

TABLE 15.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, BY SIZE OF FARM OF OTHER FIELD-CROP FARMS IN SPECIFIED TOBACCO SUBREGIONS, BY ECONOMIC CLASS OF FARM: 1954

Size of farm (acres per farm)	Percent distribution for each economic class of farm						
	All farms	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Flue-cured tobacco (subregion 24)							
Under 10 acres.....	6			(Z)	2	13	38
10 to 29 acres.....	38		1	18	45	48	28
30 to 69 acres.....	36	21	29	51	36	25	22
70 to 139 acres.....	15	10	37	23	13	10	8
140 to 259 acres.....	4	21	22	6	3	3	3
260 to 499 acres.....	1	31	8	2	1	1	1
500 acres and over.....	(Z)	17	3	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	
Flue-cured tobacco (subregion 25)							
Under 10 acres.....	13			(Z)	3	15	32
10 to 29 acres.....	25		6	9	24	28	22
30 to 69 acres.....	24	33	12	15	23	26	26
70 to 139 acres.....	24	33	21	33	31	22	14
140 to 259 acres.....	11	17	30	29	15	7	4
260 to 499 acres.....	3		15	12	4	1	1
500 acres and over.....	(Z)	17	16	2	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Burley tobacco (subregion 45)							
Under 10 acres.....	19		1	9	16	25	34
10 to 29 acres.....	15		16	14	15	13	21
30 to 69 acres.....	19		5	12	17	27	28
70 to 139 acres.....	20	5	16	28	35	28	13
140 to 259 acres.....	14	21	35	28	15	6	3
260 to 499 acres.....	4	36	22	8	2	1	1
500 acres and over.....	1	38	5	1	(Z)	(Z)	
Burley tobacco (subregion 32)							
Under 10 acres.....	14			2	4	12	16
10 to 29 acres.....	22			2	17	21	25
30 to 69 acres.....	33		22	21	26	30	36
70 to 139 acres.....	22		33	37	28	27	18
140 to 259 acres.....	7		22	18	18	9	4
260 to 499 acres.....	2		11	16	6	1	1
500 acres and over.....	(Z)	100	11	5	1	(Z)	(Z)
Southern Maryland tobacco (subregion 19)							
Under 10 acres.....	10			(Z)	6	18	38
10 to 29 acres.....	18		5	5	21	28	16
30 to 69 acres.....	21	27	9	14	26	24	25
70 to 139 acres.....	26	14	20	37	30	18	10
140 to 259 acres.....	17	27	30	30	14	10	11
260 to 499 acres.....	6		31	10	3	2	
500 acres and over.....	2	32	5	3	1	(Z)	(Z)
Dark-fired and air-cured tobacco (subregion 53)							
Under 10 acres.....	10		5		5	10	19
10 to 29 acres.....	20			7	21	21	20
30 to 69 acres.....	24	38		11	17	25	34
70 to 139 acres.....	29			20	34	32	23
140 to 259 acres.....	12		21	40	18	9	4
260 to 499 acres.....	4	58	36	19	5	2	
500 acres and over.....	1	4	38	3	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)

Z 0.5 percent or less.

Color, tenure, and age of operator.—The proportion of operators, white and nonwhite, varies considerably for farms growing different types of tobacco. Nonwhite operators are important only in the flue-cured subregions and in Southern Maryland (see Table 16). In 1954, nonwhite operators operated 38 percent of the farms in flue-cured subregion 24, and 26 percent in the Southern Maryland area. There were no nonwhite operators of Class I farms in either of the flue-cured areas. In both the flue-cured and Southern Maryland areas nonwhite operators increased as the size of farm decreased.

In all of the tobacco areas the proportion of operators that are tenants is high, but it is highest on the flue-cured farms. In subregion 24, only 40 percent of the white and 17 percent of the nonwhite operators were either owners, part owners, or managers; in subregion 25, the corresponding percents were 56 and 32, respec-

tively. In both subregions generally the percentage of tenancy decreased as size of farm decreased, especially for the nonwhite operators. In both subregions, a larger proportion of the nonwhite operators than white operators were croppers.

In the other tobacco areas, the proportion of white operators classified as owners, part owners, or managers was 57 and 76 percent in Burley subregions 45 and 32, respectively, 71 percent in the Southern Maryland subregion, and 65 percent in the dark-fired and air-cured area. There was no consistent relation between size of farm and percentage of tenancy in any area. Croppers were less frequent in these than in the flue-cured tobacco subregions.

Table 17 shows the proportion of operators in various age groups. There are distinct differences among the subregions in the age distribution of operators. In the flue-cured subregions and Burley subregion 45, the proportion of operators under 35 is much higher than in the other subregions. In the latter subregions (32, 19, and 53) about two-fifths of the operators were more than 55 years old. This would indicate the necessity of combining units as the older operators retire from farming.

There was some relation between size of farm and age of operator. Generally in all areas except subregion 24, a larger proportion of the operators of Class VI farms are in the older age groups, and a high percentage of the operators are more than 65 years of age.

Land use.—The land use on other field-crop farms in 1954 in the specialized tobacco areas is shown in Table 18. With the exception of Burley subregion 45 and the dark-fired and air-cured tobacco subregion, about half of the total land in farms was in cropland. Generally, farms in Class I have the highest percentage of total land in cropland and farms in Class VI, the lowest.

There was very little pastureland on farms in the flue-cured subregions. With the exception of woodland pastured, this was true even for Classes I and II farms. About three-fifths of the total cropland in Burley subregion 45 and one-third in subregion 32 was in cropland pasture. In addition, about 17 percent of the farmland in the 2 subregions was in nonwoodland pastureland; only a very small percentage of this was reported as improved pasture.

Generally the type of crops grown on specialized tobacco farms were definitely different in the various tobacco areas. In both of the flue-cured tobacco subregions, corn is the largest crop from the standpoint of acreage (see Table 19). Cotton is important on a number of farms in subregion 24 but very little is grown on farms in subregion 25. Small grains are more important on farms in subregion 25 than in subregion 24. The cropping system also varies by economic class of farm. In subregion 24, peanuts, small grains for grain, or soybeans are grown mainly on Classes I and II farms. Small grains are more important on the larger than on the smaller farms in subregion 25.

Corn is the largest crop from the standpoint of acreage on farms in the Burley subregions. No cotton or peanuts are grown on these farms. Some small grains are grown mainly on the larger farms. Hay is much more important on farms in the Burley subregion than in the flue-cured areas.

In the Southern Maryland subregion, the average acreage in tobacco is slightly greater than that in corn for grain. The cropping system does not vary much by economic class of farm, except that the larger farms grow more small grains and soybeans. In the dark-fired and air-cured subregion, about half of the cropland harvested is in corn for grain. Slightly more than 10 percent of the cropland harvested is in tobacco and about one-fifth of the cropland is in hay.

The variation by subregion in acres of tobacco per farm is shown in Table 20. In flue-cured subregion 24, the largest percent of the farms had 5 to 9.9 acres in tobacco; in subregion 25, the