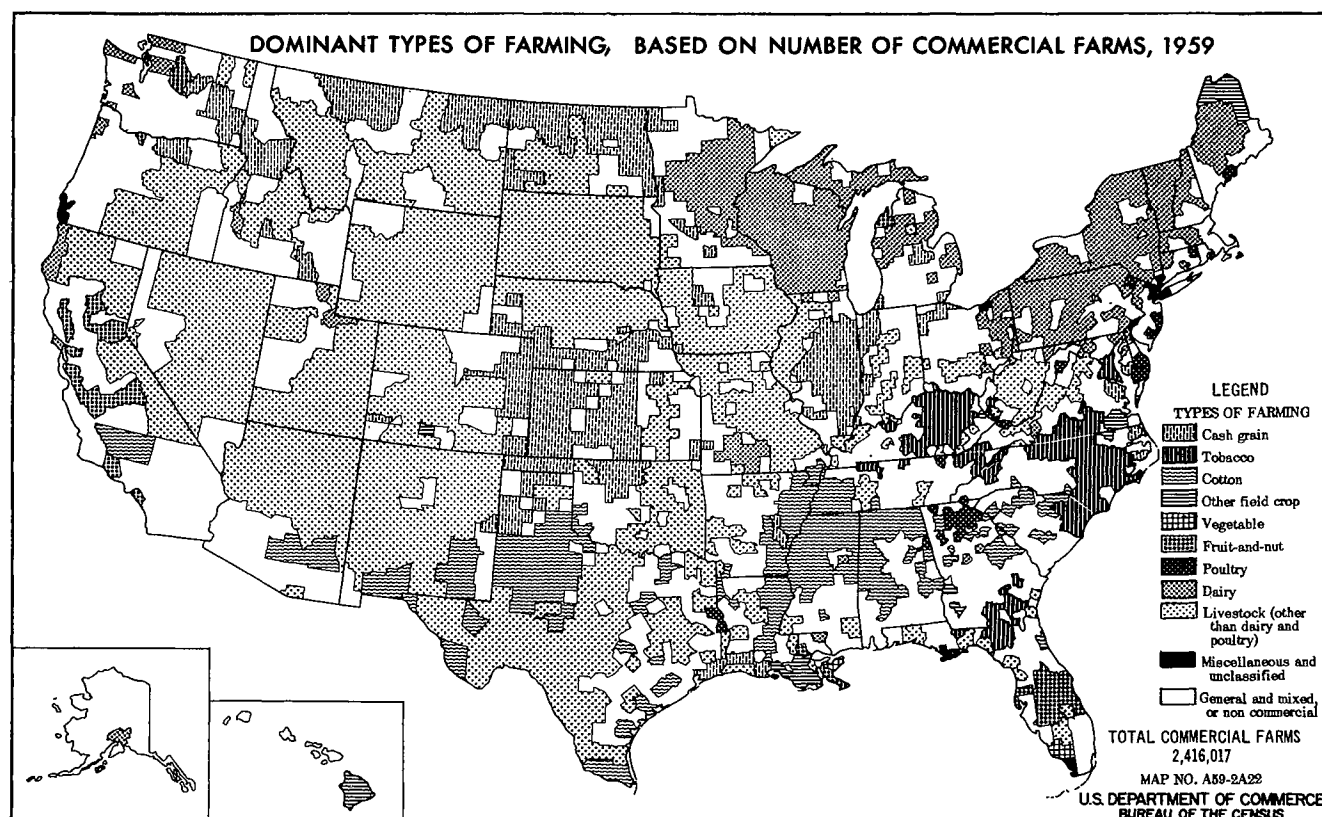
Farm products sold	Cash-grain farms	Tobacco farms	Cotton farms	Other field-crop farms	Vegetable farms	Fruit-and-nut farms	Poultry farms	Dairy farms	Livestock farms other than poultry, dairy, and livestock ranches	Livestock ranches	General farms	Miscellaneous farms
Cash-grain crops:												
Corn-----	22.2	3.5	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.9	2.2	4.0	(Z)	8.0	0.2
Wheat-----	25.3	0.8	1.4	2.9	0.8	0.1	0.4	1.6	3.6	1.0	5.1	0.1
Soybeans-----	11.9	0.6	4.8	0.5	0.4	(Z)	0.3	0.7	2.1	(Z)	4.1	0.1
Rice-----	5.1		0.3	(Z)	0.1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	0.1	0.2	(Z)
Tobacco-----	0.1	76.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	(Z)	0.3	0.7	0.5	(Z)	4.3	0.4
Cotton-----	1.5	4.2	75.0	2.1	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	8.3	0.3
Field crops other than major cash-grains, tobacco, cotton, vegetables, fruits, and nuts-----	14.5	1.9	9.3	82.8	7.5	1.2	0.7	1.9	2.7	1.0	22.5	0.5
Vegetables-----	0.4	0.3	1.1	3.1	81.7	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	3.4	0.6
Fruits and nuts-----	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	2.8	93.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.7
Poultry products-----	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	91.0	2.2	1.9	0.3	5.6	0.2
Dairy products-----	2.0	2.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	1.2	72.6	2.5	0.3	9.5	0.3
Cattle and calves-----	9.6	4.3	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.4	2.4	11.9	59.8	81.9	14.6	1.8
Hogs and pigs-----	4.9	3.9	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.2	1.2	4.4	19.4	1.1	10.1	0.4
Sheep and lambs-----	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	(Z)	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.7	8.0	0.9	0.1
Livestock products other than poultry and dairy-----	15.2	8.6	5.4	4.6	2.4	1.7	3.8	16.6	81.4	95.9	25.9	5.2
Forest products, horticultural specialty crops-----	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.4	91.3
Horses, mules, and ponies-----	(Z)	0.1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.9

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

The farms in each type produce a large part of the farm products or of the group of farm products for which sales were used as a basis for determining the type. For example, fruit-and-nut farms accounted for 91 percent of the value of fruits and nuts sold from commercial farms, poultry farms for 80 percent of the poultry and poultry products sold from commercial farms,

and cotton farms for 82 percent of the cotton sold from commercial farms.

The data by type of farm provide the basis for the analysis of the organization, resources used, income, and characteristics of the operator for farms on which each of the principal farm products is produced.





## GENERAL REPORT

Table 5.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL FARMS BY TENURE OF OPERATOR FOR EACH TYPE OF FARM, BY VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, FOR THE CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES: 1959

[Data are based on reports for only a sample of farms]

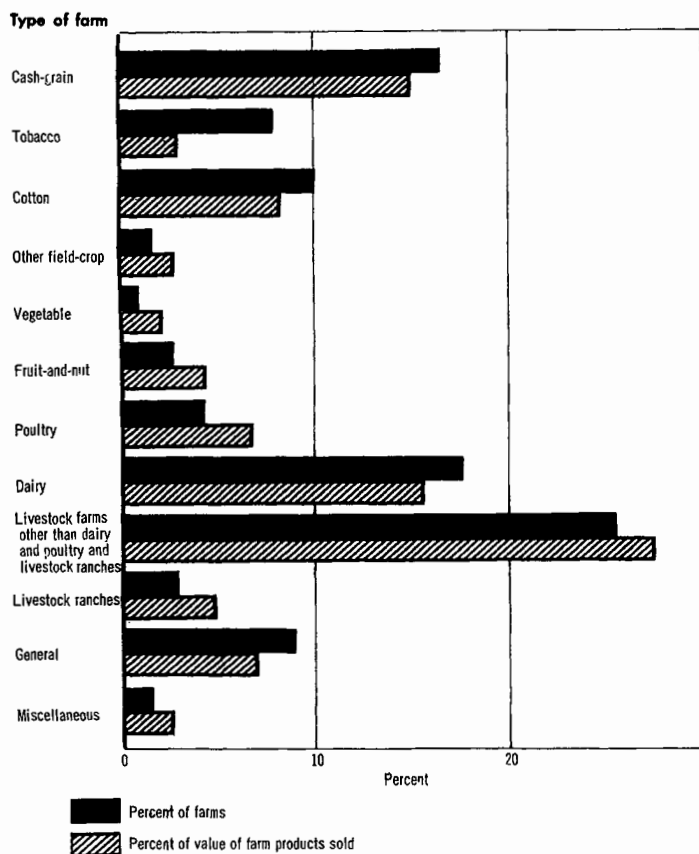
Value of farm products sold	Percent of farm operators by tenure by type of farm									
	All commercial farms	Cash-grain farms	Cotton farms	Other field-crop farms other than cash-grain and cotton	Vegetable farms	Fruit-and-nut farms	Poultry farms	Dairy farms	Livestock farms other than poultry and dairy	Miscellaneous farms
<b>FULL OWNERS</b>										
All commercial farms	45.3	30.3	23.2	35.2	45.1	76.8	79.4	55.2	50.2	42.4
Farms with value of farm products sold of—										
\$2,500 or more	43.4	27.8	21.4	29.6	41.1	75.9	79.0	53.6	46.8	39.5
\$2,500 to \$4,999	54.2	46.6	22.9	33.5	58.7	87.6	85.5	68.9	64.0	54.3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	44.5	29.0	22.5	24.5	46.1	82.5	82.5	56.9	49.5	36.9
\$10,000 or more	34.2	15.3	18.7	28.4	29.7	67.2	75.5	41.0	32.3	26.9
Under \$2,500	56.5	57.9	26.6	50.1	61.3	85.9	83.5	75.7	73.3	62.9
<b>PART OWNERS AND MANAGERS</b>										
All commercial farms	29.9	37.8	24.3	25.9	37.8	18.5	14.4	30.9	30.7	33.8
Farms with value of farm products sold of—										
\$2,500 or more	32.3	39.6	30.5	28.3	42.4	19.5	15.2	32.0	33.0	35.7
\$2,500 to \$4,999	23.1	27.1	19.1	23.6	29.9	8.5	8.5	21.9	24.5	26.4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	31.0	37.4	30.2	26.6	38.6	13.4	11.8	29.6	31.8	35.8
\$10,000 or more	40.6	48.9	45.0	43.1	50.6	27.6	18.7	40.8	40.2	45.5
Under \$2,500	15.7	19.0	12.5	19.5	19.4	8.1	6.3	15.9	15.0	19.8
<b>ALL TENANTS</b>										
All commercial farms	24.8	31.9	52.5	38.9	17.1	4.7	6.2	13.9	19.1	23.9
Farms with value of farm products sold of—										
\$2,500 or more	24.2	32.6	48.1	42.1	16.5	4.6	5.8	14.3	20.2	24.8
\$2,500 to \$4,999	22.8	26.2	58.1	42.8	11.4	3.9	6.0	9.2	11.5	19.3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	24.5	33.6	47.2	48.9	15.3	4.0	5.7	13.5	18.7	27.3
\$10,000 or more	25.2	35.8	36.3	28.5	19.7	5.2	5.8	18.2	27.6	27.6
Under \$2,500	27.8	23.0	60.9	30.4	19.3	6.1	10.2	8.4	11.7	17.3
<b>CASH TENANTS</b>										
All commercial farms	2.8	1.6	3.8	1.5	8.7	1.2	1.6	3.9	3.0	2.6
Farms with value of farm products sold of—										
\$2,500 or more	2.7	1.5	2.6	1.6	9.2	1.2	1.6	4.1	3.1	2.4
\$2,500 to \$4,999	2.4	2.1	2.5	1.3	5.5	0.9	1.7	2.8	2.8	2.3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2.6	1.6	2.4	2.5	8.3	1.3	1.8	3.7	3.0	2.5
\$10,000 or more	3.0	1.1	2.7	2.4	11.4	1.2	1.5	3.5	3.3	2.5
Under \$2,500	3.2	2.1	6.1	1.2	6.7	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.7	3.5
<b>SHARE-CASH TENANTS</b>										
All commercial farms	5.3	12.1	2.8	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.4	2.1	6.1	7.8
Farms with value of farm products sold of—										
\$2,500 or more	5.9	12.9	3.6	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	2.2	6.9	8.6
\$2,500 to \$4,999	3.0	7.3	2.4	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.3	2.9	4.6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6.4	13.9	4.0	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	2.1	6.7	10.6
\$10,000 or more	7.8	15.6	4.7	3.1	1.7	0.5	0.4	2.8	9.9	10.6
Under \$2,500	1.3	3.0	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.1	1.0	2.3
<b>CROP-SHARE TENANTS</b>										
All commercial farms	7.2	13.1	20.5	14.7	2.9	1.9	0.8	1.4	2.3	6.2
Farms with value of farm products sold of—										
\$2,500 or more	7.0	13.3	21.8	16.7	3.0	1.9	0.8	1.4	2.3	6.3
\$2,500 to \$4,999	7.4	12.8	19.8	15.3	2.3	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.7	5.9
\$5,000 to \$9,999	7.3	13.4	23.3	20.7	2.8	1.4	0.8	1.4	2.5	6.2
\$10,000 or more	6.5	13.5	23.3	13.6	3.5	2.5	0.8	1.6	2.7	6.9
Under \$2,500	8.2	11.1	17.9	9.4	2.7	1.1	0.8	1.6	2.3	5.1
<b>LIVESTOCK-SHARE TENANTS</b>										
All commercial farms	3.5	2.9	0.8	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	4.6	5.4	3.7
Farms with value of farm products sold of—										
\$2,500 or more	3.9	3.1	1.0	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	4.9	6.1	4.1
\$2,500 to \$4,999	1.6	1.6	0.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.1	1.9	2.2
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3.7	2.9	1.0	3.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	4.6	4.8	4.3
\$10,000 or more	6.0	4.1	1.4	3.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	6.9	10.2	6.0
Under \$2,500	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.7	1.0
<b>CROPPERS</b>										
All commercial farms	4.1	0.4	20.9	16.5	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	2.0
Farms with value of farm products sold of—										
\$2,500 or more	3.0	0.2	16.1	16.9	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.8
\$2,500 to \$4,999	6.4	0.3	29.4	20.6	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2.8	0.2	13.6	18.9	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	2.2
\$10,000 or more	0.5	0.2	1.4	4.1	0.1	(Z)	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5
Under \$2,500	10.8	2.6	30.0	15.4	3.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	3.2
<b>OTHER AND UNSPECIFIED TENANTS</b>										
All commercial farms	2.0	1.7	3.8	2.6	2.8	1.1	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.5
Farms with value of farm products sold of—										
\$2,500 or more	1.7	1.6	3.0	2.4	2.2	0.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4
\$2,500 to \$4,999	2.1	2.2	3.2	2.7	1.6	1.3	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1.7	1.6	3.0	2.4	2.1	0.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.4
\$10,000 or more	1.5	1.2	2.8	1.8	2.6	0.9	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.2
Under \$2,500	3.8	3.4	5.3	2.9	5.3	3.0	6.2	2.1	4.0	2.1

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

**Farms by Type, 1959.**—The distribution of farms by type in 1959 was as follows:

Type of farm	Number of farms	Percent distribution (100.0)
Cash-grain	398,047	16.5
Tobacco	190,057	7.9
Cotton	241,849	10.0
Other field-crop	38,332	1.6
Vegetable	21,912	0.9
Fruit-and-nut	61,419	2.5
Poultry	103,279	4.3
Dairy	428,293	17.7
Livestock other than poultry and dairy and livestock ranches	618,902	25.5
Livestock ranches	67,159	2.8
General	211,613	8.8
Miscellaneous	37,155	1.5

**DISTRIBUTION OF FARMS AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, FOR COMMERCIAL FARMS, BY TYPE OF FARM, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1959**



There were great differences among types of farms in importance, geographic distribution, farm organization, and use of resources in 1959.

