

AGRICULTURE : UNITED STATES

ABSTRACT—TENURE, MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS, COLOR AND NATIVITY OF FARMERS, AND SIZE OF FARMS, BY STATES

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TENURE OF FARMS.

This bulletin shows in condensed form the main results of the Thirteenth Census of the United States, taken as of April 15, 1910, with reference to the tenure of farms, the mortgage indebtedness on farms, the color and nativity of farm operators, and the size of farms, presenting statistics by geographic divisions and states. Corresponding statistics for counties have already been published in somewhat less detail in the various state bulletins. The present bulletin will be reprinted as part of the Abstract of the Thirteenth Census.

Definitions.—One of the most important branches of agricultural statistics is that which relates to the distribution of farms and farm property according to the tenure under which the farm operator holds the land. The three main classes of farm operators, on the basis of tenure, are (1) owners, (2) hired managers, and (3) tenants. In some of the tables a distinction is made between owners who operate their own land exclusively and those who rent additional land, while the class of tenants is subdivided into

share tenants, share-cash tenants, and cash tenants. The following are the definitions of the several classes of farm operators, substantially as furnished to the census enumerators:

Farm owners include (1) farmers operating their own land only, and (2) those operating both their own land and some land hired from others.

Managers are farmers who are conducting farm operations for the owner for wages or a salary.

Farm tenants are farmers who, as tenants, renters, or croppers, operate hired land only. They were reported in 1910 in three classes: (1) *Share tenants*—those who pay a certain share of the products, as one-half, one-third, or one-quarter; (2) *share-cash tenants*—those who pay a share of the products for part of the land rented by them and cash for part; and (3) *cash tenants*—those who pay a cash rental or a stated amount of labor or products, such as \$7, 10 bushels of wheat, or 100 pounds of seed cotton per acre.

Tenure in the United States as a whole: 1910 and 1900.—Table 1 shows, for the United States as a whole, the number of farms in 1910 classified by tenure, with corresponding data for 1900 as far as available. It shows also the acreage of the farms in the three main groups.

CLASS OF OPERATOR.	NUMBER OF FARMS.				ALL LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).				PER CENT OF TOTAL.			
	1910	1900	Increase. ¹		1910	1900	Increase. ¹		Number of farms.		Acreage.	
			Number.	Per cent.			Aeres.	Per cent.	1910	1900	1910	1900
All farms	6,361,502	5,737,372	624,130	10.9	878,798,325	838,501,774	40,296,551	4.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners	3,048,722	3,053,323	205,309	8.1	508,554,017	550,040,051	42,514,500	7.6	62.1	63.7	68.1	66.3
Owning entire farm.....	3,354,837	3,201,047	152,050	4.8					62.7	55.8		
Renting additional land.....	593,825	451,376	142,449	31.6					9.3	7.0		
Managers	58,104	50,085	-981	-1.7	53,730,805	87,518,180	-33,787,321	-38.0	0.0	1.0	6.1	10.4
Tenants	2,354,676	2,024,004	320,712	16.3	226,512,848	105,033,537	31,479,306	16.1	37.0	35.3	25.8	23.3
Share.....	1,390,023	1,273,209	255,000	20.0					22.0	22.2		
Share-cash.....	128,400								2.0			
Cash.....	712,254								11.2			
Not reported.....	113,003	761,005	74,022	9.9					1.8	13.1		

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

In the United States as a whole in 1910 substantially five-eighths (62.1 per cent) of the farms were operated by owners and three-eighths (37 per cent) by tenants, the proportion operated by hired managers being less than 1 per cent. Owners "owning entire farm" are more than five times as numerous as owners "renting additional land." In most cases of share-cash tenancy the share feature is the more important, the principal crops being raised on shares, while only

a small amount of land, usually for a home garden or for pasture, is rented on the basis of cash payment. Share-cash tenants were included with share tenants in 1900, while tenants for whom the form of payment was not specified were included with cash tenants. The share and share-cash tenants, as reported, together constituted substantially two-thirds of the entire number of tenants in 1910.

Between 1900 and 1910 the farms operated by

As respects the proportion which tenant farms form of the total number of farms, the divisions fall into three groups. The three southern divisions (South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central) have a high proportion of tenant farms, the proportion in 1910 exceeding 50 per cent in the last two divisions named. In three of the northern divisions (the West North Central, East North Central, and Middle Atlantic) the number of tenant farms is also comparatively large, the proportion varying in 1910 from 30.9 per cent in the West North Central division to 22.3 per cent in the Middle Atlantic. In the two western divisions (the Pacific and Mountain) and in the New England division the proportion was much lower, ranging from 17.2 per cent in the Pacific division to 8 per cent in the New England.

In the southern divisions the average size of tenant farms is much smaller than that of farms operated by owners, so that the proportion which the total acreage of tenant farms forms of the total acreage of all farms in these divisions is not materially different from the proportion in the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central divisions.

The number of farms operated by managers is small in all of the divisions, the highest proportion being in the New England and Pacific divisions, 2.8 per cent in each case. In the Mountain, Pacific, and West South Central divisions, however, the acreage of farms

operated by managers is of considerable importance, constituting 18.5 per cent, 15.4 per cent, and 11.6 per cent, respectively, of the total acreage in farms.

In the East North Central and West North Central divisions, which constitute the most important farming divisions of the country, and also in the three divisions constituting the South, the tenant farms formed a larger proportion, and farms operated by owners a smaller proportion, of the total number of farms in 1910 than in 1900, but the opposite is true of the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions in the extreme East, and the Mountain and Pacific divisions in the West. The proportion which the acreage of tenant farms represents of the total farm acreage increased in all divisions except the New England, Middle Atlantic, and South Atlantic, which show a decrease in this respect, accompanied, in the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic divisions, by an increase in the proportion of the acreage in farms operated by owners. This latter class of farms also shows an increase in its proportion of the total acreage in the Mountain, Pacific, and West South Central divisions, the farms operated by managers constituting the only class in these divisions which decreased in relative importance as measured by acreage.

