

the 1920 inquiries for water and electricity referred to the "operator's dwelling" and those for 1930 to the "farmer's dwelling." It is not believed that this wording necessarily restricted the replies to farms with resident operators and it may have resulted in the inclusion of facilities for some operator residences not on farms. Tabulations of the 1945 returns on the basis of residence of the operator provide for a comparison of statistics for all farms or for farms with resident operators. In 1945, there were 399,328 farms in the United States on which there were no resident operators reported. Of these farms, 229,521 had no dwellings, or unoccupied dwellings only, while the remaining 169,807 were occupied by hired farm workers, landlords, relatives, etc. These 169,807 farms represented 2.9 percent of all farms. In the following table the facilities as reported for farms without resident operators are shown in comparison with those for farms of resident operators.

FARMS, WITH AND WITHOUT RESIDENT OPERATORS, REPORTING SPECIFIED FACILITIES IN THE FARM DWELLING, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1945

ITEM	TOTAL		FARMS WITH RESIDENT OPERATORS		FARMS WITHOUT RESIDENT OPERATORS	
	Number	Percent of all farms	Number	Percent of all farms	Number	Percent of all farms
All farms.....	5,859,169	100.0	5,459,841	93.2	399,328	6.8
Farms reporting:						
Electricity.....	2,787,624	47.6	2,684,022	45.8	103,602	1.8
Running water.....	1,679,023	28.7	1,613,247	27.5	65,776	1.1
Radio.....	4,264,007	72.8	4,140,671	70.7	123,336	2.1
Telephone.....	1,866,109	31.8	1,805,705	30.8	60,404	1.0

Although in 1940, 1930, and 1920, the inquiry for telephones merely specified the farm, and not the farm dwelling, it is not believed that the change in the 1945 wording had any appreciable effect on the comparability of the figures. The following table presenting statistics on farm telephones for resident-operator farms having one dwelling only and those having two or more dwellings will give some indication of the possible difference which may have resulted because of restricting the inquiry to "the farm dwelling."

RESIDENT-OPERATOR FARMS CROSS-CLASSIFIED AS TO TELEPHONES AND NUMBER OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1945

RESIDENCE AND NUMBER OF DWELLINGS	FARMS CLASSIFIED AS TO TELEPHONES			
	Total	With tele-phones	Without tele-phones	Not reporting
All farms.....	5,859,169	1,866,109	3,916,987	76,073
Resident-operator farms.....	5,459,841	1,805,705	3,589,378	64,759
With 1 occupied dwelling only.....	5,000,854	1,590,814	3,364,794	45,226
With 2 or more occupied dwellings.....	442,161	214,891	224,584	2,686
Nonresident-operator farms ²	399,328	60,404	327,607	11,315
With no occupied dwellings reported.....	229,521		229,521	
With 1 occupied dwelling only.....	148,442	(*)	(*)	(*)
With 2 or more occupied dwellings.....	21,365	(*)	(*)	(*)

*Not available.
¹Includes 16,846 farms with resident operator reported but with no report of occupied dwellings. These include farms of operators living on tracts of land locally considered as part of the farm; for example, croppers and other tenants living on multiple units (plantations) but not on the tracts operated (see chapter IV).
²Includes 62,435 farms not reporting as to residence of operator.

There is a possibility that, of the 227,270 resident-operator farms with two or more occupied dwellings which were not reported as having telephones, there may have been a telephone in the second, third, etc., dwelling. It is likely that the number of such farms with telephones would be small since most of these additional dwellings were occupied by hired farm workers. Of that portion of the 21,365 nonresident-operator farms with two or more dwellings that did not report a telephone, there is likewise a possibility that some may have had a telephone in the second, third, etc., dwelling. A few additional farms with telephones may have been omitted in the count because the telephone was in a nondwelling structure.