**Cash-Grain Farms.**—Out of the 2.4 million commercial farms, almost one-sixth were cash-grain farms. The greatest concentration of cash-grain farms was in the Corn Belt where corn 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 the cash-grain farms. Cash-grain farms were principally wheat farms, corn and soybean farms, or rice farms. By using data for cash-grain farms for selected areas, the importance and characteristics of commercial wheat, corn and soybean, and rice farms can be obtained.

Cash-grain farms accounted for 67 percent of the value of wheat sold, 93 percent of the value of rice sold, 56 percent of the value of soybeans sold, and 59 percent of the value of corn sold in 1959. The sales of these four crops comprised 65 percent of all farm products sold from cash-grain farms.

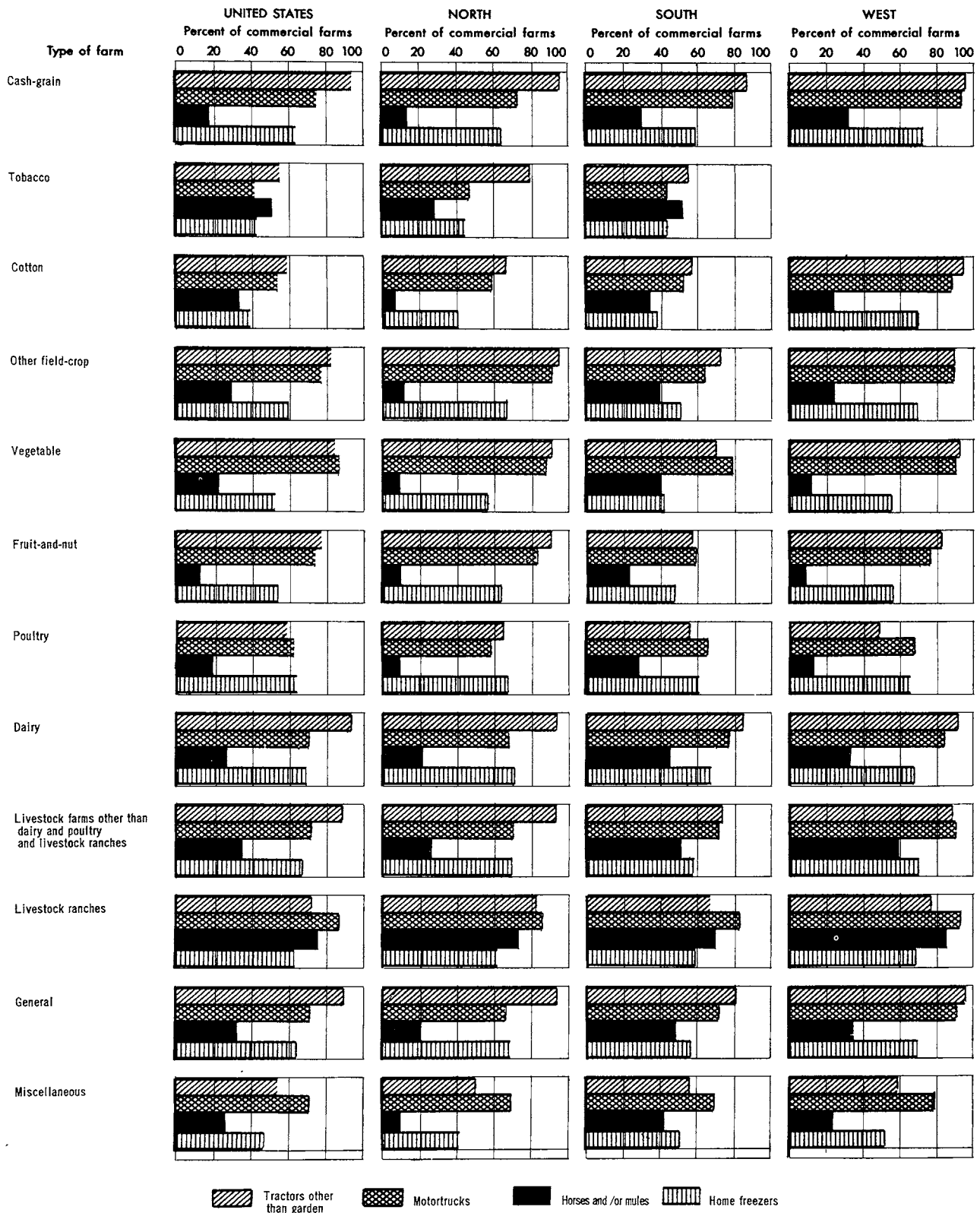
Cash-grain farms contained almost one-third of the cropland on commercial farms in the United States. They had 33 percent of the acreage of land from which crops were harvested and 71 percent of the land in cultivated summer fallow in 1959. They accounted for almost one-third of all the farms having 100 or more acres of cropland harvested and more than three-fourths of the cash-grain farms had 100 acres or more of cropland harvested. The 36,000 cash-grain farms with 500 acres or more of cropland harvested are largely wheat farms.

Cash-grain farms were highly mechanized. Ninety-three percent had tractors, other than garden, 71 percent had grain combines, 47 percent had corn pickers, and 75 percent had motor-trucks 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.

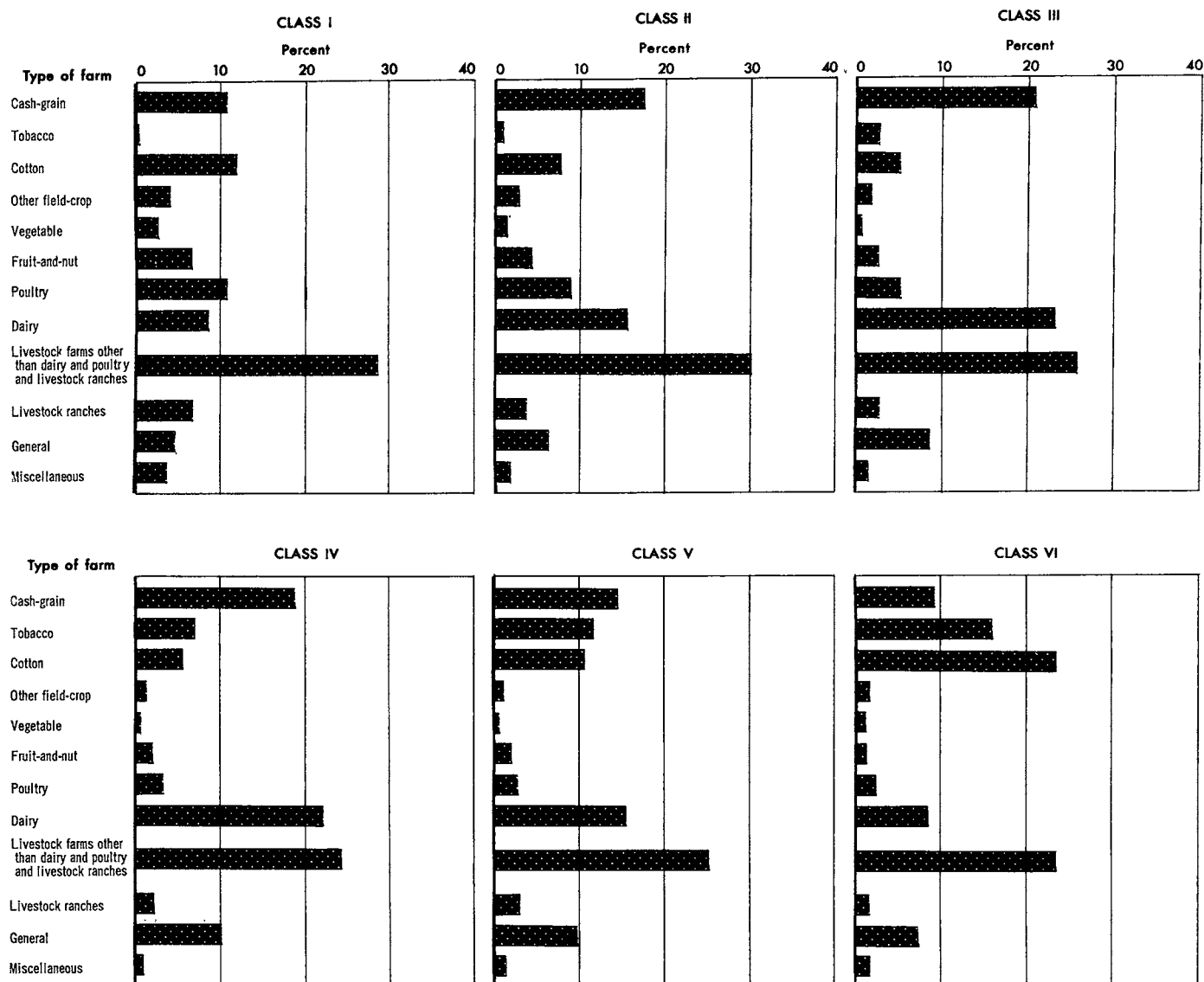
Item	Percent of farms having item for farm with a value of farm products sold of—	
	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 or more
Tractors (other than garden)	91.2	97.4
Grain combines	62.4	85.6
Corn pickers	43.5	53.7
Motortrucks	67.4	88.7

## GENERAL REPORT

PERCENT OF FARMS FOR EACH TYPE OF FARM REPORTING SPECIFIED EQUIPMENT AND FACILITY, AND HORSES  
AND/OR MULES, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: 1959

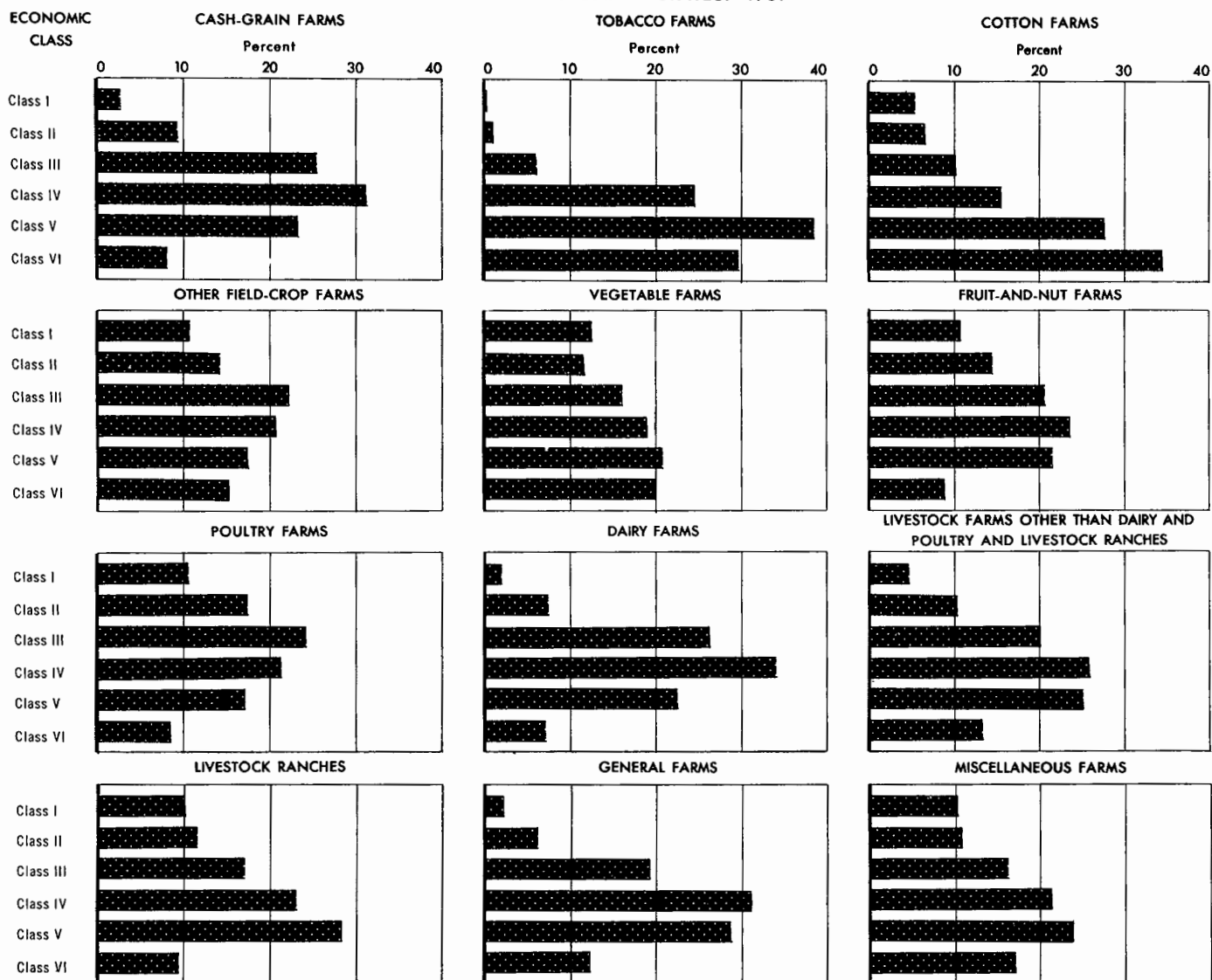


PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL FARMS FOR EACH ECONOMIC CLASS BY TYPE OF FARM  
FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1959