Table 3 shows, by divisions, the percentage of increase or decrease in the number and acreage of farms of the three main tenure groups from 1900 to 1910.

Table 3.

PER CENT OF INCREASE,¹ 1900 TO 1910

DIVISION.	Number of farms.				All land in farms.				Improved land in farms.				Value of land and buildings.			
	Total.	Own-ers.	Mana-gers.	Ten-ants.	Total.	Own-ers.	Mana-gers.	Ten-ants.	Total.	Own-ers.	Mana-gers.	Ten-ants.	Total.	Own-ers.	Mana-gers.	Ten-ants.
United States.....	10.9	8.1	-1.7	16.3	4.8	7.6	-38.6	16.1	15.4	11.4	12.9	24.7	109.5	101.7	88.0	131.2
New England.....	-1.0	-0.5	13.0	-10.4	-4.1	-4.2	30.8	-20.0	-10.8	10.5	22.0	-25.9	36.0	33.7	92.2	9.4
Middle Atlantic.....	-3.5	0.2	8.2	-15.1	-3.7	-0.8	14.1	-12.8	-4.8	-1.8	13.1	-12.9	25.3	27.9	74.7	11.7
East North Central.....	-1.1	-2.1	-3.3	1.8	1.4	-2.6	3.7	11.5	2.6	-1.0	3.4	13.1	80.6	67.6	78.3	108.3
West North Central.....	4.6	2.0	-0.1	0.0	15.7	12.1	-24.1	32.7	21.1	15.2	12.7	37.3	149.7	133.7	95.3	194.4
South Atlantic.....	15.6	12.4	-0.0	10.9	-0.5	0.3	-2.8	-1.0	5.2	3.8	-4.5	8.2	106.1	104.8	97.6	110.5
East South Central.....	15.4	10.1	-20.9	21.6	0.3	-0.4	-1.2	2.4	9.2	7.9	-0.6	12.4	86.2	84.2	72.9	91.6
West South Central.....	24.9	10.2	-6.2	34.3	-4.2	7.8	-57.4	34.8	46.5	35.5	14.0	65.0	174.7	168.0	51.9	235.8
Mountain.....	81.0	88.1	-14.8	53.7	28.3	65.5	-33.4	44.4	89.4	92.1	55.5	102.5	289.6	310.0	142.3	359.4
Pacific.....	34.1	38.7	25.4	17.3	8.3	12.4	-7.5	9.6	17.5	18.1	16.2	16.6	159.2	173.0	111.8	150.7

¹A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Table 4 shows, by divisions, certain averages and percentages which reflect differences in the characteristics of farms operated by owners, managers, and tenants, respectively.

In the country as a whole the average size in 1910 of farms operated by owners was 151.6 acres; of farms operated by managers, 924.7 acres; and of tenant farms, 96.2 acres. The farms operated by managers are in all geographic divisions materially larger than those operated by owners or tenants, but the excess in the size of farms operated by owners over that of tenant farms, which appears in the average for the country as a whole, is by no means found in all parts of the country. Farms operated by owners are somewhat larger than those operated by tenants in the West North Central division and very much larger in the South, but on the other hand, in the three

more easterly divisions of the North, and in the Mountain and Pacific divisions, the tenant farms are the larger, although there is very little difference in New England. Conditions as to relative size were approximately the same in 1900 as in 1910. The average size of farms operated by owners decreased more or less during the decade in all divisions except the West North Central, while that of tenant farms increased somewhat in the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, and West South Central divisions.

The ratio which the acreage of improved farm land bears to the total farm acreage is higher in the case of tenant farms than in the case of farms operated by owners in every geographic division, the difference being particularly conspicuous in the South and in the West North Central and Pacific divisions.

Table 4.