More farms had modern conveniences in the dwelling in 1945 than in 1940. Electric power lines had been extended until in 1945 an electric distribution line was within 1/4 mile of 3 out

of every 5 farms. Between 1940 and 1945 electricity had been made available to 705,282 farms based on the assumption that electric current is available if within 1/4 mile of the farm. Farms using electricity increased to an even greater extent with 755,308 more farms reporting electricity in the farm dwelling in 1945 than in 1940. About 340,000 additional farm homes have running water and over 100,000 more had radios. Farms with telephones increased by 339,155, regaining a part of the 971,539 loss in telephones between 1920 and 1940.

Despite these increases a large proportion of the farm homes are still lacking in modern conveniences. Less than one-half (47.6 percent) of the farms had electricity in the farm dwelling in 1945, only 2 in 7 (28.7 percent) had running water, and less than 1 in 3 (31.8 percent) had telephones. Three out of 4 (72.8 percent), however, had radios and 3 out of 5 (62.0 percent) had automobiles. Although the greatest percentage increases between 1940 and 1945 in farms with facilities was in the South, a large proportion of the farms in this area still lacked modern facilities. In the South, as a whole, less than one-third (32.2 percent) of the farms had electricity in the dwelling, only about 1 in 6 (17.2 percent) had running water, and less than 1 in 8 (11.9 percent) had telephones. Three out of five (59.9 percent) had radios. In Mississippi less than 1 farm in 5 had electricity in the dwelling, only about 1 in 13 had running water, only 1 in 27 had a telephone, and less than one-half had radios.

Distance from all-weather road.— In 1945, the enumerator was instructed to indicate the distance from the farm to the nearest all-weather road.

An all-weather road was defined merely as a "road that is passable at all times and all seasons," but enumerators were instructed that "hard-surfaced roads occasionally snowbound or flooded are considered 'all-weather' roads." There were no requirements as to type of surface. If the main farm entrance was on an all-weather road, the enumerator was asked to report "0" miles; if not, to give the distance along the highway to the nearest all-weather road.

The replies, given in tenths of a mile, were grouped into six classes according to the distance reported. Since some enumerators reported the distance from the farm dwelling or farm buildings to the nearest all-weather road, rather than the distance from the main farm entrance, the reports of "0" up to

Table 2.—ROADS—FARMS CLASSIFIED BY DISTANCE TO NEAREST ALL-WEATHER ROAD, 1945; AND BY KIND OF ROAD ADJOINING FARM, 1940, 1930, AND 1925; FOR THE UNITED STATES

[Figures for divisions and States in tables 11 and 12]

ITEM AND YEAR	Number of farms	Percent of all farms
Farms classified as to distance to nearest all-weather road, 1945:		
Distance reported, total.....	5,566,365	95.0
0.0 to 0.2 mile.....	3,771,094	64.4
0.3 to 0.5 mile.....	469,882	8.0
0.6 to 0.9 mile.....	131,055	2.2
1.0 to 1.9 miles.....	535,183	9.1
2.0 to 4.9 miles.....	452,204	7.7
5.0 miles and over.....	206,947	3.5
Distance not reported.....	292,804	5.0
Resident-operator farms within 1/4 mile of all-weather road.....1945..	3,549,145	60.6
Farms classified by kind of road adjoining farm:		
Hard-surfaced.....1940..	1,146,956	18.8
1930..	594,182	9.4
1925..	472,961	7.4
Gravel, shell, shale, etc.....1940..	1,731,477	28.4
1930..	1,435,644	22.8
1925..	946,057	14.8
Improved dirt.....1940..	1,528,597	25.1
1930..	1,638,954	26.1
1925..	1,996,704	31.4
Unimproved dirt.....1940..	1,442,678	23.7
1930..	2,279,989	36.3
1925..	2,747,732	43.1
Kind of road not reported.....1940..	247,111	4.1
1930..	339,879	5.4
1925..	206,186	3.2

¹Concrete, brick, asphalt, and macadam.
²Concrete or brick, and macadam. Asphalt was included in an "All other" group, as it was not specified on the schedule.
³Includes sand-clay.
⁴Gravel.
⁵Includes asphalt.