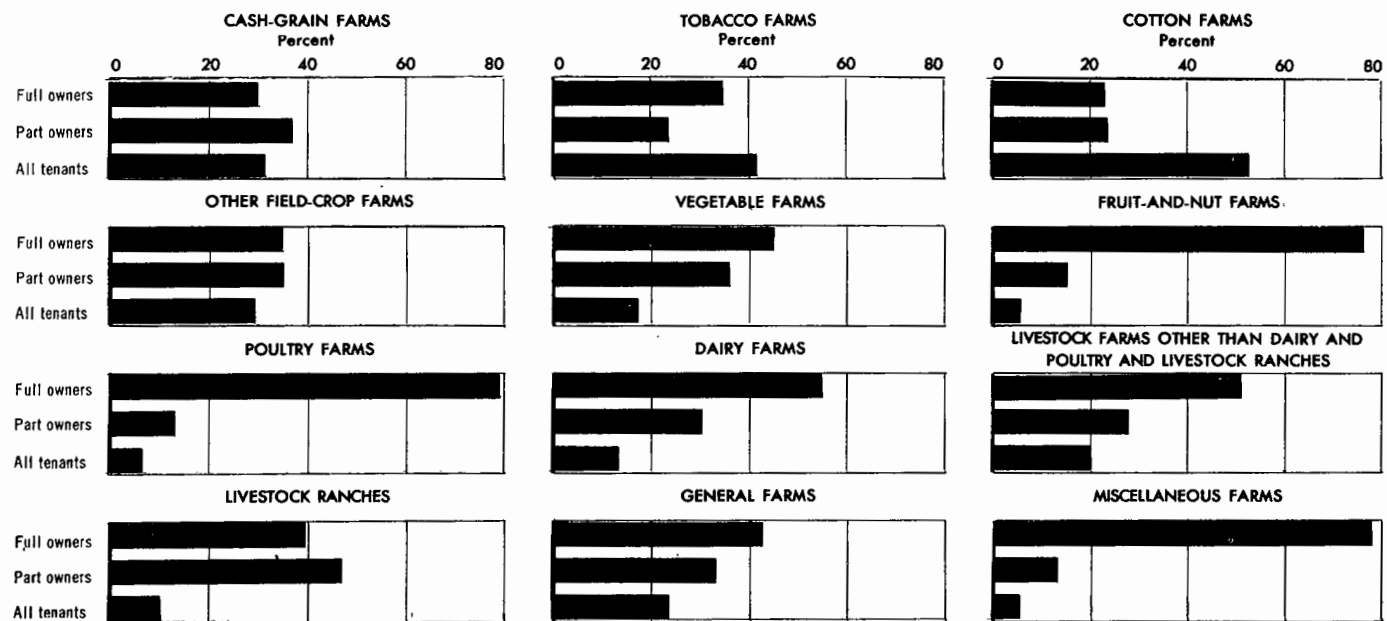


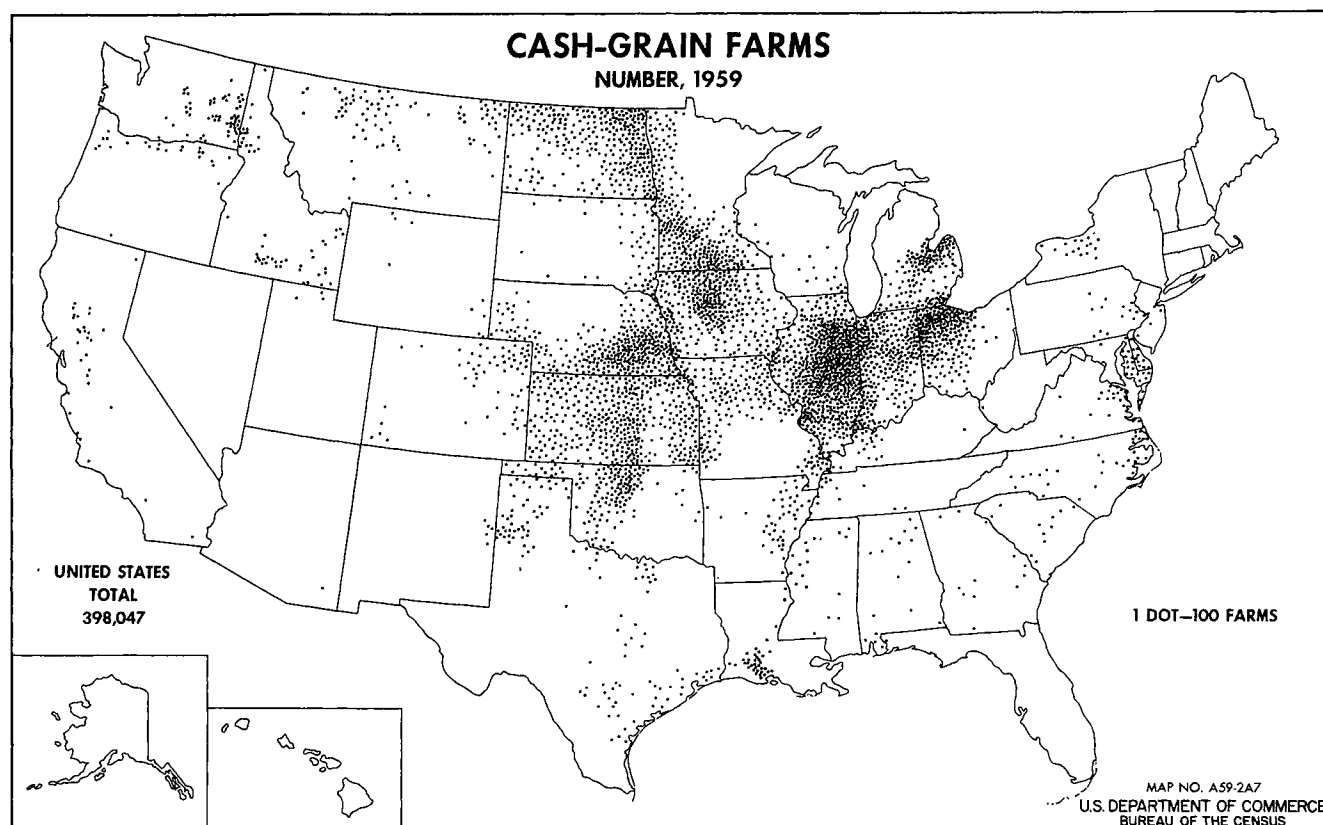
## GENERAL REPORT

## PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL FARMS IN EACH TYPE OF FARM BY ECONOMIC CLASS OF FARM FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1959



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





There were significant differences among farms in the various economic classes in the ratio of equipment to area on which used.

Item	Average acres by economic class						
	All cash-grain commercial farms	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
Cropland per tractor (other than garden).....acres..	160	345	226	165	132	102	87
Cropland harvested (minus acres in hay and corn) per grain combine.....acres..	216	503	328	222	169	130	115
Acres of corn for grain per corn picker.....acres..	105	247	171	120	87	68	74
Acres of land from which hay was cut per pick-up baler.....acres..	75	100	72	71	76	78	87

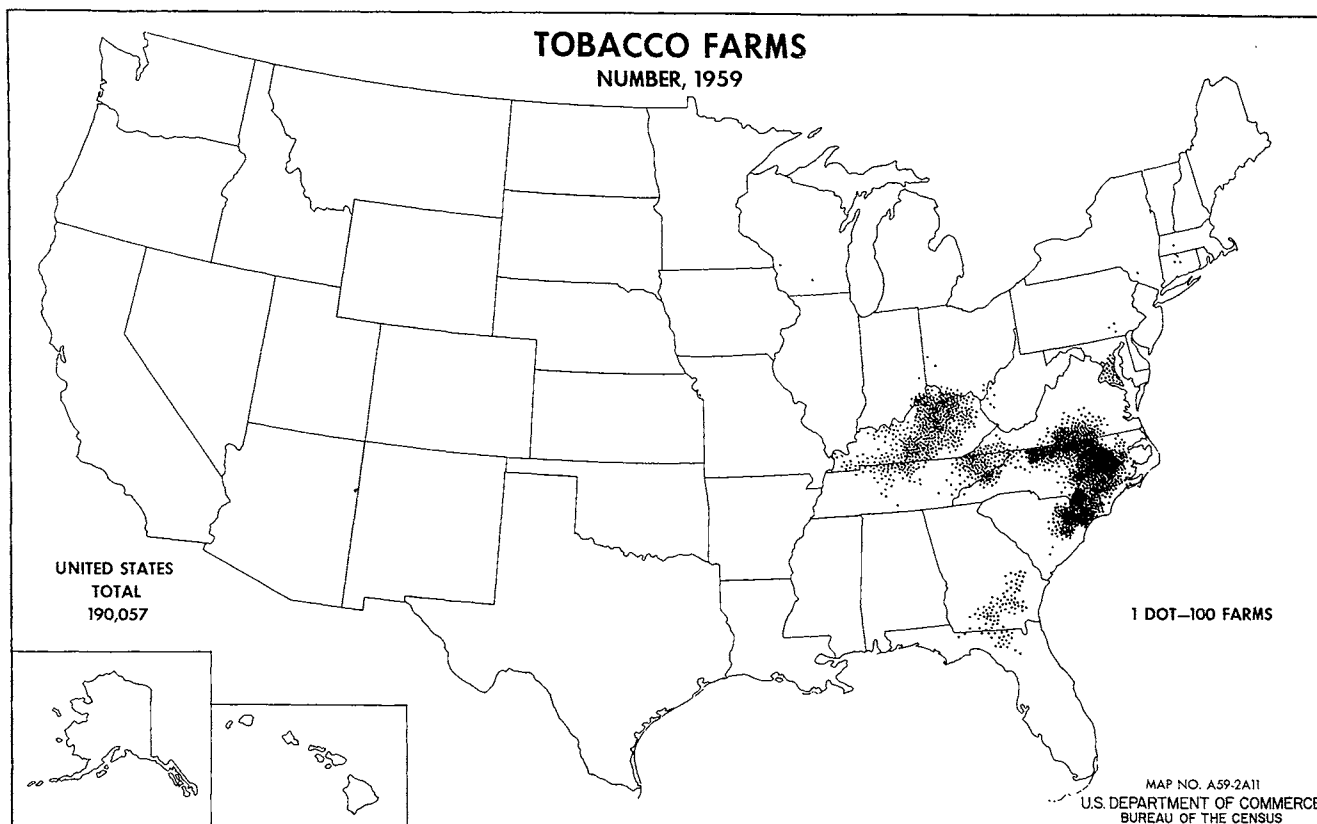
Cash-grain farms had about a third of the total acreage fertilized on commercial farms, more than one-fifth of the acreage of corn fertilized, and about three-fifths of the acreage of wheat and soybeans fertilized. The proportion of the acreage of cropland harvested (minus the land in hay crops) fertilized and the amount of fertilizer used per acre fertilized varied by economic class of farm.

Economic class of farm	Percent of cropland harvested (minus land from which hay was cut) fertilized	Average amount of fertilizer applied per acre fertilized (pounds)			
		All crops except hay and cropland pasture	Wheat	Corn	Soybeans
Total.....	38.7	182.3	121.7	229.5	190.0
Class I.....	50.1	190.5	83.4	282.7	175.8
Class II.....	42.8	184.8	115.4	247.2	188.9
Class III.....	38.9	176.5	126.1	219.6	193.1
Class IV.....	33.5	172.1	129.6	213.5	191.0
Class V.....	32.6	197.9	159.2	229.5	192.6
Class VI.....	29.0	242.3	182.9	265.4	246.1

About two-fifths of all the farm products sold from cash-grain farms came from the 47,000 farms with a value of farm products sold of \$20,000 or more. These farms with \$20,000 or more sales were large farms with an average size of 1,190 acres and with an average acreage of total cropland of 888. The average value of farm products sold per farm was \$36,079. All of these farms used hired labor and/or machine hire and the average expenditure per farm for hired labor and machine hire was \$3,511. The average expenditure for gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil for the farm business was \$2,080.

Almost 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. More than 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. Over two-fifths of the operators worked off their farms, over one-third of the operators had income from sources other than the farm operated and off-farm work, and almost one-fifth reported other members of the family working off the farm in 1959.



**Tobacco Farms.**—Tobacco farms comprised 8 percent of the 2.4 million commercial farms in 1959. Nearly all of the tobacco farms are in the South. Five States—North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee—had more than 90 percent of the tobacco farms. Tobacco farms accounted for more than three-fourths of the value of tobacco sold from all commercial farms in 1959. Tobacco farms had about 2 percent of the cropland in commercial farms. Tobacco accounted for less than one-fifth of the acreage of crops harvested on tobacco farms. Corn and hay crops comprised more than three-fifths of the acreage of all crops harvested.

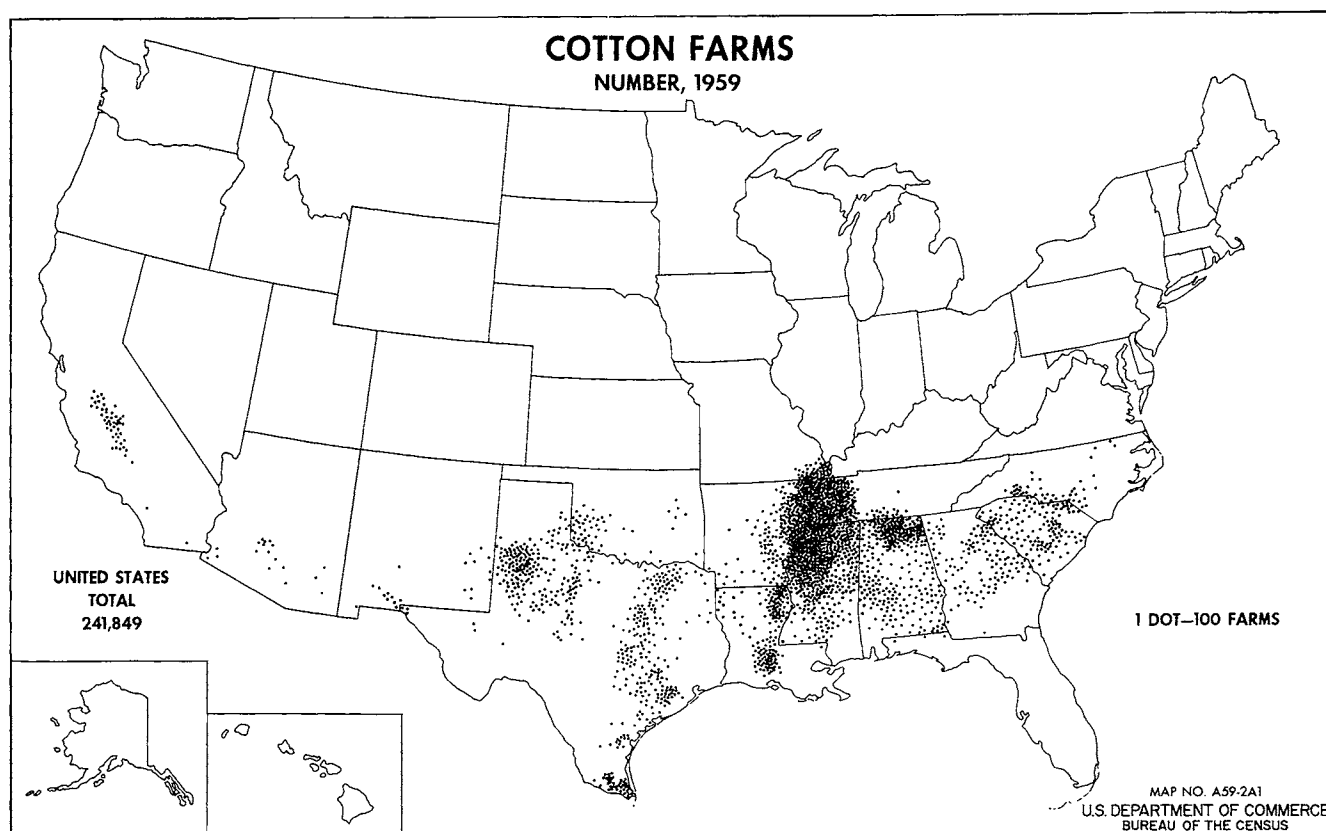
Tobacco farms were relatively small. More than two-thirds contained less than 100 acres and more than two-fifths contained less than 50 acres. About 88 percent had less than 50 acres of cropland harvested. More than two-fifths were operated by tenants, renting mostly for a share of the crop. About one-fifth of the tobacco farms were operated by nonwhite operators. 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 approximately 2 percent of the tobacco farms, and an expenditure of less than \$500 for almost half of the farms. Operators of tobacco farms depended primarily upon their farm operations for the main source of income for their families. For more than 90 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. The sale of tobacco provided for 77 percent of the value of all farm products sold. There were approximately 2,100 tobacco 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 almost one-eleventh of the value of all tobacco sold.

