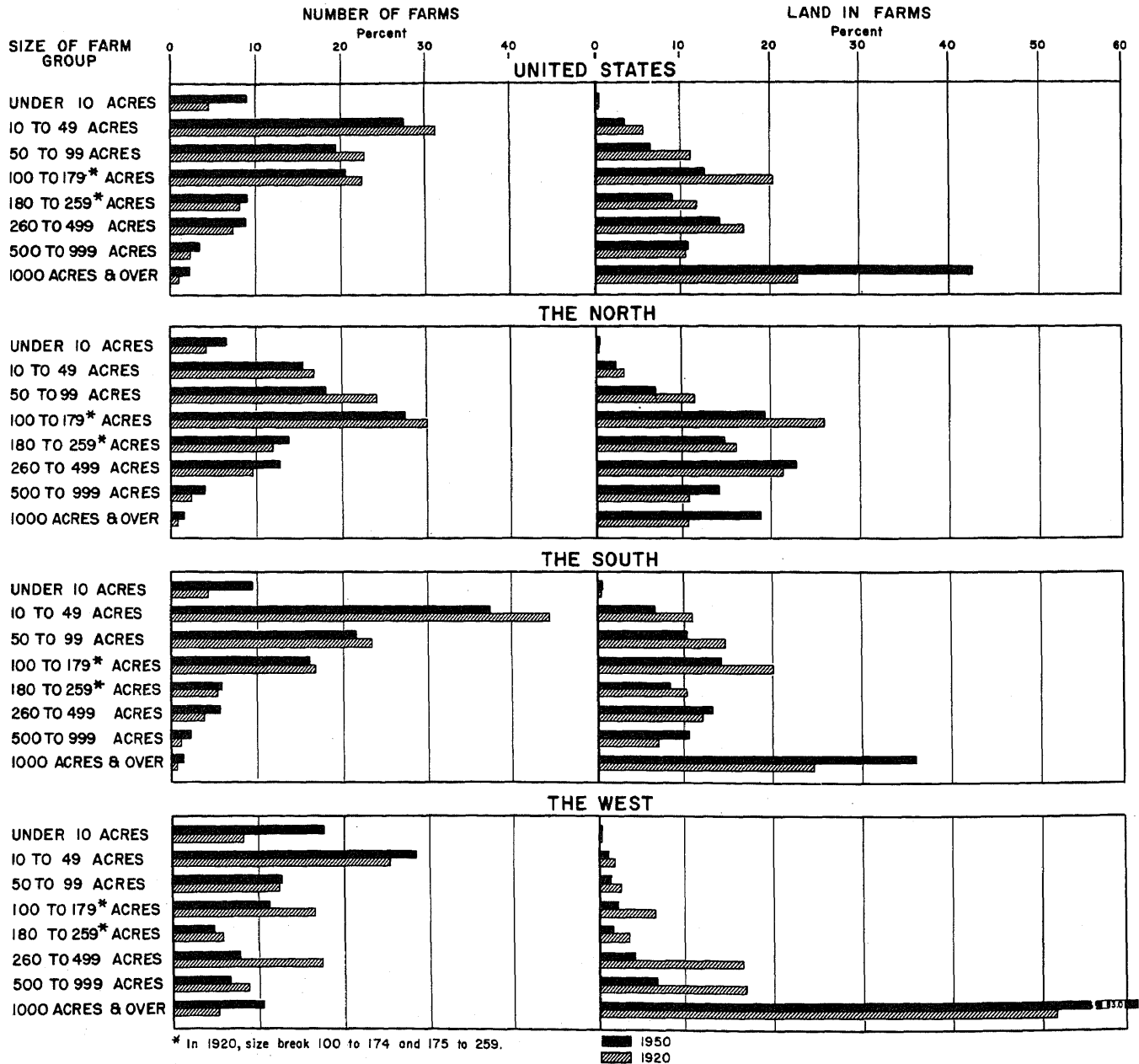


ORGANIZATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

The farm represents the basic economic unit for the use and organization of our farm resources. This part of the report is devoted to a description of the sizes and kinds of farms that

make up agriculture in the United States. It presents information for farms classified by size of farm, by color and tenure of operator, by type of farm, and by economic class of farm.

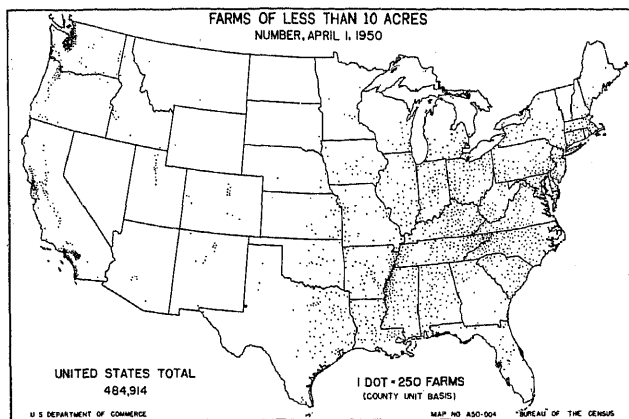
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF FARMS AND LAND IN FARMS, BY SIZE OF FARM, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: CENSUSES OF 1950 AND 1920



SIZE OF FARM

There are many ways of measuring the size of farms. Total acreage in the farm is the measure most commonly used. Farms in the United States vary in size from less than 1 acre to more than 100,000 acres. In 1950, there were 76,606 farms of less than 3 acres and 121,362 farms of 1,000 acres and over. Although over half, or 55.8 percent, of the farms were under 100 acres in size in 1950, these farms accounted for only 10.1 percent of all land in farms. Farms of 500 acres or more comprised only 5.7

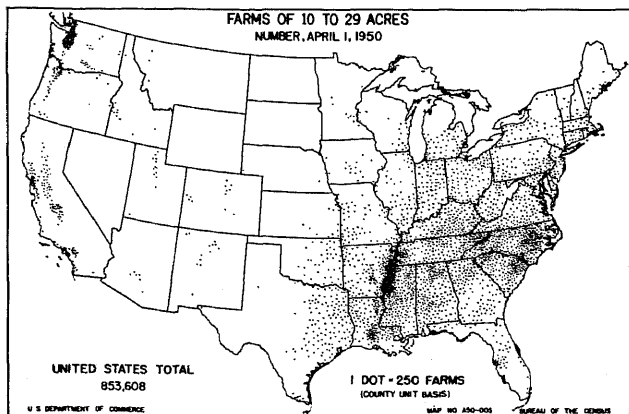
percent of all farms, yet they contained 53.5 percent of all land in farms. Farms of 1,000 acres or more accounted for 83.0 percent of all land in farms in the West and 36.0 percent of all land in farms in the South, but only 18.9 percent of all land in farms in the North. In the predominantly arid and semiarid West, most of the land in these larger farms consisted of grazing land of very low productivity, while in the South, much of the land in the farms of 1,000 acres and over consisted of woodland and brushland used for grazing.



Farms of less than 10 acres.—Slightly less than 9 percent of the farms in the United States were under 10 acres in size. These farms accounted for less than 1 percent of all land in farms as well as less than 1 percent of the cropland and for less than 3 percent of the value of all farm products sold. Farms of less than 10 acres were particularly numerous in the eastern part of the United States and in a few areas in the Pacific Coast States. Other areas of heavy concentration include the cotton-growing areas of the Mississippi Delta and the tobacco-producing areas of the South. For the United States, the average size of these farms was 5 acres, of which about 3 acres were used for crops. More than half of the farms were classified as residential, almost a fifth as part-time, and a tenth as poultry farms. The average value of all farm products sold per farm was \$1,237, more than four-fifths of which came from the sale of crops and poultry and poultry products.

Over 70 percent of the operators of farms in this size classification placed their major dependence on income from off-farm sources. They performed only limited and incidental agricultural operations. Farm expenditures were high in proportion to the value of farm products sold. Expenditures for feed amounted to 34.8 percent of the value of all farm products sold, those for hired labor, 9.8 percent, and for gasoline and other petroleum products, 2.2 percent.

The average value of land and buildings was approximately \$5,500 per farm and \$1,100 per acre. Less than half the farms had cattle, and less than a third had hogs. Expenditures for hired farm labor were reported on only one out of five of the farms. Electricity was reported for almost four out of five, and tractors for one out of six of the farms.

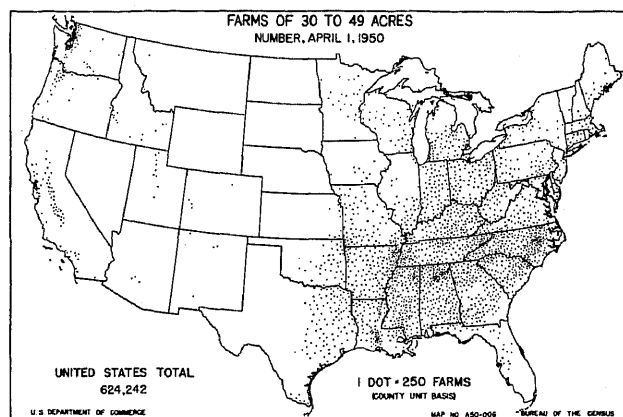


Farms of 10 to 29 acres.—Farms of 10 to 29 acres in size comprised one out of six farms in 1950. They contained about 1 percent of all land in farms and slightly more than 2 percent of all the land from which crops were harvested. They provided about 5 percent of the value of all farm products sold in 1949. About half the farms were operated by owners and half by tenants.

More than two-thirds of the farms of 10 to 29 acres were in the South. Three out of four of these southern farms were operated by tenants. For the United States, about one-third were cotton and tobacco farms, and another third were residential farms. One-sixth of the total, or half the remaining third, were part-time farms.

The average size was 18 acres and 53.1 percent of the area was used for harvested crops. The average value of land and buildings was slightly less than \$5,000 per farm and \$272 per acre. Less than half the farms had cattle or hogs. The average number per farm was 2.1 cattle and calves, 2.5 hogs, and 42 chickens. About a fifth of the farms had a truck or tractor, and less than half had an automobile. The average value of farm products sold per farm was \$1,532. The sale of crops, largely cotton and tobacco, provided 60.2 percent of the total sales and the sale of poultry and poultry products, 20.6 percent.

Only one farm in three used hired labor in 1949. Expenditures for feed, machine hire, hired labor, and gasoline were relatively small, amounting to only \$480 per farm.

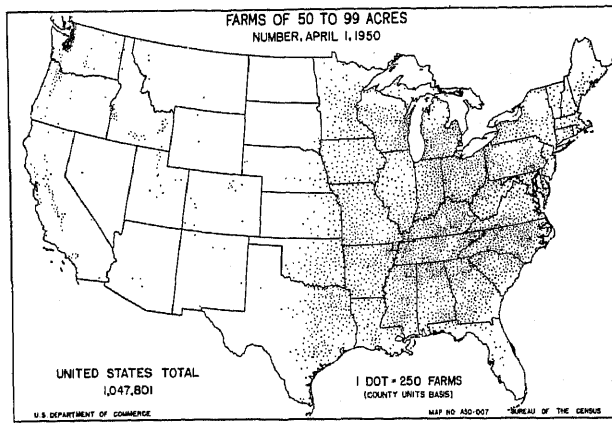


Farms of 30 to 49 acres.—Farms of 30 to 49 acres in size comprised about 9 percent of all farms and contained about 2 percent of the land in farms and about 3 percent of the cropland harvested in the United States. They provided about 5 percent of the value of all farm products sold in 1949.

Two-thirds of the farms of this size were located in the South. Only 33.9 percent were in the North and West. The average size was 38 acres, slightly more than half of which were used for harvested crops. Slightly more than one-sixth of the farms were classified as cotton farms, one-ninth as other field-crop (largely tobacco) farms, one-sixth as part-time, and more than one-fourth as residential. The average value of farm products sold per farm was \$1,601. The sale of crops, largely cotton and tobacco, was the source of 56.6 percent of all sales, while poultry and dairy products accounted for 26.4 percent.

The work on these farms was performed for the most part by the farmers and members of their families as indicated by the fact that the expenditures for machine hire and hired labor were less than \$200 per farm. Expenditures for hired labor, feed, machine hire, and for gasoline and other petroleum products amounted to approximately \$540 per farm and represented 33.7 percent of the value of all farm products sold.

The average value of land and buildings was about \$5,600 per farm and \$144 per acre. More than 70 percent of the farms had cattle and calves and over half had hogs. The average number per farm was 3.7 cattle and calves and 3.7 hogs. Almost three-fourths of these farms had electricity, one-fourth had tractors and trucks, and one-half had automobiles. Three out of five were operated by owners and two out of five by tenants.

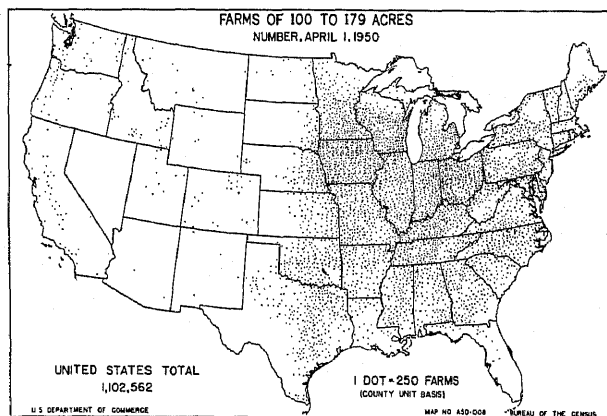


Farms of 50 to 99 acres.—Farms of 50 to 99 acres in size represented almost a fifth of all farms and contained almost 7 percent of the land in farms, 9 percent of the land from which crops were harvested, and accounted for 11 percent of the value of all farm products sold. For the United States, about three out of four of these farms were operated by owners. Over one-seventh of these farms were classified as residential, one-seventh as part-time, one-seventh as dairy, and nearly one-seventh as cotton.

The average value of land and buildings was \$7,760 per farm and \$107 per acre. Cattle were reported on 80.9 percent and hogs and pigs, on 58.4 percent of the farms. Nearly four-fifths had electricity, three-fifths had automobiles, over one-fourth had trucks, and two-thirds had tractors.

The operators and members of their families provided nearly all the labor for the operation of farms in this size group. Expenditures for both hired labor and machine hire were reported by approximately half of the farms and amounted to \$278 per farm. Expenditures for feed and for gasoline and other petroleum products averaged \$499 per farm.

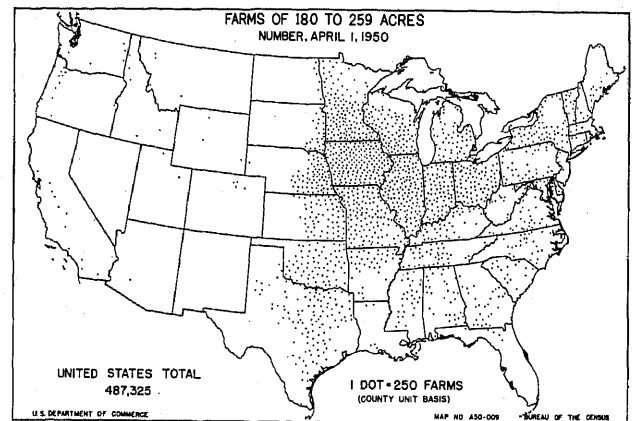
The average value of all farm products sold per farm was \$2,315. Important sources of sales and the proportion of total sales from each source were livestock other than dairy and poultry, 23.0 percent; field crops except cotton, 22.2 percent; dairy products, 19.0 percent; cotton, 12.2 percent; and poultry and poultry products, 12.9 percent.



Farms of 100 to 179 acres.—Farms of 100 to 179 acres comprised over one-fifth of all farms, contained more than one-eighth of all land in farms and almost one-fifth of the land from which crops were harvested, and accounted for 20.2 percent of the value of all farm products sold. Such farms were typical in the eastern part of the United States. Few farms of this size occurred in the West. The average value of land and buildings was \$13,129 per farm and \$97 per acre. More than four out of five farms had cattle, and two out of three had hogs in 1950. Four out of

five had electricity, three out of five had tractors, and two out of five motortrucks.

Four-fifths of the farms of 100 to 179 acres were commercial farms. A fifth of the farms were dairy farms, nearly a fifth were part-time and residential farms, a fifth were livestock farms other than dairy or poultry, and another fifth were field-crop farms other than vegetable and fruit-and-nut farms. The average value of farm products sold per farm was \$4,080. Important sources of sales and the proportion of the total sales from each were livestock and livestock products other than dairy and poultry, 32.4 percent; field crops other than cotton, 22.9 percent; and dairy products, 22.0 percent. The average expenditure per farm for hired labor and machine hire was only \$454, or 11.1 percent of the value of farm products sold. Feed represented the most important cash expenditure, amounting to \$604 per farm. Owners operated about seven-tenths and tenants, three-tenths of the farms of this size.

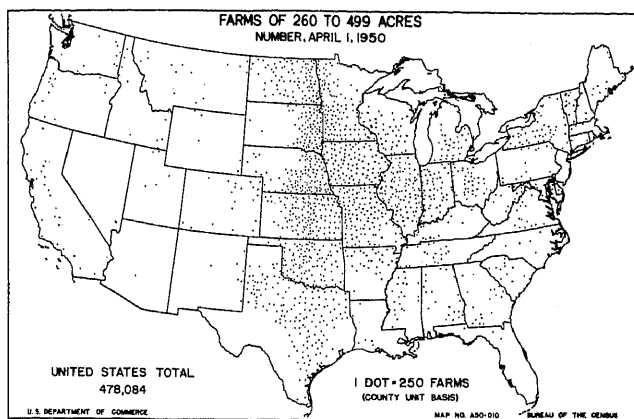


Farms of 180 to 259 acres.—Farms of 180 to 259 acres represented slightly less than one-tenth of all farms, contained a little less than one-tenth of all land in farms and one-seventh of all cropland harvested, and produced one-seventh of all farm products sold.

The average size of farm was 215 acres of which slightly less than one-half was in cropland harvested. The average value of land and buildings was \$20,306 per farm and \$94 per acre. Productive livestock included an average of 21 cattle, 23 hogs, and 88 chickens per farm. More than 9 out of 10 farms had cattle, 7 out of 10 had hogs and pigs, and 4 out of 5 had chickens. Five out of 6 farms reported electricity, 3 out of 4 had tractors, 3 out of 5 had trucks, and 3 out of 4 had automobiles. The operator and his family furnished all the farm labor on about one-third of the farms. Machine hire helped to limit the amount of hired labor on two-thirds of the farms. The expenditures for hired labor and for machine hire amounted to \$723 per farm and were equivalent to 12 percent of the value of all farm products sold.

Nine out of 10 of the farms in this size group were commercial farms. One-fifth of the total were dairy farms; one-seventh were cash-grain farms; and one-fourth, livestock farms other than dairy and poultry. The average value of farm products sold was \$6,185 per farm. Important sources of income and the percentage of the total sales from each source were livestock products other than dairy and poultry, 36.9 percent; dairy products, 19.3 percent; poultry and poultry products, 7.0 percent; and field crops other than cotton, 25.9 percent.

Farms of 180 to 259 acres produced 9 percent of the wheat crop, 9 percent of the cotton crop, 12 percent of all field crops sold, 21 percent of all hogs sold, 13 percent of all cattle and calves sold, and 19 percent of all dairy products sold. About two-fifths of the farms were operated by full owners, one-fourth by part owners, and three-tenths by tenants.



Farms of 260 to 499 acres.—Farms of 260 to 499 acres comprised less than a tenth of all farms, but they contained one-seventh of all land in farms and more than a fifth of the cropland, and accounted for almost a fifth of all farm products sold.

These farms were most numerous in the corn- and wheat-producing areas of the Mississippi Valley. Farms in this size group harvested 8 percent of the corn crop and 22 percent of the wheat crop in the United States in 1949.

The average size of farm was almost 350 acres, almost half of which was cropland. The average value of land and buildings was almost \$28,000 per farm and \$80 per acre. More than 9 out of 10 of these farms had cattle, and 2 out of 3 had hogs. Four-fifths or more of the farms had electricity, tractors, and automobiles.

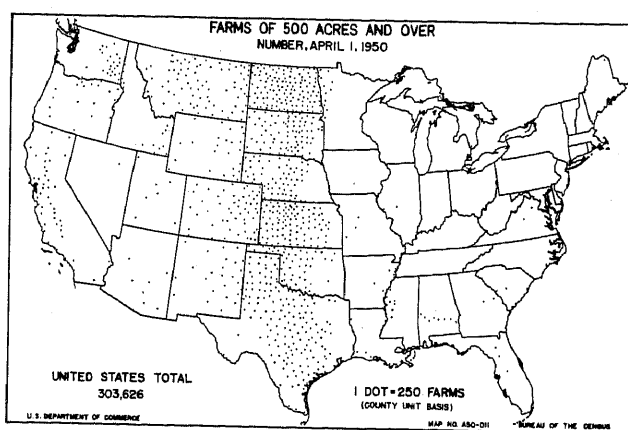
Approximately 95 percent of the farms of this size were classified as commercial farms. Cash-grain farms (farms with 50 percent or more of their sales derived from the sale of wheat, corn, oats, soybeans, etc.) comprised two-tenths; livestock farms other than dairy and poultry, three-tenths; and dairy farms, more than one-tenth. The average value of farm products sold per farm was \$8,493. The sale of livestock and livestock products other than dairy and poultry was the most important source of income, and the sale of field crops other than cotton was second, amounting to 36.8 and 31.3 percent, respectively, of the value of all farm products sold. Dairy products sold represented one-seventh of the total sales.