DIVISION AND CLASS OF OPERATOR.	AVERAGE ACRES PER FARM.				PER CENT OF FARM LAND IMPROVED.		AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.			
	All land in farms.		Improved land in farms.				Per farm.		Per acre.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
UNITED STATES										
Total.....	138.1	146.2	75.2	72.2	54.4	49.4	\$5,471	\$2,896	\$39.60	\$19.81
Owners.....	151.6	152.2	78.5	76.2	51.8	50.0	5,664	3,036	37.37	19.95
Managers.....	924.7	1,481.2	211.9	184.6	22.9	12.5	25,075	13,114	27.12	8.85
Tenants.....	96.2	96.3	66.4	61.9	69.0	64.3	4,662	2,345	48.46	24.35
NEW ENGLAND.										
Total.....	104.4	107.1	38.4	42.4	36.8	39.0	3,806	2,763	36.45	25.71
Owners.....	101.5	105.4	37.2	41.3	36.6	39.2	3,444	2,564	33.94	24.33
Managers.....	202.2	167.8	70.0	64.6	34.6	38.5	15,182	8,970	75.10	53.46
Tenants.....	102.5	107.1	41.2	46.5	40.2	43.4	3,792	2,896	37.01	27.05
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.										
Total.....	92.2	92.4	62.0	63.4	67.9	68.0	5,216	4,013	56.56	43.45
Owners.....	85.3	86.1	57.1	58.3	67.0	67.7	4,490	3,517	52.04	40.84
Managers.....	188.9	179.1	100.4	96.0	53.1	53.0	19,652	12,171	104.01	67.04
Tenants.....	107.4	104.5	77.9	76.0	72.6	72.7	6,430	4,888	59.89	46.77
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.										
Total.....	105.0	102.4	70.2	76.3	75.4	74.5	7,899	4,325	75.25	42.23
Owners.....	99.2	99.7	72.3	72.1	72.9	72.3	6,747	3,942	68.04	39.55
Managers.....	217.0	202.3	137.7	128.7	63.4	63.6	18,284	9,011	84.25	48.08
Tenants.....	116.4	106.3	95.5	85.9	82.0	80.9	10,595	5,177	91.02	48.70
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.										
Total.....	209.0	189.5	148.0	127.9	70.6	67.5	10,464	4,385	49.92	23.14
Owners.....	217.1	199.3	146.0	130.9	67.5	65.7	10,035	4,416	46.22	22.16
Managers.....	597.0	785.3	325.2	288.4	54.5	50.7	23,809	12,175	89.88	15.50
Tenants.....	183.4	180.6	146.7	116.5	80.0	77.3	11,089	4,105	60.45	27.20
SOUTH ATLANTIC.										
Total.....	93.3	108.4	43.0	47.9	46.7	44.2	2,236	1,254	23.96	11.57
Owners.....	116.5	130.7	48.0	52.7	41.7	40.3	2,680	1,475	23.05	11.29
Managers.....	405.4	379.8	148.1	141.3	36.5	37.2	15,129	6,970	37.31	18.35
Tenants.....	61.3	75.0	36.1	40.0	58.8	53.3	1,504	857	24.53	11.43
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.										
Total.....	78.2	89.9	42.2	44.5	53.9	49.5	1,668	1,034	21.32	11.40
Owners.....	111.9	123.8	53.6	54.7	47.9	44.2	2,225	1,350	19.88	10.75
Managers.....	487.4	345.7	175.9	136.3	36.1	30.4	14,437	5,832	29.08	16.96
Tenants.....	43.1	51.1	30.2	32.7	70.2	63.9	1,050	600	24.30	13.02
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.										
Total.....	179.3	233.8	61.8	52.7	34.4	22.5	3,317	1,500	18.50	6.45
Owners.....	236.7	255.2	70.1	61.0	29.6	23.5	4,010	1,739	16.94	6.81
Managers.....	419.7	330.0	303.8	252.6	7.2	2.7	43,693	27,262	10.42	2.92
Tenants.....	90.6	90.3	52.2	42.4	57.5	47.0	2,322	925	25.02	10.28
MOUNTAIN.										
Total.....	324.5	457.9	86.8	82.0	26.7	18.1	7,192	3,342	22.16	7.30
Owners.....	262.8	298.8	75.6	74.0	25.8	24.8	6,044	2,773	25.00	9.28
Managers.....	3778.8	4,833.2	505.5	277.0	13.4	5.7	45,680	10,068	12.09	3.32
Tenants.....	318.1	349.6	116.3	91.1	36.6	26.1	10,879	3,758	34.20	10.75
PACIFIC.										
Total.....	270.3	334.8	116.1	132.5	42.9	30.6	13,050	6,751	48.28	20.17
Owners.....	219.0	270.3	94.0	110.5	42.9	40.9	10,853	5,515	49.55	20.40
Managers.....	1512.0	2,049.4	402.1	433.9	26.6	21.2	55,059	32,610	30.42	15.01
Tenants.....	310.1	331.9	172.6	173.7	55.7	52.3	16,546	7,743	53.35	23.33

to make active use, and therefore hire relatively little unimproved land. In every division the percentage of improved land in the farms operated by managers is lower than in those operated by owners, this condition being closely related to the fact, already noted, that the farms of managers are generally much larger than other farms.

Chiefly because they consist more largely of improved land, the tenant farms have in every geographic division a higher average value of land and buildings per acre of land than the farms operated by owners. Furthermore, the average value of land and buildings per farm is greater for tenant farms than for farms operated by owners, except in the three southern divisions, where the tenant farms are considerably smaller than those operated by owners.

Number of farms for all tenure groups, by divisions: 1910 and 1900.—Table 5 shows, for 1910 and 1900, by divisions, the number of farms in each of the major and minor tenure groups.

Farms operated by owners "owning entire farm" greatly outnumber those operated by owners "renting additional land" in all divisions; the difference is less conspicuous in the West North Central division, where there were nearly one-third as many of the latter class in 1910 as of the former.

In every division the farms operated by owners "renting additional land" increased in numbers between 1900 and 1910, while in every division except the Mountain and Pacific the farms operated by owners "owning entire farm" either decreased or increased less rapidly than did those of the former group. It seems to be an increasing practice of farmers to extend the farms they operate by renting land in addition to what they own.

In every geographic division except the New England and Pacific divisions (in both of which the total number of tenants is comparatively small) the number of share tenants materially exceeds the number of cash tenants, the difference being still more conspicuous if the share-cash tenants are counted with those having exclusively a share tenure.

