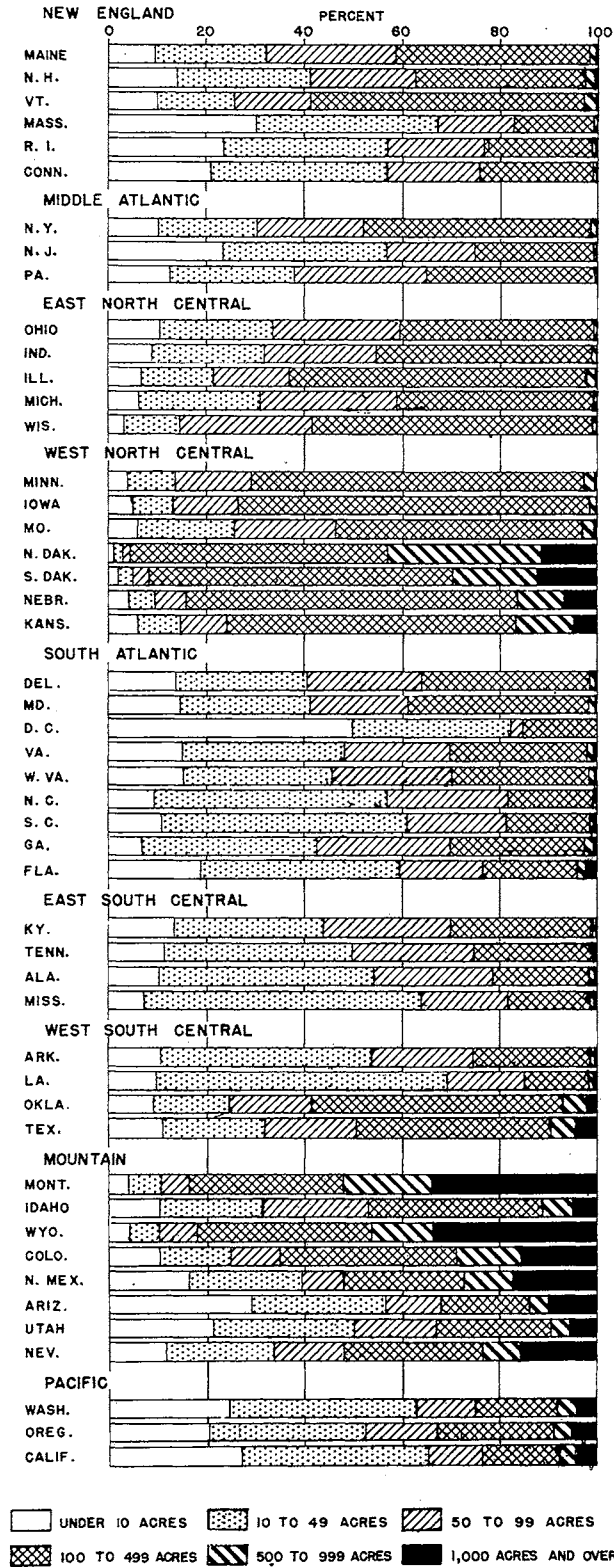


CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1945

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FARMS, BY SIZE, BY STATES: 1945



1945 and 1940 Censuses, the entire land-use classification was tabulated by size of farm. A cross classification of farms by size and tenure is available for 1945, 1930, and 1925. In censuses prior to 1945, size-of-farm classifications have usually included one or more of such additional items as the value of buildings, the value of the dwelling of the farm operator, the

value of implements and machinery, the value of livestock, the number of specified classes of livestock, and the number of farms by type of farm. In this chapter statistics for previous censuses are shown only for those items for which comparable data were tabulated for all farms in the 1945 Census.

Definitions and explanations.—The definitions herein are limited to those items for which statistics are presented. Only a brief description is given for each item. (For more complete information, refer to chapter I and to the facsimile of the 1945 Farm and Ranch Schedule shown in the Appendix to this volume.) The explanations refer principally to the 1945 Census of Agriculture, but, in general, they are also applicable to earlier censuses. Attention is called to significant differences between one census and another.

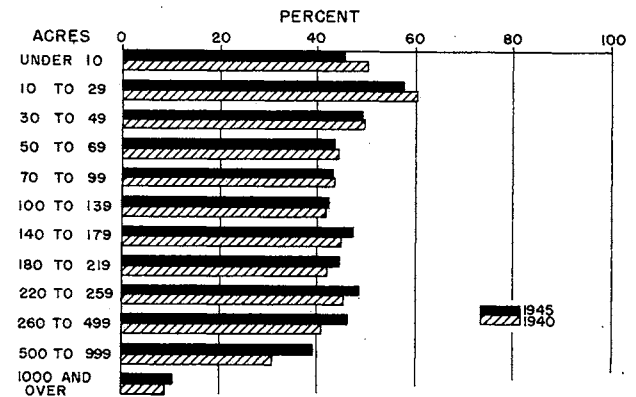
A farm, for Census purposes, is all the land on which some agricultural operations are performed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household, or hired employees. A farm may consist of two or more separate tracts not necessarily adjacent. When a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a farm. Thus, on a plantation the land operated by each cropper, renter, or tenant is a separate farm. Tracts of less than 3 acres are farms only if their agricultural products for the calendar year preceding the census date were valued at \$250 or more.

Land in farms includes all land owned or leased by the farm operator, including considerable areas of land not actually under cultivation and some land not even used for pasture or grazing, but all such land must have been under the control of the operator and must have been considered a part of his farm. Land grazed under permit is excluded, likewise any sizable tract of timberland or other nonagricultural land held as a separate business and not used for pasture or grazing.

Farm land, classified according to use in 1944, includes—

Cropland harvested.—Land from which crops were harvested or from which hay was cut or land in orchards in 1944.

PERCENT OF ALL LAND IN FARMS REPRESENTED BY CROPLAND HARVESTED, BY SIZE OF FARM, FOR THE U.S.: 1945 AND 1940



Crop failure.—Land on which all crops (except orchards) were a complete failure in 1944.

Cropland, idle or fallow.—Cropland idle, in summer fallow, or in soil improvement crops only in 1944.

Cropland used only for pasture.—Land used only for pasture or grazing in 1944 that was plowed within past 7 years.

Woodland pastured.—All farm wood lots or timber tracts, natural or planted, and cut-over land with young growth, which had or would have value as wood or timber, which were pastured or grazed in 1944.

Pasture other than cropland and woodland.

Woodland not pastured.—All farm wood lots or timber tracts not pastured or grazed in 1944.

All other land.—Includes all wasteland, house yards, barnyards, feed lots, lanes, roads, ditches, etc.

In addition to these eight classes of land, the tables also present data for 1944 for four summary classifications, which are somewhat overlapping, as follows: