

three-fifths of all tenant-operated farms. Livestock types of farms comprised two-thirds of all commercial farms operated by cash tenants. Cash-grain and livestock other than dairy and poultry types of farms accounted for 70 percent of the farms operated by share-cash tenants. Cash-grain and cotton types of farms accounted for three-fifths of the farms operated by crop-

share tenants. Livestock farms other than dairy, poultry, and livestock ranches made up 44.0 percent of the farms operated by livestock-share tenants. Tobacco and cotton farms accounted for 87 percent of the commercial farms operated by croppers.

The distribution in 1959 of farms for each type by tenure of operator was as follows:

Tenure of operator	Percent distribution for type of farm												
	Total	Cash-grain	Tobacco	Cotton	Other field-crop	Vegetable	Fruit-and-nut	Dairy	Poultry	Livestock other than dairy, poultry, and livestock ranches	Livestock ranches	General	Miscellaneous
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full owners.....	45.3	30.3	35.3	23.2	34.9	44.9	76.1	55.2	79.4	51.4	39.6	42.4	79.0
Part owners.....	29.2	37.6	23.8	23.9	35.0	36.0	14.9	30.4	13.1	27.9	46.8	33.4	13.2
Managers.....	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.5	3.7	0.5	1.3	0.7	3.4	0.4	2.7
All tenants.....	24.8	31.9	40.8	52.5	29.2	17.6	5.3	13.9	6.2	20.0	10.2	23.8	5.1
Cash.....	2.8	1.6	1.0	3.8	4.5	9.3	1.7	3.9	1.7	2.7	6.4	2.6	2.6
Share-cash.....	5.3	12.1	1.4	2.8	2.6	1.1	0.3	2.1	0.4	6.7	0.6	7.8	0.2
Crop-share.....	7.2	13.1	15.2	20.5	11.9	2.9	1.9	1.4	0.8	2.5	0.4	6.2	0.4
Livestock-share.....	3.4	2.9	2.0	0.8	1.8	0.2	0.1	4.6	0.5	5.9	0.7	3.7	0.1
Croppers.....	4.1	0.4	18.6	20.9	6.0	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	2.0	0.2
Other and unspecified.....	2.0	1.7	2.6	3.8	2.3	2.9	1.1	1.6	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.5

Of cash-grain farms, located for the most part in the Corn Belt and the Great Plains, 37.6 percent were operated by part owners, 31.9 percent by tenants, and 30.3 percent by full owners. Tenants were the dominant tenure of cash-grain farms in the Corn Belt, with concentrations in central Illinois, northwestern Iowa, and eastern Nebraska. Part owners were relatively more important in the Great Plains. Cash-grain farms are generally rented on either a crop-share or share-cash basis. In the Corn Belt the number of commercial farms rented on a share-cash basis was about twice the number rented on a crop-share basis. In the Great Plains those rented on a crop-share basis outnumbered those rented on a share-cash basis.

Tobacco farms were predominantly tenant-operated. In 1959, roughly two-fifths of the tobacco farms were operated by tenants, one-fourth by part owners, and one-third by full owners. Of the tenant-operated tobacco farms, 45.5 percent were cropper-operated. The remaining tenants, for the most part (37.3 percent), rented their farms on a crop-share basis. The production of tobacco is associated with a high rate of tenancy and tenants were the dominant tenure on tobacco farms in the Carolinas, Virginia, and Georgia. Owner-operators, however, outnumbered tenants on tobacco farms in Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, and Florida.

Cotton farms, traditionally dependent on a high input of labor furnished by tenant-operators, continued to be mostly tenant-operated. Tenants operated 52.5 percent of the cotton farms in 1959. The remainder were about equally divided between full owners (23.2 percent) and part owners (23.9 percent). More than one-fifth (20.9 percent) of all cotton farms were cropper-operated and another fifth (20.5 percent) were operated by crop-share tenants.

For other field-crops farms, tenant operation was most common in the peanut-producing areas of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, and Oklahoma and in the sugarcane

areas of Louisiana. In these areas tenants operated a higher proportion of the other field-crop farms than either full or part owners. In most other areas part owners or full owners operated a higher proportion of other field-crop farms than tenants.

Vegetable farms were most frequently operated by full owners or part owners. In 1959, full owners operated 44.9 percent of the vegetable farms and part owners, 36.0 percent. Tenants, most of whom rented on a cash basis, operated 17.6 percent, and managers 1.5 percent of the vegetable farms.

Value of Farm Products Sold by Tenure.—Part-owner farms accounted for a greater share (37.3 percent) of the total value of agricultural products sold from commercial farms than any other tenure group. Manager-operated commercial farms had the highest average value of farm products sold per farm with an average of more than \$93,000. The value of farm products

AVERAGE VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCTS SOLD PER COMMERCIAL FARM, BY TENURE OF OPERATOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1959

