

operator managed land for two or more employers, all the land managed was considered one farm.

Unlike most tenants, a manager receives a wage or salary and usually has no capital invested in the farm business. However, in some instances, he may receive a share of the products, or a share of the profits, in addition to his salary. A manager differs from a caretaker or hired worker in that the manager has more control over the farm operations. Persons acting merely as caretakers or hired as laborers were not classified as managers. See "Land managed for others" for a description of the office processing in respect to managed land.

Tenants rent from others, or work on shares for others, all the land they operate. Tenants included some farm operators who owned land but rented to others all the land owned, retaining only land rented from others.

The contractual arrangements between landlords and tenants are extremely varied. The landlord may furnish land only, as is the case with much of the State school lands, with all improvements being provided by the tenant. The more common arrangement is for the landlord to provide both the land and the improvements thereon. In some instances, the landlord may furnish all equipment and livestock in addition to the land and improvements, or he may share in the ownership of the equip-

ment, or livestock, or in both equipment and livestock.

A tenant operator may exercise independent management or he may be closely supervised by his landlord. The tenant may provide all operating expenses or these may be shared. Outlays for operation may be made by the landlord as advances. At one extreme, the tenant may have his equipment and livestock, pay a cash rental, and have full control of the use he makes of the land. At the other extreme, he may be assigned to a definite acreage to work under the close supervision of his landlord who provides all the productive resources other than labor. In the latter case, the tenant shares in the risk of making a crop and receives a share of the produce in lieu of a cash wage.

Classification of tenants.—Tenants were further classified on the basis of their rental arrangement, as follows:

Cash tenants pay a cash rental, such as \$10 per acre, or \$1,000 for the use of the whole farm.

Tenants were classed as cash tenants if they reported cash paid as rent and no share of crops or livestock paid. This group includes those who rented tracts primarily as places of residence when such tracts qualified as farms under the Census definition.

LAND IN FARMS, BY TENURE OF OPERATOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1954