Farms in this size group were highly mechanized. About 8 out of 10 had tractors, 3 out of 5 had trucks, nearly 2 out of 5 had grain combines, 1 out of 4 had corn pickers, 1 out of 10 had pick-up hay balers, and 1 out of 5 had milking machines.

Almost three-fourths of these farms employed some farm labor. Only one out of five farms, however, employed hired workers full time (more than 150 days per year). The most important expenditures per farm were \$918 for hired labor, \$952 for feed, \$234 for machine hire, and \$507 for gasoline and other petroleum products.

These farms produced 22.3 percent of the wheat, 24.9 percent of the corn, 22.2 percent of the hogs sold, and 17.5 percent of the cattle and calves sold in the United States. Expenditures on these farms accounted for 18.1 percent of all expenditures for hired labor, 18.3 percent of all expenditures for machine hire, 15.0 percent of the total for feed purchased, 19.8 percent of the total for livestock and poultry purchased, and 21.3 percent of the total for gasoline and other petroleum products purchased in 1949.

Two-thirds of the farms were operated by full owners or part owners and one-third by tenants.



Farms of 500 acres and over.—Farms of 500 acres and over represented only 5 percent of all the farms in the United States. Three-fourths of these farms were in the 17 Western States. More than 51 percent of the wheat produced came from these farms.

The operation of farms of 500 acres and over was very much dependent upon hired labor. During the week preceding the enumeration in 1950, an average of 3.2 persons per farm were employed on these farms. Hired workers comprised 53.7 percent and the operator and members of his family 46.3 percent of those farm workers. Expenditures for hired labor and machine hire in 1949 amounted to \$3,302 per farm and represented 18.2 percent of the value of all farm products sold.

The importance of farms of 500 acres and over is indicated by the following data showing the proportions of the United States totals represented by the totals for farms of 500 acres and over.

	Percent of United States total
Land in farms.....	53.5
Cropland harvested.....	29.8
Cattle and calves on farms.....	34.4
Hogs and pigs on farms.....	9.9
Tractors on farms.....	15.6
Motortrucks on farms.....	17.9
Grain combines on farms.....	24.7
Pick-up hay balers on farms.....	19.8
Wheat production.....	51.3
Corn production.....	9.5
Hay acreage.....	30.5
Hired farm workers.....	33.4
Expenditures for—	
Hired labor.....	35.9
Feed.....	15.1
Machine hire.....	22.8
Gasoline and other petroleum products.....	26.2
Purchase of livestock and poultry.....	32.2
Sales of—	
All farm products.....	24.8
All crops.....	28.2
Cotton.....	25.5
Field crops other than cotton.....	30.1
Fruits and nuts.....	22.4
Vegetables.....	37.3
Livestock and livestock products.....	22.1
Dairy products.....	10.2
Poultry and poultry products.....	5.5
Livestock and livestock products other than dairy and poultry.....	31.5
Number of cattle and calves sold.....	36.2
Number of hogs sold.....	10.5

The average value of all farm products sold was \$18,139 per farm. Sources of these sales and the percentage of the total sales from each were livestock and livestock products other than dairy and poultry, 41.5 percent; field crops other than cotton, 31.7 percent; and cotton, 10.1 percent.

Less than a third of the farms of 500 acres and over were operated by full owners, almost a half by part owners, and about a sixth by tenants. Over 3 percent of the farms were operated by managers, and these comprised 46.2 percent of all manager-operated farms in the United States. The average size of farm was slightly more than 2,000 acres, and approximately one-sixth was land from which crops, including hay, were harvested. The average value of land and buildings was \$60,483 per farm, and \$30 per acre. About 89 percent of the farms reported cattle, and 52 percent, hogs. The average number per farm was 87.5 cattle and calves and 18.2 hogs and pigs. More

than 80 percent had tractors. A little over 3 out of 4 had trucks and 8 out of 10 had automobiles.

COLOR AND TENURE OF OPERATOR

The tenure of farm operators pertains to the relationship of the farm operator to the land he farms. Since a large part of the work on farms is performed by farm operators and members of their families without the help of full-time paid employees, ownership and tenancy influence the character of agricultural production in the United States.

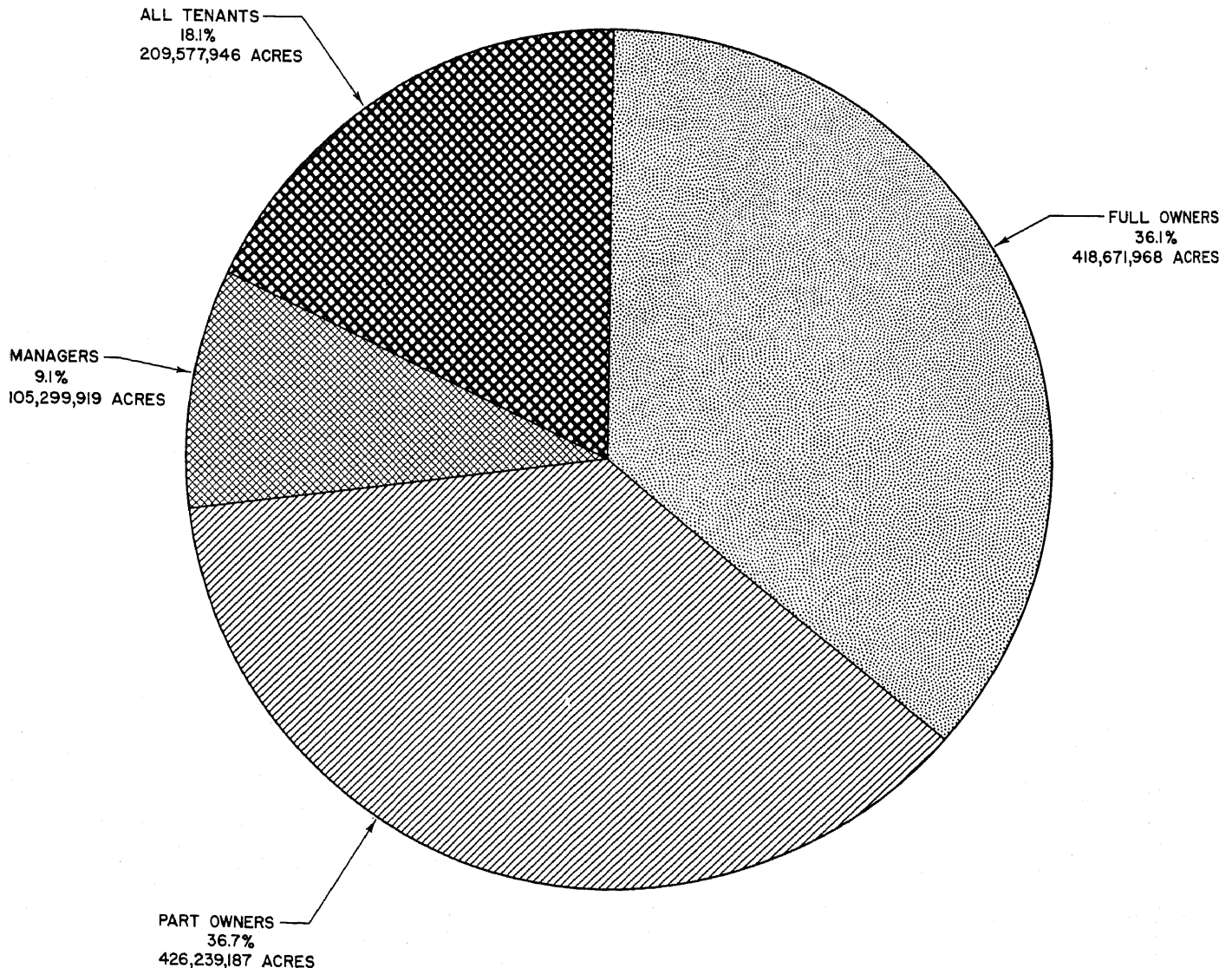
The definitions of the color and tenure groups designated by the 1950 Census of Agriculture are as follows:

Farm operators are classified by color as "white" and "non-white." Nonwhite includes Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and all other nonwhite races.

Farm operators are classified by tenure on the basis of the in-

LAND IN FARMS, BY TENURE OF OPERATOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

(DATA ARE BASED ON REPORTS FOR ONLY A SAMPLE OF FARMS)



quiries on total land owned, total land rented from others, and total land managed for others.

Full owners own land but do not rent land from others.

Part owners own land and rent land from others.

Managers operate farms for others and are paid a wage or salary for their services. Persons acting merely as caretakers or hired as laborers are not classified as managers. If a farm operator managed land for others and also operated land on his own account, the land operated on his own account was considered as one farm and the land managed for others as a second farm. If a farm operator managed land for two or more employers, all the land managed was considered as one farm.

Tenants rent from others or work on shares for others all the land they operate. Tenants are further classified on the basis of their rental arrangement as follows:

Cash tenants pay cash as rent, such as \$10 an acre or \$1,000 for the use of the farm.

Share-cash tenants pay a part of the rent in cash and a part as a share of the crops or of the livestock or livestock products.

Crop-share tenants pay only a share of the crops.

Livestock-share tenants pay a share of the livestock or livestock products. They may or may not also pay a share of the crops.

Croppers are crop-share tenants to whom all work power is furnished. The landlords furnish work animals or they furnish tractor power in lieu of work animals.

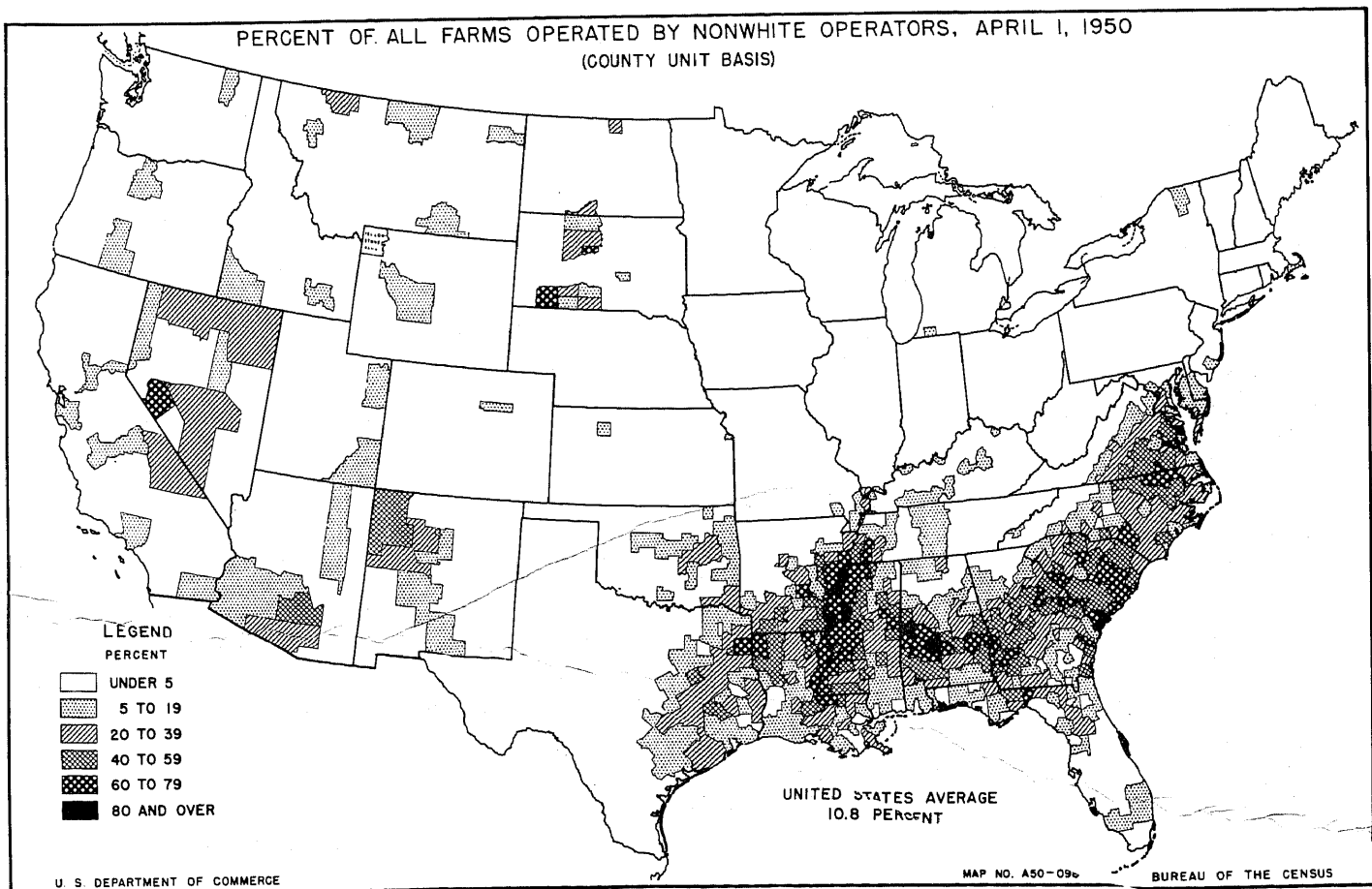
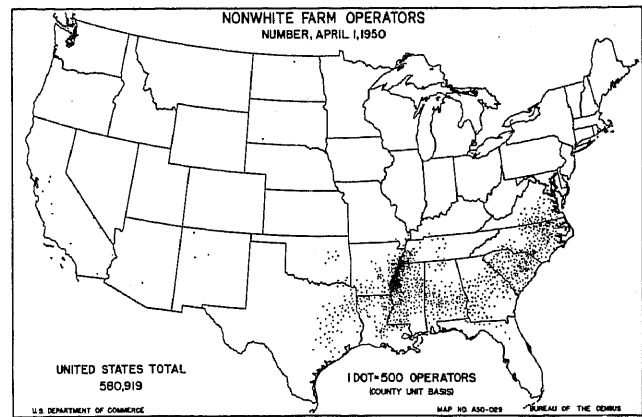
Other tenants include those who pay a fixed quantity of any product; those who pay taxes, keep up the land and buildings, or keep the landlord in exchange for the use of the land; those who have the use of the land rent free; and others whose rental arrangement required payments other than cash or a share of products, who could not be included in one of the other specified subclasses.

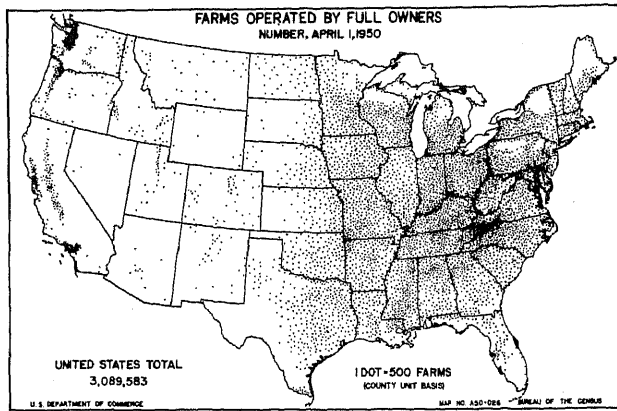
Unspecified tenants include those tenants whose rental agreement was not reported.

White farm operators.—Nearly all the farm operators in the United States are white. In 1950, only 10.8 percent of all farm operators were nonwhite. In the West, nonwhite operators comprised as much as 5 percent of all farm operators only in scattered counties.

Nonwhite farm operators.—Nonwhite farm operators were concentrated in the cotton- and tobacco-producing areas of the South. Negroes comprised 96.4 percent of the nonwhite farm operators in the United States; Indians, 2.6 percent; Japanese, 0.7 percent; Chinese, 0.1 percent; and other nonwhite races, 0.3 percent. Of the 580,919 nonwhite operators in the United States, 559,090 were in the South. Most of the nonwhite operators in that region were Negroes.

In the West and North, there were very few counties in which there were as many as 500 nonwhite farm operators. In the West, most of the nonwhite operators were Indians and Japanese.





Full owners.—Farms operated by full owners comprised 57.4 percent of all farms in the United States, and contained 36.2 percent of the land in farms and 35.3 percent of the cropland harvested. They accounted for 39.5 percent of all farm products sold, 40.7 percent of the hogs sold, 41.7 percent of the cattle sold, 63.6 percent of the poultry and poultry products sold, and 50.8 percent of the dairy products sold.

Full-owner farms were widely distributed throughout the United States. The average size of full-owner farms was 185.6 acres of which 39.3 acres were used for harvested crops. The average value of full-owner farms was \$10,716 per farm and \$79.06 per acre.

About 82 percent of the farms had electricity, 42.2 percent had tractors, 32.6 percent had trucks, and 64.1 percent had automobiles.

Full-owner farms may be divided into two groups, namely, commercial farms and other farms. Other farms comprise part-time, residential, and abnormal farms. Slightly more than 41.0 percent of the full-owner farms were classified as residential and part-time farms. Commercial full-owner farms comprised 58.6 percent of all full-owner farms, and contained 82.3 percent of all land in farms and 90.9 percent of all cropland harvested for all full-owner farms.

The following figures indicate for the United States the characteristics and importance of commercial farms operated by full owners:

Average per farm:	
Land in farms (acres).....	190.0
Cropland harvested (acres).....	60.9
Value of land and buildings (dollars).....	14,240
Cattle and calves (number).....	17.3
Hogs and pigs (number).....	11.7
Chickens 4 months old and over (number).....	93.6
Value of all farm products sold (dollars).....	4,855
Cattle and calves sold (number).....	8.4
Hogs sold (number).....	14.9
Value of dairy products sold (dollars).....	879
Value of poultry and poultry products sold (dollars).....	662
Expenditures per farm for—	
Feed for livestock and poultry (dollars).....	340
Hired labor (dollars).....	512
Gasoline and other petroleum products (dollars).....	232
Machine hire (dollars).....	128

Percent distribution of farms by type:

Cash-grain.....	7.5
Cotton.....	8.4
Other field-crop.....	8.8
Vegetable.....	1.4
Fruit and nut.....	3.7
Dairy.....	21.5
Poultry.....	8.1
Livestock other than dairy and poultry.....	24.6
General.....	13.9
Miscellaneous.....	2.2

Percent of farms with—

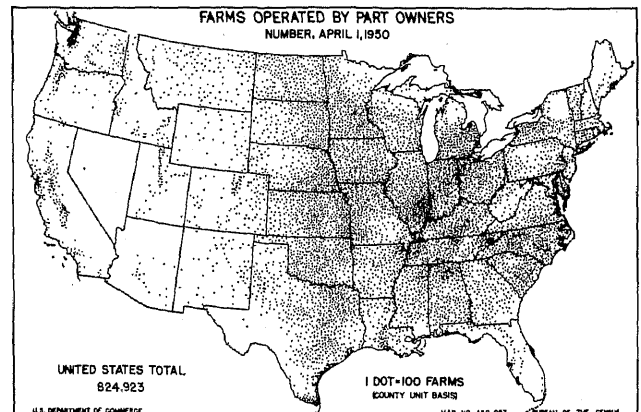
Electricity.....	85.2
Tractors.....	57.0
Automobiles.....	70.0
Motortrucks.....	40.1

Percent distribution of farms by size:

Under 10 acres.....	4.8
10-29 acres.....	8.3
30-49 acres.....	9.8
50-99 acres.....	24.4
100-179 acres.....	27.8
180-259 acres.....	10.5
260-499 acres.....	9.3
500 acres and over.....	5.1

Percent of United States total represented by totals for full owners:

Value of all farm products sold.....	39.5
Corn production.....	32.0
Wheat production.....	26.8
Cotton production.....	22.0
Hay acreage.....	42.0
Expenditures for feed.....	50.4
Value of poultry and poultry products sold.....	63.6
Value of dairy products sold.....	50.8



Part owners.—Farms operated by part owners comprised 15.3 percent of all farms, contained 36.5 percent of the land in farms and 33.0 percent of the cropland harvested, and accounted for 28.2 percent of the value of all farm products sold for all farms.

Part-owner farms were widely distributed throughout the United States.

The average size of part-owner farms was 512 acres and the average value was \$25,133 per farm and \$49 per acre. Most of the data available relate only to commercial farms operated by part owners. However, these data are representative, to a large extent, of all part-owner farms, as commercial farms operated by part owners represented 87 percent of all part-owner farms and contained 97.3 percent of all land in such farms and 98.3 percent of all cropland harvested for all part-owner farms.

The following statistics indicate the characteristics and importance of commercial farms operated by part owners:

Number of farms	729, 275
Percent of United States total represented by total for part owners:	
Number of farms	13. 6
All land in farms	35. 8
Cropland harvested	32. 9
Cattle and calves on farms	30. 4
Hogs and pigs on farms	22. 7
Value of all farm products sold	28. 2
Value of all livestock and livestock products sold	27. 2
Value of all crops sold	29. 5
Number of hired workers	28. 7
Corn production	25. 2
Wheat production	44. 8
Cotton production	27. 0
Hay acreage	30. 3
Average per farm:	
Land in farms (acres)	569. 0
Cropland harvested (acres)	155. 9
Value of land and buildings (dollars)	27, 866
Cattle and calves (number)	32. 3
Hogs and pigs (number)	17. 5
Value of all farm products sold (dollars)	8, 610
Expenditures per farm for—	
Hired labor (dollars)	952
Feed (dollars)	1, 025
Gasoline and other petroleum products (dollars)	499
Machine hire (dollars)	239
Percent distribution of farms by type:	
Cash-grain	17. 9
Cotton	10. 9
Other field-crop	8. 1
Vegetable	1. 5
Fruit-and-nut	1. 1
Dairy	16. 4
Poultry	2. 2
Livestock other than dairy and poultry	25. 0
General	16. 2
Miscellaneous	0. 7
Percent distribution of farms by size:	
Under 10 acres	0. 6
10-29 acres	4. 0
30-49 acres	5. 0
50-99 acres	13. 2
100-179 acres	21. 8
180-259 acres	15. 9
260-499 acres	20. 3
500 acres and over	19. 2
Percent of farms reporting—	
Electricity	85. 1
Tractors	76. 9
Automobiles	76. 7
Motortrucks	56. 0
Expenditures for—	
Hired labor	74. 1
Feed	85. 1
Gasoline and other petroleum products	85. 1
Machine hire	69. 1

Managers.—While farms operated by managers comprised less than one-half of 1 percent of all farms, they contained 9.1 percent of all land in farms and 2.1 percent of all cropland harvested, and accounted for 4.8 percent of the value of all farm products sold. They were highly specialized farms; over 12.0 percent were abnormal farms (public and private institutions, etc.); 29.0 percent were livestock farms other than dairy and poultry; 10.6 percent were fruit-and-nut farms; and 1.9 percent were vegetable farms.

