

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 50 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 plus 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 plus 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.