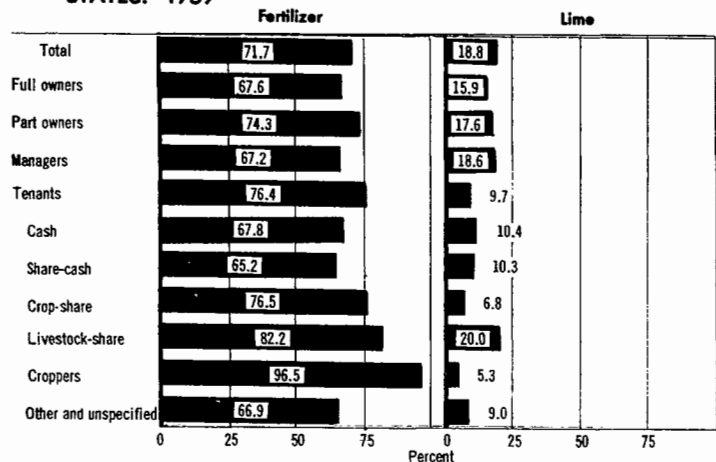
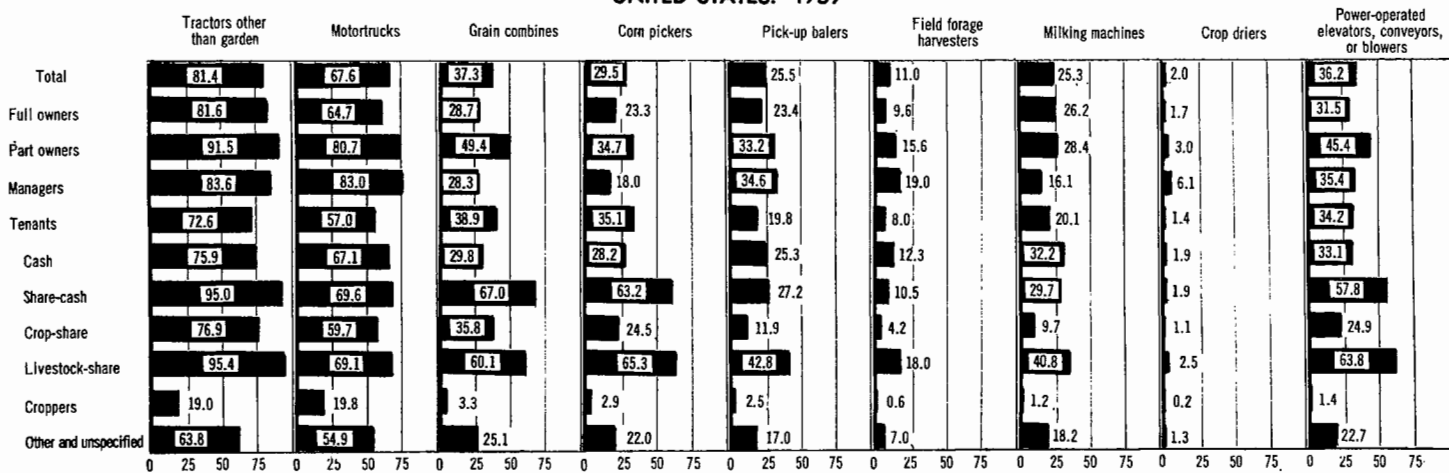


**PROPORTION OF COMMERCIAL FARMS REPORTING USE OF FERTILIZER AND LIME, BY TENURE OF OPERATOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1959**



Use of lime on commercial farms was reported by a higher proportion of owners than tenants. The proportion of the full

**PROPORTION OF COMMERCIAL FARMS REPORTING SPECIFIED FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, BY TENURE OF OPERATOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1959**



The distribution of motortrucks and of specialized farm equipment such as grain combines, pick-up balers, field forage harvesters, milking machines, crop driers, and power-operated elevators or conveyors by tenure of operator provide further measures of the degree of mechanization of commercial farms of different tenure groups. For most of these items there was generally a higher proportion of part-owner operated farms reporting than for tenant-operated farms and a higher proportion for tenant-operated farms than for full-owner-operated farms. A higher percentage of the tenant-operated than of the part-owner operated farms, however, reported cornpickers. For motortrucks, pick-up balers, field forage harvesters, and milking machines, equipment associated with livestock type of farm, the proportion of farms reporting was higher for full owners than for tenants. The proportion of farms reporting crop driers was also higher for full-owner farms than for tenant farms.

Mechanization on tenant-operated commercial farms varied greatly by region and by class of tenant. Mechanization on tenant farms was much greater in the North than in the South. A higher proportion of the farms operated by share-cash and livestock-share tenants reported tractors, motortrucks, and specialized equipment. In the South, the proportion of commercial tenant farms reporting tractors was 48 percent. For the North the proportion was 94 percent. For cropper farms the proportion reporting tractors was only 19 percent. For cropper farms the landlords furnish the workpower and for many cropper-operated farms the tractor used may have been reported by the landlord.

owners reporting lime was 16 percent and of the tenants, 10 percent. For part owners the percentage was 18 percent and for managers, 19 percent. The proportion of livestock-share tenants reporting use of lime was 20 percent. The more widespread use of lime on owner- and manager-operated farms and on livestock-share tenant farms is related in part to the greater importance of pasture and hay lands on farms of these tenure groups.

**Farm Machinery and Equipment.**—Part-owner and manager farms had the highest proportions of farms with tractors of any tenure groups. Tractors, other than garden, were reported by 92 percent of the part-owner commercial farms and by 84 percent of the manager farms. Part-owner farms averaged 2.3 tractors per farm and 90 acres of harvested cropland per tractor. Manager-operated farms reported 4.1 tractors per farm and 98 acres of harvested cropland per tractor. A smaller proportion of tenant-operated farms than of full-owner-operated farms had tractors. The proportion of commercial tenant-operated farms reporting tractors was 73 percent as compared with 82 percent for full owners. Tenants had an average of 2 tractors per farm reporting and 87 acres of harvested cropland per tractor as compared with 1.8 tractors per farm reporting tractors and 53 acres of harvested cropland per tractor for full owners.

**Automobiles, Telephones, and Home Freezers.**—The proportion of tenants reporting these items was generally less than for the other tenures. The proportion of cropper farms reporting these items was much lower than for all tenants. For share-cash and livestock-share tenant-operated farms, the proportions of farms reporting were as high as for owner-operated farms.

**PROPORTION OF COMMERCIAL FARMS REPORTING AUTOMOBILES, TELEPHONE, AND HOME FREEZER; BY TENURE OF OPERATOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1959**