Managed farms represented large-scale commercial farm enterprises. The average size of commercial farms operated by managers was 3,439 acres; the average value of land and buildings was \$128,221; and the average value of all farm products sold was \$54,592. Managed commercial farms had an average of

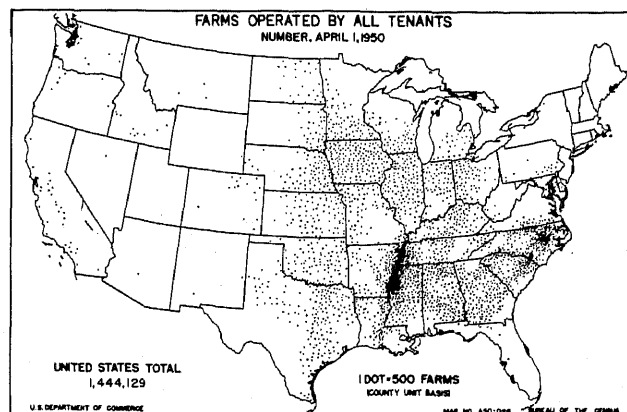
7.3 hired farm workers during the week preceding the census enumeration in 1950. The average expenditures per farm were \$13,148 for hired labor, \$4,946 for feed, \$6,893 for the purchase of livestock and poultry, \$1,589 for gasoline and other petroleum products, and \$321 for machine hire. The average number of tractors was 2.6 per farm; trucks, 1.9; and automobiles, 2.0.

Tenants.—The proportion of farms operated by tenants was highest in the cotton- and tobacco-producing areas of the South, in the Corn Belt States of Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, and Indiana, in southern Minnesota, and in the States extending from North Dakota to Texas.

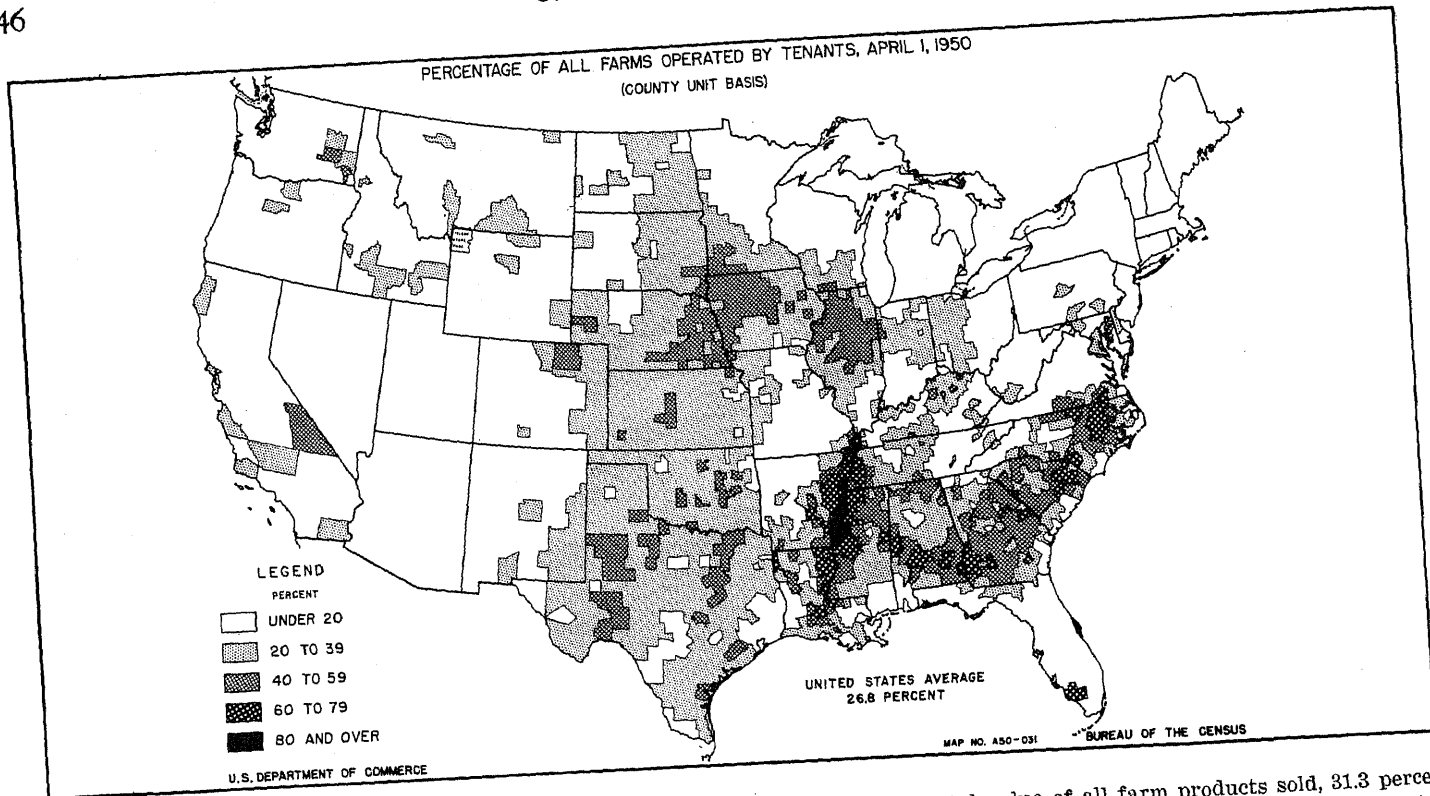
The type and extent of farm tenancy varied significantly in the three regions—North, South, and West.

In the North, 21.1 percent of all farms were tenant-operated. There was widespread variation among States in the amount of farm tenancy. For example, in the New England States, only 3.7 percent of the farms were tenant-operated. In contrast, in Iowa, where more fertile land is found, 38.2 percent of farms were operated by tenants. There were large areas in the northeastern part of the country and in the northern part of the States along the Great Lakes where less than one-fifth of the farms were tenant-operated. However, in the Corn Belt States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, in southern Minnesota, and in the wheat-growing areas of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma, there were many counties in which the proportion of farms operated by tenants was a third or more. Tenant farms in the North were larger than full-owner farms. In the North, as in the South and West, tenant-operated farms were largely crop farms. Most of the Nation's livestock farms operated by tenants were in the North. Dairy farms comprised 14.3 percent of all tenant farms in the North, and tenant-operated dairy farms in the North represented 75.2 percent of all tenant-operated dairy farms in the United States. Likewise, livestock farms other than dairy and poultry made up 28.1 percent of all tenant farms in the North, and these farms operated by tenants in the North comprised 78.8 percent of all such farms in the United States that were operated by tenants. Of the total value of all livestock and livestock products sold from tenant farms, 77.5 percent came from tenant-operated farms in the North.

Tenancy in the South differed greatly from farm tenancy in the other regions. In the Southern States, farm tenancy was higher than in any other region. More than 38.0 percent of the tenants in this region were croppers, that is, tenants who paid a share of the crops as rent and for whom the landlord furnished all the work power. In the South, 32.9 percent of the farm tenants were crop-share tenants and only 13.2 percent were cash tenants. Practically all the Nation's nonwhite tenants were in the South,



GRAPHIC SUMMARY



where they comprised 40.4 percent of all tenants in the United States.

Tenancy in the South was related to cotton and tobacco production. Over 40.0 percent of the tenant farms were cotton farms and 20.6 percent were other field-crop (largely tobacco) farms. Tenant-operated farms in the South were relatively small, the average size being 89.7 acres. A little less than a third of the tenant farms were under 30 acres in size and over two-fifths were under 50 acres in size. The average value of all farm products sold per farm in the South was \$2,123. Over 82 percent of this value came from the sale of crops, largely cotton and tobacco. The value of all farm products sold was under \$1,200 for 49.4 percent of the tenant farms and under \$2,500 for 75.5 percent of the tenant farms in the South.

Relatively few of the tenant farms in the South had mechanical and power equipment. Only 20.8 percent had tractors, 57.1 percent had electricity, 37.1 percent had automobiles, and 17.8 percent had motortrucks.

More than half of the tenant farms had cattle and calves and hogs. The average number per farm was 16.9 for cattle and calves and 22.6 for hogs and pigs. Average expenditures per farm were \$225 for machine hire, \$615 for hired labor, \$872 for feed, and \$407 for gasoline and other petroleum products.

Only 59,460 tenant farms were in the West. The proportion of farms operated by tenants was small in most areas of the West. Cash-grain and livestock farms comprised a large part of tenant-operated farms. Of all tenant farms in the West, cash-grain farms made up 21.2 percent, and livestock farms other than dairy and poultry comprised 11.8 percent. The average value of all farm products sold was \$10,442 per farm. Livestock and livestock products supplied almost two-fifths of the value of all farm products sold. The average size of tenant farms in the West was 449.7 acres. Most of the tenant farms used power and mechanical equipment. Over 69 percent of the farms had tractors; 77.1 percent had automobiles; 64.1 percent, trucks; 20.3 percent, grain combines; and 83.8 percent, electricity.

More than 1,440,000 farms in the United States were operated by tenants in 1950. These farms comprised 26.8 percent of all farms and contained 18.3 percent of all land in farms and 29.7 percent of all cropland harvested. They accounted for 24.9

percent of the total value of all farm products sold, 31.3 percent of the value of all crops sold, 37.4 percent of the corn production, 25.8 percent of the wheat production, 43.3 percent of the cotton production, 17.0 percent of the hay acreage, and 45.4 percent of the tobacco production on all farms in the United States.

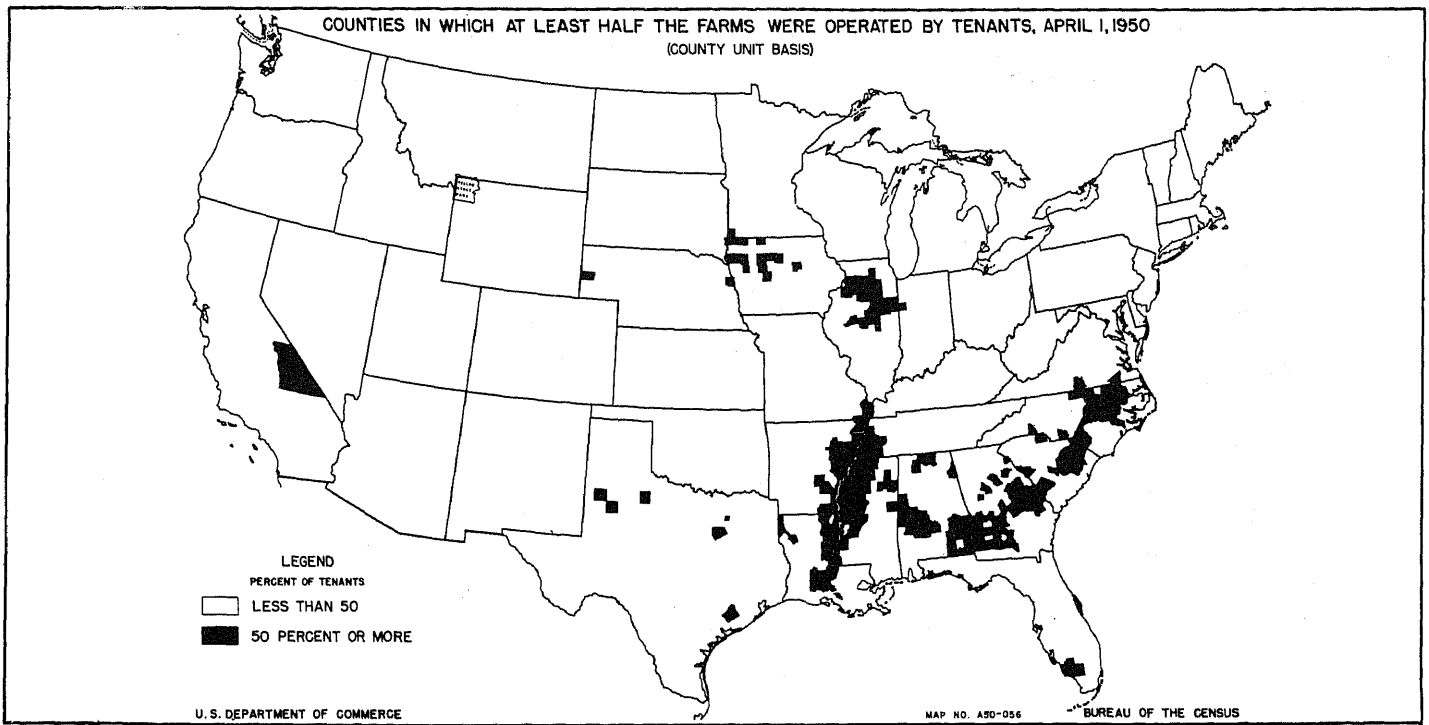
The concentration of tenant-operated farms was greatest in the cotton-producing areas along the Mississippi River and in the tobacco- and cotton-producing areas of North Carolina and South Carolina.

The size of tenant farms varied widely throughout the United States. For the United States, the average size was 146.8 acres; for the North, 216.9 acres; for the West, 449.7 acres; and for the South, 89.7 acres. Nationwide, the average acreage of cropland harvested for commercial farms operated by tenants was 85.4 acres of which 25.5 acres, or 29.9 percent, were used for corn; 10.3 acres, or 12.1 percent, for cotton; 9.8 acres, or 11.5 percent, for hay; and 0.6 acre, or 0.7 percent, for tobacco.

The average value of land and buildings was \$12,943 per farm and \$88 per acre. The average value of all farm products sold was \$4,855. The sale of crops provided 55.2 percent of the value of all farm products sold. Cotton farms comprised over 25 percent of all tenant farms; other field-crop farms, 13.2 percent; cash-grain farms, 11.4 percent; and part-time and residential farms, 19.6 percent.

Tenant farms were less mechanized than farms of any other tenure group. About two-thirds of the farms had electricity; a little more than two-fifths, tractors; about a fourth, motortrucks; about one-seventh, grain combines; a little over one-tenth, corn pickers; and about one-tenth, milking machines.

Cattle and calves were reported on 71.0 percent, hogs on 68.9 percent, and chickens on 80.5 percent of tenant farms. The average number of cattle and calves per farm was 12.0; of hogs and pigs, 15.6; and of chickens 4 months old and over, 55.3. Feed and hired labor were important expenditures on tenant farms. Expenditures for feed were reported on 65.2 percent of all tenant farms; for machine hire, on 60.5 percent; for hired labor, on 57.1 percent; and for gasoline and other petroleum products, on 59.1 percent. The average expenditures per farm were \$438 for feed, \$352 for hired labor, \$241 for gasoline and other petroleum products, and \$136 for machine hire.

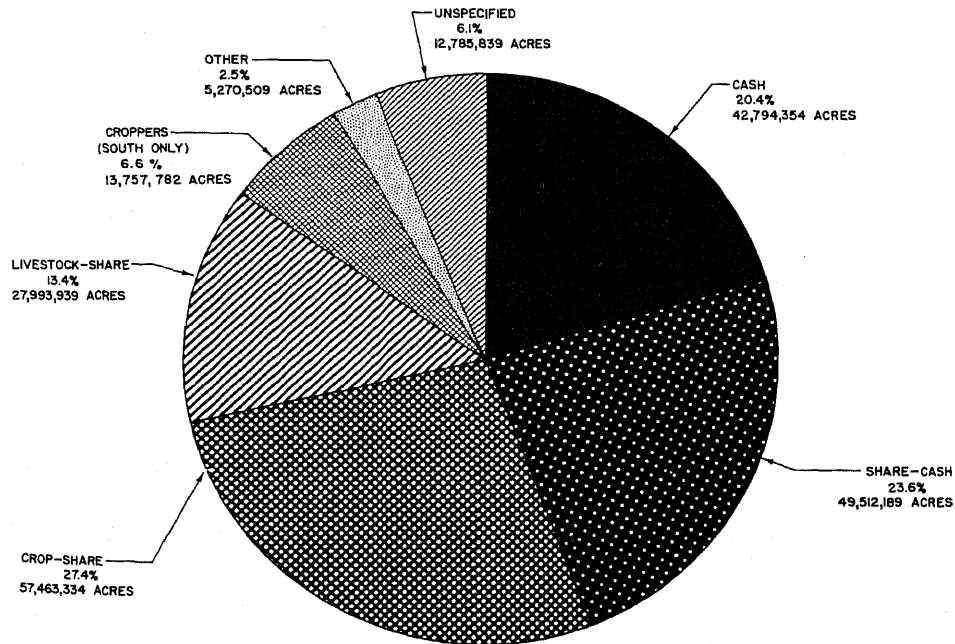


In the areas of heaviest cotton and tobacco production in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and in central Illinois and western Iowa,

livestock-share tenants, and croppers comprised the classes of tenants operating under a share arrangement. Crop-share tenants operated a little more than a fourth of the land in tenant farms;

LAND IN FARMS OPERATED BY TENANTS, BY CLASS OF TENANT, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

(DATA ARE BASED ON REPORTS FOR ONLY A SAMPLE OF FARMS)



approximately half of the farms were operated by tenants. In some of the cotton-producing counties along the Mississippi River, 80 percent or more of the farms were operated by tenants.

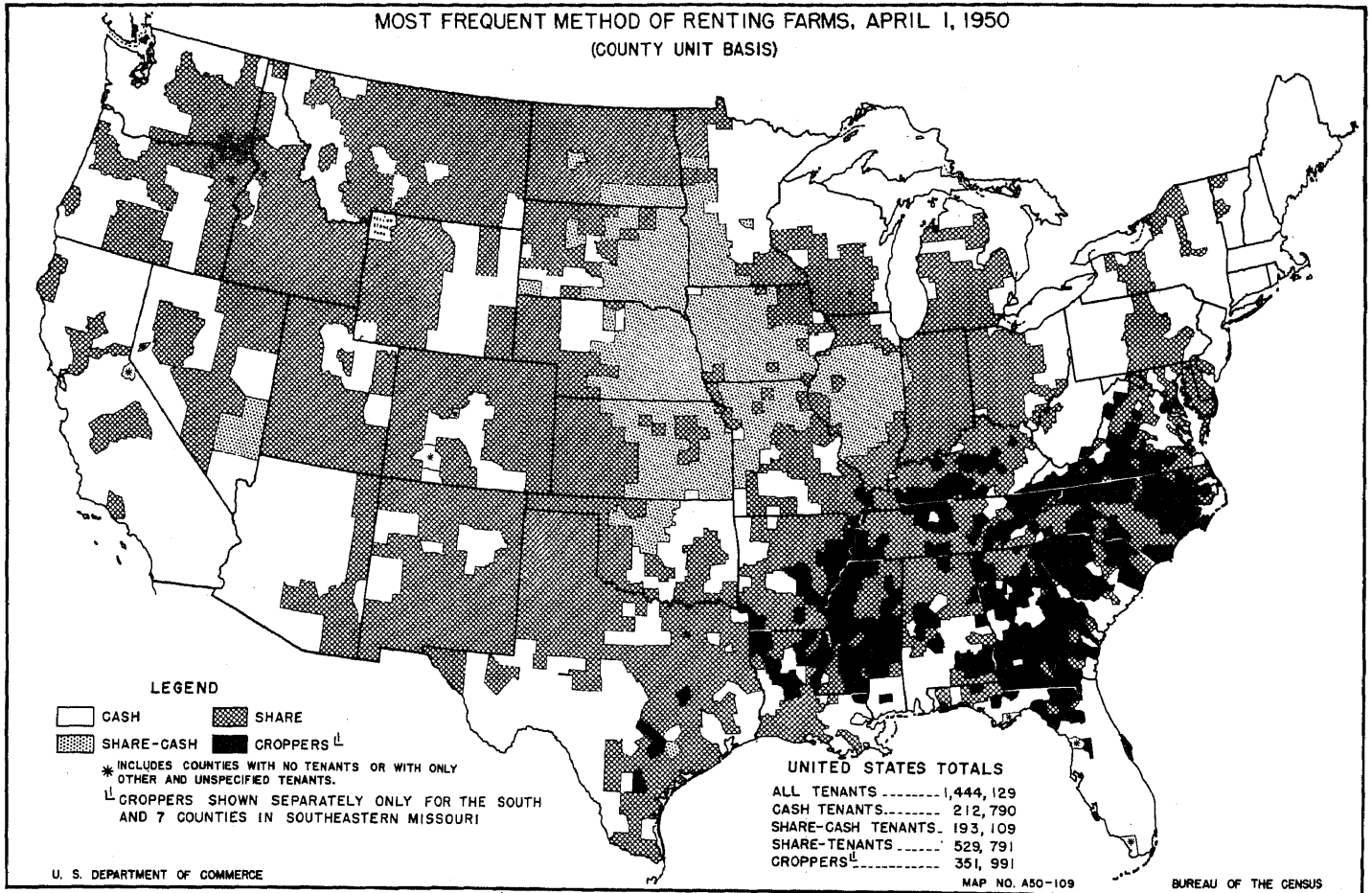
Over 70 percent of the land operated by tenants was operated under some form of share arrangement. Crop-share, share-cash,

share-cash tenants, almost a fourth; livestock-share, more than one-eighth; and croppers, about one-sixteenth.