More than two-thirds of the 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 less than \$3,000. More than a fourth of these farms were operated by tenants.





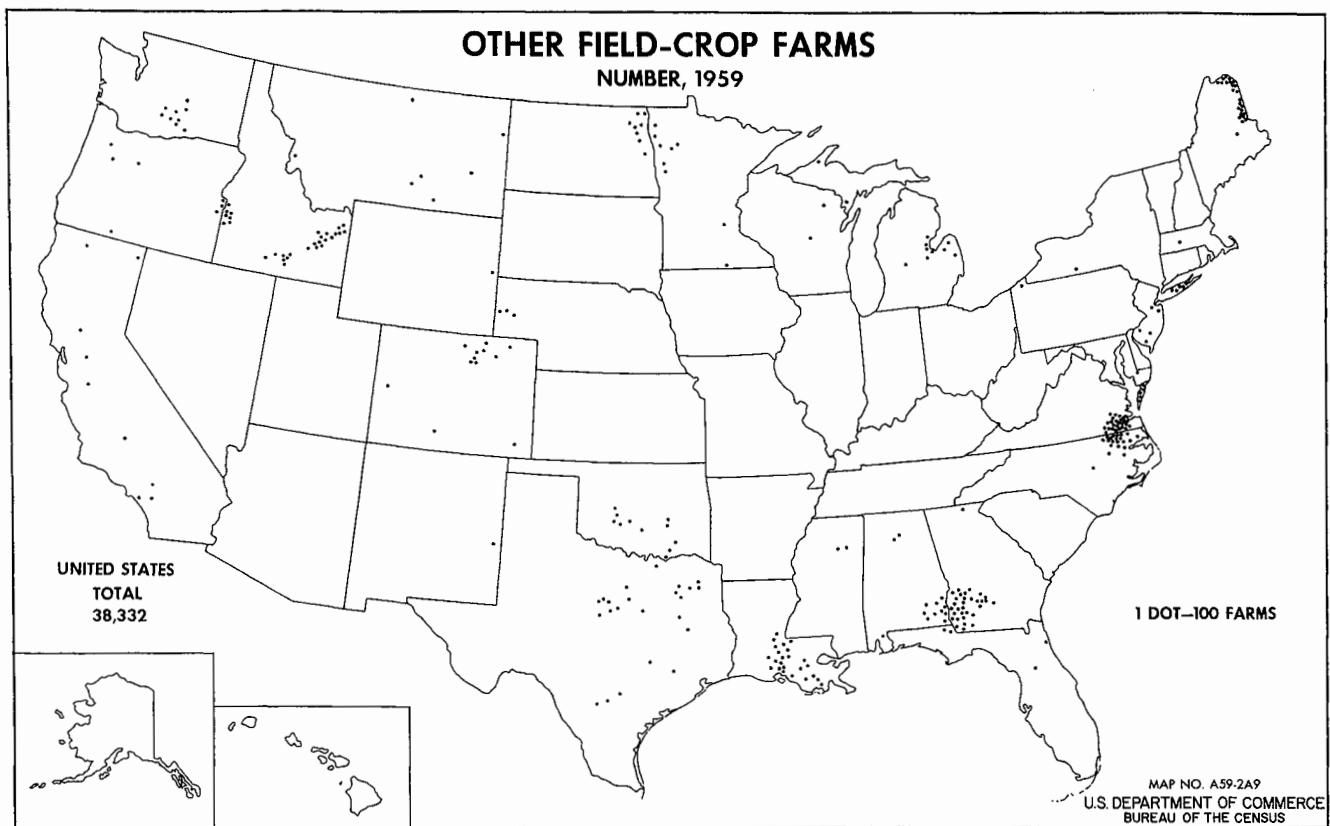
**Cotton Farms.**—One out of every 10 commercial farms in 1959 was classified as a cotton farm. Only cash-grain; dairy; and livestock farms, other than dairy and poultry farms, exceeded the number of cotton farms. Cotton farms were located almost entirely in the South and in irrigated areas of the West. The greatest concentration was in the Mississippi Delta. Operators of cotton farms accounted for 61 percent of the farm operators growing cotton in 1959 and 82 percent of all cotton harvested. Cotton farms had less than 8 percent of the total cropland on commercial farms. Many of the cotton farms were small. Two-fifths contained less than 50 acres and almost three-fifths contained less than 100 acres. Approximately three-fifths had less than 50 acres of cropland harvested and only one-fourth had 100 or more acres of cropland harvested.

More than one out of five acres of cropland harvested on 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 on cotton farms was on the 29,000 cotton farms with a value of farm products sold of \$20,000 or more. The same 29,000 farms produced almost two-thirds of all cotton sold in 1959.

The sale of cotton accounted for 80 percent of all crops sold, and for 75 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 36 percent 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.

The characteristics of the cotton farms with large (farms with sales of \$20,000 or more), medium (farms with sales of \$5,000 to \$19,999), and small (farms with sales of less than \$5,000) scale operations were quite different.

Item	All cotton farms	Cotton farms with sales of—		
		\$20,000 or more	\$5,000 to \$19,999	Less than \$5,000
Average acres of cropland harvested per farm.....	104.3	462.9	117.9	29.1
Percent of farms operated by tenants.....	52.5	32.4	44.8	59.6
Average value of all farm products sold per farm..... dollars..	10,150	53,105	9,039	2,277
Average sale of cotton per farm..... dollars..	7,608	39,008	6,711	1,888
Percent of farms with tractors (other than garden).....	57.9	97.1	85.7	38.7
Average number of tractors (other than garden) per farm.....	1.2	4.1	1.5	0.5
Average acres of cropland harvested per tractor (other than garden).....	89.0	114.2	77.0	62.7
Average acres of irrigated cropland harvested per farm.....	22.0	159.0	10.2	0.4
Percent distribution of irrigated cropland harvested.....	100.0	87.1	11.9	1.0
Average expenditure per farm for—				
Machine hire..... dollars..	863	4,965	933	199
Hired labor..... dollars..	1,396	8,520	1,088	141
Gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil for the farm business..... dollars..	565	2,919	552	114
Percent of farms reporting expenditures of—				
\$1,000 or more for machine hire.....	19.7	92.6	30.0	1.3
\$500 or more for hired labor.....	32.4	95.0	57.5	9.7
\$1,000 or more for hired labor.....	22.7	89.8	40.5	2.3
\$2,500 or more for hired labor.....	12.0	70.9	13.1	0.1
Percent of farms reporting use of commercial fertilizer.....	84.8	77.7	72.2	91.4
Pounds of fertilizer used per acre fertilized.....	307	268	321	370
Pounds of fertilizer used per acre of cotton fertilized.....	335	294	343	426



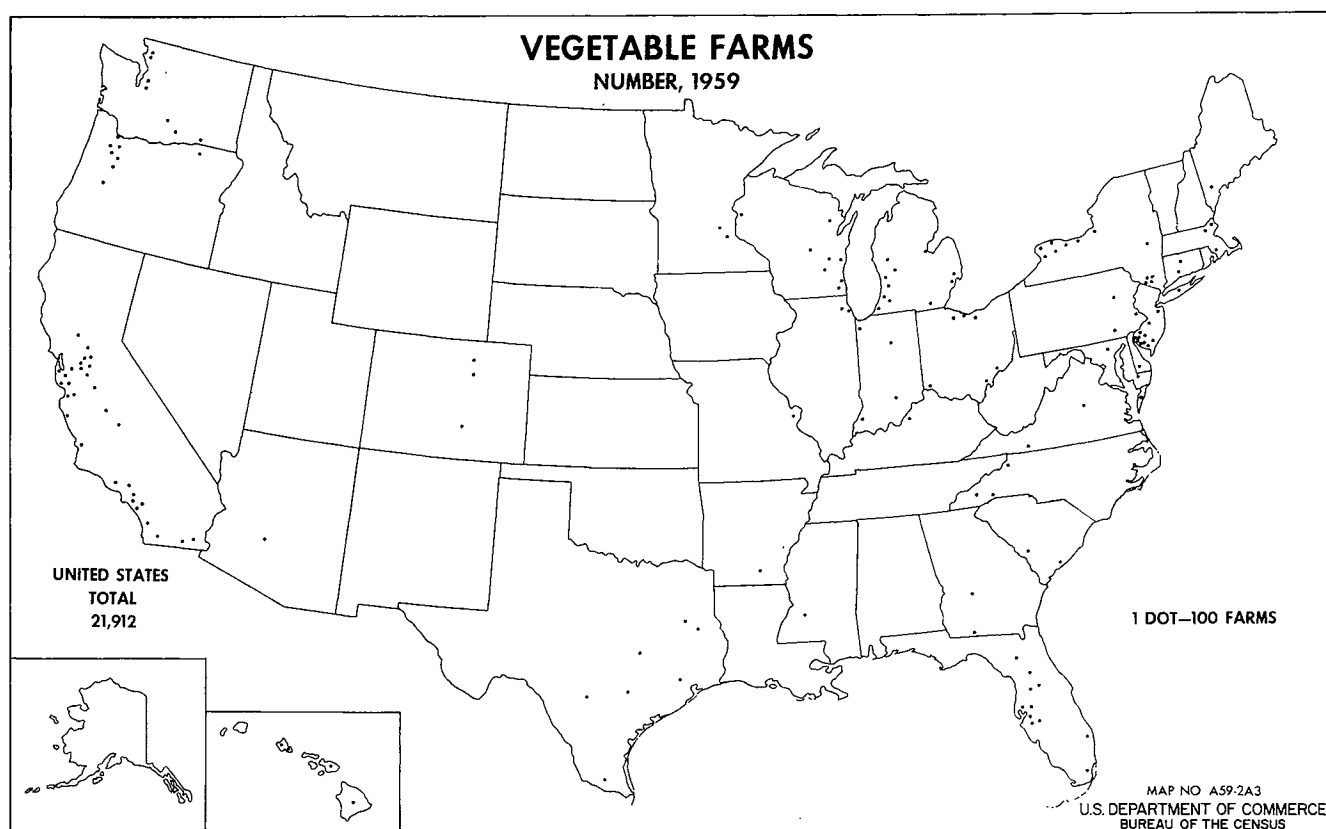
**Other Field-Crop Farms.**—Other field-crop farms comprised only 1.5 percent of all commercial farms in 1959 and accounted for less than 2 percent of the acreage of cropland harvested. Other field-crop farms represented different kinds of farms in the various areas. In most areas, it is possible to 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 sugarcane farms.

The acreage and quantity harvested of the major crops for other field-crop farms were as follows:

Item	Total	Percent of total for all commercial farms
Cropland harvested.....farms reporting.....	38,296	1.7
.....acres.....	4,935,029	1.7
Irish potatoes.....farms reporting.....	16,800	4.0
.....acres harvested.....	821,317	69.3
.....bushels.....	269,066,485	72.7
Sugarcane harvested for sugar.....farms reporting.....	2,359	87.8
.....acres.....	385,263	98.4
.....tons of sugarcane.....	16,045,874	99.2
Corn for all purposes.....farms reporting.....	19,654	1.2
.....acres.....	585,831	0.8
Land from which hay was cut.....acres.....	402,011	0.7

The characteristics of the different kinds of specialized farms included in other field-crop farms have a significant effect on the totals for the farms in the various economic classes. Other field-crop farms include 4,011 farms with sales of farm products of \$40,000 or more. These 4,011 farms accounted for almost three-fifths of the value of all farm products sold. Approximately 2,800 of these farms were large-scale potato farms (average production of potatoes per farm reporting of 55,000 bushels). These 4,011 farms accounted for more than half the fertilizer used and approximately three-fourths of the regular hired workers and cash expenditures for hired labor on all other field-crop farms. The average amount of fertilizer used per farm was 145 tons and the average expenditure for hired labor per farm was \$29,500.

Almost one-third of other field-crop farms had a value of farm products sold of less than \$5,000. These 12,500 farms accounted for less than 4 percent of the total value of farm products sold from other field-crop farms. They were predominantly 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. However, vegetable farms accounted for more than 2 percent of the value of all farm products sold, for 72 percent of the value of all vegetables sold in 1959, and about 45 percent of the total acreage of vegetables harvested for sale in 1959.

Vegetable farms were highly specialized. The sale of vegetables accounted for 82 percent of the value of all farm products sold, and the acreage of vegetables harvested for sale was equivalent to more than two-thirds of the acreage from which crops were harvested. Fertilizer was used on 92 percent of the farms and the acreage fertilized was equivalent to 87 percent of the acreage from which crops were harvested. The average amount of fertilizer used per acre fertilized was 749 pounds.

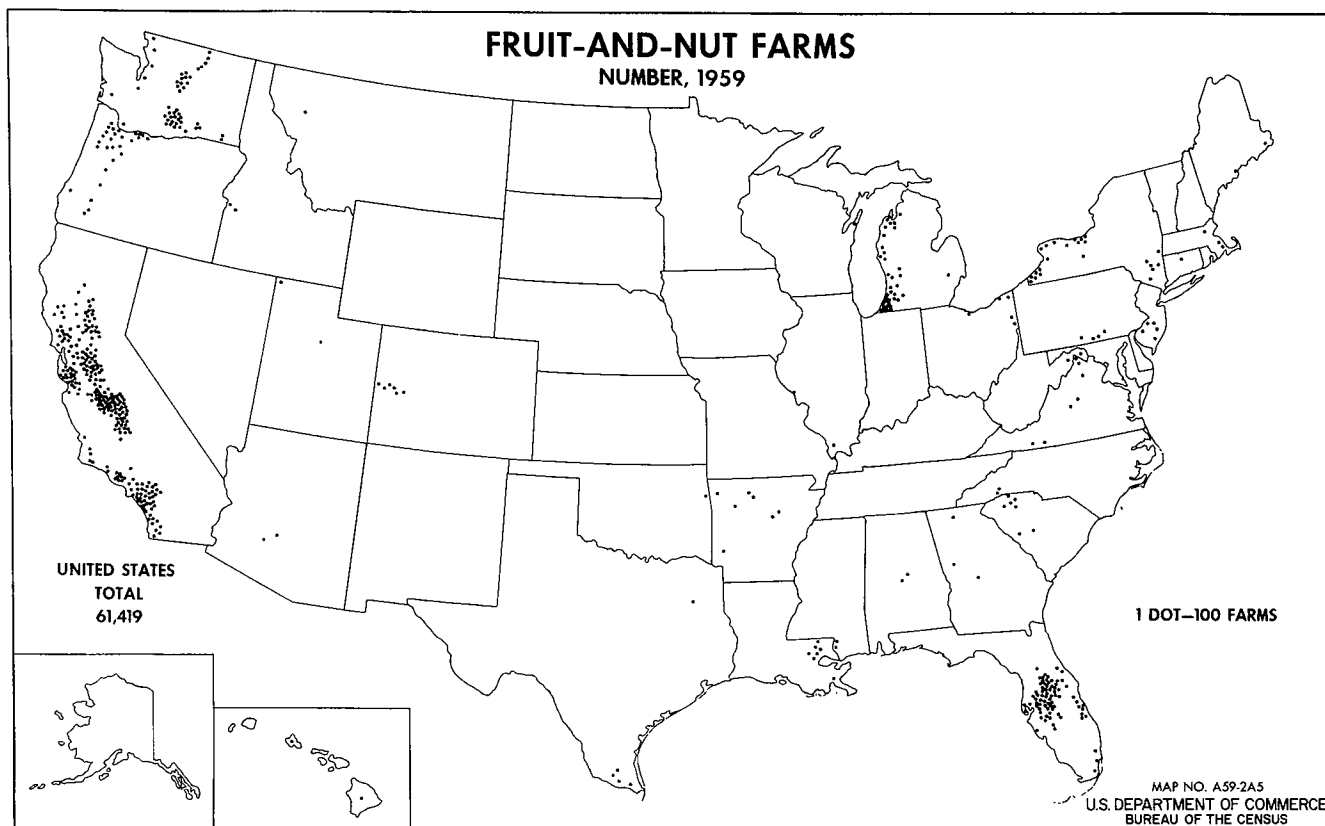
Vegetable farms are widely scattered. The greatest concentrations are in California, Florida, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Production of vegetables was concentrated on a relatively small number of large-scale highly specialized farms. The 5,260 vegetable farms with a value of farm products sold of \$20,000 or more, accounted for over 80 percent of the value of all vegetables sold on vegetable farms and for 61 percent of the value of all vegetables harvested for sale in the United States. Almost half of the land used for crops was irrigated and the average acreage of irrigated land per farm was about 150 acres. The average value of farm products sold from these farms exceeded \$100,000, and the average expenditure for hired labor was more than \$32,000 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; 77.6 percent of the land in 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 two-thirds of these farms are in four States—California, Florida, Michigan, and Washington.

