

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 with purchased 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.

**Comparability of type-of-farm classification for various censuses**—Farms have been classified by type of farm for seven censuses starting with the 1930 census. The criteria used for classifying farms by type have not been uniform. Table 1 presents a general description of the criteria used for determining the various types of farm for each census since 1930.

Table 1. CRITERIA USED FOR CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS BY TYPE: CENSUSES OF 1964, 1959, 1954, 1950, 1945, 1940, AND 1930

Type of farm	1964 and 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, raint, 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 1. CRITERIA USED FOR CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS BY TYPE: CENSUSES OF 1964, 1959, 1954, 1950, 1945, 1940, AND 1930  
Continued

Type of farm	1964 and 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, ponies, and sales of fur animals.	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.)