Cash tenants operated only about a fifth of all land in tenant farms.

Tenants rented their farms under a variety of arrangements, paying rent in several forms. Most tenants, however, paid cash or a share of the crops, livestock, or livestock production; or a combination of these kinds of payment. The most frequent

method of renting farms in the South. Share-cash was the most frequent method of renting farms in the States of Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, and Kansas. The crop-share or livestock-share arrangement was the most frequent method of



method of renting involved payment of a share of the products. About three tenants out of four paid a share of the products. Only about one tenant out of seven paid only cash as rent.

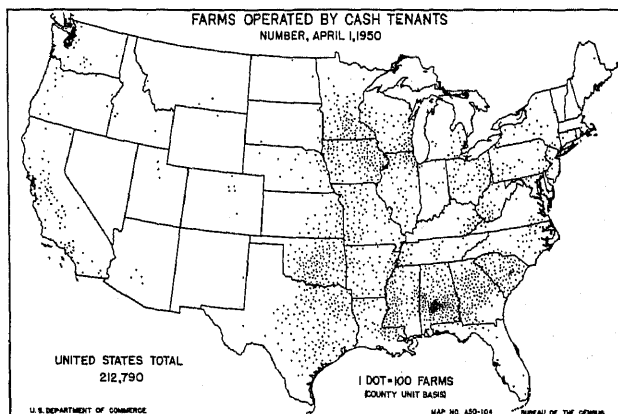
The relative importance of the various classes of tenants varied throughout the United States. Croppers and other share tenants

renting land in most of the remaining areas of the United States.

Cash tenants.—Farms operated by cash tenants comprised 14.7 percent of all tenant-operated farms and 4.0 percent of all farms in the United States. They contained less than 4.0 percent of all land in farms and of cropland harvested in the United States. More than half of them were in the South and over a third in the North. Areas of concentration were Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Oklahoma, eastern Texas, Iowa, southern Minnesota, and southern Wisconsin. Almost half of all tenants in the North paid cash as rent for the farms they operated.

The average size of cash-tenant farms in the United States was 198.3 acres of which 46.2 acres were used for harvested crops. The average value was \$11,753 per farm and \$60 per acre. The value of farm products sold averaged \$5,873.

Almost two-fifths of the cash-tenant farms were part-time or residential farms. Cotton farms comprised 20.7 percent of all cash-tenant farms; dairy farms, 20.2 percent; and cash-grain farms, 6.8 percent of all farms operated by cash tenants. The part-time and residential farms operated by cash tenants were located near industrial and mining areas and were not important in agricultural production.



The following statistics indicate some of the characteristics of commercial farms operated by cash tenants :

Average per farm :

All land in farms (acres)-----	282.8
Cropland harvested (acres)-----	68.2
Value of land and buildings (dollars)-----	16,720
Cattle and calves (number)-----	21.0
Hogs and pigs (number)-----	15.4
Corn (acres)-----	20.2
Wheat (acres)-----	6.1
Cotton (acres)-----	6.8
Hay (acres)-----	18.6

Expenditures per farm for—

Purchase of livestock and poultry (dollars)-----	766
Feed (dollars)-----	913
Hired labor (dollars)-----	585
Gasoline and other petroleum products (dollars)-----	265
Machine hire (dollars)-----	142

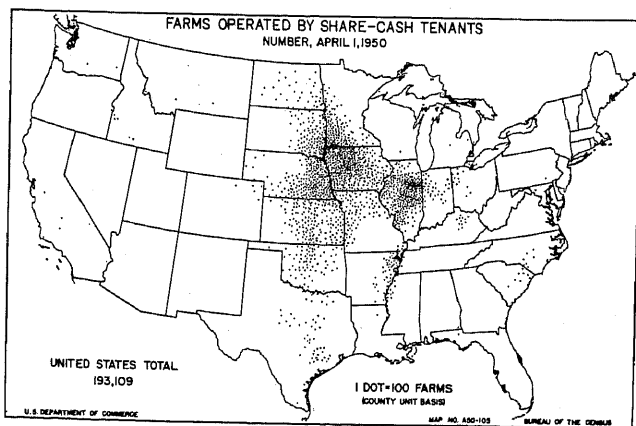
Value of all farm products sold per farm (dollars)-----	5,873
Crops sold (dollars)-----	2,006
Livestock and livestock products sold (dollars)-----	3,857
Dairy products sold (dollars)-----	1,405
Poultry products sold (dollars)-----	372

Percent of farms with—

Electricity-----	70.4
Tractors-----	54.9
Automobiles-----	63.8
Motortrucks-----	38.9
Grain combines-----	11.8
Corn pickers-----	11.7
Cattle and calves-----	81.7
Hogs and pigs-----	64.7

Percent distribution of farms by size :

Under 10 acres-----	3.4
10-29 acres-----	10.3
30-49 acres-----	10.8
50-99 acres-----	20.6
100-179 acres-----	28.5
180-259 acres-----	11.4
260-499 acres-----	9.0
500 acres and over-----	5.9



Share-cash tenants.—Share-cash tenant farms comprised 13.4 percent of all tenant farms and 3.6 percent of all farms in the United States. More than seven-tenths of these farms were in Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, Kansas, and Missouri.

Over 96 out of 100 farms operated by share-cash tenants were commercial farms; therefore, the data for commercial share-cash tenant farms indicate in general the characteristics of all share-cash tenant farms. The data which follow relate only to commercial farms operated by share-cash tenants.

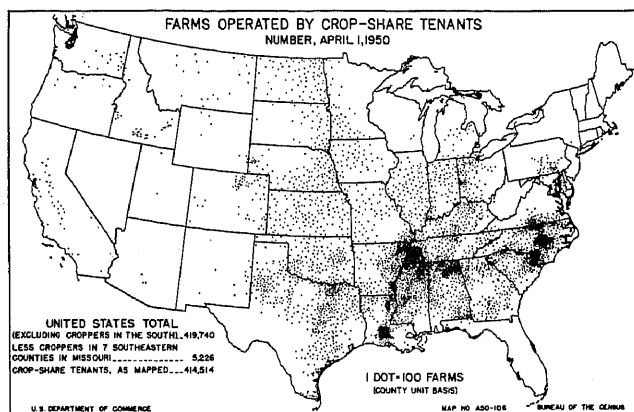
Land in share-cash tenant farms comprised 4.2 percent of all land in farms and cropland harvested for those farms made up 8.9 percent of cropland harvested for all farms in the United States. Share-cash tenant farms accounted for 6.3 percent of the value of all farm products sold. They provided 15.3 percent of the corn production, 7.9 percent of the wheat, 3.8 percent of the cotton, 4.7 percent of the cattle and calves sold, 10.0 percent of the hogs and pigs sold, and had 4.6 percent of the hay acreage for all farms in the United States.

The average size was 256.8 acres of which 161.5 acres represented land from which crops were harvested. The average acreage per farm was 57.8 for corn, 32.1 for wheat, and 16.1 for hay.

More than 9 out of 10 of these farms had cattle and calves and about 4 out of 5 had hogs. The average number per farm was 19.1 cattle and calves and 29.5 hogs and pigs. More than 87 percent had tractors; 81.4 percent had electricity; 85.5 percent, automobiles; and 41.0 percent, trucks.

The average value of farm products sold was \$7,389 per farm. Half of the value of farm products sold was derived from the sale of crops and half from the sale of livestock and livestock products. The most important types of farms for share-cash tenants were cash-grain farms, representing 34.7 percent of the total; livestock other than dairy and poultry farms, 27.1 percent; and cotton farms, 8.3 percent.

The expenditures per farm on share-cash tenant farms were lower, except for gasoline and oil and machinery repairs, than those on farms operated by any other class of tenant. The average expenditures per farm were \$742 for feed, \$377 for hired labor, \$716 for purchase of livestock and poultry, \$403 for gasoline and other petroleum products, and \$204 for machine hire.

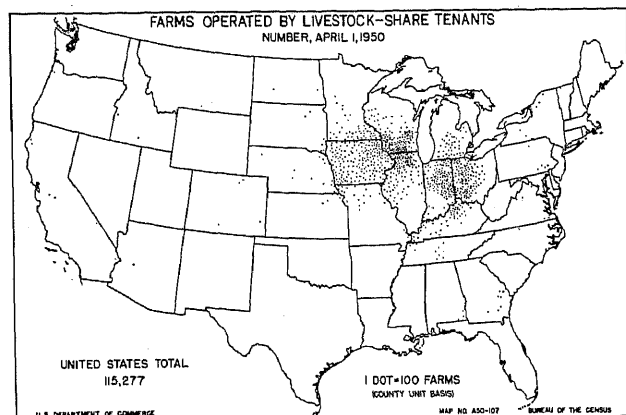


Crop-share tenants.—Farms operated by crop-share tenants comprised 28.9 percent of all tenant farms and about 8.0 percent of all farms in the United States. More than two-thirds of them were in the cotton- and tobacco-producing areas of the South.

The information which follows on crop-share tenant farms relates only to commercial farms. Over 82 percent of crop-share tenant farms were classified as commercial farms.

Crop-share tenants were engaged primarily in the production of crops. The sale of crops comprised almost four-fifths of the sales of all farm products on the average crop-share tenant farm. The average value of all farm products sold was \$4,340. The average size was 154.5 acres of which 89.4 acres represented land from which crops were harvested. The average acreages per farm for the principal crops were corn, 18.4; cotton, 17.1; wheat, 23.9; and tobacco, 0.7. More than two-fifths of the farms were cotton farms, about one-fifth were other field-crop (largely tobacco) farms, and 18.2 percent were cash-grain farms.

Of the 347,260 commercial crop-share tenant farms, 67.2 percent had electricity; 47.7 percent, tractors; 54.5 percent, automobiles; and 30.2 percent, motortrucks. About 71 percent had cattle and calves and 66.4 percent had hogs and pigs. Average expenditures per farm were \$436 for hired labor, \$211 for feed, \$231 for gasoline and other petroleum products, and \$192 for machine hire.



Livestock-share tenants.—Farms operated by livestock-share tenants comprised 8.0 percent of all tenant farms, contained 2.4 percent of all land in farms, and accounted for 4.3 percent of the value of all farm products sold for all farms in the United States.

More than three-fifths of all livestock-share tenants were in the Corn Belt States of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Ohio. The information which follows on livestock-share tenant farms relates only to commercial farms.

Livestock-share tenants were engaged largely in the production of cattle and hogs. They provided 10.0 percent of the hogs sold and 4.5 percent of the cattle and calves sold in the United States. Over 66 percent of the livestock-share tenant farms were livestock farms including dairy and poultry farms. Cattle and calves were reported on 95.0 percent of the farms, and hogs and pigs on 83.1 percent. The average number per farm was 30.0 cattle and calves and 50.4 hogs. The average size of farm was 246.5 acres of which 126.6 acres represented land from which crops were harvested. The average acreages per farm of the major crops were: corn, 46.6; wheat, 17.5; and hay, 24.0.

The largest expenditures on these farms were for the purchase of livestock and poultry and for feed. The average expenditures per farm were \$1,189 for purchase of livestock and poultry, \$968 for feed, \$369 for hired labor, \$400 for gasoline and other petroleum products, and \$194 for machine hire.

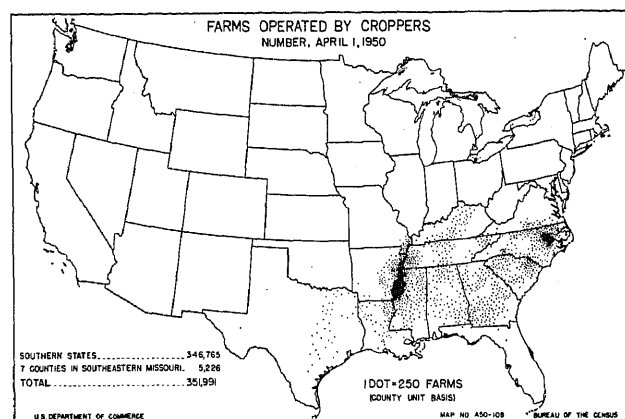
The range in size of livestock-share farms was not very wide. More than three-fifths of the farms contained from 100 to 259 acres. For more than 6 out of 10 livestock-share farms, the value of farm products sold was \$5,000 or more.

A large proportion of livestock-share tenant farms had power and mechanical equipment. Over 90 percent had electricity; 86.5 percent had tractors; 86.2 percent, automobiles; and 41.3 percent, motortrucks. Approximately 31 percent had grain combines; 37 percent, corn pickers; and 9 percent, pick-up hay balers.

Croppers.—Farms operated by croppers represented 24.4 percent of the farms operated by tenants and 6.5 percent of all farms in the United States. These farms contained less than 2 percent of the land in farms and 2.4 percent of the cropland harvested and accounted for 2.6 percent of the value of farm products sold for all farms in the United States.

Farms operated by croppers were concentrated in the South. The areas of densest concentration were the cotton-producing areas along the Mississippi River and the cotton- and tobacco-producing areas of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Croppers were engaged largely in the production of cash crops—



cotton and tobacco. About 83 percent of the farms were classified as commercial farms. Of the commercial cropper farms, 59.1 percent were cotton farms, and 33.1 percent were other field-crop (largely tobacco) farms. The sale of crops was the source of 91.8 percent of the value of all farm products sold. The average acreage of cropland harvested was 26.5 per farm. The average acres per farm for the major crops were: corn, 8.4; cotton, 11.2; hay, 1.2; and tobacco, 1.2.

A very small proportion of cropper farms had power and mechanical equipment. Only 55.5 percent had electricity; 11.7 percent had tractors; 31.6 percent, automobiles; and 10.3 percent, motortrucks. Only two-fifths of the farms had cattle and calves and five-eighths had hogs in 1950. Cash expenditures per farm for cropper farms were very low as compared with those of other classes of tenants. The average expenditures per farm were \$109 for hired labor, \$48 for feed, \$42 for gasoline and other petroleum products, and \$58 for machine hire.

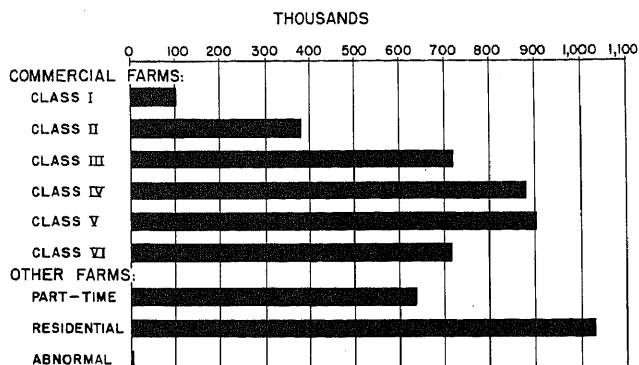
ECONOMIC CLASS OF FARM

The 5,382,000 farms in the United States cover a wide range in scale of operations. The classification of farms by economic class separates farms into significant groups primarily on the basis of size of business. The basis of the classification of farms by economic class was value of products sold for farms with a value of sales of \$1,200 or more and for farms with a value of products of less than \$250. Farms with a value of products sold of \$250 to \$1,199 were separated into two groups on the basis of whether the farm operator worked off the farm 100 days or more, or whether the farm operator and members of his family received more income from off-farm sources than from the sale of agricultural products. Farms with a value of farm products sold of \$250 to \$1,199 were designated as part-time if (1) the farm operator worked off the farm 100 days or more, or (2) if the farm operator and members of his family received more income from off-farm sources than from the sale of agricultural products. Farms with a value of farm products sold of \$250 to \$1,199 were designated as Class VI farms if the farm operator worked off the farm less than 100 days and if the sale of agricultural products exceeded the income of the farm operator and members of his family from off-farm sources. Farms operated by public or private institutions, community enterprises, grazing associations, etc., were designated as abnormal farms. All farms other than part-time farms and abnormal farms were classified by economic class on the basis of the total value of farm products sold as follows:

Economic class	Value of farm products sold
Class I	\$25,000 and over
Class II	10,000 to \$24,999
Class III	5,000 to 9,999
Class IV	2,500 to 4,999
Class V	1,200 to 2,499
Class VI	250 to 1,199
Residential	Less than 250

Farms in Economic Classes I to VI, inclusive, have been designated commercial farms. Part-time, residential, and abnormal farms as a group have been designated other farms.

NUMBER OF FARMS BY ECONOMIC CLASS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: CENSUS OF 1950



Commercial farms.—Commercial farms numbered 3,706,412 or 69 percent of all farms. Residential farms were more numerous than any other economic class of farm, totaling 1,029,392 or 19.1 percent of all farms.

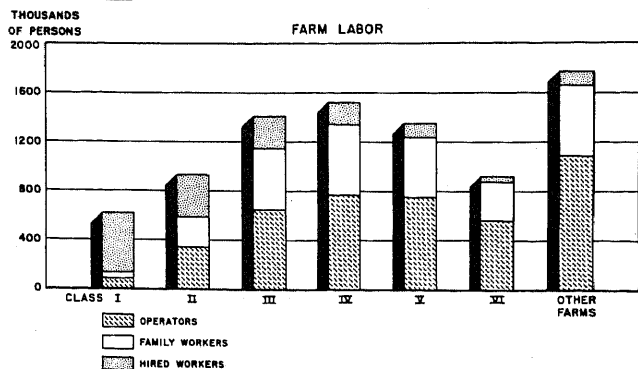
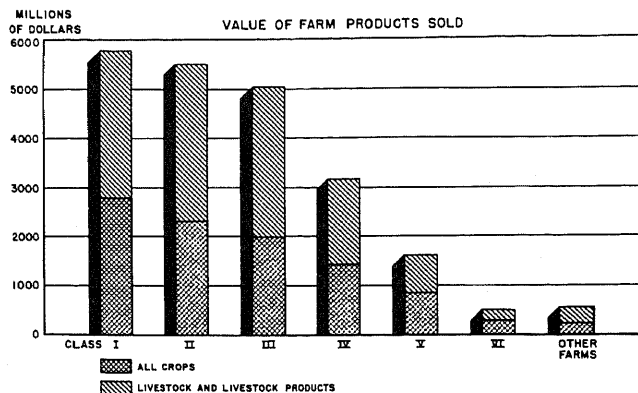
Commercial farms, although they comprised only 69 percent of all farms, accounted for 97 percent of the value of all farm products sold. Other farms, while comprising 31.1 percent of all

farms, had only 2.5 percent of the value of all farm products sold. Class I farms represented less than 8 percent of all farms, yet they accounted for nearly 25 percent of the value of all farm products sold. Farms in Economic Classes II to V represented the bulk of commercial farms in the United States. Together, these four classes of farms comprised 53.7 percent of all farms and accounted for 69.2 percent of the value of all farm products sold. Farms in Class VI, represented by small-scale farms, amounted to 13.3 percent of all farms and provided 2.3 percent of the value of all farm products sold. Farms in Classes IV, V, and VI, and other farms had more than half the farm workers on farms during the week preceding the Census enumeration in 1950. However, these farms accounted for only 26.5 percent of the value of all farm products sold. The small contribution of these farms to the total farm production resulted in part from the proportionately small amounts of farm land, cropland, and equipment they had.