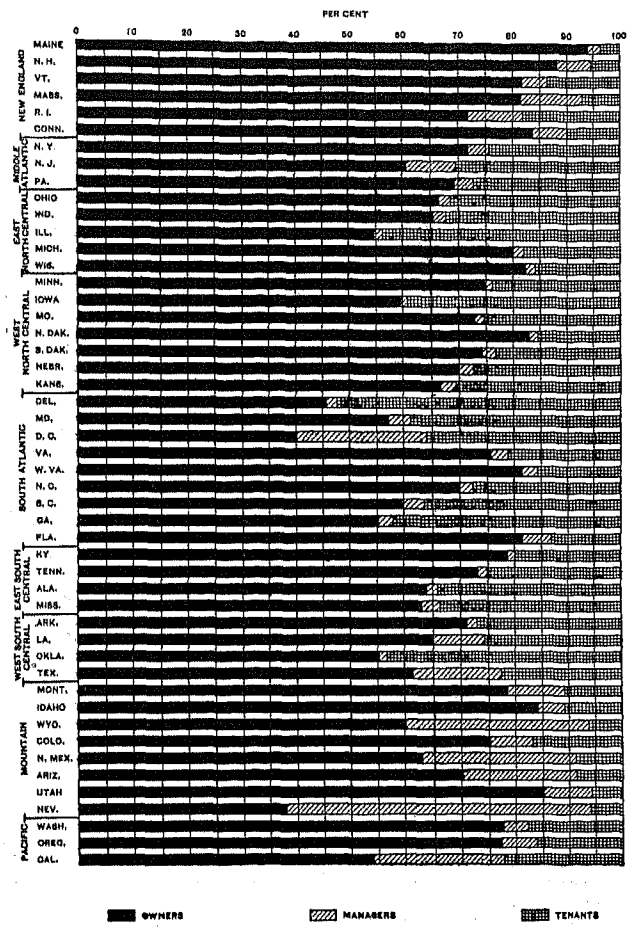
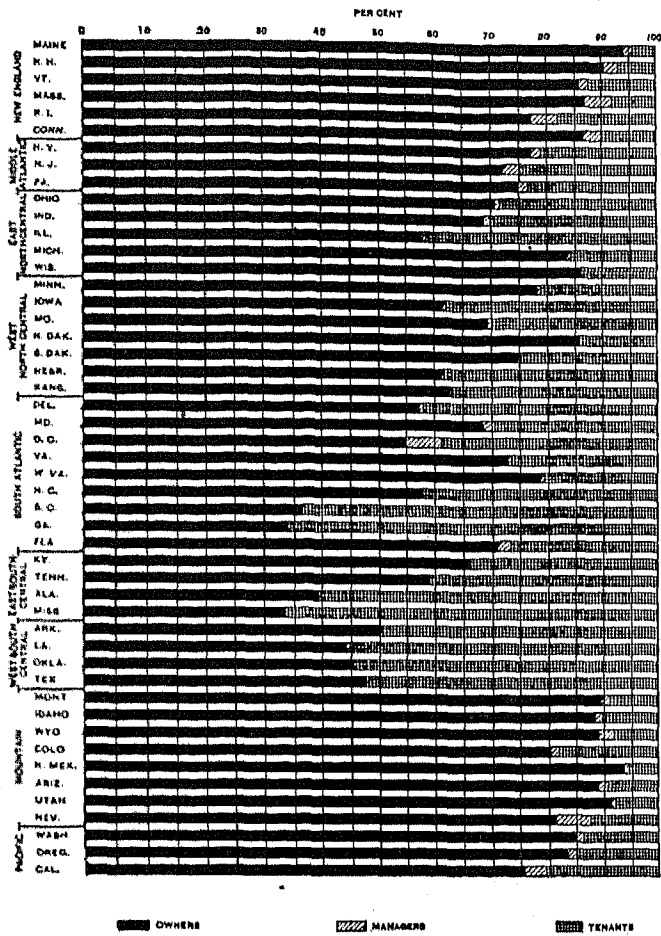
This condition is due probably to the fact that tenants in most cases rent only that land of which they expect

Table 5.

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF FARMS OPERATED BY—														
	Owners—				Managers.		Share and share-cash tenants.				Cash and "not reported" tenants.				
	Owning entire farm.		Renting additional land.				1910		1900		1910		1900		
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	Total.	Share.	Share-cash.	Total.	Total.	Cash.	Not reported.		
United States	3,354,897	3,201,947	593,825	451,376	58,104	59,085	1,528,389	1,399,823	128,466	1,273,269	826,287	713,294	113,993	751,665	
New England.....	102,539	103,554	5,869	5,640	5,379	4,730	2,827	2,011	210	1,273,269	12,188	9,787	2,401	13,622	
Middle Atlantic.....	329,423	332,844	25,613	21,567	9,072	8,383	57,190	54,958	2,232	4,036	60,485	47,081	40,958	6,123	53,329
East North Central.....	677,239	713,258	131,805	113,055	10,848	11,224	204,263	170,712	33,551	203,121	124,539	84,082	15,252	95,165	
West North Central.....	550,006	584,500	178,880	153,350	8,334	8,394	218,079	167,090	50,983	201,873	124,539	102,883	21,656	112,567	
South Atlantic.....	521,558	480,613	71,596	46,809	8,208	9,115	300,498	290,381	10,117	252,809	203,931	176,617	24,314	172,894	
East South Central.....	438,977	418,387	71,475	45,299	3,290	4,695	320,478	307,923	12,555	208,260	208,260	192,252	16,008	190,153	
West South Central.....	398,855	338,114	72,050	41,170	4,696	4,954	391,365	374,372	16,993	274,677	106,220	84,191	22,029	105,888	
Mountain.....	145,029	77,066	15,815	8,435	2,912	3,417	10,964	10,349	615	7,679	8,726	5,561	3,065	4,720	
Pacific.....	131,211	93,551	20,722	15,961	5,225	4,166	13,725	12,521	1,204	13,851	19,068	16,863	3,145	14,622	

NUMBER OF FARMS CLASSIFIED BY CHARACTER OF TENURE OF OPERATOR: 1910.

ACREAGE OF ALL LAND IN FARMS CLASSIFIED BY CHARACTER OF TENURE OF OPERATOR: 1910.



The proportion of farms under share tenancy is highest in the West South Central division, where such farms (including those of share-cash tenants) in 1910 constituted 78.7 per cent of all tenant farms. In all of the divisions constituting the North and the West there was a greater increase (or less decrease) during the decade in the number of cash tenants (including those for whom the form of tenure was not reported) than in the number of

share and share-cash tenants, but in each of the three divisions constituting the South the opposite was true.

Tenure, by states: 1910 and 1900.—Table 6, on the following pages, shows, for each state, the principal facts with regard to the number, total and improved acreage, and value of land and buildings of farms of the three general tenure groups, for 1910, with certain comparative data for 1900.

AGRICULTURE—UNITED STATES.

NUMBER, TOTAL AND IMPROVED ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS OF FARMS, CLASSIFIED BY TENURE OF OPERATOR, BY STATES: 1910 AND 1900.

Table 6: A large multi-column table showing agricultural statistics by state and class of operator for 1910 and 1900. Columns include State and Class of Operator, Number of Farms (1910, 1900), All Land in Farms (Acres) (1910, 1900), Improved Land in Farms (Acres) (1910), Value of Land and Buildings (1910), and similar columns for the second set of data. States listed include New England (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut), Middle Atlantic (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania), East North Central (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin), West North Central (Minnesota, Iowa), West North Central (Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas), South Atlantic (Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida), Kentucky, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

ABSTRACT—TENURE.

