

taken into account if anything is to be said about the relative productivity of various sizes of farms. Farm size is most important in relation to tenure as tenure affects (1) the total quantity and (2) the proportions of various factors used on the farm. Quality of the land, as well as rainfall, soil, temperature, slope, and location, is important in comparisons of farm size in different regions. To a certain extent, quality of land is associated with tenure. For example, manager-operated farms contain a much higher proportion of uncultivated and low valued land than do tenant farms. For the United States as a whole, in 1954, tenant farms were the only farms on which the average acreage pastured did not exceed the average acreage of cropland.

**Farm size by regions.**—In all regions, with but one exception, average farm size ranged upward from full owners, tenants, part owners to managers. The exception occurred in the South where the average size of farms of full owners was greater than that of tenants. The low average size of tenant farms in the South can be attributed largely to the small acreages operated by

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TABLE 3.—AVERAGE SIZE OF FARM, BY TENURE OF OPERATOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS, 1954 AND 1950

Tenure of operator	United States	North-east	North-west	South	West
All farms:					
1954	242.2	120.9	230.9	166.7	798.2
1950	215.3	111.0	212.2	148.2	702.9
Full owners:					
1954	144.5	102.4	145.7	132.4	234.2
1950	135.6	97.6	137.3	123.2	225.2
Part owners:					
1954	548.7	195.2	418.1	360.9	2,112.4
1950	612.0	179.2	397.4	332.3	1,889.3
Managers:					
1954	4,835.8	460.7	1,187.5	2,941.4	14,830.9
1950	4,473.2	390.1	1,234.6	2,989.6	13,168.2
Tenants:					
1954	164.9	124.5	243.1	95.5	511.0
1950	146.8	119.1	222.8	89.7	449.7

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF SIZE GROUP OF CROPLAND HARVESTED, BY TENURE OF OPERATOR, FOR COMMERCIAL FARMS, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND REGIONS: 1954

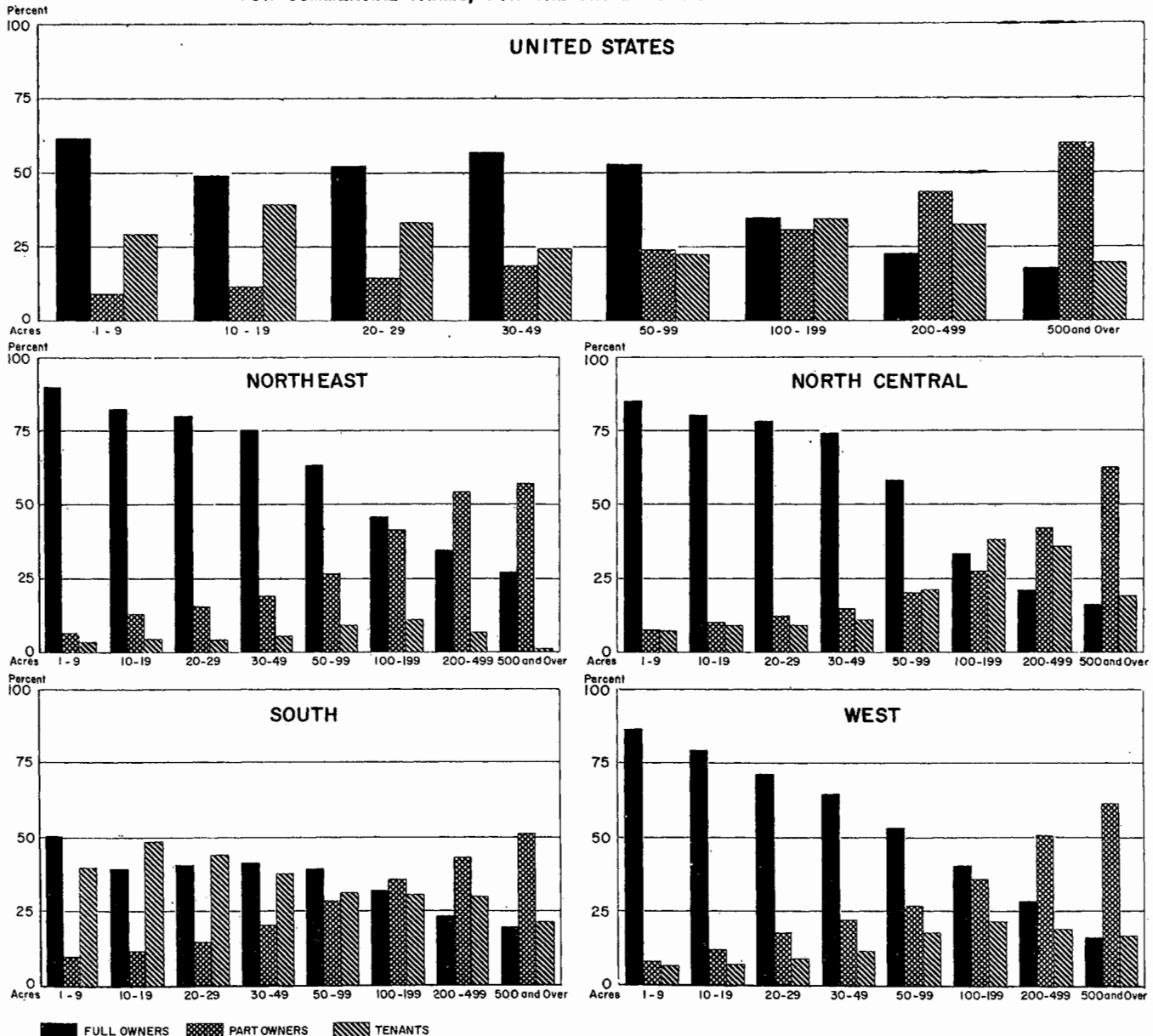


Figure 32.