The percent distribution of land, productive livestock, value of farm products sold, and mechanical equipment, by economic class of farm, was as follows:

Class	All land in farms	Crop-land harvested	Land pastured, total	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Tractors	Motor-trucks	Combines	Milking machines (farms reporting)	Value of farm products sold
All farms.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Class I.....	21.6	11.9	30.6	17.1	8.0	7.7	8.9	8.1	2.8	26.0
Class II.....	18.6	22.1	18.3	20.3	24.3	18.4	16.1	25.7	18.5	24.8
Class III.....	18.5	26.6	14.9	23.2	28.4	25.4	19.8	32.7	37.3	22.7
Class IV....	14.5	19.2	11.6	17.5	17.8	20.9	17.2	20.5	26.8	14.4
Class V....	9.5	10.5	7.8	10.3	9.9	12.4	13.2	8.2	9.4	7.3
Class VI....	5.2	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.4	6.7	2.3	1.8	2.3
Other farms.	11.9	5.1	12.6	7.1	6.9	10.8	17.9	2.6	3.5	2.5

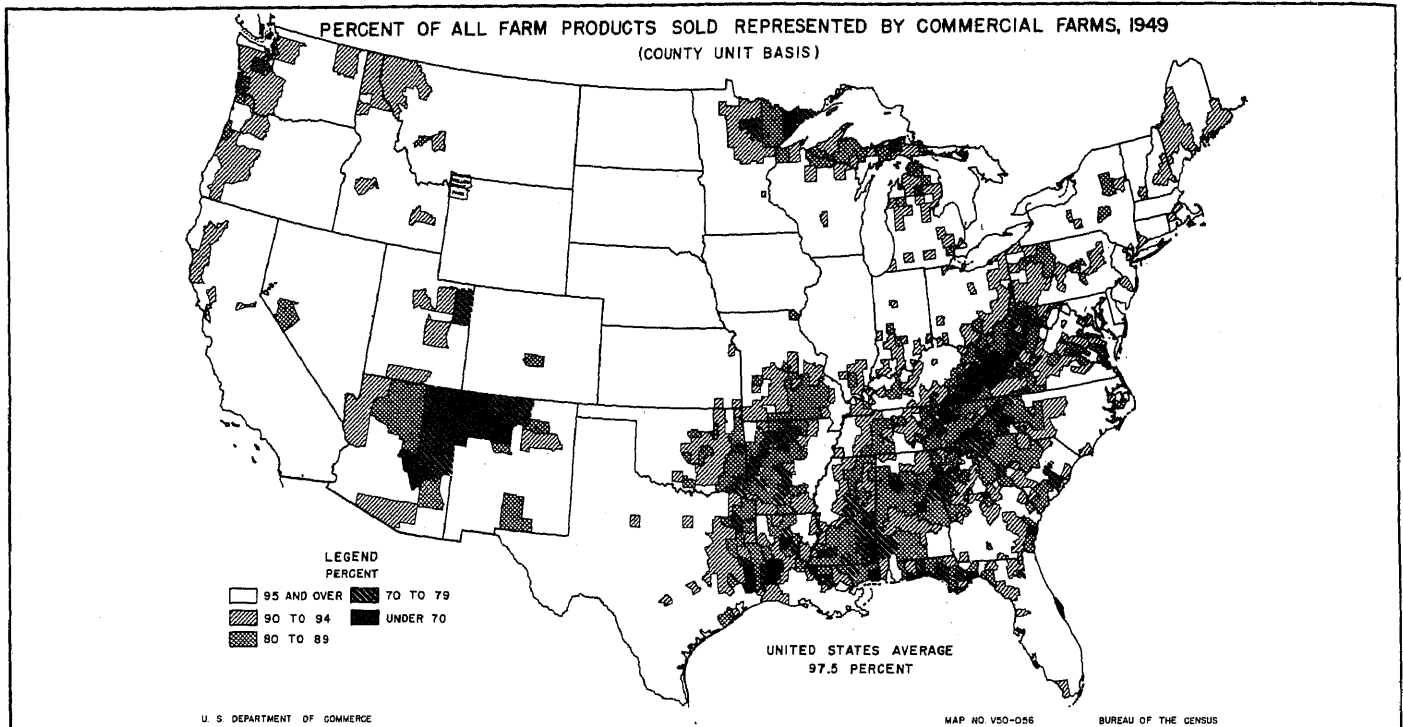
FARM LABOR AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD BY ECONOMIC CLASS OF FARM CENSUS OF 1950



The importance and some of the characteristics of commercial and other farms in the United States are indicated by the following statistics:

Item	Commercial farms	Other farms
Percent of total for all farms:		
All land in farms.....	88.1	11.9
Cropland harvested.....	94.9	5.1
Pasture land (not cropland and not harvested).....	89.6	10.4
Irrigated land.....	96.6	3.4
Value of land and buildings.....	87.9	12.1
Value of all farm products sold.....	97.5	2.5
Cattle and calves sold alive.....	96.0	4.0
Hogs and pigs sold alive.....	95.9	4.1
Tractors.....	89.2	10.8
Farms with electricity.....	70.7	29.3
Grain combines.....	97.4	2.6
Percent of farms with—		
Cropland harvested.....	95.1	73.0
Cattle and calves.....	80.7	65.7
Tractors.....	58.9	20.5
Electricity.....	80.4	73.7
Average per farm:		
Land in farms (acres).....	275.6	82.8
Cropland harvested (acres).....	88.5	10.4
Value of land and buildings (dollars).....	17,696	5,406
Value of all farm products sold (dollars).....	5,858	338
Cattle and calves (number).....	19.4	3.3
Hogs and pigs (number).....	14.1	2.2
Tractors (number).....	0.9	0.2
Family workers (persons).....	1.4	1.0
Hired workers (persons).....	0.4	0.1
Expenditures per farm for—		
Feed (dollars).....	760	124
Hired labor (dollars).....	630	49
Purchase of livestock and poultry (dollars).....	622	51
Gasoline and other petroleum products (dollars).....	294	26

GRAPHIC SUMMARY



Class I farms.—Class I farms were most numerous in the Pacific and West North Central States and were not numerous in the South except in Texas. In the Pacific States, they represented 7.3 percent of all farms, but they accounted for nearly 60 percent of the sales of all farm products in that division. In the Mountain States, they accounted for about 5 percent of the farms and 45 percent of the value of all farm products sold. About 13 percent of the Class I farms in the United States were cash-grain farms and about 35 percent were livestock farms other than dairy and poultry. More than two-fifths of the Class I farms were in the North and about one-third in the West. Class I farms employed 31 percent of all hired farm workers during the week preceding the Census enumeration in 1950. The expenditures for hired labor for Class I farms comprised 40 percent of the expenditures for hired labor for all farms. The number of hired farm workers on Class I farms was almost four times the number of family workers on such farms.

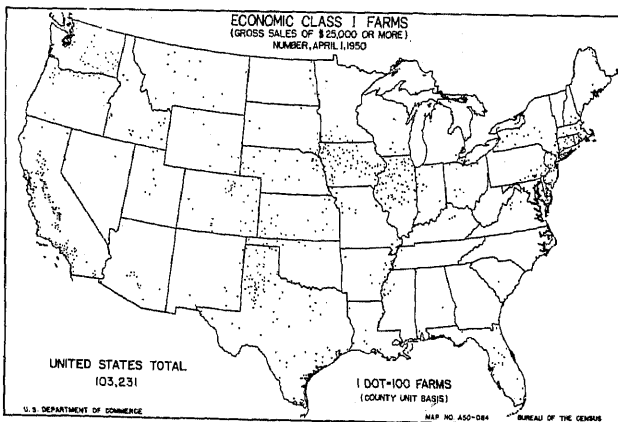
Class I farms comprised less than 2 percent of all farms in the United States, yet they had almost 22 percent of the land in farms and accounted for 26 percent of the value of all farm products sold. They produced 20 percent of the wheat and 28 percent of the cotton; sold 27 percent of the cattle and calves; and accounted for 23 percent of the value of all poultry and poultry products sold.

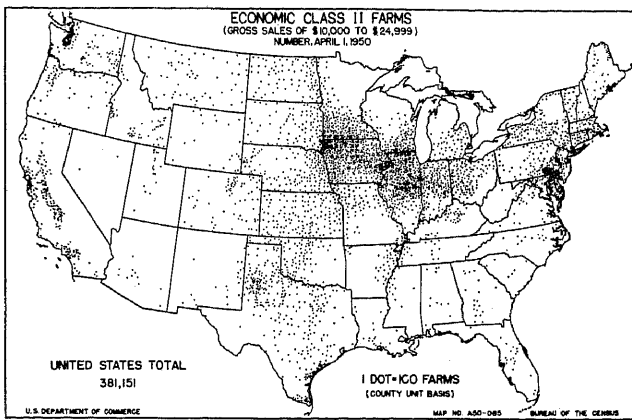
The average size of Class I farms was 2,422 acres, of which almost 400 acres were used for harvested crops. Cattle and calves were reported for more than 75 percent of the farms, and hogs and pigs, for more than 45 percent. These farms were highly mechanized. Approximately 86 percent had tractors; 84 percent, motor-trucks; 41 percent, grain combines; 23 percent, corn pickers; and 17 percent, milking machines. These farms had an average per farm of 128 cattle and calves, 44 hogs and pigs, 2.7 tractors, 1.9 motortrucks, and 4.7 hired farm workers.

The average value of farm products sold per farm was \$56,000. The sales of crops and of livestock and livestock products other than dairy and poultry accounted for 84 percent of the value of all farm products sold. The average expenditure per farm for hired labor and machine hire was over \$10,000. The average expenditure per farm for feed was about \$6,800; for the purchase of livestock and poultry, \$9,200; and for gasoline and other petroleum products, \$1,700.

More than 75 percent of the farms were operated by full owners and by part owners, and only 18 percent by tenants. More than 28 percent of all farm managers in the United States were operators of Class I farms. More than 33 percent of all managers on commercial farms were on Class I farms.

Over 85 percent of the farms had tractors. The average value of land and buildings was \$110,000 per farm and \$46 per acre.





Class II farms.—Class II farms comprised about 7 percent of all farms, had 18.6 percent of all land in farms, and accounted for 24.8 percent of the value of all farm products sold. Class II farms were concentrated in the North and the West. Almost two-thirds of the farms were in the North. The density was highest in the Corn Belt States of Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana.

The average size of Class II farms was approximately 567 acres, of which about 200 acres were used for harvested crops. Class II farms were more highly mechanized than those of any other class. Almost 90 percent of Class II farms reported tractors and a larger proportion of Class II farms than of any other class depended solely upon tractors as a source of farm work power.

The average value of land and buildings was \$41,318 per farm and \$75 per acre. Over 85 percent of the farms had cattle and calves and over 60 percent had hogs and pigs. The average number of cattle per farm was 41 and of hogs and pigs, 36. Almost 94 percent of the farms had electricity; 70 percent, trucks; and 89 percent, tractors.

About 9 out of 10 farms used hired labor in 1949 and almost half had hired farm workers during the week preceding the enumeration in 1950. They had almost one and a half times as many hired farm workers as unpaid family workers.

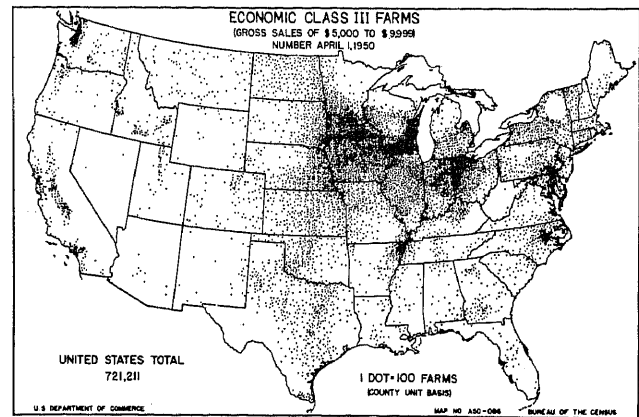
The average expenditures per farm were for hired labor, \$1,568; for feed, \$1,962; for machine hire, \$336; for the purchase of livestock and poultry, \$1,535; and for gasoline and other petroleum products, \$712.

The average value of farm products sold per farm was \$14,475. Almost three-fifths of the value of sales was from the sale of livestock and livestock products and a little more than two-fifths was from the sale of crops. The most important types of farms represented by Class II were livestock farms other than dairy and poultry, cash-grain farms, and dairy farms. About 38 percent of the farms were operated by full owners; 32 percent, by part owners; and 29 percent, by tenants. Almost two-thirds of the farms were in the North.

The agricultural importance of Class II farms is indicated by the following statistics showing the percentage of the totals for the United States represented by the totals for Class II farms:

Item	Percent of United States total
Farms	7.1
Value of all farm products sold	24.8
Land in farms	18.6
Cropland harvested	22.1
Corn production	26.1
Wheat production	29.7
Cotton production	18.2
Cattle and calves on farms	20.3
Hogs and pigs on farms	24.3
Cattle and calves sold	27.7
Hogs and pigs sold	27.7
Livestock and livestock products sold	26.0
Dairy products sold	25.4

Item—Continued	Percent of United States total
Poultry and poultry products sold	24.8
Hired farm workers	22.5
Expenditures for—	
Hired labor	24.7
Feed	24.7
Purchase of livestock and poultry	24.5
Gasoline and other petroleum products	23.9



Class III farms.—Class III farms comprised 13.4 percent of all farms, contained 18.5 percent of all land in farms, and accounted for 22.7 percent of all farm products sold. Farms typical of the Corn Belt States of Iowa and Illinois were in Class III.

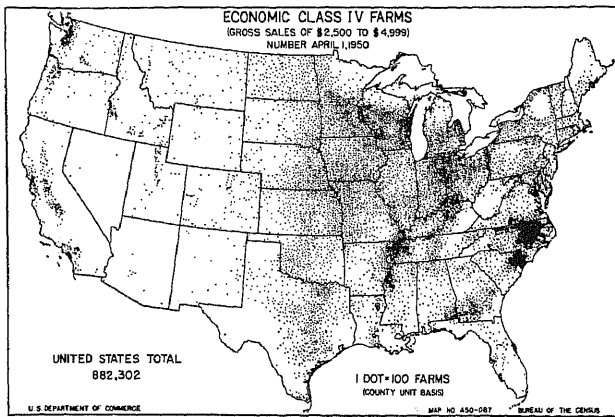
The average size of Class III farms was almost 300 acres, of which about 127 acres were in cropland used for crops. Almost 9 out of 10 of the farms had cattle and calves and almost 2 out of 3 had hogs and pigs. More than 90 percent had electricity; 85 percent, tractors; and 52 percent, motortrucks.

The average numbers per farm of livestock were 25 for cattle and calves and 22 for hogs and pigs. The average value of land and buildings was \$22,918 per farm and \$78 per acre.

While four out of five of the Class III farms used some hired labor, and three out of four used machine hire in 1949, farms in Class III were operated primarily by the farm operator and members of his family. Four times as many unpaid family workers, including the operator, as hired workers were employed on Class III farms during the week preceding the Census enumeration in 1950. The average expenditures per farm were \$560 for hired labor and \$209 for machine hire. The average per farm for other expenditures, was \$939 for feed, \$535 for the purchase of livestock and poultry, and \$426 for gasoline and other petroleum products.

The average value of farm products sold per farm was slightly more than \$7,000. About two-fifths of the value of sales of farm products was derived from the sale of crops and three-fifths from the sale of livestock and livestock products. The most important types of farms comprising Class III were livestock farms other than dairy and poultry, dairy farms, and cash-grain farms, amounting to 65.3 percent of total. About 7 out of 10 of the farms were operated by owners and 3 out of 10, by tenants. Almost 70 percent were located in the North.

Class III farms while representing only 13.4 percent of all farms had 26.6 percent of the cropland harvested, 23.2 percent of the cattle and calves, and 28.4 percent of the hogs and pigs in the United States. They produced 30 percent of the corn, 27 percent of the wheat, and 14 percent of the cotton. They sold 21.4 percent of the cattle and calves, 30.7 percent of the hogs, 31.5 percent of the dairy products, and 23.2 percent of the poultry and poultry products. They accounted for 16.7 percent of the expenditures for farm labor, 22.4 percent of the expenditures for feed, 16.1 percent of the expenditures for the purchase of livestock and poultry, and 27.1 percent of the expenditures for gasoline and other petroleum products.



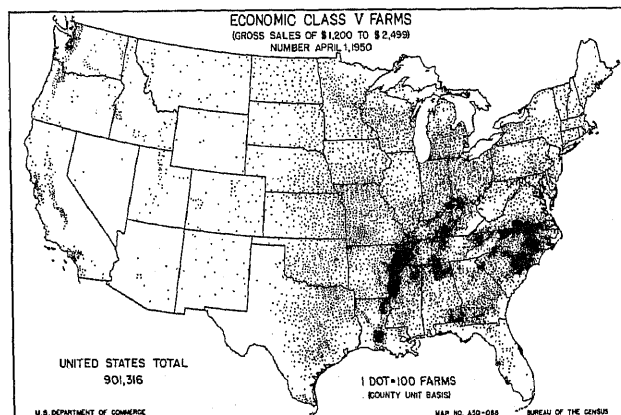
Class IV farms.—Class IV farms made up 16.4 percent of all farms, had 14.5 percent of all land in farms, 19.2 percent of the land from which crops were harvested, and accounted for 14.4 percent of all farm products sold in the United States.

The average size of Class IV farms was 191 acres, of which 75 acres were used for harvested crops. The average value of land and buildings was \$13,162 per farm and \$69 per acre. More than four-fifths of the farms had cattle and calves and over three-fifths had hogs and pigs. The average number per farm was 15 for cattle and calves and 11 for hogs and pigs. Over 85 percent of the farms had electricity, 69 percent had tractors, and 39 percent had trucks. Three out of four had automobiles.

While two-thirds of the farms employed some hired labor in 1949, the number of hired workers comprised only about 11 percent of the total number of persons working on farms during the week preceding the Census enumeration in 1950. Average expenditures per farm amounted to \$460 for feed and \$237 for gasoline and other petroleum products. Other expenditures per farm were \$254 for hired labor and \$130 for machine hire.

The average value of farm products sold per farm was \$3,625. The sale of crops comprised 44 percent of the total value of farm products sold; livestock and livestock products other than dairy and poultry, 27.6 percent; and dairy products, 18.6 percent. The principal types of farms in Class IV were cotton farms, comprising 10.4 percent; cash-grain farms, 12.4 percent; other field-crop (largely tobacco) farms, 13.0 percent; livestock farms other than dairy and poultry, 20.0 percent; and dairy farms, 20.4 percent.

Seven out of 10 farms were operated by full owners or part owners and 3 out of 10, by tenants. About 55 percent of the farms were in the North and 37 percent were in the South.



Class V farms.—Class V farms comprised 16.8 percent of all farms in the Nation, contained 9.5 percent of all land in farms, and accounted for 7 percent of the value of all farm products sold. They were more numerous than any other class of com-

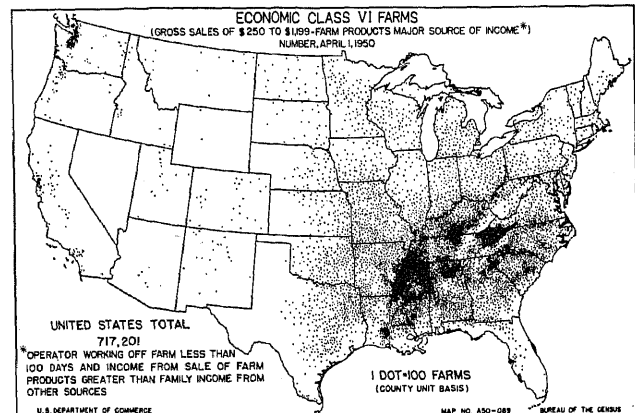
mercial farms. Farms of this class were distributed throughout the United States. However, the greatest concentration was in the South where 56.6 percent of all Class V farms were located.

The average size of Class V farms was 123 acres, of which 40 acres were in cropland used for crops. The average value of land and buildings was \$7,829 per farm and \$64 per acre.

About three-fourths of the farms had cattle and a little more than three-fifths had hogs. Three out of 4 had electricity; 2 out of 5, tractors; and 3 out of 10, trucks. Very little hired labor was used on Class V farms. The expenditures per farm averaged \$120 for hired labor and \$73 for machine hire. Expenditures for feed amounted to \$234 per farm and for gasoline and other petroleum products, \$108 per farm.

The average value of all farm products sold per farm was \$1,813. The sale of crops comprised 52 percent of the value of all farm products sold. Cotton farms comprised 21.7 percent of all Class V farms; other field-crop (largely tobacco) farms, 15.9 percent; dairy farms, 14.8 percent; and livestock farms other than dairy and poultry, 16.9 percent. These farms produced about 10 percent of the corn and 5 percent of the wheat in the United States. Almost three-fifths of the Class V farms were located in the South and almost two-fifths, in the North.

A fifth of the farms did not have work power and almost two-fifths had only horses and mules as work power. The income of the farm operator and members of his family from off-farm sources was greater than the value of farm products sold for a fifth of the Class V farms.



Class VI farms.—Class VI farms comprised 13.3 percent of all farms, contained 5.2 percent of the land in farms, and accounted for only 2.3 percent of the value of all farm products sold. In the South, Class VI farms were more numerous than any other class of commercial farms. Almost three out of four Class VI farms were in that region.

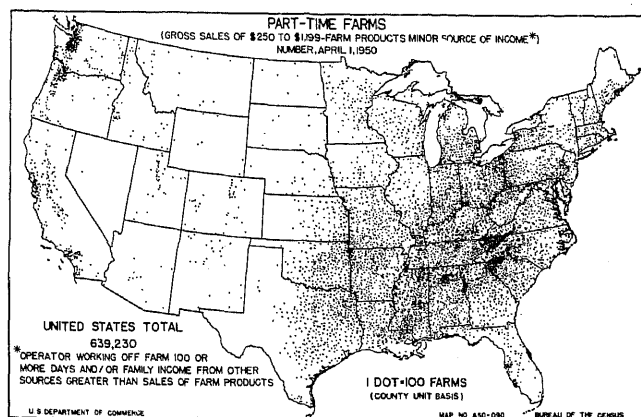
The average size of Class VI farms was 85 acres, of which 23 acres were in cropland used for crops. The average value of land and buildings was \$4,648 per farm and \$55 per acre. Over 70 percent had cattle and calves and 60 percent had hogs and pigs. However, the average number was only 5 cattle and calves per farm and less than 4 hogs and pigs.

Small expenditures for hired labor occurred on about one-third of the farms; machine hire, on about two-fifths; and feed, on about three-fifths of the farms. However, the expenditures for hired labor, machine hire, feed, and gasoline and other petroleum products averaged less than \$225 per farm.

The average value of farm products sold per farm was \$720. The sale of crops, largely cotton and tobacco, provided almost three-fifths of the total value of farm products sold. Cotton and other field-crop (largely tobacco) farms comprised almost half of all Class VI farms.