The kinds of fruits and nuts grown in the various localities differ greatly. In western New York, apples and grapes were the principal crops; grapes were the principal fruit crop around Lake Erie. Apples, cherries, peaches, grapes, and berries were the principal fruits in Michigan. In Washington and northern California, there was a large variety of fruits grown separately and in combination—apples, pears, plums and prunes, cherries, grapes, walnuts, strawberries, and raspberries. In southern California, citrus fruits principally oranges and lemons; olives; grapes; walnuts; almonds; peaches; and apricots were grown separately and in combination. Oranges and grapefruit were the predominant fruits in Florida and the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. In Georgia and South Carolina, peaches were the principal fruit grown. Apples were the important fruit crop along the Appalachian Mountains and parts of Arkansas and Missouri. Strawberries represent an important fruit crop in Arkansas, Louisiana, and along the Atlantic coast.

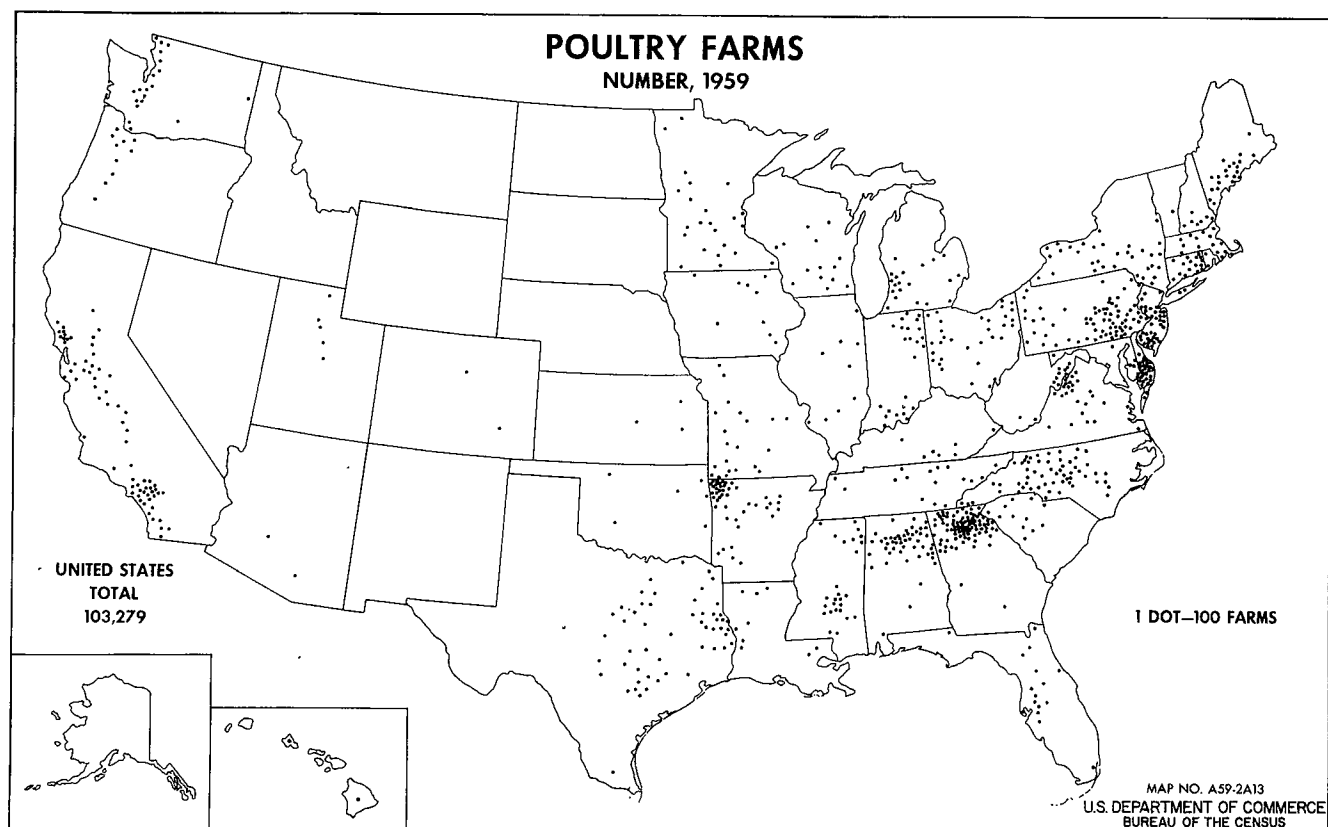
Fruit-and-nut farms were highly specialized. The sales of fruits and nuts account for 93 percent of all farm products sold on fruit-and-nut farms. The acreage in land in small fruits, fruit orchards, groves, vineyards, and planted nut trees was equivalent to 80 percent of the acreage of cropland harvested on these farms.

Approximately 15,000 large-scale and highly specialized fruit farms accounted for more than 65 percent of the value of all fruits and nuts sold on commercial farms. These large specialized farms with a value of farm products sold of \$20,000 or more had an average acreage of land in fruit orchards, groves, vineyards, and planted nut trees of more than 100 acres. The average value of all farm products sold on these farms was \$62,780, and the average value of fruits and nuts sold was \$58,706. They had an average of 2.8 tractors, other than garden, per farm; an average expenditure for machine hire and hired labor of \$17,854; and used an average of 47 tons of commercial fertilizer per farm.



More than half of the fruit-and-nut farms had a value of farm products sold of less than \$10,000. The average acres of cropland harvested per farm was 22 and the area in fruit orchards, groves, vineyards, and planted nut trees averaged 15 acres per farm. The operators of almost half of these fruit farms with

small operations worked off their farms. The income of the farm operator and members of his family from sources other than the farm operated exceeded the value of farm products sold on a third of these farms.



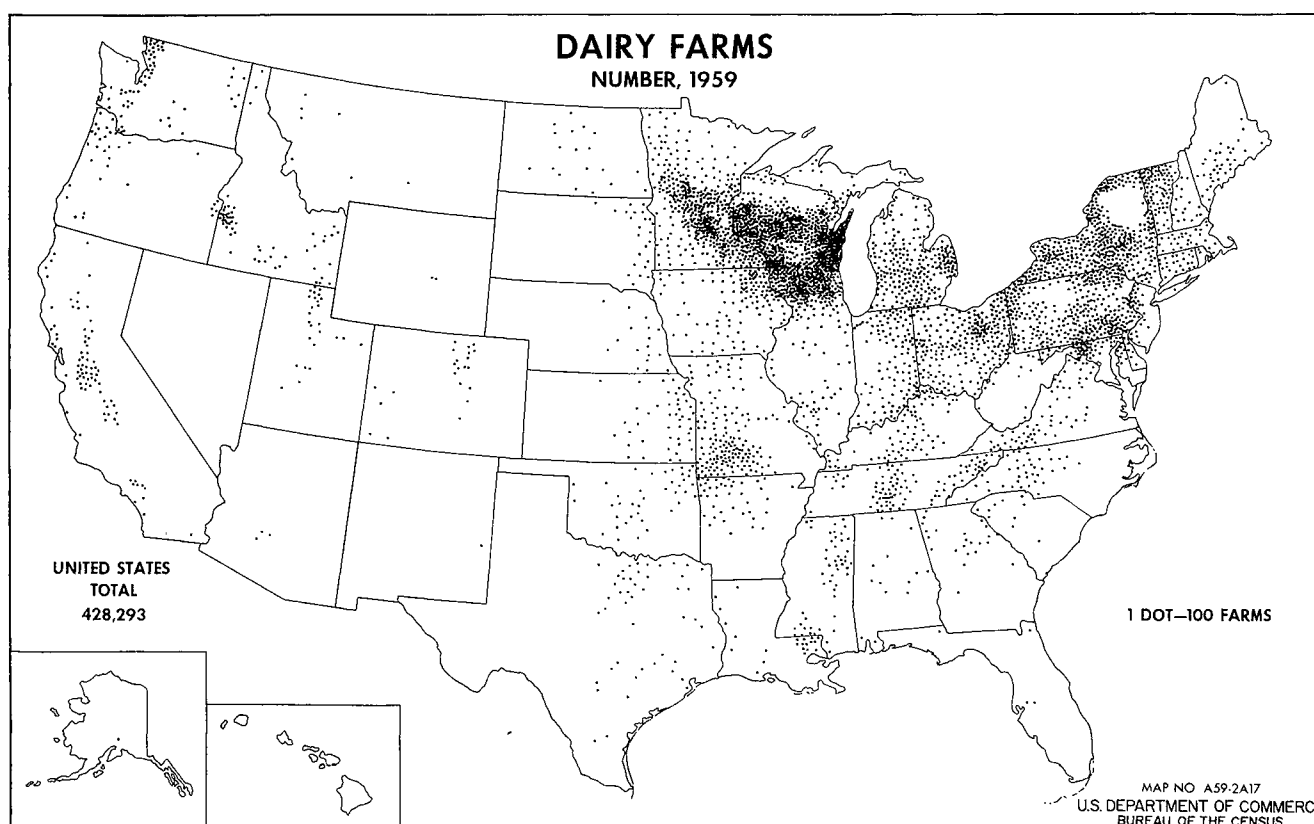
**Poultry Farms.**—Poultry farms comprised 103,000 of the 2.4 million commercial farms. They had one-half the chickens 4 months old and over on hand. These farms accounted for 60 percent of the chicken eggs and 92 percent of the chickens including broilers sold and 80 percent of the value of poultry and poultry products sold from all commercial farms. More than three-fourths of the poultry farms were located east of the Mississippi River. The greatest concentration of poultry farms was in the broiler-producing areas in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Delaware, and Maryland. Nine out of every ten poultry farms were owner-operated.

The 11,000 poultry farms with sales of farm products with a value of \$40,000 or more were distinctly different from the poultry farms with a smaller value of farm products sold. The average value of farm products sold per farm of these large-scale poultry farms was \$81,000 as compared with \$12,000 of all other commercial poultry farms. These 11,000 farms accounted for 45 percent of all farm products sold by poultry farms and 37 percent of all poultry and poultry products sold from all commercial farms. The expenditures for feed on these farms were equivalent

to 44 percent of the feed expenditures of all poultry farms and 12 percent of the feed expenditures for all commercial farms. The average per farm of the various items of expenditures were—

<i>Item</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Feed.....	49, 204
Purchase of livestock and poultry.....	11, 028
Hired labor.....	5, 170

Poultry farms included also many farms with relatively small operations. There were about 49,000 poultry farms with a value of farm products sold of less than \$10,000. These farms comprised 47 percent of all poultry farms but accounted for only 12 percent of all farm products sold and 11 percent of all poultry and poultry products sold from all poultry farms. Almost half the operators of these small-scale poultry farms were 55 years old or over. Almost half of the operators worked off their farms and almost a third worked off their farms 100 days or more. The operator and members of his family on two out of five of these farms obtained more income from sources off the farm operated than from the sale of agricultural products.



**Dairy Farms.**—Dairy farms represented the second largest group of specialized farms in 1959. They contained 9 percent of all land in commercial farms, 13 percent of cropland harvested, and accounted for 16 percent of all farm products sold and 86 percent of all dairy products sold from all commercial farms in 1959. Although dairy farms comprised only 18 percent of all commercial farms, they had 19 percent of all regular hired workers in 1959. Dairy farms were most heavily concentrated in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and along the Pacific coast. There were also concentrations of dairy farms around urban centers. In the eastern part of the country, in Ohio, northern Indiana, Illinois, and southeastern Wisconsin, and along the Pacific coast and

around urban centers, dairy farms principally were those producing milk for sale as fluid milk, while in other parts of the country dairy farms were primarily those producing milk for processing into butter, cheese, and other dairy products.

There were large differences in the size of operations of dairy farms. There were 8,500 large-scale dairy farms with a value of farm products sold of \$40,000 or more. These farms accounted for 17 percent of all dairy products sold on dairy farms and 15 percent of dairy products sold from all commercial farms. About 60 percent of these farms had 100 or more milk cows. The expenditures for feed for these farms represented over one-fifth of the expenditures for feed for all dairy farms and one-twentieth for the feed expenditures for all commercial farms. On the other

hand, there were 30,000 dairy farms with sales of farm products of less than \$2,500. Over 98 percent of these farms had less than 20 milk cows. They accounted for less than 1 percent of the dairy products sold from all commercial dairy farms.

The data in table 6 indicate many significant differences in the use of resources and characteristics among dairy farms of various sizes of operation.

