



The distribution of part-owner commercial farms was similar to that of full owners but with a greater concentration in the northern Great Plains and in the West. Nearly half of the part-owner commercial farms were in the North Central States. Part owners operated 30.5 percent of the commercial farms in the North Central States and 33.1 percent in the West.

Managers operated only 0.7 percent of the commercial farms in 1959, but with their larger size of operations accounted for a much larger part of the total agricultural output. A high proportion of the manager-operated commercial farms was in the South (45.9 percent) and in the West (23.7 percent). Although 21.5 percent of all manager-operated commercial farms was in the North Central States, the proportion of farms operated by managers was less than one-half of one percent.

Tenant-operated commercial farms were most numerous in the North Central States and in the South. These two areas accounted for 92.5 percent of all tenant-operated commercial farms. The heaviest concentrations were in the cotton- and tobacco-growing areas of the South, in the Corn Belt, in the eastern portion of the Great Plains, and in Hawaii. The highest proportions of tenancy were in Mississippi with 43.6 percent of the commercial farms tenant-operated, South Carolina with 41.3 percent, North Carolina with 41.2 percent, Illinois with 39.4 percent, Hawaii with 39.3 percent, and Iowa with 38.1 percent. There were relatively few tenants in the northeast and in the West.

Croppers by definition were limited to the South and were the dominant class of tenant in most of the cotton- and tobacco-growing areas. Crop-share tenants accounted for most of the tenants other than croppers in the cotton and tobacco areas of the South and were also numerous in the Corn Belt; the Great Plains; and in the rice-producing areas of Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas. Most of the livestock-share tenants were in the Corn Belt with the North Central States accounting for 79.9 percent of

the commercial farms in this tenure group. Share-cash tenants were the most numerous class of tenants in the North Central States with this region accounting for 83.6 percent of this class of tenants. Share-cash tenants were of importance in the Corn Belt and in the eastern Great Plains. Cash tenants were the dominant class of tenants in the Pacific States and in the northeast. The North Central States and the South, however, accounted for more than three-fourths of the cash-rented commercial farms. Few cash tenants were found in the high risk areas of the western Great Plains and in the intermountain States.

Size of Farm.—Of commercial farms, those operated by managers were the largest by far, averaging 3,933 acres in 1959 as compared with an average of 404 acres for all farms. Managers represented less than 1 percent of all commercial farms but accounted for nearly 7 percent of all land in commercial farms. Many of the manager-operated farms were operated for corporations.

Commercial part-owner farms accounted for half the land in all commercial farms. The average commercial part-owner farm consisted of 691 acres as compared with an average of 245 acres for full-owner farms and 258 acres for tenant farms. Tenant-operated farms were, in general, larger than farms operated by full owners, except in the South where a large proportion of the tenant farms is associated with the production of cotton and tobacco. In the South, tenant-operated cotton and tobacco farms require the use of hand labor and the size of farm was limited by the labor that could be furnished by the operator and his family.

Except for manager-operated farms, farms other than commercial were small, with an average size of about one-fourth that of commercial farms. The tenure differences were similar to those of commercial farms.