Many of the Class VI farms were operating without the benefit of farm machinery and other equipment that have helped to raise the general level of agricultural productivity. Less than one out of five farms had a tractor and there was no work power on one out of four farms. Only about three out of five farms had electricity and two out of five had an automobile.

Farm tenancy was higher on Class VI farms than on any other economic class of farm. The yields per acre of cotton and corn were only about two-thirds as large as the yields of those crops for all farms in the United States. The operators of approximately one-fourth of the farms were over 65 years of age and about 20 percent of the operators worked off their farms in 1949.



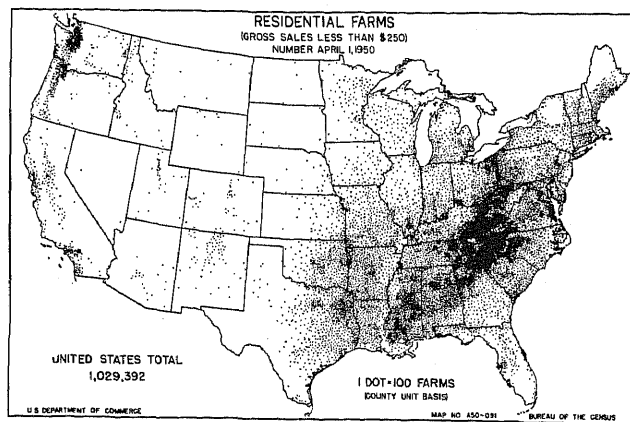
Part-time farms.—Farms designated as part-time farms numbered 639,230, comprised 11.9 percent of all farms, and contained 11.9 percent of all land in farms, but they accounted for less than 2 percent of the value of all farm products sold. On more than 85 percent of the part-time farms, the farm operator and members of his family received more income from off-farm sources than from the sale of agricultural products.

Approximately one-third of the part-time farms had no work power of any kind. Almost 14 percent depended largely upon a single horse or mule to provide the needed work power. Three out of 5 had an automobile; 1 out of 3, a telephone; and 78 out of 100, electricity.

More than four out of five had land from which crops were harvested in 1949 and the average acreage of cropland harvested per farm was less than 20 acres. About three-fifths of the cropland was in corn and hay. Cattle and calves were reported for about 7 out of 10 of the farms and the average number per farm was 5. Approximately two out of three of the farms had milk cows and the average number of milk cows per farm was less than two. Half of the part-time farms had hogs and pigs and the average number per farm was about three. More than four out of five of the operators of part-time farms owned all or part of the farms they operated.

The average value of land and buildings was \$6,117 per farm and \$81 per acre. The average value of farm products sold was only \$612. More than two-fifths of the value of all farm products sold was derived from the sale of crops. When classified on the basis of the source of income, 27 percent of the farms were livestock farms other than dairy and poultry. Feed and hired labor were the most important expenditures. The average expenditures per farm were \$163 for feed, \$53 for hired labor, \$40 for gasoline and other petroleum products, and \$32 for machine hire.

Farming was the principal occupation of about two-fifths of the operators of part-time farms. About one-eighth of the farm operators were skilled workers; about 10 percent were laborers; and about 5 percent, clerical workers, sales personnel, etc.



Residential farms.—Farms with a value of farm products sold of less than \$250 were designated as residential as this designation indicates the essential characteristics of the majority of the 1,029,000 farms of this class. They were essentially rural homes with incidental agricultural production. They comprised 19.1 percent of all farms, contained 4.4 percent of all land in farms, had less than 2 percent of the cropland harvested, and accounted for less than one-half of 1 percent of the value of all farm products sold. Farms of this class were more numerous than those of any other economic class. About one out of every two operators of residential farms worked off his farm more than 100 days in 1949. On more than three out of five residential farms, the farm operators and members of their families obtained more income from off-farm sources than from the sale of agricultural products.

Almost half of these farms had no work power of any kind. About a fifth of them depended largely upon one horse or mule for their work power. Only two-thirds of the farms reported crops harvested and the average acreage of cropland harvested per farm was about 6 acres. About a third of the cropland was in corn, a third in hay, and the remaining third, in other crops. Only three out of five had cattle and calves and the average number of cattle and calves per farm was only two. Approximately half of the residential farms had milk cows and the average number of milk cows per farm was less than one.

Only two out of five residential farms had hogs and pigs and the average number per farm was less than two. Almost three-fourths of the farms had chickens and the average number per farm was less than 25. The average value of farm products sold per farm was \$82, but one-third of the farms did not sell any farm products in 1949. Over a fifth of the farm operators were over 65 years old. Only 1 farm in 7 had a tractor, less than half the farms had an automobile, 1 in 6 had a motortruck, 1 in 4 had a telephone, and about 7 in 10 had electricity.

Expenditures for feed were reported for about three out of five of the farms; expenditures for hired labor, for one out of seven; expenditures for gasoline and other petroleum products, for one out of six; and expenditures for machine hire, for almost one out of five of these farms. The total expenditures for feed, hired labor, gasoline and other petroleum products, and machine hire exceeded the value of all farm products sold by 52 percent. Farming was the principal occupation of three-tenths of the operators of residential farms. Ten percent were skilled workers, about eight percent were laborers, and five percent were clerical and professional workers.

The operator and members of his family on 66 out of 100 residential farms received more income from off-farm sources than from the sale of agricultural products. More than four out of five of the operators of residential farms owned all or part of the farms they operated.

TYPE OF FARM

The classification of farms by type of farm aids in describing the kind of farming followed on farms having similar characteristics in regard to source of income, kind of agricultural production, methods, etc. Generally, farms were classified on the basis of the relationship of the value of products sold from a source or a group of sources such as cotton, cash-grain, etc., to the total value of all farm products sold from the farm. In general, the value of a product or group of products sold had to represent 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold, for the farm to be classified as a specific type. The types of farms and the basis of the classification were as follows:

Type	<i>Product or group of products amounting to 50 percent or more of the value of all farm products sold.</i>
Cotton-----	Cotton.
Cash-grain-----	Corn, sorghum, small grains, field peas, field beans, cowpeas, and soybeans.
Other field-crop-----	Peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tobacco, sugarcane, sugar beets for sugar, and other miscellaneous crops.
Vegetable-----	Vegetables.
Fruit-and-nut-----	Berries and other small fruits, and tree fruits and nuts.
Dairy-----	Milk and other dairy products. The criterion of 50 percent of the total sales was modified in the case of dairy farms. A farm for which the value of sales of dairy products represented less than 50 percent of the total value of farm products sold was classified as a dairy farm if: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Milk and other dairy products accounted for 30 percent or more of the total value of products, and (2) Milk cows represented 50 percent or more of all cows, and (3) Sales of dairy products, together with the sales of cattle, amounted to 50 percent or more of the total sales.
Poultry-----	Chickens, eggs, turkeys, and other poultry and poultry products.
Livestock other than dairy and poultry.	Cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, wool, mohair, goat milk, and products from animals slaughtered on the farm, provided the farm did not already classify as a dairy farm.
General-----	Farms were classified as general when the value of products from one source or group of sources did not represent as much as 50 percent of the total of the value of all farm products sold. Separate figures were obtained for three types of general farms: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Primarily crop farms represent farms for which the sale of one of the following crops or groups of crops—vegetables, fruits and nuts, cotton, cash grains, or other field crops—did not amount to 50 percent or more of the value of all farm products sold, but for which the value of sales for all these groups of crops represented 70 percent or more of the value of all farm products sold.

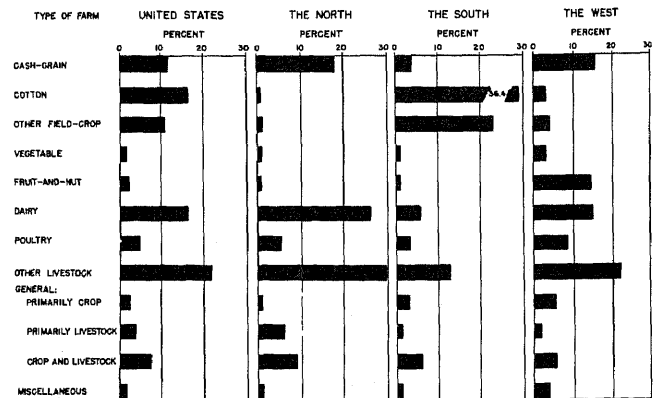
Product or group of products amounting to 50 percent or more of the value of all farm products sold.

Type	
General-----	(b) Primarily livestock farms are those which could not be classified as dairy farms, poultry farms, or livestock farms other than dairy and poultry, but on which the sale of livestock and poultry and livestock and poultry products amounted to 70 percent or more of the value of all farm products sold. (c) General crop and livestock farms are those which could not be classified as either crop farms or livestock farms, but on which the sale of all crops amounted to at least 30 percent but less than 70 percent of the value of all farm products sold.
Miscellaneous-----	This group includes abnormal farms and miscellaneous types of commercial farms if 50 percent or more of the total value of products was accounted for by sale of horticultural products, or sale of horses, or sale of fur animals, or sale of forest products, or sale of bees, wax, and honey.

Farms with a value of products of less than \$250, and also farms with a value of products sold of \$250 to \$1,199 if the farm operator worked off his farm 100 or more days in 1949 or if the income received from off-farm sources by the farmer and members of his family was greater than the value of farm products sold were not classified by type.

The detailed data for farms classified by type relate only to commercial farms. Commercial farms comprised 68.9 percent of all farms, contained 88.1 percent of all land in farms, and accounted for 97.5 percent of the total value of farm products sold for all farms. Information regarding the importance of commercial farms in various parts of the United States is given on page 52. Detailed information on the characteristics of part-time and residential farms, which are not shown here, appears on page 55.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL FARMS BY TYPE, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: CENSUS OF 1950



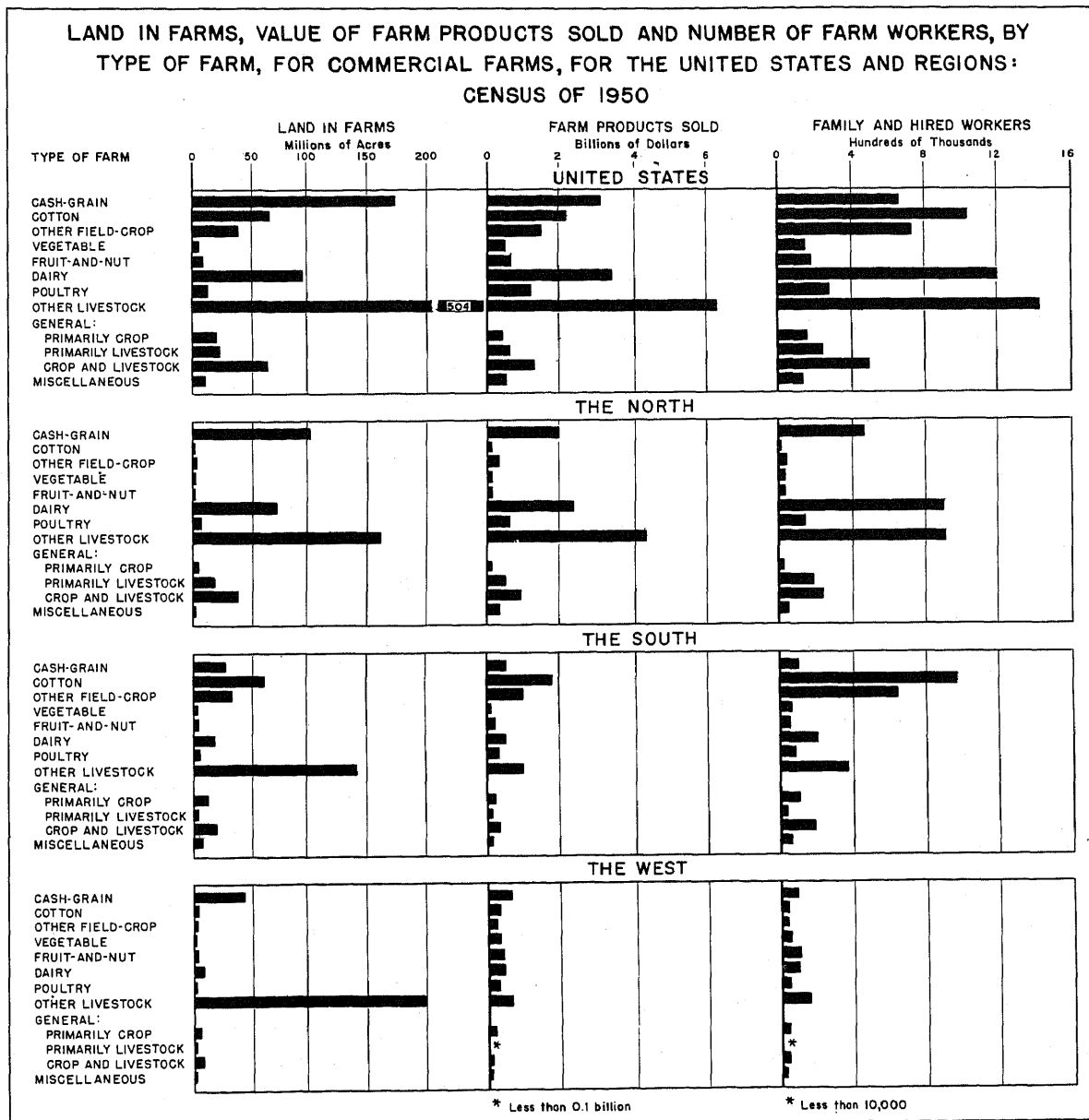
Of the commercial farms, livestock farms other than dairy and poultry, totaling 806,080, were more numerous than farms of any other type. There were more than 400,000 cash-grain, cotton, other-field crop, and dairy farms. The number of vegetable farms and fruit-and-nut farms was relatively small.

This general description of farms of each type is based on data for only one year. The description would be modified somewhat if data were available for other years. While the farms of a

given type have the same broad characteristics, these characteristics may vary quite markedly in different parts of the country. Some types of farms such as field-crop, livestock other than dairy and poultry, on a national basis, actually represented combinations of groups of farms with significant differences in important characteristics.

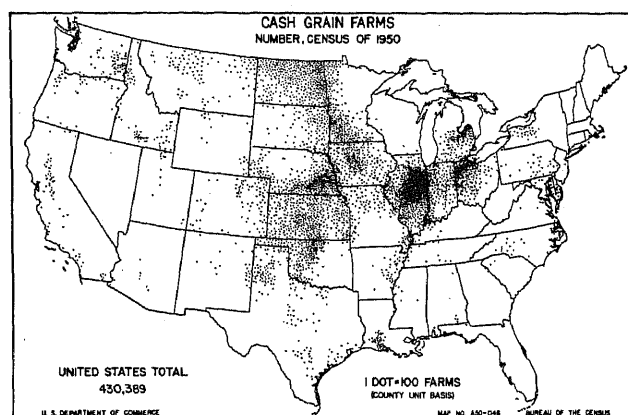
Some types of farms were distributed rather generally throughout the United States while other types were found only in restricted regions or areas. There were relatively few cash-grain farms in the South. Other field-crop farms, comprised largely of tobacco farms, were concentrated in the South. More

than one-half of the fruit-and-nut farms were in the West. More than three-fourths of the dairy farms were in the North. Livestock farms other than dairy and poultry were important in both the North and West. The dot maps that accompany the description of the characteristics of each type indicate the geographic distribution. Generally, farms of the same type in the same general locality have the same general characteristics. However, on a national basis, the characteristics of farms of the same type may vary greatly. The description given for each type is limited largely to the characteristics at the national level, although some of the regional variation in characteristics is indicated.



The acreage of land in farms, the value of farm products sold, and the number of family and hired workers provide better measures of the importance of farms by type than does the number of farms. For the United States, other livestock, cash-grain, and dairy farms were the three most important types of farms on the basis of land in farms. As measured by the value of farm products sold, other livestock, dairy, and cash-grain were the most important types of farms. The rank of the types of farms on

the basis of the number of family and hired workers was other livestock, dairy, and cotton. On the basis of land in farms, value of farm products sold, and the number of hired workers, the most important types of farms in each of the three regions were: the North, other livestock, dairy, and cash-grain; the South, cotton, other field-crop, and other livestock; and the West, other livestock and cash-grain.



Cash-grain farms.—Cash-grain farms comprised 8 percent of the farms, contained 14.9 percent of the land in farms and 27.7 percent of the cropland harvested, and accounted for 14.1 percent of the value of farm products sold for all farms in the United States. Cash-grain farms were numerous in the North Central States. Almost 75 percent of them were in the North and only 11.5 percent, in the West. The kinds of grains sold varied widely by regions and quite often within regions. In the Corn Belt States of Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, the grains sold consisted primarily of corn, oats, soybeans, and wheat; in Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, largely of wheat; in northern Texas and Oklahoma, of wheat and grain sorghums; and in southern Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, largely of rice.

The average size of the cash-grain farms was 401 acres of which slightly more than half, or 222 acres, represented land from which crops were harvested. In the western areas, farms were much larger in size. In some of the wheat-producing areas of low precipitation, such as those of North Dakota and Montana, a considerable acreage of land was kept in cultivated summer fallow in order to conserve moisture for a crop the following year. The average acreage of cultivated summer fallow per cash-grain farm was 42.3. Over 71 percent of all the cultivated summer fallow was in cash-grain farms.

The average value of all farm products sold per farm for cash-grain farms was \$7,306. Four-fifths of this value was from the sale of crops. Cash-grain farms accounted for 55.8 percent of the corn sold, 67.1 percent of the wheat sold, and over 90 percent of the rice sold by all farms. The cash-grain farms produced a fourth of the corn, three-fifths of the wheat, and nine-tenths of the rice in the United States.

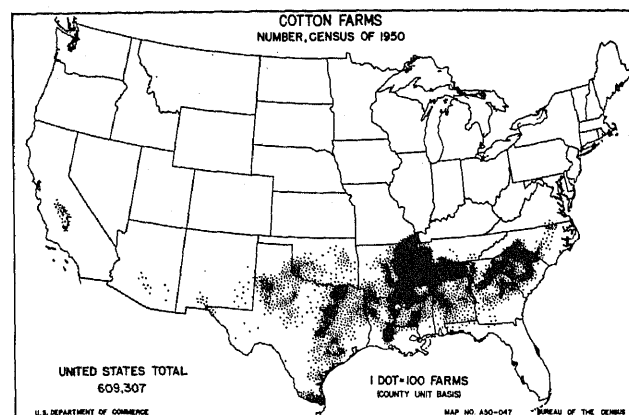
Cash-grain farms were highly mechanized. Over 85 percent had tractors and over 50 percent had trucks. Many of the farm operators with no tractor depended upon contract work performed with tractors and other machinery to carry on their farming operations. Over one out of two had grain combines and one out of four, corn pickers. Cash-grain farms represented 33.0 percent of all farms having combines in 1950.

The average value of land and buildings was \$31,844 per farm and \$80 per acre. About three out of four had cattle and calves and one-half had hogs. The average number per farm for cattle and calves was 14.5 and for hogs, 10.5.

Less than a third of the farms were operated by full owners and over 37 percent were operated by tenants.

Expenditures for gasoline and other petroleum products were the most important expenditures, averaging \$565 per farm. Expenditures per farm for hired labor averaged \$485; for machine hire, \$270; and for feed, \$310.

Cotton farms.—Cotton farms were located mainly in the South with over 96 percent in that region. The remainder were found in irrigated areas of southern California, New Mexico, and Ari-



zona. The areas of greatest density—the Mississippi Delta, the Black Prairies and Great Plains of Texas, the valleys of northern Alabama, and the upper Piedmont areas of Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina—contained many land holdings operated largely by tenants and croppers. Because the tenant- and cropper-operated cotton farms are small, and the yield of cotton varies among areas, the map showing the number of cotton farms does not show fully the relative importance of cotton production in various parts of the country.

Cotton farms comprised 11.3 percent of all farms, contained 5.7 percent of the land in farms and 10.2 percent of the cropland harvested, and accounted for 9.9 percent of the value of all farm products sold. The average size was 108 acres of which 58 acres were in cropland from which crops were harvested. The size of cotton farms varied greatly by regions. Those in the West and the western half of Texas were 3 times the size of those in other areas, regardless of whether size is measured by total farm area, acreage of cropland, or acreage of cotton.

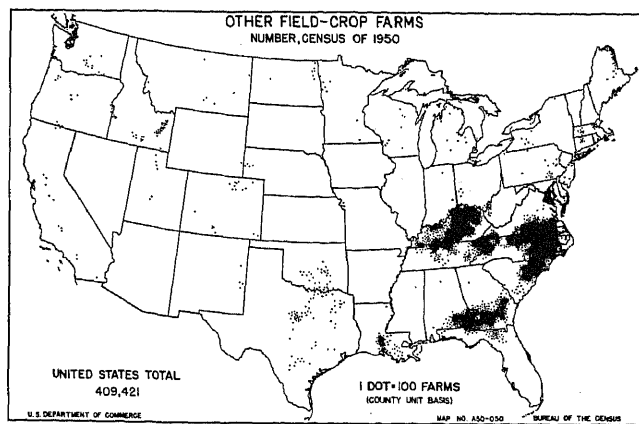
Cotton farms had about 80 percent of the total cotton acreage and accounted for 85 percent of the cotton production in the United States. Cotton farms were highly specialized. Cotton comprised 35 of the 58 acres of cropland harvested on the average cotton farm while corn accounted for 10 acres per farm. The average value of all farm products sold was \$3,622. The value of cotton and cottonseed sold comprised 84.7 percent of the value of all farm products sold on cotton farms.