NUMBER, TOTAL AND IMPROVED ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS OF FARMS, CLASSIFIED BY TENURE OF OPERATOR, BY STATES: 1910 AND 1900—Continued.

Table 6—Contd. STATE AND CLASS OF OPERATOR.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		ALL LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).	VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.	STATE AND CLASS OF OPERATOR.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		ALL LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).		IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).	VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1910		1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1910
East South Central—Continued.							Mountain—Contd.						
ALABAMA.							WYOMING.						
Total	262,901	223,220	20,732,312	20,085,427	9,093,581	\$288,253,501	Total	10,987	6,005	8,543,010	8,124,536	1,256,160	\$97,915,277
Owners	103,929	93,472	13,280,106	13,565,350	4,620,232	166,872,208	Owners	8,779	6,185	6,152,581	4,022,941	2,907,877	71,276,554
Managers	640	874	300,767	301,301	120,090	6,965,693	Managers	311	446	2,882,992	3,608,155	189,000	17,184,459
Tenants	58,326	128,874	7,085,439	6,758,776	4,353,260	114,415,600	Tenants	807	464	527,437	493,440	125,888	9,454,264
MISSISSIPPI.							COLORADO.						
Total	274,382	220,893	18,557,533	18,240,730	9,008,310	334,162,239	Total	46,170	24,700	13,532,113	9,474,588	4,302,101	408,518,861
Owners	92,060	82,021	11,710,474	11,957,827	4,215,447	171,074,273	Owners	36,993	18,239	10,134,797	6,156,841	2,907,877	270,209,463
Managers	825	930	580,511	610,176	168,000	12,802,028	Managers	787	880	1,140,440	1,787,515	310,402	29,343,653
Tenants	181,491	137,852	6,254,548	5,700,733	4,624,707	120,685,938	Tenants	8,390	5,581	2,256,870	1,530,232	1,083,802	108,965,745
West South Central							NEW MEXICO.						
ARKANSAS.							ARIZONA.						
Total	214,678	178,694	17,416,075	16,030,719	8,076,254	309,166,813	Total	9,227	5,809	1,246,613	1,935,327	350,173	47,285,310
Owners	106,649	90,735	12,389,542	12,187,517	4,815,122	181,882,010	Owners	8,203	4,985	874,914	1,523,117	254,439	33,196,611
Managers	703	819	328,186	310,450	112,099	10,440,063	Managers	163	335	264,768	1,354,854	35,871	5,800,694
Tenants	107,266	81,140	44,098,347	4,120,752	3,148,433	116,844,140	Tenants	801	489	106,901	57,356	59,863	8,288,005
LOUISIANA.							UTAH.						
Total	120,546	115,060	10,439,481	11,059,127	5,270,016	237,544,450	Total	21,676	19,387	3,397,699	4,116,951	1,368,211	117,545,332
Owners	52,989	47,701	6,769,123	7,107,807	2,805,702	134,121,536	Owners	19,702	17,363	2,888,090	2,601,554	1,202,072	101,417,754
Managers	950	1,034	980,357	973,721	414,442	417,862,302	Managers	194	311	315,376	929,298	66,462	6,545,737
Tenants	66,607	67,234	2,687,001	2,917,599	1,995,812	73,520,620	Tenants	1,720	1,713	104,233	586,099	99,677	9,581,841
OKLAHOMA.¹							NEVADA.						
Total	190,192	108,000	28,850,353	22,988,339	17,551,337	738,677,224	Total	2,689	2,184	2,714,757	2,565,647	752,117	39,609,339
Owners	85,404	60,209	15,066,795	12,238,431	9,322,155	417,862,302	Owners	2,175	1,800	1,032,432	1,401,433	386,132	21,731,515
Managers	651	541	428,070	2,930,411	170,927	8,748,571	Managers	181	126	1,524,130	1,002,307	310,527	13,908,493
Tenants	104,137	47,250	12,433,879	7,813,497	8,052,245	312,060,351	Tenants	333	249	158,195	101,857	55,458	3,969,331
TEXAS.							Pacific						
Total	417,770	352,190	112,435,067	125,807,017	27,360,096	1,843,208,395	WASHINGTON.						
Owners	195,863	174,039	69,201,014	65,214,061	13,882,422	1,034,014,670	Total	50,192	33,202	11,712,235	8,499,297	6,373,311	571,968,457
Managers	2,332	2,500	17,054,949	41,991,308	722,399	156,091,617	Owners	47,605	28,020	9,115,171	6,998,988	4,700,836	430,624,440
Tenants	219,575	174,651	25,270,104	18,601,648	12,755,245	653,102,108	Managers	961	405	529,082	373,499	159,461	29,414,474
Mountain							OREGON.						
MONTANA.							CALIFORNIA.						
Total	26,214	13,370	13,545,603	11,844,454	3,640,300	251,025,930	Total	88,197	72,542	27,631,444	23,828,951	11,389,894	1,450,601,488
Owners	23,365	11,661	10,040,002	5,631,184	2,894,823	190,511,859	Owners	66,632	52,520	15,125,339	15,189,945	6,464,472	882,447,830
Managers	505	479	1,429,990	5,351,065	357,840	28,293,008	Managers	847	508	760,007	1,162,468	212,812	28,725,693
Tenants	2,344	1,230	1,474,711	862,265	387,640	28,821,063	Tenants	6,859	6,306	1,882,733	1,497,732	1,000,641	91,064,544
IDAHO.							IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).						
Total	30,897	17,471	5,283,004	3,204,903	2,778,740	245,065,825	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1910	
Owners	27,169	15,585	4,446,313	2,725,403	2,268,114	190,800,545	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1910	
Managers	450	557	270,234	199,403	126,814	13,027,913	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1910	
Tenants	3,188	1,529	567,057	280,097	383,812	34,031,367	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1910	

¹ Figures for 1900 include Indian Territory.

FARM MORTGAGES.

