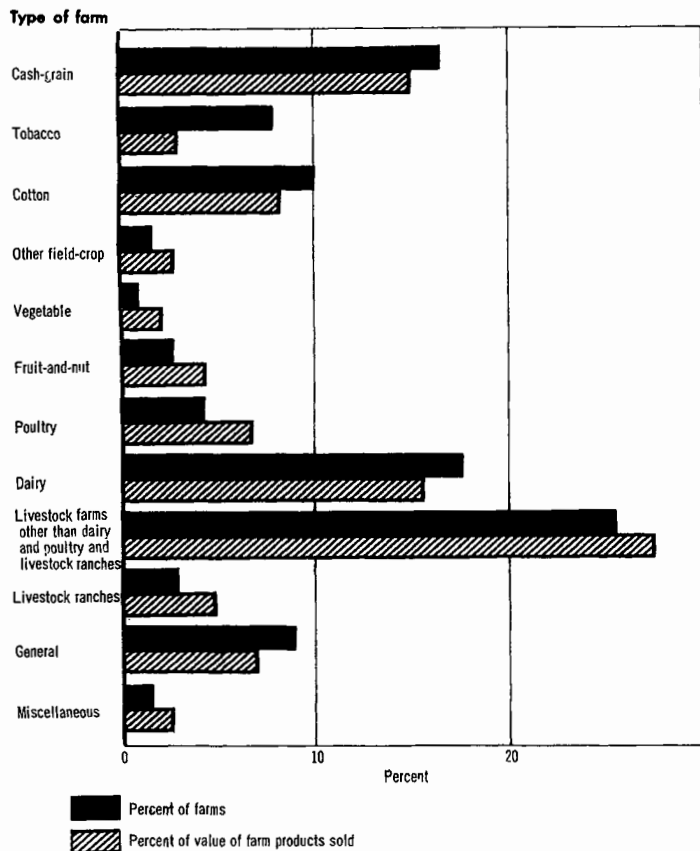


Farms by Type, 1959.—The distribution of farms by type in 1959 was as follows:

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	616,902	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