Cotton farms were less mechanized than farms of any other type. Tractors were reported on less than a third of the farms; motortrucks, on less than a fourth; and automobiles, on less than two-fifths of the farms. The work power on more than two-fifths of the cotton farms consisted of horses and mules only. Hired labor was employed in 1949 on only half the farms. Expenditures per farm averaged \$714 for hired labor, \$158 for machine hire, and \$159 for gasoline and other petroleum products.

The average cotton farm had 35 acres of cotton and produced 22 bales of cotton. The typical cotton farm had a value of farm products sold of \$250 to \$2,500. For four out of five cotton farms the value of all farm products sold was between \$250 and \$5,000. Only 1 out of 16 cotton farms had a value of farm products sold of \$10,000 or more, and more than 1 out of 8 of these farms was in the West.

The average value of land and buildings was \$8,690 per farm and \$82 per acre. About five out of eight farms had electricity. Over three out of five were operated by tenants. Over one out of four were operated by croppers, and croppers on cotton farms comprised 59.1 percent of all croppers in the South.

Livestock was relatively unimportant on cotton farms. While two-thirds of the farms had cattle and hogs, the average number of cattle and hogs per farm was less than five. One-sixth of the cash expenditures for hired labor in the United States occurred on cotton farms.



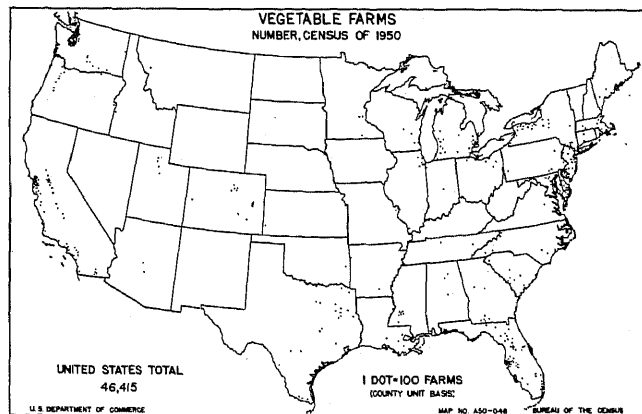
Other field-crop farms.—Other field-crop farms comprised 7.6 percent of all farms, and contained 3.3 percent of all land in farms and 4.2 percent of all cropland harvested.

A number of specialized crops were grown on other field-crop farms. Many of these crops were grown in restricted areas. In North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Connecticut, tobacco was the important cash crop on other field-crop farms. In Alabama, Georgia, and Texas, the important crop was peanuts; in Louisiana, sugarcane; in Maine, Minnesota, and Colorado, Irish potatoes; and in most Western States, sugar beets for sugar. Because of the variety of crops grown on other field-crop farms and the restricted areas in which these specialized crops are grown, many of the characteristics of other field-crop farms from the national standpoint are not typical of the field-crop farms in any specialized area. However, more than 91 percent of other field-crop farms were located in the South. These were largely tobacco farms.

Other field-crop farms were less mechanized than those of any other type. This is largely the result of the slow mechanization of operations relating to tobacco production. Less than a third of the farms had tractors or trucks and only half had automobiles.

Other field-crop farms were highly specialized. Over 90 percent of the value of all farm products sold was derived from the sale of crops. Five out of eight used hired labor in 1949, and the average expenditure per farm for hired labor was \$474. Other expenditures on a per-farm basis were gasoline and other petroleum products, \$143; feed, \$107; and machine hire, \$78.

Almost half of the farms were operated by tenants. More than one out of five of the farms were operated by croppers. One-third of all the croppers in the South were on other field-crop farms.



Vegetable farms.—Vegetable farms comprised less than one percent of all farms, and had less than one percent of all land in

farms and all cropland harvested. They accounted for about two percent of the value of all farm products sold.

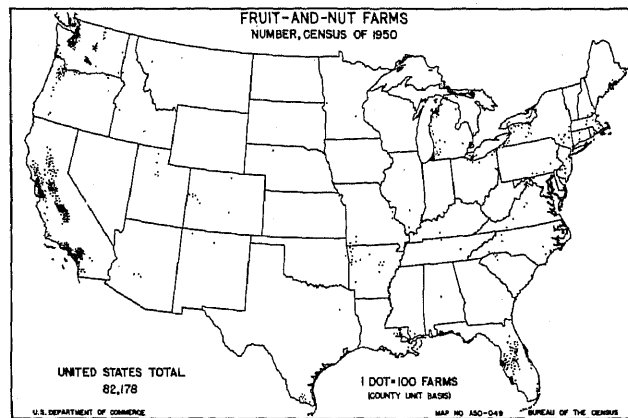
Vegetable farms were found in largest numbers along the Atlantic Coast, especially on Long Island, and in New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, in Florida, Texas, California, and near urban centers.

Vegetable farms accounted for only 67.8 percent of the value of all vegetables sold in 1949. As a considerable part of the vegetable crops was produced on other types of farms and because vegetable farms varied greatly in size, the accompanying map does not indicate the relative importance of vegetable production in the various areas.

Vegetable farms were highly specialized. The value of vegetables sold represented 83.6 percent of all farm products sold from these farms. The average value of farm products sold per farm was \$10,838. However, there was great variation in the size of business of vegetable farms. Farms with a value of sales of \$25,000 or more accounted for more than half of the value of vegetables sold from vegetable farms.

There were more hired workers than family workers on vegetable farms. The average number of hired workers per farm was 2.1 and of family workers, 1.3, during the week preceding the Census enumeration in 1950. Hired labor was employed on over two-thirds of the vegetable farms in 1949 and the average expenditure per farm was \$2,947. For gasoline and other petroleum products, the average expenditure per farm was \$417, and for machine hire, \$173.

Livestock production was unimportant on vegetable farms. Less than half the farms had cattle and hogs and the average number per farm was less than five for both cattle and hogs. More than three-fifths of the farms had tractors, trucks, and automobiles. Over four-fifths had electricity. Less than one-fourth of the farms were operated by tenants.

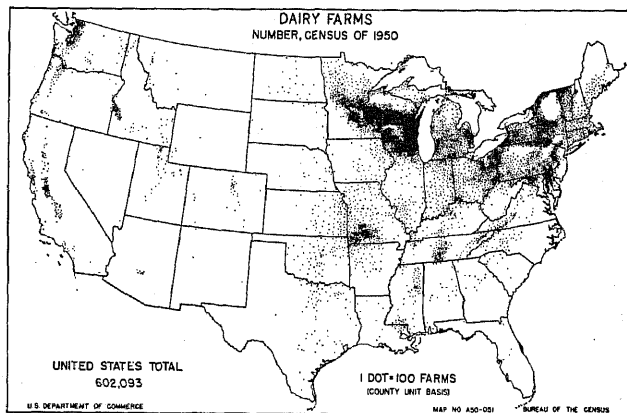


Fruit-and-nut farms.—Fruit-and-nut farms comprised 1.5 percent of all farms and contained only 0.7 percent of all land in farms and 1 percent of all cropland harvested. They accounted for over 3 percent of the value of all farm products sold and 85.8 percent of the value of all fruit and nuts sold in the United States. They contained 57.0 percent of the total acreage in orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees in 1950.

Fruit-and-nut farms were found largely in the areas around the Great Lakes, in the irrigated valleys of Washington and Oregon, in California, in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, in the Ozark region of Arkansas, and in the citrus fruit-producing areas of Florida. The kinds of fruits and nuts grown varied by area. Citrus fruits were the principal fruits grown in Florida and Texas; citrus fruits, grapes, peaches, apples, plums and prunes, and walnuts in California; apples and pears in Washington and Oregon; and apples, peaches, cherries, pears, and other noncitrus fruits in the eastern part of the United States.

The average size of fruit-and-nut farms was 96.2 acres, of which 43 acres were cropland from which crops were harvested. Land in orchards, vineyards, and planted nut trees averaged 33.6 acres per farm and represented 75.5 percent of the cropland harvested. The average value of land and buildings was \$32,918 per farm and \$360 per acre. Over 88 percent of the farms had electricity; 61 percent, tractors; 55 percent, motortrucks; and 74 percent, automobiles.

Hired farm workers averaged 1.3 per farm and the average expenditure for hired labor was \$2,771 per farm. Other expenditures on a per-farm basis were gasoline and other petroleum products, \$348; machine hire, \$183; and feed, \$159. More than 9 out of 10 of the farms were owner-operated.



Dairy farms.—The heaviest concentration of dairy farms was in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Washington, and California.

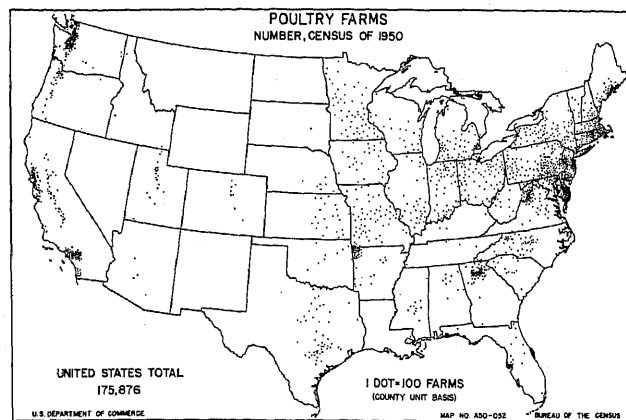
Dairy farms comprised 11.2 percent of all farms, contained 8.4 percent of all land in farms and 10.7 percent of all cropland harvested, and had 21.3 percent of all cattle and calves, and 44.4 percent of all milk cows. They accounted for the sale of 81.3 percent of all whole milk sold, 74.1 percent of all dairy products sold, and 18.2 percent of all cattle and calves sold in the United States. Over 59 percent of them had milking machines, and they represented 56.1 percent of all farms with milking machines.

The average size of dairy farms was 161.4 acres of which 61.3 acres were in cropland from which crops were harvested, 19.0 acres were cropland used only for pasture, and 52.0 acres were in other kinds of pasture land. The average number of cattle and calves and of milk cows per farm were 27.5 and 15.8, respectively.

Dairy farms were highly mechanized. Over 92 percent had electricity and 59.3 percent had milking machines. The average monthly expenditure for electricity was \$10.73, a higher amount than for most other types of farms. Eight out of 10 had automobiles; 7 out of 10, tractors; and 2 out of 5, motortrucks.

The farming operations on dairy farms are performed largely by the farm operators and members of their families. Only about one farm out of five had hired farm workers during the week preceding the Census enumeration in 1950. The average expenditure for hired labor was \$530 per farm. Over 92 percent of the dairy farms purchased feed in 1949 and the average expenditure for feed was \$1,295 per farm. Expenditures for feed on dairy farms represented over one-fourth of the expenditures for feed for all farms. Other expenditures on a per-farm basis included gasoline and other petroleum products, \$273; the purchase of livestock and poultry, \$431; and machine hire, \$133.

The average value of all farm products sold was \$5,567 per farm. Approximately 70 percent of this value was derived from the sale of dairy products and 18 percent from the sale of cattle and calves. Only 15 percent of all dairy farms were operated by tenants.



Poultry farms.—Poultry farms comprised only 3.3 percent of all farms. They contained 1.1 percent of all land in farms, and 1.1 percent of cropland harvested, and accounted for 5.4 percent of the value of all farm products sold. Poultry farms had 21.3 percent of all chickens 4 months old and over, and sold 72.2 percent of the chickens, and 35.0 percent of the eggs sold from all farms. Poultry and poultry products sold from poultry farms represented 56 percent of the value of poultry and poultry products sold from all farms.

The largest numbers of poultry farms are found in the New England States, the Middle Atlantic States, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Georgia, Arkansas, California, Washington, and Oregon. In most areas, the production of both eggs and chickens was important. However, the production of broilers was more important than the production of eggs in some areas of Georgia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Arkansas.

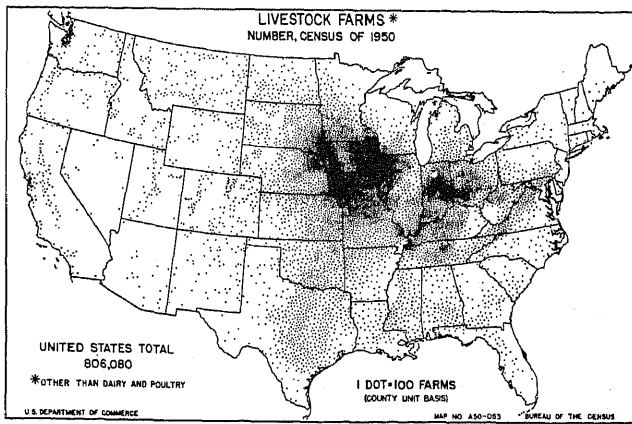
The average value of all farm products sold per farm was \$6,796. Over 88 percent of the value was from the sale of poultry and poultry products. The average size of poultry farms was 78 acres and the average acreage of cropland harvested was only 21 acres per farm. The average number of chickens 4 months old and over per farm was 415. The work on poultry farms was performed largely by the farm operator and members of his family. Only one out of seven poultry farms had hired farm workers during the week preceding the Census enumeration in 1950 and the average expenditure per farm for hired labor was \$391. Feed was purchased on 9 out of 10 poultry farms and the average expenditure for feed was \$3,773. Other expenditures on a per-farm basis were gasoline and other petroleum products, \$150; and machine hire, \$58.

Over 90 percent of the poultry farms had electricity; 71 percent, automobiles; 41 percent, tractors; and 36 percent, trucks. Farm tenancy on poultry farms was very low. Over 92 percent of the farms were operated by full owners or by part owners. The average value of land and buildings was \$10,518 per farm and \$143 per acre.

Livestock farms other than dairy and poultry.—Livestock farms other than dairy and poultry comprised 15 percent of all farms, contained 43.5 percent of all the land in farms and 25 percent of the cropland harvested in the United States, and accounted for 28.2 percent of the value of all farm products sold. They had 44.8 percent of the cattle and calves and 52.4 percent of the hogs and pigs on all farms.

Other livestock farms accounted for 60.5 percent of the hogs sold, 57.6 percent of the cattle and calves sold, and 68.9 percent of all livestock products other than dairy and poultry sold from all farms in the United States.

Other livestock farms were concentrated in the Corn Belt States of Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. In this area, production of livestock is through feeding. Hogs are raised on the farms and fattened with farm-produced corn. Almost three-



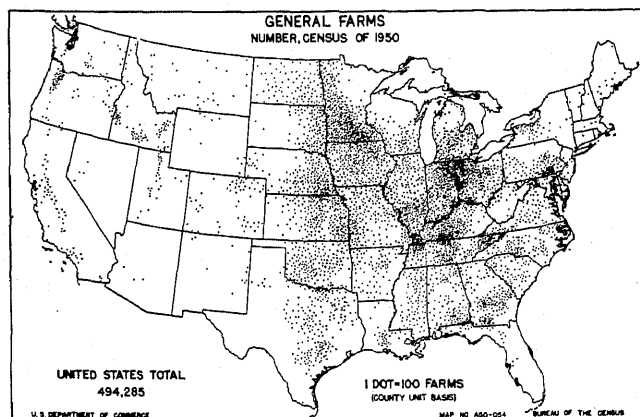
fifths of all hogs sold in the United States were marketed from the Corn Belt. Cattle and sheep are frequently purchased as feeders from the range-grazing areas farther west and are fattened on the farm.

The range areas of the West are important in the production of cattle, sheep, and wool. There, livestock production is largely through grazing.

Almost 95 percent of other livestock farms had cattle and calves and over 77 percent had hogs and pigs. The average number of cattle and calves per farm was 43 and of hogs and pigs, 37. The average size of other livestock farms was 625 acres. The large size of other livestock farms, however, is explained mainly by the large ranches with relatively low per-acre productivity in the West. The average size of other livestock farms outside the West was 413.8 acres. On a national basis, the average farm of this type comprised 107 acres of cropland harvested and 470 acres of pasture or grazing land. In areas of the West, the farm grazing land was supplemented by the use of public or other lands on a permit basis. Corn and hay were important crops on other livestock farms. The average acreage per farm of corn was 32.9 and of hay, 29.8. Other livestock farms accounted for 35.5 percent of the total corn production, and 36.4 percent of the total acreage of land from which hay was cut in the United States.

The average value of land and buildings was \$24,656 per farm and \$41 per acre. More than four out of five farms had electricity; almost half had trucks; two out of three, tractors; and three out of four, automobiles. The average expenditures per farm were \$1,049 for feed, \$1,824 for the purchase of livestock and poultry, \$524 for hired labor, \$353 for gasoline and other petroleum products, and \$169 for machine hire.

The average value of all farm products sold per farm was \$7,789. Of the total value of sales, 80.0 percent was derived from the sale of livestock and livestock products other than dairy and poultry, 4.2 percent from dairy products, 3.7 percent



from poultry products, and 11.8 percent from crops. Three out of four other livestock farms were owner-operated. Farm tenancy amounted to only 21 percent.

General farms.—General farms comprised 9.2 percent of the farms, contained 9.2 percent of the land in farms and 14.1 percent of the land from which crops were harvested for all farms. They accounted for 10.5 percent of the total value of all farm products sold in the United States.

General farms were numerous in the North Central States. Other areas of concentration were in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Oklahoma, and Texas.

There were several important sources of sales for general farms. In some areas, there were two or three important sources. In other areas, a larger number of farm enterprises provided the sources of income. On 17.1 percent of the farms the income was derived chiefly from crops; on 27.2 percent, chiefly from livestock and livestock products. On 55.7 percent, the sales of crops and of livestock and livestock products were of about equal importance. There were wide differences in the kinds of crops, as well as in the kinds of livestock, contributing to the sale of farm products on general farms. In the South, tobacco and cotton were important crops contributing to sales from general farms; in the Corn Belt, corn, soybeans, and Irish potatoes were important; and in other areas, Irish potatoes, beans, wheat, etc., were the principal crops. In some areas, dairy products comprised the principal source of livestock and livestock products sales; in other areas, hogs and cattle were important; and in a few areas, poultry and poultry products formed the principal source of sales of livestock and livestock products.

The characteristics of general farms varied widely by areas. In many areas, the characteristics were similar to those of the most important types of farm in the area. The following statistics indicate some of the important facts about general farms on a national basis:

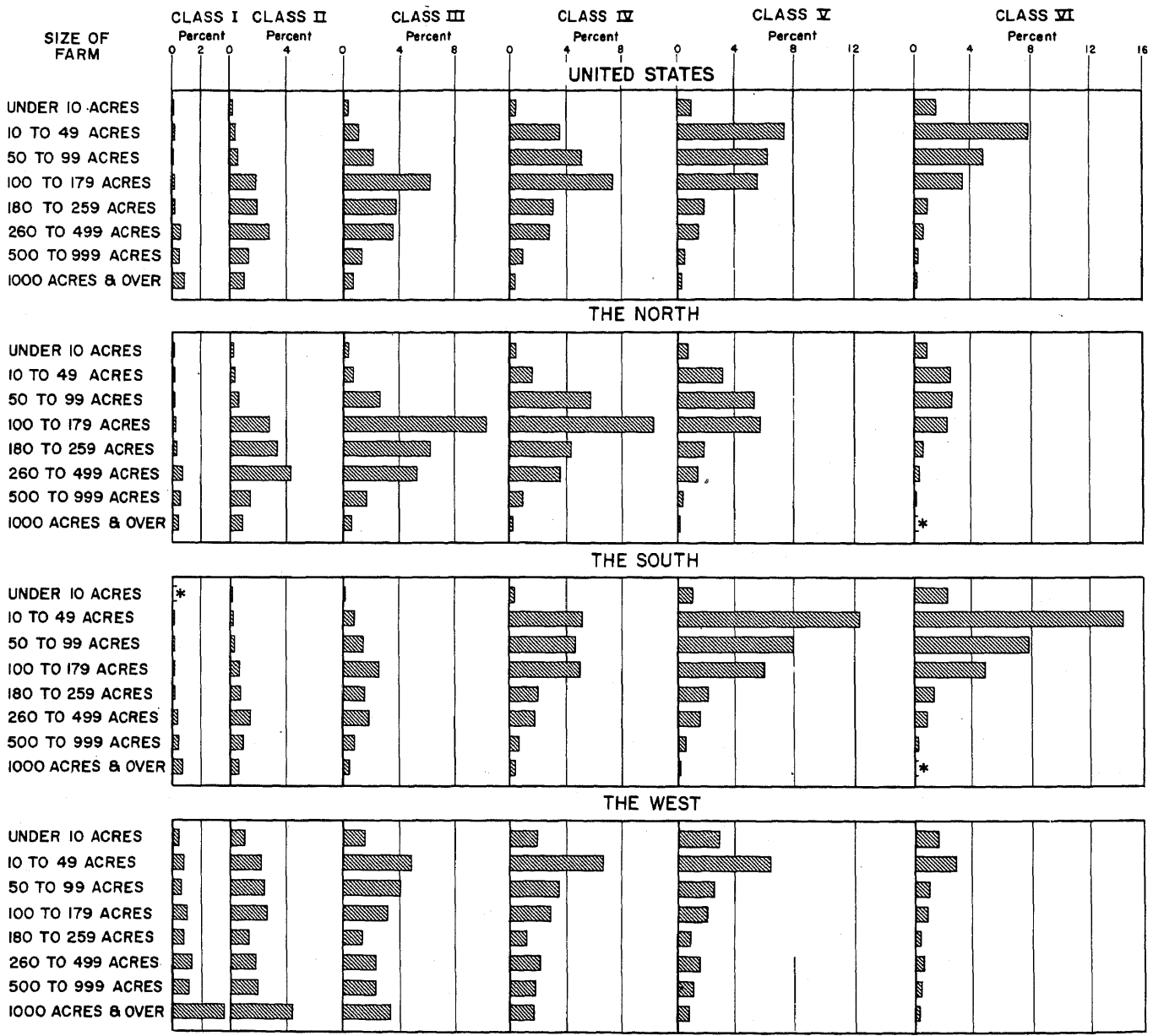
Average per farm:	
Land in farms (acres)-----	216.8
Cropland harvested (acres)-----	98.5
Value of land and buildings (dollars)-----	17,092
Cattle and calves (number)-----	16.6
Hogs and pigs (number)-----	16.4
Chickens 4 months old and over (number)-----	107
Value of all farm products sold (dollars)-----	4,737
Expenditures per farm for—	
Hired labor (dollars)-----	398
Feed for livestock and poultry (dollars)-----	528
Gasoline and other petroleum products (dollars)-----	313
Machine hire (dollars)-----	166
Percent of farms with—	
Cattle and calves-----	92.5
Hogs and pigs-----	73.7
Electricity-----	85.0
Tractors-----	70.7
Motortrucks-----	41.9
Automobiles-----	75.0
Grain combines-----	23.8
Corn pickers-----	17.2
Percent of total value of farm products sold:	
All crops-----	46.4
All livestock and livestock products-----	52.8
Dairy products-----	12.9
Poultry products-----	10.3
Livestock and livestock products other than dairy and poultry-----	29.5
Percent of United States totals represented by totals for general farms:	
Cattle and calves on farms-----	10.6
Hogs and pigs on farms-----	14.4
Corn production-----	16.3
Wheat production-----	12.0
Cotton production-----	4.7
Cattle and calves sold-----	8.7
Hogs sold-----	14.3
Percent of farms operated by—	
Full owners-----	50.8
Part owners-----	23.9
Tenants-----	25.0

Relationship of size of farm, tenure of farm operator, type of farm, and economic class of farm.—This section of the report indicates how the distribution of farms by size, type, color and tenure of operator, and economic class were related. The information relates only to commercial farms.

farms under 50 acres in size were in Classes V and VI. For each size-of-farm group, the proportion of farms in Economic Classes V and VI was usually higher for the South than for the other 2 regions.