The inquiries with reference to mortgage debt at each of the last three censuses related only to those farms which were operated by their owners, and no attempt was made to ascertain the total number of farms which were mortgaged or the total amount of mortgage debt. Tenants or hired managers are not likely to have accurate information as to whether the farms they operate are mortgaged, and still less as to the amount of mortgage debt, and it would be practically impossible, in many cases, to reach the owners of such farms in order to ascertain these facts. In the case of farms of owners who rent additional land the statement as to the amount of mortgage debt relates only to the land owned by the operator. Such farms are included in all of the statistics dealing with the number of farms mortgaged, but not in those relating to the amount of mortgage debt.

Number of farms mortgaged.—The statistics with reference to the number of farms mortgaged for the past three censuses are not precisely comparable, although nearly so. At the census of 1910 questions as to mortgage debt applied to all farms operated by owners, while at the two preceding censuses they applied only to the slightly smaller class of "owned

farm homes"—that is, farms occupied by their owners as homes.

Table 7 shows, for the United States as a whole for the last three censuses, the actual returns with regard to the number of farms or farm homes operated or occupied by their owners which were free from mortgage and mortgaged, respectively.

	Total.	Free from mortgage.	Mortgaged.	Not specified.
1910—Farms operated by owners.	3,948,722	2,588,596	1,312,634	48,092
1900—Owned farm homes.....	3,638,403	2,419,180	1,093,164	126,059
1890—Owned farm homes.....	3,142,746	2,227,069	875,852	39,725

At the census of 1900 there were many more cases of failure to report the presence or absence of mortgage indebtedness than at the census of 1910 or of 1890. While the proportion free from mortgage or mortgaged can be calculated on the basis of the actual reports, it would not be proper to compute the increase in the number of farms in each of these classes without first distributing in proper proportion the farms for which no report was secured between the two groups. This has been done in Table 8, which presents statistics by divisions.

DIVISION.	Free from mortgage.								Mortgaged.							
	1910	1900	1890	Increase: ¹ 1900-1910		Increase: ¹ 1890-1900		1910	1900	1890	Increase: ¹ 1900-1910		Increase: ¹ 1890-1900			
				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		
United States.....	2,621,283	2,510,654	2,255,789	110,629	4.4	254,865	11.3	1,327,439	1,127,749	696,957	199,690	17.7	840,792	27.1		
New England.....	109,586	108,474	118,717	1,112	1.0	-10,243	-8.6	59,822	50,129	46,738	2,603	4.8	9,391	20.1		
Middle Atlantic.....	219,093	214,285	222,497	4,808	2.2	-8,212	-3.7	135,943	144,462	130,770	-8,519	-5.9	13,692	10.5		
East North Central.....	478,408	503,421	479,014	-25,013	-5.0	24,407	5.1	330,636	327,799	288,359	2,837	0.9	39,440	13.7		
West North Central.....	408,980	406,265	357,099	2,715	0.7	49,166	13.9	340,909	322,852	330,070	27,114	8.4	-7,218	-2.2		
South Atlantic.....	481,412	438,097	387,381	48,315	9.9	50,716	13.1	111,742	83,217	31,080	23,525	26.7	57,137	183.8		
East South Central.....	394,573	380,866	346,320	13,707	3.6	34,546	10.0	115,870	77,076	10,234	37,963	48.0	61,742	290.3		
West South Central.....	305,792	306,360	238,995	-668	-0.2	67,365	28.2	135,113	67,087	11,065	67,126	68.7	56,033	408.7		
Mountain.....	127,400	74,896	45,631	52,504	70.1	29,285	64.1	35,444	12,576	7,511	20,874	169.1	5,059	67.4		
Pacific.....	96,039	77,990	60,135	18,049	23.1	17,855	29.7	59,894	29,757	24,240	20,137	87.8	5,517	22.8		

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Table 9 shows percentages derived from Table 8.

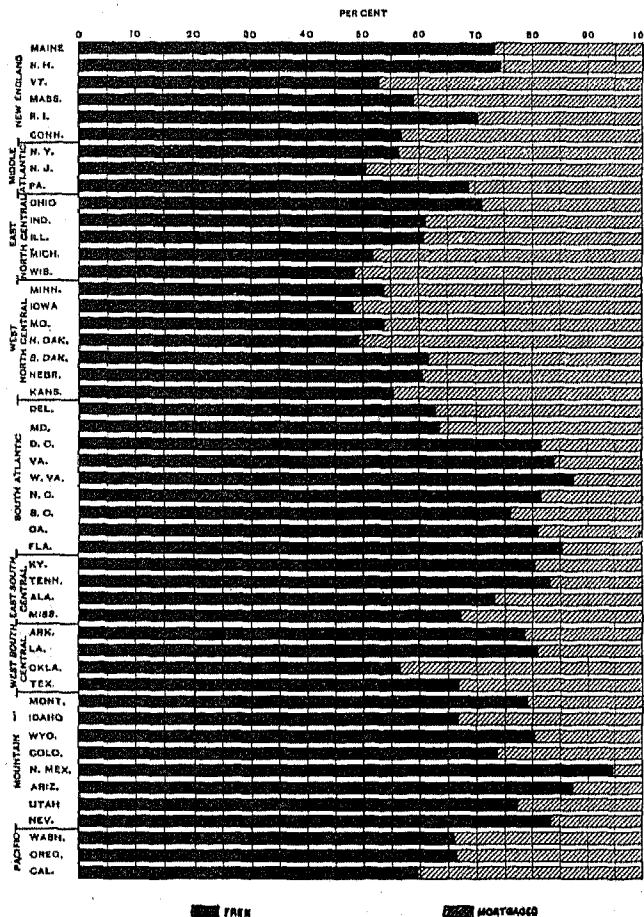
DIVISION.	Free from mortgage.						Mortgaged.		
	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890	1910	1900	1890
New England.....	65.1	65.9	71.8	34.9	34.1	28.2	34.9	34.1	28.2
Middle Atlantic.....	61.7	59.7	63.0	38.3	40.3	37.0	38.3	40.3	37.0
East North Central.....	59.1	60.6	62.4	40.9	39.4	37.6	40.9	39.4	37.6
West North Central.....	53.9	55.7	52.0	46.1	44.3	48.0	46.1	44.3	48.0
South Atlantic.....	81.2	83.2	92.6	18.8	16.8	7.4	18.8	16.8	7.4
East South Central.....	77.3	83.0	95.5	22.7	17.0	4.5	22.7	17.0	4.5
West South Central.....	69.4	81.8	95.2	30.6	18.2	4.8	30.6	18.2	4.8
Mountain.....	79.2	85.6	85.9	20.8	14.4	14.1	20.8	14.4	14.1
Pacific.....	63.2	72.4	71.3	36.8	27.6	28.7	36.8	27.6	28.7

¹ For 1910 based on farms operated by their owners and for 1900 and 1890 on farm homes occupied by their owners.