Table. 6—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF DAIRY FARMS BY ECONOMIC CLASS OF FARM: 1959

Item	Economic class of dairy farms						
	All dairy farms	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
Average per farm:							
Land in farms.....acres.....	208.2	639.5	360.0	241.1	182.1	148.8	116.5
Cropland harvested.....acres.....	86.5	196.1	156.2	111.8	78.6	53.1	30.9
Value of land and buildings.....dollars.....	31,291	169,499	70,705	40,094	23,935	15,007	9,716
Value of all farm products sold.....dollars.....	10,796	83,086	26,292	13,792	7,349	3,805	1,603
Value of dairy products sold.....dollars.....	7,835	67,433	19,501	9,877	5,111	2,533	989
Value of cattle and calves sold.....dollars.....	1,286	8,898	2,892	1,623	946	617	316
Expenditures for—							
Feed for livestock and poultry.....dollars.....	2,572	27,898	6,164	2,998	1,558	848	404
Purchase of livestock and poultry.....dollars.....	636	7,125	1,630	706	358	229	123
Hired labor.....dollars.....	761	12,601	2,652	748	250	99	29
Machine hire.....dollars.....	166	662	263	193	151	116	59
Gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil for the farm business.....dollars.....	528	2,010	1,062	669	450	288	149
Percent of farms with—							
Any cropland harvested.....	95.9	78.4	95.9	97.6	97.6	95.3	88.5
100 acres or more of cropland harvested.....	31.4	61.3	69.7	53.8	24.9	8.5	3.3
Expenditures for feed of \$1,000 or more.....	60.1	99.7	95.4	84.7	60.3	31.9	8.3
Expenditures for feed of \$5,000 or more.....	11.6	89.5	54.7	17.9	2.6	0.2	(Z)
Expenditures for hired labor of \$1,000 or more.....	16.9	93.4	67.7	25.8	7.5	1.9	0.4
Expenditures for hired labor of \$5,000 or more.....	3.1	71.5	17.1	1.3	0.2	(Z)	0.5
1 or more regular hired workers.....	17.8	88.0	60.3	26.3	10.4	4.0	0.1
2 or more regular hired workers.....	5.6	72.5	26.7	5.7	1.4	0.5	0.8
20 or more milk cows.....	54.2	98.3	97.5	89.7	53.2	12.7	0.1
30 or more milk cows.....	26.7	97.5	91.1	51.9	11.0	1.4	0.1
50 or more milk cows.....	7.6	93.4	49.2	6.9	0.4	0.1	36.6
Milking machines.....	88.3	97.5	98.0	97.9	94.8	79.6	18.7
Electric milk coolers.....	68.1	94.9	94.8	88.4	68.5	48.1	42.3
Motortrucks.....	69.5	93.7	91.2	81.6	68.3	56.0	28.5
Farm operator working off the farm.....	30.5	16.0	20.9	23.8	31.7	41.7	14.2
Farm operator working off the farm 100 or more days.....	12.8	8.4	6.4	7.2	13.4	24.8	48.3
Members of the farm operator's family working off the farm.....	20.2	12.1	15.7	18.5	22.1	21.4	128
Income of farm operator from sources other than the farm operated exceeding value of farm products sold.....	8.7	3.9	3.3	3.5	7.6	21.5	4,268
Farm operator 55 or more years of age.....	30.3	28.9	25.4	22.0	28.5	39.1	41
Average per milk cow:							
Dairy products sold.....dollars.....	305	465	376	317	249	189	52
Milk sold.....pounds.....	7,530	9,098	8,457	7,968	6,903	5,682	4
Cattle and calves sold.....dollars.....	50	61	56	49	46	46	52
Expenditures for feed.....dollars.....	100	193	119	96	76	63	4
Expenditures for hired labor.....dollars.....	30	87	51	24	12	7	

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

**Livestock Farms (Other Than Dairy and Poultry Farms and Livestock Ranches).**—Livestock farms represented the largest group of commercial farms, accounting for 26 percent of all commercial farms in 1959. They contained 24 percent of land in farms and 29 percent of cropland harvested, accounted for 27 percent of all farm products sold, and 64 percent of all livestock and livestock products (except dairy and poultry products) sold from all commercial farms in 1959. Marketings from these farms represented 53 percent of all cattle and calves, 68 percent of all hogs and pigs, and 43 percent of all sheep and lambs sold from all commercial farms. While sales of all farm products averaged more than \$13,000 per farm, only 11 percent of the farms had regular hired workers.

The center of livestock farms was in the Corn Belt of the Middle West. The heaviest concentration occurred in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, northern Missouri, northeastern Kansas and Nebraska, southeastern South Dakota, and southwestern Minnesota. More than 80 percent of the income of livestock farms was from the sale of cattle, hogs, and sheep. Generally, hogs are raised on the farms from which marketed, but cattle and sheep are obtained as feeders largely from livestock ranches and grazing areas of the West. Corn and hay were the important crops. However, considerable quantities of feed were purchased—the expenditures for feed on livestock farms accounted for one-third of the feed expenditures on all commercial farms.

There were 29,000 livestock farms with a value of farm products of \$40,000 or more. These 29,000 farms accounted for a significant part of farm production not only on livestock farms but also on all farms. The value of all farm products sold from these 29,000 farms was equivalent to 9.3 percent of the value of farm products

sold from all farms and 33.9 percent of all farm products sold from all livestock farms. These 29,000 farms included a considerable number of feedlots and the sales from such farms overstate the relative importance of these farms as producing units.

The data in table 7 indicate the use of major resources and the characteristics of livestock farms with different sizes of operation.

**Livestock Ranches.**—The classification "livestock ranches" was used only in the 17 Western States, Florida, Hawaii, and Alaska. Livestock operations of this type represent those farms or ranches on which the chief emphasis is placed upon the production of livestock by grazing. The classification was not used in the remaining 29 States as livestock farms consist almost entirely of farms on which livestock products are produced primarily by the feeding of crops produced on the farm or by the feeding of purchased feed.

Livestock ranches comprised less than 3 percent of all commercial farms. They contained 32 percent of the land in commercial farms, 1.6 percent of the cropland harvested, they had 55 percent of all land used for pasture and grazing, 16 percent of all the cattle and calves, 41 percent of the sheep and lambs, and 85 percent of the goats and kids. They accounted for 4.8 percent of the value of all farm products sold from commercial farms, 16 percent of the number of cattle and calves sold, and 38 percent of the number of sheep and lambs sold in 1959. Livestock ranches are located mainly in grazing areas of the western half of the United States. Areas of concentration include the Edwards Plateau of Texas, the Flint Hills of Kansas, the Sand Hills of Nebraska, western South Dakota, western North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and Florida.

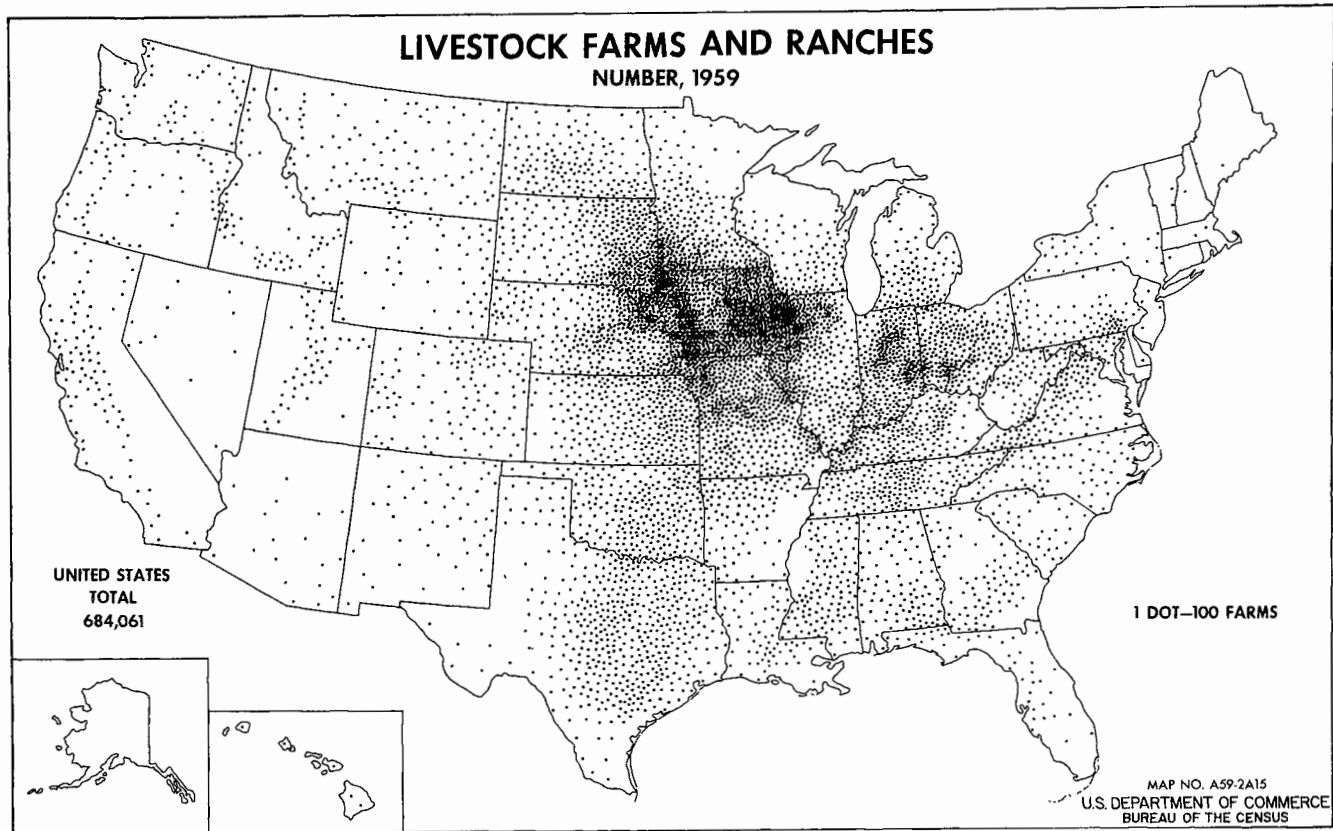


Table 7.—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF LIVESTOCK FARMS BY ECONOMIC CLASS OF FARM: 1959

Item	Economic class of livestock farms						
	All live- stock farms	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
<b>Average per farm:</b>							
Land in farms.....acres..	385.7	1,286.0	639.3	470.0	339.3	230.2	130.2
Cropland harvested.....acres..	136.8	421.0	255.7	189.1	125.1	64.5	26.2
Pastureland.....acres..	60.0	132.6	74.5	62.2	56.1	55.0	37.1
Value of land and buildings.....dollars..	45,388	154,874	86,442	56,928	35,788	23,569	11,989
Cattle and calves.....number..	57.1	290.1	100.5	64.3	42.6	28.8	12.2
Hogs and pigs.....number..	64.3	155.6	128.4	97.6	59.0	28.1	11.7
Litters farrowed.....number..	12.0	26.6	23.9	18.6	11.2	5.4	2.0
Sheep and lambs.....number..	18.4	53.2	29.7	19.9	15.5	10.7	5.0
Cattle and calves sold.....number..	41.2	327.2	78.7	37.9	21.9	14.0	5.1
Hogs and pigs sold.....dollars..	7,820	73,542	10,032	6,539	3,160	1,805	539
Sheep and lambs sold.....number..	84.0	238.4	185.1	129.1	71.1	31.4	9.6
Value of all farm products sold.....dollars..	2,536	7,252	5,699	3,894	2,137	941	284
Value of all livestock and livestock products, except poultry and dairy products sold.....dollars..	16.4	104.0	29.5	16.2	11.2	7.3	2.9
Regular hired workers.....persons..	226	1,441	411	223	154	99	39
Tractors (other than garden).....number..	13,086	92,912	27,465	14,130	7,317	3,698	1,143
Corn pickers.....number..	10,649	82,508	22,141	10,728	5,509	2,888	881
Grain combines.....number..	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	(Z)
Pick-up balers.....number..	1.8	3.6	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.3	0.7
Expenditures for—	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1
Feed for livestock and poultry.....dollars..	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1
Purchase of livestock and poultry.....dollars..	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
Hired labor.....dollars..	2,196	15,818	4,334	2,343	1,246	660	253
Gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil for the farm business.....dollars..	3,789	43,425	7,899	2,583	957	477	133
Sales of livestock, other than poultry and dairy products, minus expenditures for purchase of livestock and poultry.....dollars..	545	4,340	1,179	509	258	159	53
Percent of farms with—	592	1,925	1,068	778	530	305	140
Tractors (other than garden).....	6,860	39,083	14,241	8,145	4,552	2,412	748
Motortrucks.....	87.3	97.5	97.0	95.9	92.8	84.6	57.4
Corn pickers.....	70.9	91.0	84.2	78.3	71.7	64.8	52.2
Pick-up balers.....	44.4	65.2	69.1	64.3	50.3	27.2	9.2
50 or more acres of corn.....	32.3	54.5	50.0	44.2	34.1	22.1	8.8
1 or more regular hired workers.....	36.3	72.0	73.1	68.0	35.9	11.3	3.1
2 or more regular hired workers.....	11.1	22.7	26.4	13.2	7.1	4.5	1.1
2 or more tractors.....	2.9	54.3	6.8	2.8	1.4	0.8	0.2
Expenditures for feed of \$1,000 or more.....	56.5	93.4	89.4	80.3	61.7	35.1	12.8
Expenditures for feed of \$5,000 or more.....	45.1	93.3	89.4	69.1	45.2	22.4	5.0
Farm operators 55 or more years of age.....	10.0	64.7	34.4	12.7	2.9	0.3	(Z)
Farm operators working off the farm.....	36.3	21.5	22.4	26.6	35.6	45.5	50.5
Farm operators working off the farm 100 days or more.....	32.9	20.4	23.9	26.9	34.1	46.2	25.9
Income from farm operators' family from sources other than the farm operated greater than the value of farm products sold.....	15.4	7.0	6.7	9.1	16.7	32.3	
	15.0	4.5	4.5	6.7	69.1	35.9	

Z Less than 0.05 percent.



Other areas of concentration were in the grazing areas of Washington, Oregon, and California.

The characteristics of the livestock ranches differ in various parts of the country. Usually only one kind of livestock—cattle, sheep, or goats—is kept on the same ranch. Both cattle and sheep ranches are found in the western part of the country. Goat ranches are limited almost entirely to New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona. The livestock ranches in Florida and Hawaii are cattle ranches. Livestock ranches are highly specialized. The sale of livestock and livestock products (other than dairy and poultry products) accounted for 96 percent of all farm products sold from the farms. Almost 90 percent of the livestock ranches

are owner- or manager-operated. Only one out of four had regular hired workers.

The 6,700 large ranches, those with sales of \$40,000 or more of all farm products, accounted for a large part of the production on livestock ranches. These large-scale ranches accounted for 60 percent of the sales of livestock and livestock products (other than dairy and poultry products), and 54 percent of the cattle and calves, and 55 percent of the sheep and lambs sold from livestock ranches.

The figures in table 8 show some of the important characteristics of ranches of various sizes of operation.

