

FIGURE 12.

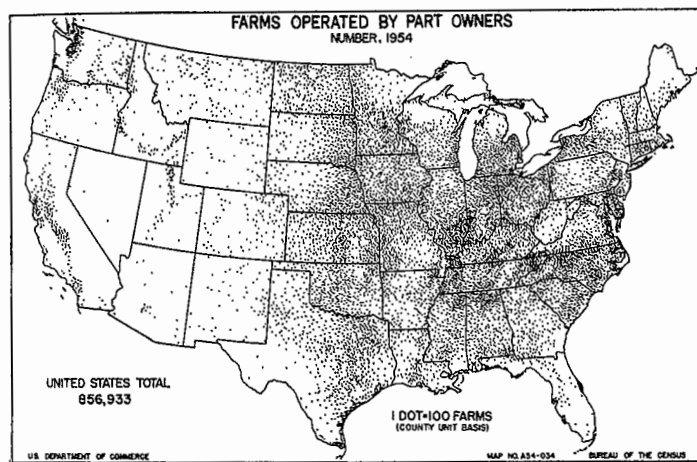


FIGURE 13.

tenants provide all operating inputs or expenses; on other rented farms operating expenses are shared by the tenant and landlord. A large proportion of the tenants in the Corn Belt are related to their landlords. In 1954, from 20 to 50 percent of the tenants throughout most of the Corn Belt were related to their landlords. In most of the counties in the Corn Belt in 1950, tenant operators had been on their farms for an average of 5 to 9 years.

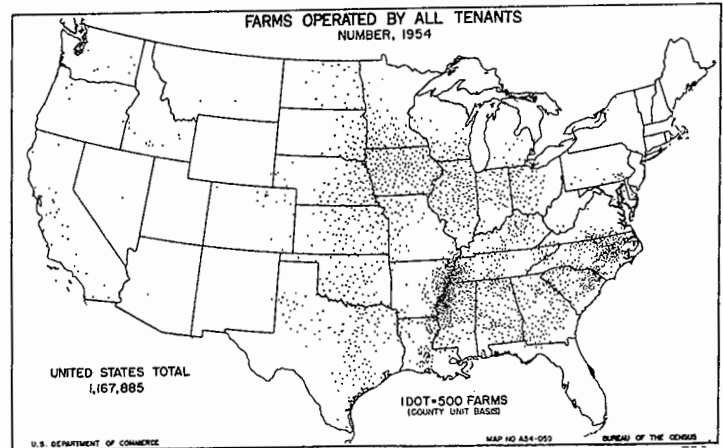


FIGURE 14.

The most common types of leases or methods of renting farmland in the Corn Belt are share-cash, livestock-share, crop-share, and cash. Tenants operating under share-cash rental agreements pay a part of the rent as a share of the crops or livestock products and also pay a part of the rent in cash. Livestock-share tenants pay a specified share of the livestock or livestock products as rent. They may or may not also pay a share of the crops. Livestock-share leases are much used on farms where the tenant wants to raise livestock but is unable to finance a full livestock program. Crop-share tenants pay a specified share of the crops as rent. Under the crop-share rent method, crop risks are shared with the landlord. This method of renting is often attractive to tenants who have relatively little capital. Cash tenants pay a cash rental, such as \$10 an acre or \$1,000 for use of the whole farm. The cash-rent method is best suited to tenants who are well supplied with livestock, equipment, and working capital. The average cash rent per acre paid by cash tenants on commercial farms in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa in 1954 was \$8.34, \$10.50, and \$9.80, respectively.

The most frequent method of renting farms in the United States in 1954 is shown in figure 15. The share-cash method was most prevalent in the Central and Western Corn Belt, while the share (mainly livestock share) agreement was the principal method in the Eastern Corn Belt. In the Northern and Southern Corn Belt, share-cash and share methods of rental were both quite common. There were relatively few cash tenants on Corn Belt farms, and most of them were in the Central and Northern regions.