In making comparisons between geographic divisions and between censuses, it should be borne in mind that the fact of mortgage indebtedness is not necessarily an indication of lack of prosperity. There can be no question but that American farmers generally were more prosperous in 1910 than at the two preceding censuses, and yet in that year a larger proportion of the farms were mortgaged. The proportion of mortgage indebtedness is higher in Iowa and Wisconsin than in any of the other states, and yet these states are among the most prosperous in agriculture. Although in some cases mortgages are placed on farms because of poor crops or other misfortunes or because of mismanagement, they often represent an unpaid portion of the cost of the farm itself or money ex-

pending for additional land or for buildings and other equipment. The conditions in different parts of the country as to land titles and as to availability of public lands for settlement in some cases affect the proportion of farms mortgaged.

NUMBER OF FARMS OPERATED BY THEIR OWNERS, FREE FROM MORTGAGE AND MORTGAGED: 1910.



In the United States as a whole the number of farms or farm homes operated or occupied by their owners which were free from mortgage increased much less rapidly during each of the last two census decades than the number mortgaged. The proportion mort-

gaged was 28.2 per cent in 1890, 31.1 per cent in 1900, and 33.6 per cent in 1910.

In 1910 the proportion mortgaged was highest (46.1 per cent) in the West North Central division. The lowest proportions, 18.8 per cent, 22.7 per cent, and 20.8 per cent, respectively, were in the South Atlantic, East South Central, and Mountain divisions.

In every geographic division except the Middle Atlantic the proportion of farms mortgaged was greater in 1910 than in 1900, and in every division except the West North Central the proportion was greater in 1910 than in 1890. The most conspicuous increase in the proportion of farms mortgaged has been in the three southern divisions, and it is very likely that increased confidence of lenders in the titles to land and in the ability of the farmers to pay their debts has had much to do with this change.

Amount of mortgage debt.—Table 10 shows, by divisions, for 1910, the number of farms operated by owners owning their entire farm and for which the amount of mortgage debt was reported, together with the total value of the land and buildings of such farms, and the amount of debt. For 1890 it shows the total number of owned farm homes mortgaged (including those of owners who rented additional land), with the value of the land and buildings, and the amount of mortgage indebtedness (including estimates). The census statistics with reference to the amount of mortgage debt do not cover all the mortgaged farms reported. In some cases the enumerators were able to ascertain that a farm was mortgaged, but were unable to secure a statement of the amount of indebtedness. Further, the statistics relative to the amount of indebtedness do not include the farms operated by owners who rent additional land, which make up a considerable number. In the case of these farms the report as to the amount of debt would necessarily relate only to the land which was owned by the operator, and it would be improper to compare it with the entire value of the farm, including that of the hired land. The total number of mortgaged farms operated by owners, including those who rent additional land, in the United

DIVISION.	FARMS OPERATED BY OWNERS OWNING ENTIRE FARM: 1910 ¹							OWNED FARM HOMES: 1890 ²						
	Number.	Value of land and buildings.	Amount of debt.	Ratio of debt to value, per cent.	Average per farm.			Number.	Value of land and buildings.	Amount of debt.	Ratio of debt to value, per cent.	Average per farm.		
					Value.	Debt.	Equity.					Value.	Debt.	Equity.
United States	1,006,511	\$6,230,236,951	\$1,720,172,851	27.3	\$6,289	\$1,715	\$4,574	886,957	\$3,054,923,165	\$1,085,095,900	35.5	\$3,444	\$1,224	\$2,220
New England	53,791	183,820,183	58,535,508	31.8	3,417	1,088	2,330	46,738	110,123,569	44,512,143	40.4	2,356	952	1,404
Middle Atlantic	118,220	518,834,528	178,328,219	34.6	4,398	1,508	2,890	130,770	542,842,412	234,538,777	43.2	4,151	1,794	2,357
East North Central	257,864	1,005,964,728	459,886,968	28.8	6,227	1,783	4,444	288,359	1,011,288,228	336,156,531	33.2	3,507	1,160	2,341
West North Central	236,975	2,361,540,075	608,480,562	25.8	9,965	2,537	7,397	330,070	1,014,518,328	341,286,412	33.6	3,074	1,034	2,040
South Atlantic	86,622	270,517,105	73,597,258	27.2	3,124	851	2,273	31,080	83,843,019	33,665,166	40.2	2,695	1,088	1,615
East South Central	85,232	293,125,373	69,769,043	29.4	2,352	701	1,651	16,234	28,883,335	12,432,680	42.8	1,787	768	1,001
West South Central	96,637	484,014,790	121,365,070	25.1	5,006	1,255	3,751	11,955	27,862,864	11,924,086	42.8	2,331	997	1,334
Mountain	26,731	247,094,132	69,364,185	28.0	9,277	2,221	7,056	7,511	34,280,958	10,905,181	31.8	4,561	1,452	3,109
Pacific	44,419	457,118,437	100,846,838	23.4	10,201	2,405	7,880	24,240	201,494,022	60,574,984	30.1	8,312	2,490	5,819

¹ Includes only those reporting value of farm and amount of debt.
² Includes all owned farm homes operated by their owners, with estimates for those with incomplete reports.