Table 8.—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF LIVESTOCK RANCHES BY ECONOMIC CLASS OF FARM: 1959

Item	Economic class of livestock ranches						
	All livestock ranches	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
Average per ranch:							
Land in ranch.....acres..	4,584.8	21,728.6	7,451.7	4,019.4	1,997.4	1,083.0	763.7
Cropland, total.....acres..	232.9	749.1	331.4	246.9	157.7	114.4	79.6
Pasture and grazing land.....acres..	4,368.0	20,834.0	7,157.4	3,814.4	1,873.0	1,004.0	697.4
Value of land and buildings.....dollars..	122,558	498,143	203,296	116,254	73,832	46,108	27,249
Value of all farm products sold.....dollars..	20,989	124,786	27,836	14,149	7,075	3,587	1,203
Value of all livestock products (other than dairy and poultry products) sold.....dollars..	20,133	120,260	26,582	13,476	6,725	3,411	334
Cattle and calves sold.....number..	112.7	609.3	154.0	85.9	46.1	25.7	8.4
Sheep and lambs sold.....number..	17,195	105,947	21,178	10,910	5,562	2,922	887
Value of goats and kids sold.....dollars..	134.7	736.8	245.4	104.4	39.3	15.4	7.0
Cattle and calves on hand.....number..	1,681	9,266	3,024	1,294	491	188	88
Sheep and lambs on hand.....number..	58	171	126	67	43	16	6
Value of goats and kids sold.....dollars..	197.5	911.3	295.8	174.6	98.9	57.9	22.4
Cattle and calves on hand.....number..	192.4	932.9	376.8	167.2	73.2	27.1	14.5
Sheep and lambs on hand.....number..	39.4	108.5	77.8	49.4	29.2	12.8	6.3
Goats and kids on hand.....number..	5.1	18.3	7.6	5.0	3.4	2.1	1.6
Horses and mules on hand.....number..	177	275	135	114	100	88	70
Average sales of cattle and calves per cow (including heifers that have calved).....dollars..							
Percent of ranches with—							
Cattle and/or calves.....	95.1	93.8	94.3	95.6	96.2	96.3	90.8
Sheep and lambs.....	23.7	30.5	32.0	28.3	24.5	16.8	17.0
Goats and kids.....	10.2	9.4	11.9	11.9	11.5	8.3	8.3
Horses and mules.....	75.4	91.3	90.1	86.3	76.7	63.8	52.6
Cropland harvested.....	52.9	63.7	62.0	60.3	54.0	45.0	37.8
Tractors (other than garden).....	70.9	81.7	78.5	77.5	72.1	65.5	51.9
Motortrucks.....	85.8	96.5	95.3	92.4	87.0	80.0	65.4
50 or more cattle and calves.....	66.9	88.5	87.0	83.8	75.9	54.3	5.4
100 or more cattle and calves.....	43.4	85.4	80.0	70.4	42.8	12.3	0.3
500 or more cattle and calves.....	8.1	55.5	16.4	2.6	0.5	0.1	(Z)
Expenditures for feed of \$1,000 or more.....	48.8	92.0	79.3	63.9	46.6	28.3	6.0
1 or more regular hired workers.....	24.0	76.7	51.1	28.6	13.9	6.9	2.3
2 or more regular hired workers.....	10.1	54.1	21.3	7.0	2.9	0.9	0.2
Expenditures for hired labor of \$1,000 or more.....	29.1	88.5	66.9	36.9	16.7	6.9	2.5
Expenditures for hired labor of \$2,500 or more.....	16.7	74.6	40.9	15.3	5.0	1.9	0.7
Expenditures for hired labor of \$5,000 or more.....	8.5	53.3	16.7	4.2	1.3	0.4	-----
Farm operator 55 or more years of age.....	44.0	37.0	40.7	41.2	43.4	48.5	49.1
Operator working off the ranch.....	36.1	18.0	21.0	27.8	41.7	52.1	26.7
Operator working off the ranch 100 or more days.....	24.6	12.4	13.7	17.8	29.6	41.7	-----
Members of the operator's family working off the ranch.....	9.1	2.8	4.7	6.9	11.4	14.2	4.2
Income of the operator's family from sources other than the ranch operated exceeding value of agricultural products sold.....	23.6	9.5	10.6	14.9	27.7	43.9	-----
Automobiles and/or motortrucks.....	96.1	98.9	98.6	98.1	96.5	95.0	88.7
On a dirt or unimproved road.....	38.1	36.4	40.4	41.3	37.7	35.3	40.8

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

**General Farms.**—Farms on which one source of products did not provide 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold were classified as general farms. There were wide differences in the sources of value of farm products sold from general farms in various parts of the country. In some areas the sources of sales were only three or four farm products, while in other areas many farm products contributed to the sales of farm products. In the Midwest cash grains and two or more kinds of livestock and livestock products were the principal sources of sales. In the Southern States, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, livestock and poultry, and poultry products were the principal sources

of sales. The sales of all crops including vegetables, fruits and nuts, forest products, and horticultural specialties provided 59 percent of all farm products sold in 1959 on general farms.

About 8 percent of the general farms had a total value of farm products sold of \$20,000 or more. More than two-fifths of all general farms had sales of all farm products of less than \$5,000.

The use of resources and the characteristics of general farms vary widely. The data in table 9 provide measures of the use of resources and the characteristics of general farms by economic class of farm.

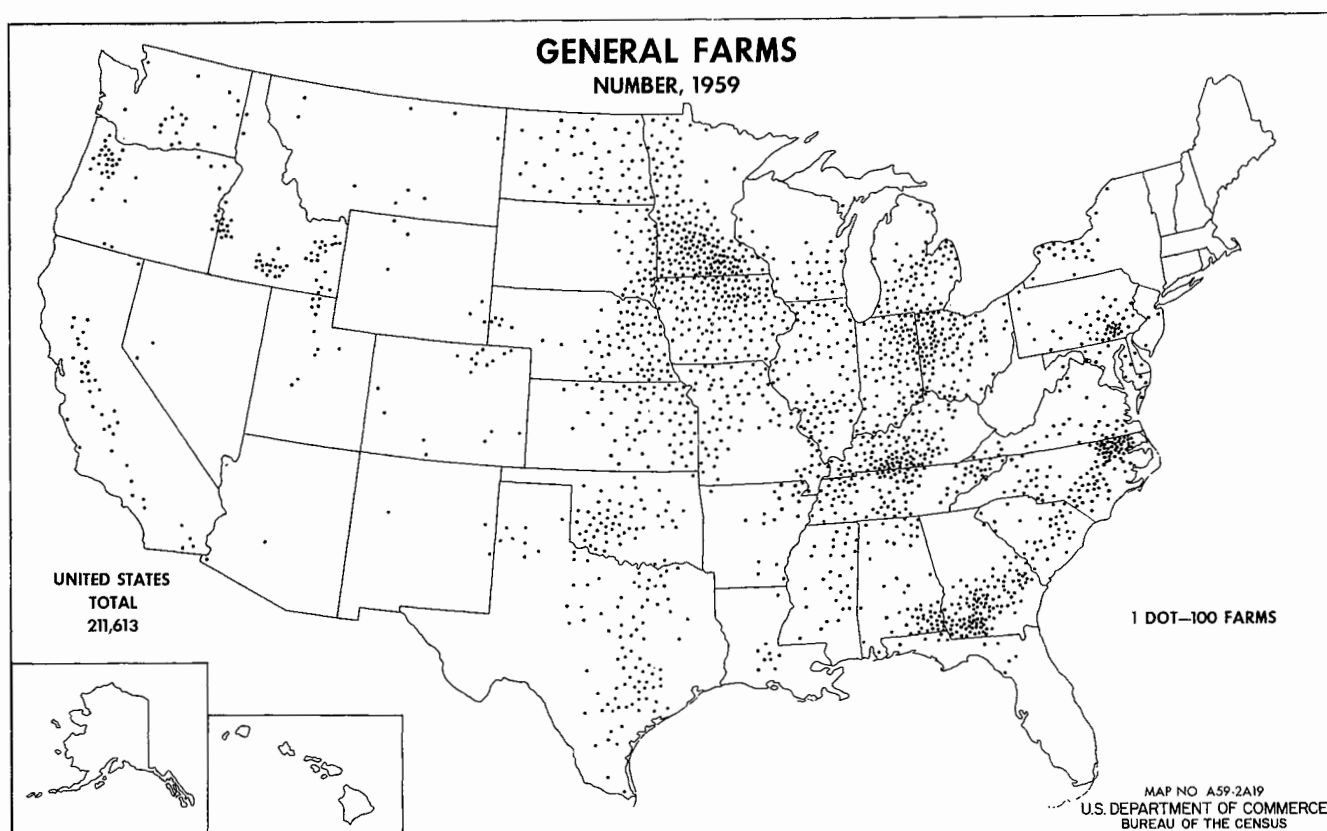


Table 9.—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF GENERAL FARMS BY ECONOMIC CLASS OF FARM: 1959

Item	Economic class of general farms						
	All general farms	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI
<b>Average per farm:</b>							
Land in farms.....acres.....	281.2	1,444.8	554.1	348.9	251.9	181.7	134.3
Cropland harvested.....acres.....	134.5	621.8	278.2	186.1	129.5	77.9	38.4
Value of land and buildings.....dollars.....	41,617	288,658	97,017	58,342	35,092	21,247	11,778
Tractors (other than garden).....number.....	1.8	5.5	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.3	0.8
Regular hired workers.....persons.....	0.2	3.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	-----	-----
Cattle and calves.....number.....	24.6	111.1	52.5	33.9	23.2	14.7	7.2
Hogs and pigs.....number.....	29.9	49.0	50.2	48.8	32.8	17.3	8.5
<b>Expenditures for—</b>							
Feed for livestock and poultry.....dollars.....	1,075	5,008	2,525	1,732	971	505	205
Purchase of livestock and poultry.....dollars.....	644	6,394	2,129	893	420	203	74
Hired labor.....dollars.....	775	14,514	2,568	741	303	159	65
Gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil for the farm business.....dollars.....	629	4,016	1,428	856	552	328	159
Value of all farm products sold.....dollars.....	9,714	89,198	26,343	13,548	7,148	3,724	1,474
Value of all crops sold.....dollars.....	5,728	69,797	16,061	7,107	3,627	1,974	854
Value of livestock and livestock products sold.....dollars.....	3,986	19,401	10,282	6,441	3,521	1,751	620
<b>Percent of farms with—</b>							
Tractors (other than garden).....	88.5	98.8	97.7	96.6	93.2	86.7	61.7
Grain combines.....	45.7	64.7	68.6	65.0	53.0	32.1	13.7
Corn pickers.....	37.9	32.7	49.3	55.6	46.1	26.9	10.2
Mototrucks.....	70.5	97.7	92.5	83.6	71.4	63.0	49.6
1 or more regular hired workers.....	10.5	78.0	42.5	16.1	6.3	3.3	0.8
Farm operator 55 or more years of age.....	33.0	22.5	21.2	21.4	29.2	41.7	43.5
Farm operator working off the farm.....	32.9	20.1	26.2	29.3	33.3	38.7	29.6
Farm operator working off the farm 100 or more days.....	11.4	7.6	6.8	7.8	11.4	19.8	-----
Income of farm operator from sources other than the farm operated greater than value of agricultural products sold.....	10.1	3.9	4.2	4.3	8.9	21.4	-----

**Miscellaneous Farms.**—The 37,155 miscellaneous commercial farms comprised, principally, farms producing nursery and greenhouse products, although the total includes some farms on which the sale of forest products or of horses was the principal source of income. The sale of horticultural specialty crops accounted for 81 percent and the value of forest products for approximately 11 percent of the value of all farm products sold. More than three-fourths of the value of all farm products were sold from the 7,900 farms with a value of farm products sold of \$20,000 or more.

### CHANGES IN FARMS BY TYPE

**Changes in Farms by Type by Size of Operation, 1950–1959.**—The classification by type of farm and by size of operation groups farms having a high degree of uniformity in the kind, relative amount of farm products produced, and in methods and practices followed in production. Because of changes in the grouping of farms by economic class, comparable data are available for only three sizes of operations for each type of farm for the censuses of

1959, 1954, and 1950. These data are available only for the conterminous United States. The size groupings are:

1. Farms with a value of farm products sold of \$2,500 to \$4,999.
2. Farms with a value of farm products sold of \$5,000 to \$9,999.
3. Farms with a value of farm products sold of \$10,000 or more.

Comparable data are not available by type of farm for farms with a value of farm products of less than \$2,500 for the three censuses. Tables 16 to 52 present data for the three size groupings of farms for each type for 1959, 1954, and 1950. Totals are given in these tables for all farms with a value of farm products sold of \$2,500 or more, and for 1959, totals are presented for all commercial farms and for commercial farms with sales of less than \$2,500. In 1959, commercial farms excluded from the comparisons of the three censuses total 348,000. Of this total, 89,000, or 26 percent, were livestock farms other than poultry and dairy farms; 83,000, or 24 percent, cotton farms; and 63,000, or 18 percent, other field-crop farms, of which 57,000 were tobacco farms. In all tables presenting figures for two or more censuses, data for 1959 for tobacco farms have been included with other field-crop farms, and livestock ranches have been included with livestock farms, other than poultry and dairy farms, in order to provide comparisons for 1959 and prior censuses.

The number of commercial farms with sales of \$2,500 or more was approximately 2.1 million in 1959, 1954, and 1950. The 1959 total was only 1.8 percent less than that for 1954 and 1 percent less than that for 1950.

There have been substantial reductions in the number of farms in the two groups of farms with sales of less than \$10,000. Although the number of farms with sales of \$2,500 or more changed very little from 1950 to 1954, and 1954 to 1959, the number of farms with sales of \$2,500 to \$4,999 declined 30 percent and the number of farms with sales of \$5,000 to \$9,999 declined 9 percent from 1950 to 1959. The decline from 1950 to 1959 in the number of farms with \$2,500 to \$9,999 of farm products sold occurred for every type of farm, except miscellaneous farms.

Part of the decline in the number of farms with sales of \$2,500 to \$9,999 has resulted largely from the enlargement of these farms, although increases in the prices of cattle and milk brought about some changes in the number of livestock and dairy farms without the farm operation being enlarged. (See table 10 for average prices of major farm products for the conterminous United States for 1959, 1954, and 1949.)

Table 10.—AVERAGE PRICES FOR MAJOR FARM PRODUCTS SOLD FOR THE CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES: 1959, 1954, AND 1949

Farm products sold	Unit	Average price per unit (dollars)		
		1959	1954	1949
Cattle and calves.....	Head.....	152.79	96.58	118.32
Milk.....	Cwt.....	3.83	3.54	3.67
Hogs and pigs.....	Head.....	30.09	29.70	36.40
Cotton.....	Bales.....	168.37	194.62	161.57
Corn for grain.....	Bushels.....	1.05	1.44	1.24
Wheat.....	Bushels.....	1.77	2.13	1.86
Chicken eggs.....	Dozens.....	0.32	0.35	0.42
Soybeans for beans.....	Bushels.....	1.97	2.52	2.12
Tobacco.....	Pounds.....	0.58	0.51	0.46
Broilers.....	Each.....	0.53	0.70	NA
Irish potatoes.....	Bushels.....	1.28	1.30	1.28
Oranges.....	Tons.....	74.02	50.48	59.91
Sheep and lambs.....	Head.....	13.31	14.69	17.06
Sorghums for grain.....	Bushels.....	0.86	1.26	0.98
Alfalfa hay.....	Tons.....	21.21	22.90	22.51
Rice.....	Bushels.....	2.06	2.04	1.77
Barley.....	Bushels.....	0.86	1.08	1.05
Apples.....	Bushels.....	1.71	2.22	1.43
Sugar beets for sugar.....	Tons.....	11.14	11.17	10.82
Oats for grain.....	Bushels.....	0.64	0.71	0.65
Dry field and seed beans.....	Cwt.....	7.22	8.03	6.86
Peanuts for nuts.....	Pounds.....	0.10	0.12	0.10
Peaches.....	Bushels.....	1.90	1.97	1.45
Sugarcane for sugar.....	Tons.....	7.09	6.70	6.00

NA Not available.

