

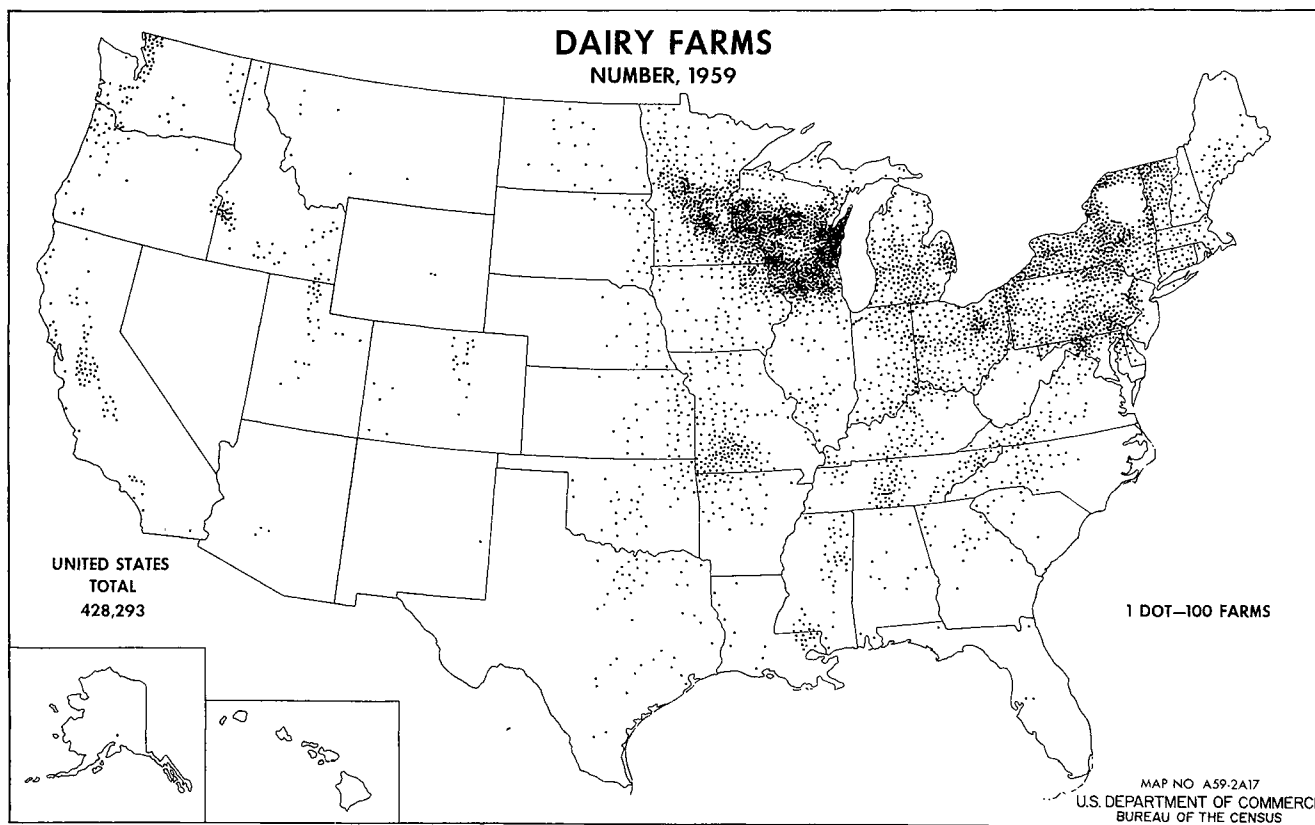
**Poultry Farms.**—Poultry farms comprised 103,000 of the 2.4 million commercial farms. They had one-half the chickens 4 months old and over on hand. These farms accounted for 60 percent of the chicken eggs and 92 percent of the chickens including broilers sold and 80 percent of the value of poultry 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