

CHAPTER III Continued

The change in number of tractors on farms may be somewhat misleading. The trend toward larger farming units does not necessarily require more tractors; usually the work is accomplished with larger tractors, used more intensively. Recent trends toward larger and more versatile tractors, and higher investment costs have been justified by increased efficiency per tractor.

Wheel tractors—Data were collected for wheel tractors on all farms for 1974, but not for 1969. For farms with sales of \$2,500 and over, the number of farms reporting wheel tractors, the total number of wheel tractors and the number of new wheel tractors, all declined between 1969 and 1974. The percent of relatively new tractors on farms and those manufactured in the last 5 years, also declined from 32.0 percent in 1969 to 21.5 percent in 1974. However, the number of tractors per farm increased from 2.3 in 1969 to 2.6 in 1974.

Crawler tractors—The number of crawler tractors has varied significantly from one census to another. From 1969 to 1974, the number of crawler tractors on farms with sales of \$2,500 and over decreased from 159,000 to 135,000, a decline of 15 percent.

Contributing to the decline has been the increased capabilities of today's rubber-tired tractors. Wheel tractors, available with four-wheel drive and/or higher horsepower, can perform certain tasks that previously could only be accomplished by crawler tractors.

Self-propelled grain and bean combines—As in 1969, both the number of farms reporting combines and the number of combines on farms increased. The increase was most dramatic in the North Central region of the Nation where almost two-thirds of the combines are located.

Between 1964 and 1969, the number of combines on farms increased by 37 percent. Between 1969 and 1974, the increase continued but slowed to a rate of 12 percent. Yet, in the North Central

Table 5. Tractors, Cropland Harvested, and Acres Harvested Per Tractor, by Value of Sales: 1974

| | Total farms | Tractors | | | Harvested cropland | | | Average acres of harvested cropland per tractor |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|---|
| | | Farms | Number | Average per farm | Farms | Acres | Average acres per farm | |
| All farms..... | 2,314,013 | 1,916,207 | 4,467,378 | 2.3 | 1,954,700 | 303,001,943 | 155 | 68 |
| Farms with sales of | | | | | | | | |
| \$2,500 and over..... | 1,695,047 | 1,452,880 | 3,829,941 | 2.6 | 1,541,849 | 296,133,940 | 192 | 77 |
| \$500,000 and over..... | 11,412 | 10,862 | 90,977 | 8.4 | 9,208 | 15,287,287 | 1,660 | 168 |
| \$200,000 to \$499,999..... | 40,034 | 38,578 | 185,971 | 4.8 | 36,059 | 30,033,885 | 833 | 161 |
| \$100,000 to \$199,999..... | 101,153 | 97,663 | 374,986 | 3.8 | 94,029 | 48,757,227 | 519 | 130 |
| \$40,000 to \$99,999..... | 324,310 | 311,070 | 1,013,388 | 3.3 | 308,039 | 95,118,383 | 309 | 94 |
| \$20,000 to \$39,999..... | 321,771 | 290,328 | 799,876 | 2.8 | 307,097 | 55,141,576 | 180 | 69 |
| \$10,000 to \$19,999..... | 310,011 | 262,254 | 583,910 | 2.2 | 288,710 | 29,288,775 | 101 | 50 |
| \$5,000 to \$9,999..... | 296,373 | 230,697 | 433,944 | 1.9 | 263,147 | 14,624,845 | 56 | 34 |
| \$2,500 to \$4,999..... | 289,983 | 211,428 | 346,889 | 1.6 | 235,560 | 7,881,962 | 33 | 23 |

Table 6. Tractors, Cropland Harvested, and Acres Harvested Per Tractor, by Standard Industrial Classification of Farms: 1974

| Farms With Sales of \$2,500 and Over | Total farms | Tractors | | | Harvested cropland | | | Average acres of harvested cropland per tractor |
|--|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|---|
| | | Farms | Number | Average per farm | Farms | Acres | Average acres per farm | |
| Total farms..... | 1,695,047 | 1,452,880 | 3,829,941 | 2.6 | 1,541,849 | 296,133,940 | 192 | 77 |
| Cash grain farms (011)..... | 580,254 | 508,389 | 1,388,934 | 2.7 | 580,254 | 159,292,797 | 275 | 115 |
| Cotton farms (0131)..... | 30,725 | 26,388 | 84,292 | 3.2 | 30,725 | 9,901,288 | 322 | 117 |
| Tobacco farms (0132)..... | 95,493 | 70,287 | 132,254 | 1.9 | 95,492 | 3,153,003 | 33 | 24 |
| Sugar crop, Irish potato, hay, peanut and other field crop farms (0133, 0134, 0139)..... | 81,415 | 68,098 | 195,866 | 2.9 | 81,415 | 16,966,375 | 208 | 87 |
| Vegetable and melon farms (016)..... | 19,548 | 17,573 | 66,007 | 3.8 | 19,548 | 2,967,091 | 152 | 45 |
| Fruit and tree nut farms (017)..... | 51,270 | 41,076 | 104,901 | 2.6 | 51,270 | 3,882,822 | 76 | 37 |
| Horticultural specialty farms (018)..... | 19,678 | 12,948 | 33,777 | 2.6 | 19,606 | 457,525 | 23 | 14 |
| General farms, primarily crop (0191)..... | 44,659 | 40,934 | 118,068 | 2.9 | 44,659 | 10,517,547 | 236 | 89 |
| Livestock farms, except dairy, poultry, and animal specialty (021)..... | 493,816 | 414,377 | 977,069 | 2.4 | 381,820 | 57,303,500 | 150 | 59 |
| Dairy farms (024)..... | 196,057 | 184,903 | 586,393 | 3.2 | 186,128 | 26,486,922 | 142 | 45 |
| Poultry and egg farms (025)..... | 42,690 | 35,668 | 66,153 | 1.9 | 22,014 | 1,425,611 | 65 | 22 |
| Animal specialty farms (027)..... | 11,167 | 7,362 | 13,119 | 1.8 | 3,833 | 188,802 | 49 | 14 |
| General farms, primarily livestock (0291)..... | 14,995 | 13,866 | 41,536 | 3.0 | 14,908 | 2,963,178 | 199 | 71 |
| Farms not classified by SIC..... | 13,280 | 11,011 | 21,572 | 2.0 | 10,177 | 627,479 | 62 | 29 |

region, the 1969 to 1974 increase of over 50,000 self-propelled combines represented a 16 percent gain.

Combines, like wheel tractors, showed a decreasing proportion having been manufactured in the last 5 years. In 1969, 46.6 percent of combines on farms were manufactured in the last 5 years. In 1974, that percentage declined to 30.3.

Technical advancements continue to boost the capabilities of today's new combines. Improvements in platform leveling techniques have made the use of larger combines possible. Some manufacturers now sell combines with head sizes as large as 24 feet. Many combines used primarily for soybean harvesting now have new cutter bars designed to

reduce harvesting loss. Improvements such as these, coupled with larger and more powerful engines, have made possible larger combine heads. These advancements, along with the increasing number of grain farms large enough in size to use larger machines efficiently, have resulted in larger and larger units being manufactured.

Corn heads for combines, other corn-pickers, and picker-shellers—The declining role of cornpickers and picker-shellers as separately operating equipment was again shown in the 1974 census results. On farms with sales of \$2,500 and over, the number of cornpickers and picker-shellers declined from 404,000 in 1969 to