From 1950 to 1959 there was a significant decrease in the number of general farms, cotton farms, other field-crop farms, and vegetable farms. On the other hand, there was a significant increase in the number of cash-grain and livestock farms. The decrease in general farms was associated with the increase in specialization in agricultural production. Many of the general farms in 1950, in the Middle West and other areas, became more specialized and were classified as cash-grain or livestock farms in 1954 and 1959. The increase in the price of cattle also affected the shift from general farms to livestock farms. Because of differences in the relative change in the prices of cash grains and livestock there was a shift in the livestock farms (other than poultry and dairy) to cash-grain farms from 1950 to 1954 and a shift of cash-grain farms to livestock farms from 1954 to 1959. Most of these changes occurred in the Midwest.

Item	Change in number of farms					
	Conterminous United States			East and West North Central divisions		
	1950 to 1959	1954 to 1959	1950 to 1954	1950 to 1959	1954 to 1959	1950 to 1954
Cash-grain farms with sales of—						
\$2,500 or more, total.....	40,273	-56,274	96,547	40,859	-48,090	88,949
\$2,500 to \$4,999.....	-17,655	-36,882	19,227	-11,604	-29,876	18,272
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	-3,185	-35,778	32,593	1,959	-30,233	32,192
\$10,000 or more.....	61,113	16,386	44,727	50,504	12,019	38,485
Livestock farms (other than poultry and dairy) with sales of—						
\$2,500 or more, total.....	68,855	137,673	-68,818	-1,241	56,453	-57,694
\$2,500 to \$4,999.....	-915	32,593	-33,508	-30,152	14	-30,166
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	-12,841	23,833	-36,674	-31,264	2,986	-34,250
\$10,000 or more.....	82,611	81,247	1,364	60,175	53,453	6,722

The prices of the principal cash-grain crops and livestock sold for the last three censuses were as follows.

Item	Average price per unit (dollars)		
	1959	1954	1950
Corn per bushel:			
Conterminous United States.....	1.05	1.44	1.24
East and West North Central divisions.....	1.03	1.42	1.18
Wheat per bushel:			
Conterminous United States.....	1.77	2.13	1.86
East and West North Central divisions.....	1.81	2.15	1.87
Hogs and pigs sold per head:			
Conterminous United States.....	30.09	39.70	36.40
East and West North Central divisions.....	30.13	41.59	39.06
Cattle and calves sold per head:			
Conterminous United States.....	152.79	96.58	118.32
East and West North Central divisions.....	172.08	115.45	133.72

The decrease in the number of cotton and other field-crop farms was associated with the decline in the number of farms with sales of less than \$5,000 operated by tenants, principally croppers on cotton and tobacco farms in the South.

Table 11.—CHANGES IN NUMBER OF FARMS BY VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD FOR ALL TENANTS, CROPPERS,<sup>1</sup> COTTON FARMS, AND OTHER FIELD-CROP FARMS, FOR THE CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES AND THE SOUTH: 1950 TO 1959

Item	Change in number of farms		
	1950 to 1959	1954 to 1959	1950 to 1954
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more:			
Conterminous United States.....	-23,451	-37,398	13,947
All tenants.....	-107,017	-114,449	7,432
Cotton farms.....	-16,190	-45,102	28,912
Other field-crop farms.....	-4,553	-17,993	13,440
The South.....	84,977	29,097	55,880
All tenants.....	-30,912	-56,824	25,912
Croppers.....	-12,576	-33,656	21,080
Cotton farms.....	-14,351	-40,414	26,063
Other field-crop farms.....	1,788	-15,024	16,822

Table 11.—CHANGES IN NUMBER OF FARMS BY VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD FOR ALL TENANTS, CROPPERS,<sup>1</sup> COTTON FARMS, AND OTHER FIELD-CROP FARMS, FOR THE CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES AND THE SOUTH: 1950 TO 1959—Continued

Item	Change in number of farms		
	1950 to 1959	1954 to 1959	1950 to 1954
Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more—Continued			
\$2,500 to \$4,999:			
Conterminous United States.....	-265,483	-195,146	-70,337
All tenants.....	-124,168	-99,760	-24,408
Cotton farms.....	-24,319	-48,996	24,677
Other field-crop farms.....	-34,670	-34,587	-83
The South.....	-46,688	-64,390	17,702
All tenants.....	-53,209	-64,682	11,473
Croppers.....	-19,322	-32,249	12,927
Cotton farms.....	-21,416	-46,757	25,341
Other field-crop farms.....	-30,825	-32,818	1,993
\$5,000 to \$9,999:			
Conterminous United States.....	-68,061	-53,779	-14,482
All tenants.....	-54,476	-48,054	-6,422
Cotton farms.....	-7,011	-9,036	2,025
Other field-crop farms.....	16,681	6,267	10,414
The South.....	41,241	19,381	21,860
All tenants.....	5,922	-4,825	10,747
Croppers.....	5,505	-1,889	7,394
Cotton farms.....	-5,476	-6,811	1,335
Other field-crop farms.....	20,800	8,581	12,219
\$10,000 or more:			
Conterminous United States.....	310,093	211,527	98,566
All tenants.....	71,627	33,365	38,262
Cotton farms.....	15,140	12,930	2,210
Other field-crop farms.....	13,436	10,327	3,109
The South.....	90,424	74,106	16,318
All tenants.....	16,375	12,683	3,692
Croppers.....	1,241	482	1,759
Cotton farms.....	12,541	13,104	-563
Other field-crop farms.....	11,823	9,213	2,610

<sup>1</sup> South only.

Table 12.—SELECTED FARM RESOURCES FOR ALL FARMS AND FARMS WITH SALES OF FARM PRODUCTS OF \$2,500 OR MORE AND PERCENT OF ALL FARMS FOR THE CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES: 1959, 1954, AND 1950

Item	All farms			Farms with sales of farm products of \$2,500 or more					
				1959		1954		1950	
	1959	1954	1950	Total	Percent of total for all farms	Total	Percent of total for all farms	Total	Percent of total for all farms
Land in farms.....	1,120,028	1,160,044	1,159,789	937,161	83.7	885,036	76.3	849,795	73.3
Cropland harvested.....	313,446	334,164	345,528	286,374	91.4	282,661	84.6	275,415	79.7
Land pastured.....	621,121	647,366	619,692	515,551	83.0	492,855	76.1	467,112	75.4
Cattle and calves.....	93,483	95,635	77,520	82,996	88.8	76,607	80.1	60,467	78.0
Hogs and pigs.....	69,380	57,912	56,292	61,653	88.9	49,218	85.0	44,174	78.5
Sheep and lambs.....	34,088	NA	NA	30,530	89.6	27,792	NA	NA	NA
Chickens 4 months old and over.....	369,024	383,971	343,109	316,521	85.8	279,522	72.8	223,585	65.2
Tractors (other than garden).....	4,685	4,345	3,394	3,738	79.8	3,213	73.9	2,507	73.9
Motortrucks.....	2,825	2,703	2,207	2,072	73.3	1,746	64.6	1,371	62.1
Grain combines.....	1,041,527	979,050	713,633	934,991	89.8	852,647	87.1	620,299	86.9
Corn pickers.....	792,379	687,466	455,519	715,034	90.2	618,806	90.0	421,887	92.6
Regular hired farm workers.....	685,794	691,088	1,014,518	656,950	95.8	649,649	94.0	895,505	88.3

NA Not available.

Table 13.—NUMBER OF FARMS WITH SALES OF \$2,500 OR MORE BY SIZE OF FARM FOR THE CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES: 1950 TO 1959

Size of farm and year	Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more			
	Total	\$2,500 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 or more
Under 10 acres:				
1959.....	46,390	18,347	10,925	17,118
1954.....	45,791	19,735	11,843	14,213
1950.....	42,200	18,296	11,630	12,274
10 to 99 acres:				
1959.....	454,232	241,834	132,674	79,724
1954.....	519,906	319,005	136,738	64,163
1950.....	497,455	325,041	122,845	49,569
100 to 219 acres:				
1959.....	679,340	218,142	262,570	198,628
1954.....	724,940	285,790	287,915	151,235
1950.....	767,016	338,241	310,781	117,994
220 to 499 acres:				
1959.....	570,651	101,499	174,807	294,345
1954.....	536,024	134,865	191,136	210,028
1950.....	520,701	151,224	197,967	171,510
500 to 999 acres:				
1959.....	183,492	26,732	48,112	108,648
1954.....	158,574	35,805	49,087	73,682
1950.....	151,238	35,432	50,599	65,207
1,000 or more acres:				
1959.....	130,339	10,265	24,062	96,012
1954.....	116,636	16,908	30,138	69,590
1950.....	109,285	14,068	27,389	67,828

The decrease in the number of vegetable farms resulted from the continuing disappearance of vegetable farms with relatively small operations.

**Changes in Resources Used, 1950 to 1959.**—Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more have a larger proportion of the resources used for agricultural production in 1959 than in 1950.

Most of the resources on the 1.7 million farms with sales of farm products of less than \$2,500 that disappeared from 1950 to 1959, have been transferred to the farms with sales of \$2,500 or more. In many cases these resources were transferred to farms that had sales of \$10,000 or more in 1959. Figures in table 13 indicate no enlargement from 1950 to 1959 in the average size of operations for farms with sales of less than \$10,000. The increase in the number of farms with sales of \$10,000 or more resulted from the increase in the number of farms with larger operations, in production per unit, and changes in prices of some farm products.

**Changes in Specialization.**—There has been very little change in the degree of specialization in farms with sales of \$2,500 or more in each type-of-farm group. Moreover, the degree of specialization for the farms in the three value-of-sales groups has been about the same for 1959 and 1954 census years. (See tables 41 to 49.)

**Changes in the Use of Purchased Inputs.**—There has been an increase in the proportion of the farms using tractors and other equipment (see tables 37 to 40) in the two groups of farms with sales of less than \$10,000. There was very little change in the proportion of the farms with sales of \$10,000 or more using tractors and other equipment. There has been a significant decrease in the proportion of farms with sales of less than \$10,000 reporting expenditures for hired labor. However, the amount of the expenditures for hired labor for farms using hired labor has not changed greatly (see tables 33 and 34). There has been a significant increase in the proportion of farms using commercial fertilizer and fertilizing materials, but the average quantity used per acre fertilized has not changed significantly. (See tables 27 and 28.)

PERCENT INCREASE OR DECREASE IN NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL FARMS FOR EACH TYPE OF FARM BY VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD  
FOR THE CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES: 1954 TO 1959, 1950 TO 1959, AND 1950 TO 1954



**Age of operator.**—Data for the proportion of farm operators 65 years old and over and 55 to 64 years of age are given by type of farm in tables 50 and 51.

**Table 14.—AGE OF OPERATOR BY VALUE OF SALES WITH PERCENT DISTRIBUTION FOR THE CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES: 1950 TO 1959**

Age of farm operator and year	Farms with sales of \$2,500 or more							
	Total		\$2,500 to \$4,999		\$5,000 to \$9,999		\$10,000 or more	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
<b>Total farms reporting age:</b>								
1959.....	2,043,317	100.0	610,300	100.0	647,199	100.0	785,818	100.0
1954.....	2,066,241	100.0	798,395	100.0	696,292	100.0	571,554	100.0
1950.....	1,974,873	100.0	832,753	100.0	686,039	100.0	456,081	100.0
<b>Under 25 years:</b>								
1959.....	35,915	1.8	11,762	1.9	11,946	1.8	12,207	1.6
1954.....	41,818	2.0	17,897	2.2	14,844	2.1	9,077	1.6
1950.....	55,514	2.8	27,261	3.3	18,588	2.7	9,665	2.1
<b>25 to 34 years:</b>								
1959.....	264,770	13.0	60,258	10.0	81,192	12.5	123,320	15.7
1954.....	334,044	16.2	111,839	14.0	115,677	16.6	106,528	18.6
1950.....	355,944	18.0	142,257	17.1	129,531	18.9	84,156	18.5
<b>35 to 44 years:</b>								
1959.....	508,139	24.9	122,956	20.1	155,747	24.1	229,436	29.2
1954.....	553,673	26.8	197,864	24.8	189,853	27.3	165,956	29.0
1950.....	525,292	26.6	208,305	25.0	187,164	27.3	129,823	28.5
<b>45 to 64 years:</b>								
1959.....	585,667	28.6	169,462	27.8	191,395	29.6	224,810	28.6
1954.....	536,156	25.9	206,584	25.9	181,317	26.0	148,255	25.9
1950.....	487,986	24.7	198,470	23.8	170,904	24.9	118,612	26.0
<b>55 to 64 years:</b>								
1959.....	436,200	21.3	150,147	24.6	145,032	22.4	141,021	17.9
1954.....	391,497	18.9	164,197	20.6	129,495	18.6	97,805	17.1
1950.....	371,511	18.8	166,767	20.0	124,511	18.1	80,233	17.6
<b>65 years or more:</b>								
1959.....	212,626	10.4	95,715	15.7	61,887	9.6	55,024	7.0
1954.....	209,053	10.1	100,014	12.5	65,106	9.4	43,933	7.7
1950.....	178,626	9.0	89,693	10.8	53,341	8.1	33,592	7.4

**Changes in Tenure of Operator.**—The proportion of farms with sales of \$2,500 or more operated by full owners or part owners has been increasing. (See table 16.)

**Off-Farm Work by the Farm Operator.**—The proportion of the farm operators working off their farms has increased significantly for farms with sales of less than \$10,000.

**Table 15.—OFF-FARM WORK BY FARM OPERATOR, BY VALUE OF SALES, WITH PERCENT DISTRIBUTION FOR THE CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES: 1950 TO 1959.**

Item	Farms with value of farm products sold of \$2,500 or more							
	Total		\$2,500 to \$4,999		\$5,000 to \$9,999		\$10,000 or more	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
<b>All farm operators:</b>								
1959.....	2,064,444	100.0	616,819	100.0	653,150	100.0	794,475	100.0
1954.....	2,101,871	100.0	812,108	100.0	706,852	100.0	582,911	100.0
1950.....	2,087,895	100.0	882,302	100.0	721,211	100.0	484,382	100.0
<b>Farm operators working off their farms:</b>								
1959.....	708,608	34.3	267,421	43.4	229,475	35.1	211,712	26.6
1954.....	664,980	31.6	295,081	36.3	220,549	31.2	149,350	25.6
1950.....	524,565	25.1	249,466	28.3	173,149	24.0	101,950	21.0
<b>Farm operators working off their farms 100 days or more:</b>								
1959.....	349,485	16.9	164,810	26.7	105,977	16.2	78,698	9.9
1954.....	246,918	11.7	131,124	16.1	72,148	10.2	43,646	7.5
1950.....	180,390	8.6	97,163	11.0	50,742	7.0	32,485	6.7
<b>Farm operators working off their farms 200 days or more:</b>								
1959.....	244,990	11.9	120,286	19.5	71,399	10.9	53,305	6.7
1954.....	164,543	7.8	88,006	10.8	46,686	6.6	29,851	5.1
1950.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA Not available.

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

