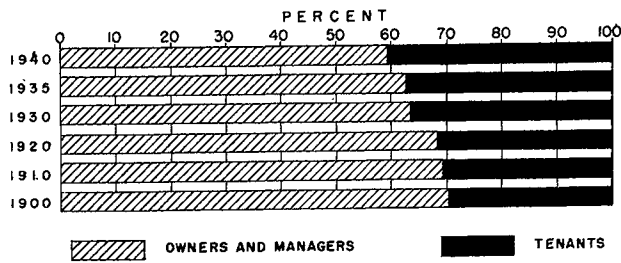
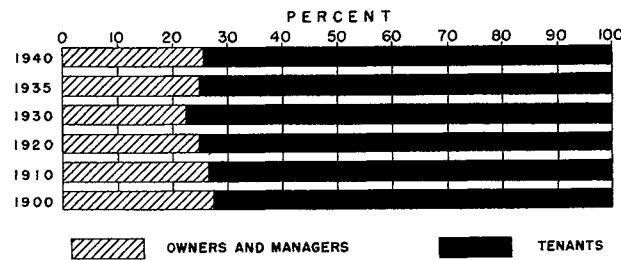


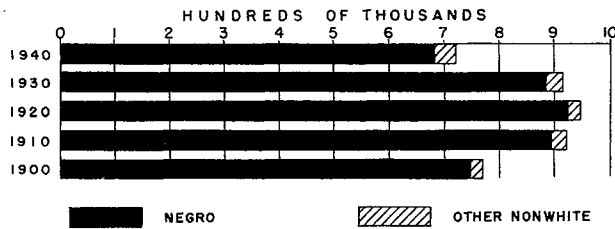
WHITE FARM OPERATORS—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, BY TENURE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1900—1940



NONWHITE FARM OPERATORS—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, BY TENURE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1900—1940



NUMBER OF NEGRO AND OTHER NONWHITE FARM OPERATORS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1900—1940



Owned and rented portions of farms operated by part owners.—The acreage and value of the owned and rented portions of part-owner-operated farms are presented for the United States in table 15 and by divisions and States in table 24. The proportions of owned and rented land in part-owner farms varied considerably for the various States. For the United States as a whole the acreage in the rented portion exceeded the acreage of the owned portion. However, the value of the rented portion was less than that of the owned. The average value of the owned portion was \$25 per acre and of the rented portion \$16 per acre. The lower value of the rented land may be attributed in part to a greater amount of improvements and of cropland on the owned portion. The rented acreage on part-owner-operated farms, particularly in the western Great Plains and in the Mountain and Pacific States, included a high proportion of grazing lands.

The break-down of the part-owner-operated farms into the owned and rented portions makes possible a classification of

all farm lands according to the tenure under which they are operated. Farm lands operated by the owner, consisting of land in farms of full owners plus the land in the owned portion of part-owner-operated farms, amounted to 49.7 percent of the total farm land in the United States. The value of this land, including the buildings thereon, amounted to 56.1 percent of the value of all farms. Land rented by the farm operator, comprising land in farms of tenants and the rented portions of part-owner-operated farms, accounted for 44.1 percent of all farm land and to 39.6 percent of the value of all farms. The remaining farm land, that operated by managers, represented 6.3 percent of the total acreage and 4.3 percent of the total value. Farm land operated by the owner had an average value of \$35.81 per acre as compared with \$28.52 for that rented by the farm operator.

Cash rent.—The cash rent paid or payable by cash tenants and by part owners renting on a cash basis is shown for the United States in table 16 and by divisions and States in tables 31 and 32. Cash rent for irrigated farms is shown in tables 18 and 34. The schedule called for the rent paid for the year. This presumably referred to the current year, but the enumerator was not instructed as to whether the question referred to 1940, 1939, or to some other 12-month period. The average rentals per acre varied greatly from State to State. In some areas, particularly near urban centers, farms were rented primarily for residential use and in such areas the per acre rentals were high. Also, in some areas, the rented land was mostly cropland, while in others it consisted only of pasture, or it was mostly rough or waste land.

The differences in the per acre rentals for land rented by part owners and that rented by tenants may be attributed largely to differences in the land and to the fact that part owners often rent land on which there are no buildings. The per acre values of the rented portion of part-owner-operated farms were generally lower than for the owned portion and also lower than for tenant-operated farms in the same area. The difference in the per acre rentals for land rented by part owners and for land rented by tenants was most pronounced in the western part of the Great Plains, and also, in the Mountain and Pacific States. In these areas much of the land rented by part owners was grazing land, while for most tenant operators the farms included considerable cropland and also farm buildings.

Variations in the cash rent per \$100 of value may be due in part to differences in the general level of investment returns for the different sections of the country; to values attributable to other than the rental income from the property, such as values attributable to the presence of minerals; to differences in taxes; and to differences in improvements, since the rental usually takes into account depreciation or upkeep of such improvements.

Irrigated farms by tenure of the operator.—Irrigated farms by tenure of the operator are discussed briefly along with the presentation of tables 17 and 18.

Maps.—Several maps presented in this chapter show the geographic distribution of farm operators by tenure, color, and race. These maps were prepared on a county unit basis. Thus, for the dot map showing the number of nonwhite farm operators, where the scale of one dot equals 500 operators, any county having as many as 250 nonwhite operators but less than 750 received one dot. Counties having less than 250 nonwhite operators received no dots. Thus for Kentucky, although there was a total of 5,547 nonwhite operators, only 2 dots were required as only 2 counties had as many as 250 nonwhite operators.