The class of farms having the highest proportion of the farms

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL FARMS BY SIZE AND ECONOMIC CLASS OF FARM, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: CENSUS OF 1950

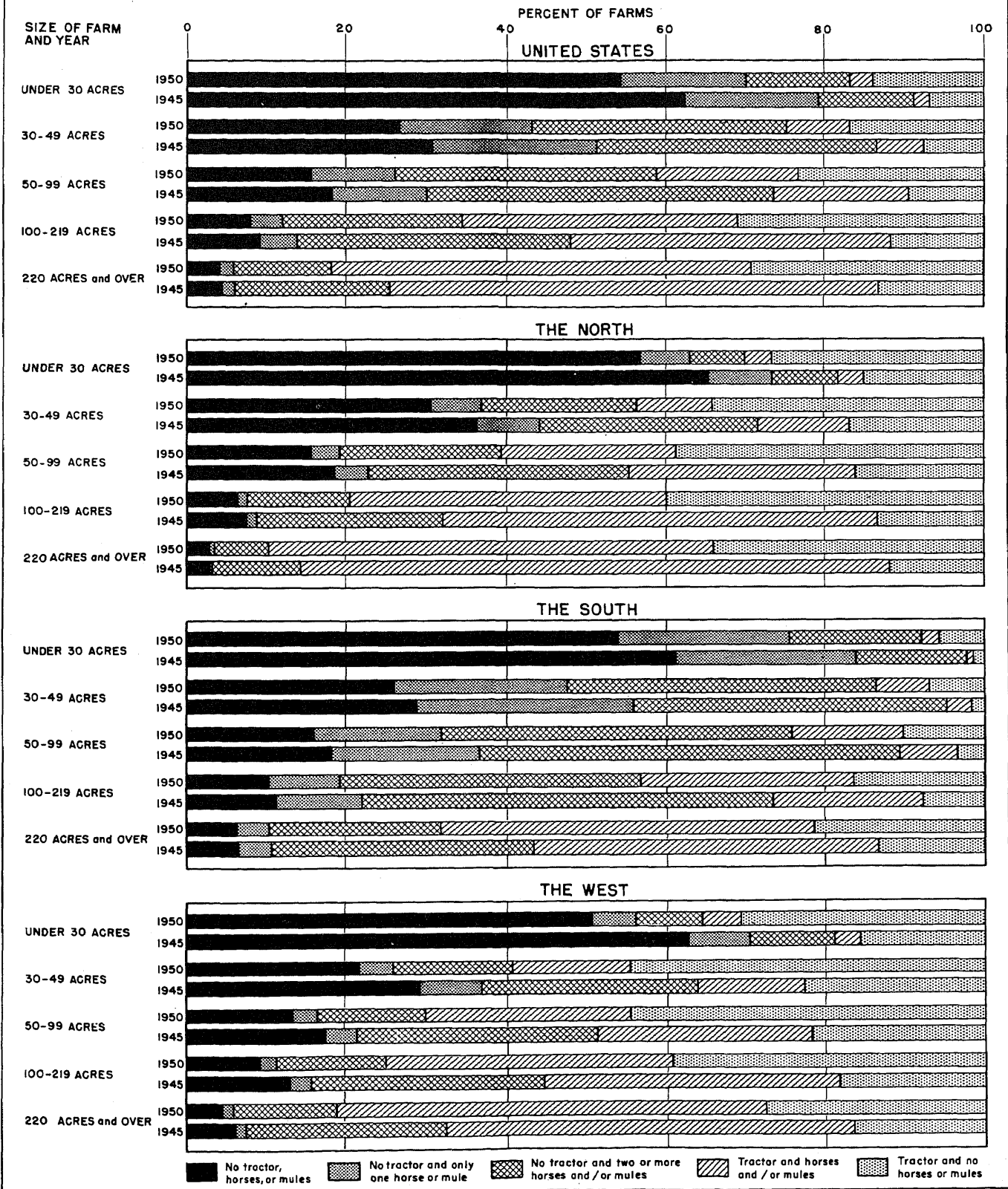


* Less than 0.1 percent.

Size and economic class of farm.—Size of farm and economic class of farm were related. In general, the larger the land area of the farm, the greater the proportion of farms in Economic Classes I to III, inclusive. Most of the farms 260 acres or more in size were in Economic Classes I to IV. Likewise, most of the

was as follows for each size-of-farm group: Under 10 acres, Class VI; 10-49 acres, Class VI; 50-99 acres, Class V; 100-179 acres, Class IV; 180-259 acres, Class III; 260-499 acres, Class III; 500-999 acres, Class III; and 1,000 acres and over, Class II.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FARMS BY CLASS OF WORK POWER BY SIZE OF FARM, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: CENSUSES OF 1945 AND 1950

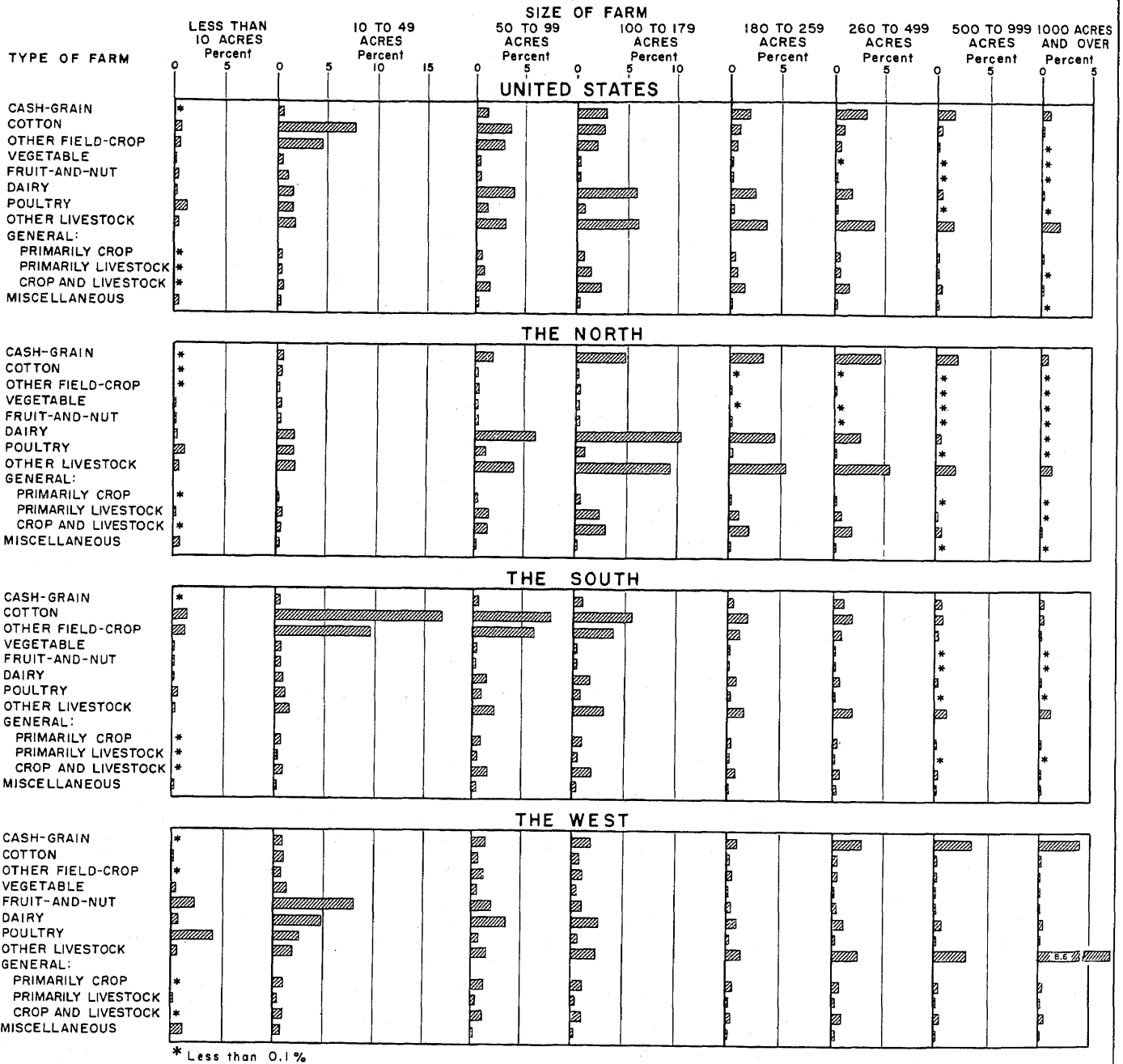


Size of farm and work power.—The larger farms were more highly mechanized than the smaller farms. In the North and West, tractors were on more than three-fourths of all farms

having 100 or more acres.

There were tractors on three-fifths or more of all the farms of 50 to 99 acres in the North and West.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL FARMS BY SIZE AND TYPE OF FARM,
FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: CENSUS OF 1950

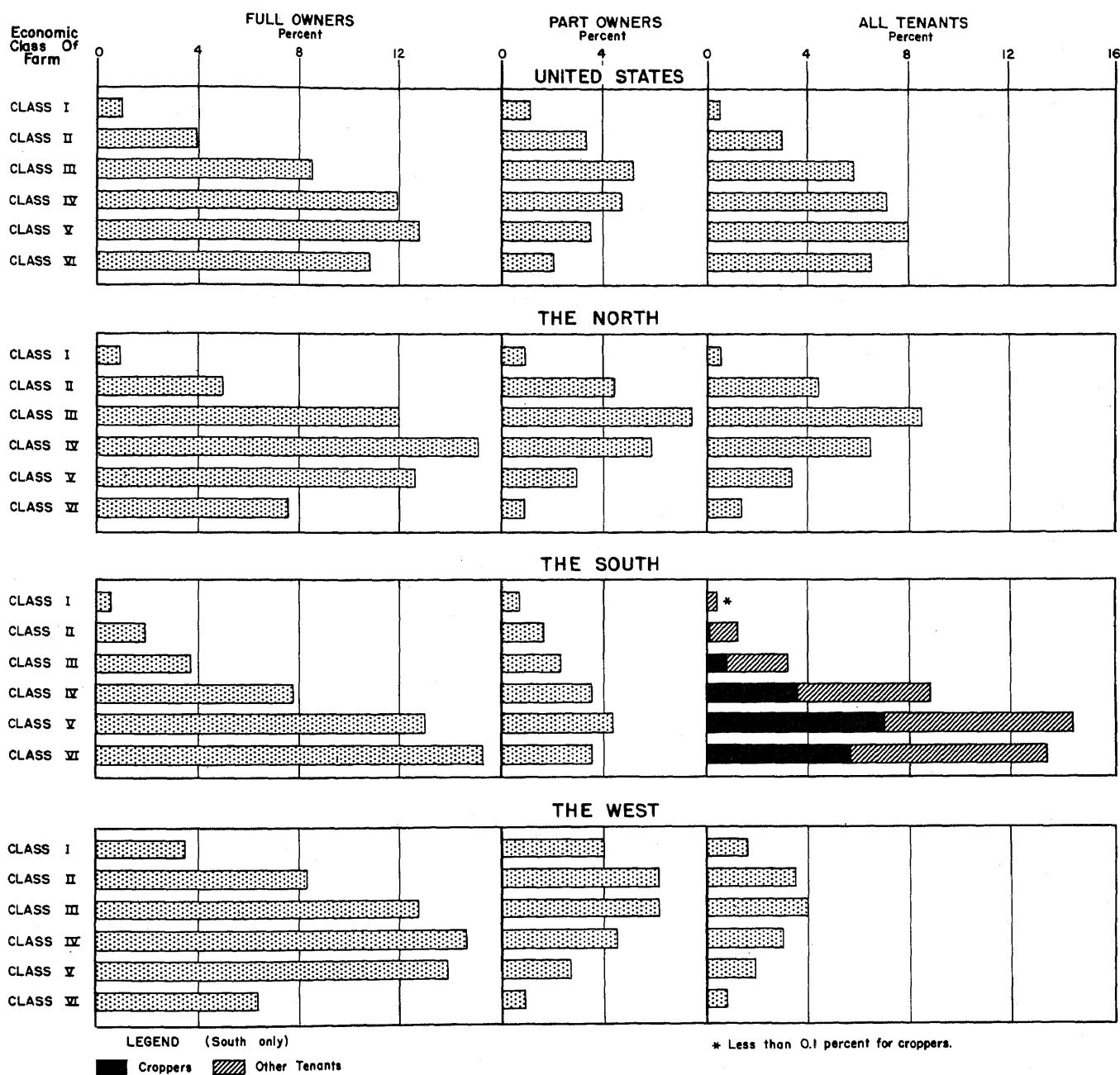


Size and type of farm.—Nearly half of the cash-grain farms were over 260 acres in size. Almost three-fourths of the cotton farms contained less than 100 acres. More than three-fourths of the dairy farms were between 50 and 259 acres in size. Over three-fourths of the other livestock farms were 100 acres or more in size.

Cotton and other field-crop farms comprised about three-fifths of the farms 10 to 49 acres in size. Cotton, other field-crop, dairy,

and other livestock farms made up a large part of the farms in the size group 50 to 99 acres. Dairy and other livestock farms represented about one-half of the farms in size group 100 to 179. Other livestock and cash-grain farms comprised over two-fifths of the farms in the size group 180 to 259 acres, over one-half in the size group 260 to 499 acres, over two-thirds in the size group 500 to 999 acres, and over four-fifths in the size group 1,000 acres and over.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL FARMS BY TENURE OF OPERATOR AND BY ECONOMIC CLASS OF FARM, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: CENSUS OF 1950

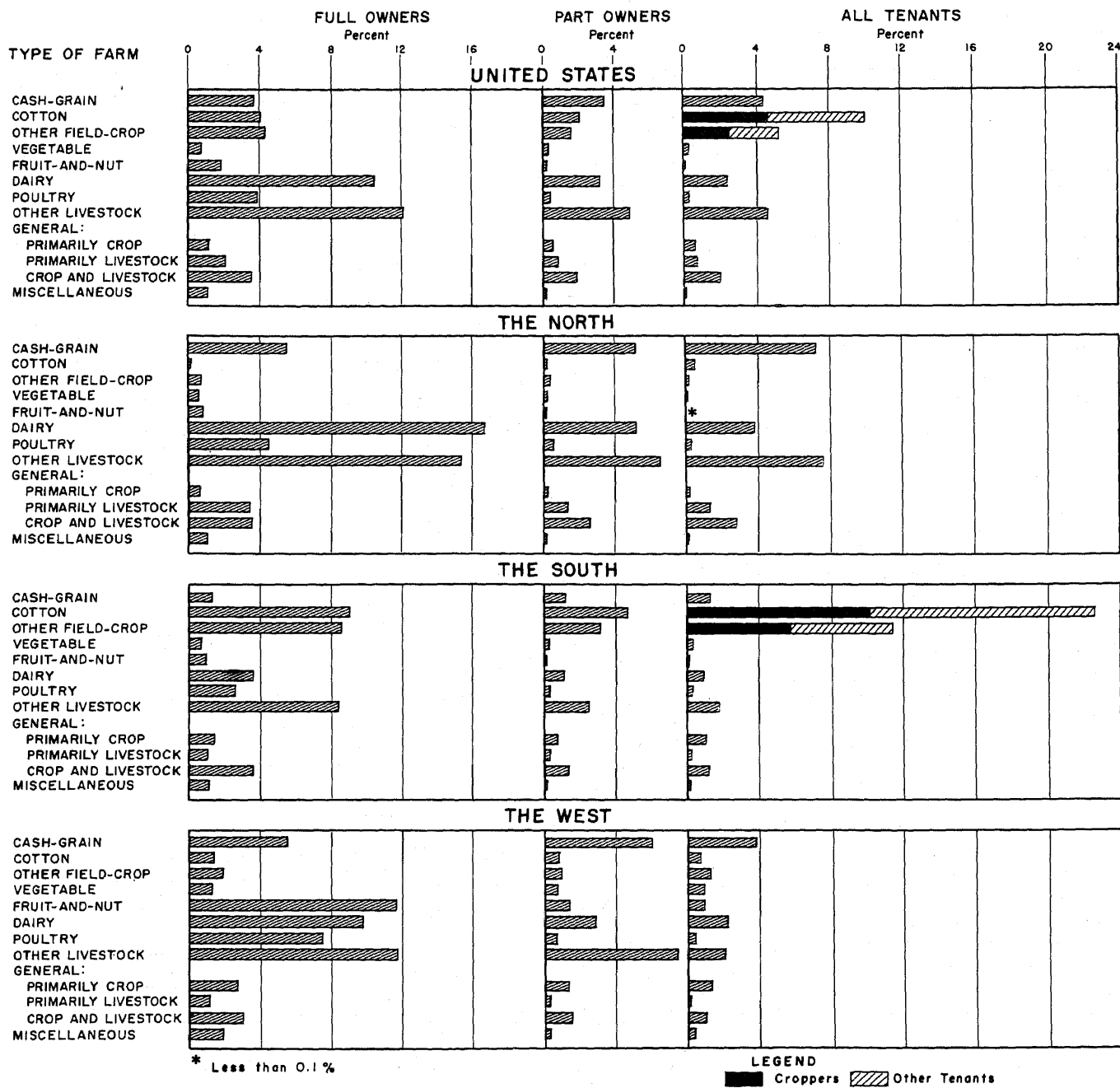


Tenure of operator and economic class of farm.—The distribution of commercial farms by economic class varied by tenure groups. A larger proportion of farms operated by part owners than of farms in any other tenure group were in Class I. The percentage of farms in Classes IV, V, and VI was smaller for farms operated by part owners than for those operated by full owners and tenants for the United States.

The class of farms with the highest proportion of farms was as follows for each tenure group: Full owners, Class V; part owners, Class III; and tenants, Class V. For the North, the

class with the highest proportion of farms was as follows for each of the three tenure groups: Full owners, Class IV; part owners, Class III; and tenants, Class III. For the South, the class with the highest proportion of farms, was Class VI for full owners, and Class V for both part owners and tenants. For the West, the class with the highest proportion of farms was Class IV for full owners, Class II for part owners, and Class III for tenants. Farm tenancy was highest for Class VI farms and lowest for Class I farms.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF COMMERCIAL FARMS BY TENURE OF OPERATOR AND TYPE OF FARM, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: CENSUS OF 1950



Tenure of operator and type of farm.—The tenure of the farm operator was related to type of farm. Cash-grain farms were operated largely by part owners and full owners. Cotton farms were predominately tenant-operated. Dairy and other livestock farms were operated largely by full owners. Cropper-operated farms comprised a considerable part of the cotton and other field-crop farms (largely tobacco) in the South.

On the basis of the number of farms, other livestock and dairy farms were the most important types of farms for full owners, other livestock and cash-grain farms for part owners, and cotton and other field-crop farms for tenants.

For the North, dairy and other livestock farms were the most important types of farms for full owners; for the South, cotton and other livestock farms; and for the West, other livestock and fruit-and-nut farms. The most important types of farms for part owners were other livestock and cash-grain farms for the North; cotton and other field-crop farms for the South; and other livestock and cash-grain farms for the West.

The two types of farms with the highest proportion of farms operated by tenants were cotton farms and cash-grain farms in the North, cotton farms and other field-crop farms in the South, and other field-crop farms and vegetable farms in the West.