States in 1910 was 1,327,439, but the number for which statistics regarding the amount of indebtedness have been compiled is only 1,006,511.

No statistics of the amount of mortgage indebtedness on farms were collected at the census of 1900, but such statistics were collected in 1890. In the published reports of that census, however, the amount of mortgage indebtedness on farms with incomplete reports was estimated. Moreover, the farms of owners who rented additional land were included in the statistics. Consequently, the statistics of absolute amounts of mortgage debt for 1890 are not comparable with those for 1910. On the other hand, the ratio which the mortgage indebtedness bears to the value of the mortgaged farms is reasonably comparable for the two censuses.

The total value of the land and buildings of the 1,006,511 farms shown for 1910 was \$6,330,000,000, and the amount of debt was \$1,726,000,000, or 27.3 per cent of the value. The corresponding proportion in 1890, as shown in the reports, was 35.5 per cent, and to make this figure strictly comparable it would presumably have to be increased slightly. There was

thus during the 20 years a marked diminution in the relative importance of mortgage debt. This decline in the ratio of debt to value is primarily due to the very rapid increase in the value of land in farms. The average amount of mortgage indebtedness per farm increased from \$1,224 in 1890 to \$1,715 in 1910, but the average owner's equity per farm increased from \$2,220 to \$4,574, or more than doubled.

In 1910 there was no very great difference among the several geographic divisions with respect to the ratio of indebtedness to the value of land and buildings, the highest ratio being 34.5 per cent in the Middle Atlantic division, and the lowest 23.4 per cent in the Pacific division. In every division the ratio of indebtedness to value was materially lower in 1910 than in 1890, when in five of the divisions it exceeded 40 per cent.

Table 11, on the preceding page, presents, by divisions and states, statistics of the number of farms mortgaged for 1910, with comparative percentages for 1900 and 1890, and of the value of mortgaged farms and the amount of mortgage debt for 1910, with comparative percentages for 1890.

COLOR AND NATIVITY OF FARMERS.

Number of native white, foreign-born white, and colored farmers, by tenure: 1910.—Table 12 shows the percentage of the total number of farm operators in each geographic division in 1910 represented by native whites, foreign-born whites, and colored persons, respectively, and also a similar distribution of the farm owners and of the farm tenants. The distribution of farm managers, which is less significant on account of their small number, is not shown.

Table 12.

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF ALL FARM OPERATORS.			PER CENT OF FARM OWNERS.			PER CENT OF FARM TENANTS.		
	Native whites.	Foreign-born whites.	Negroes and other nonwhites.	Native whites.	Foreign-born whites.	Negroes and other nonwhites.	Native whites.	Foreign-born whites.	Negroes and other nonwhites.
United States.....	75.0	10.5	14.5	80.1	13.8	6.1	66.2	5.0	28.8
New England.....	85.3	14.5	0.2	85.6	14.2	0.2	82.0	17.1	0.3
Middle Atlantic.....	80.5	10.1	0.4	80.1	10.5	0.4	91.1	8.4	0.5
East North Central.....	82.7	16.7	0.5	79.9	19.7	0.5	90.3	9.1	0.6
West North Central.....	74.8	24.3	0.9	70.4	28.6	1.0	84.4	14.0	0.7
South Atlantic.....	67.4	0.6	32.0	81.8	1.0	17.2	50.2	0.2	49.6
East South Central.....	68.3	0.5	31.2	87.7	0.8	11.5	49.5	0.2	50.4
West South Central.....	73.4	4.4	22.2	81.0	5.9	13.1	60.6	3.1	36.4
Mountain.....	78.5	17.1	4.4	78.0	17.2	4.8	81.7	16.7	1.7
Pacific.....	69.8	27.7	2.5	69.9	28.7	1.4	67.9	24.1	8.0

Of the 6,361,502 farms in the United States as a whole in 1910, 4,771,063, or 75 per cent, were operated by native white farmers; 669,556, or 10.5 per cent, by foreign-born whites; and 920,883, or 14.5 per cent, by negroes and other nonwhites. These percentages may be compared with those showing the distribution of the total male population of voting age. Of the males 21 years of age and over in the United States in 1910, 65.6 per cent were native white, 24.6 per cent foreign-born white, and 9.8 per cent colored.

The colored farmers are for the most part in the Southern states. In the South Atlantic and East South Central divisions nearly one-third of the farm operators are colored, and in the West South Central between one-fourth and one-fifth; while in each of the four divisions constituting the North the proportion is below 1 per cent, and in the Mountain and Pacific divisions (where this class of farmers is made up chiefly of Indians, Chinese, and Japanese) the proportions are only 4.4 per cent and 2.5 per cent, respectively. Nearly all of the foreign-born white farmers are in the North and West.

Table 13 shows the proportion of the native white, foreign-born white, and colored farm operators, respectively, who were in each of the three general tenure groups in 1910.

Table 13.

DIVISION.	PER CENT OF NATIVE WHITE FARM OPERATORS.			PER CENT OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE FARM OPERATORS.			PER CENT OF NEGRO AND OTHER NON-WHITE FARM OPERATORS.		
	Owners.	Tenants.	Managers.	Owners.	Tenants.	Managers.	Owners.	Tenants.	Managers.
United States.....	66.3	82.7	1.0	81.4	17.6	1.0	26.2	73.6	0.2
New England.....	89.6	7.7	2.7	87.2	9.3	3.5	70.2	15.2	5.6
Middle Atlantic.....	75.4	22.7	1.9	79.0	18.6	2.4	72.1	24.2	3.7
East North Central.....	69.5	20.5	1.0	84.6	14.7	0.7	68.4	30.3	1.3
West North Central.....	64.3	34.8	0.9	80.7	18.9	0.4	74.7	24.5	0.8
South Atlantic.....	64.8	34.2	1.0	84.9	11.7	3.4	28.7	71.1	0.2
East South Central.....	62.9	36.7	0.4	81.1	17.8	1.2	18.1	81.9	0.1
West South Central.....	51.6	47.8	0.6	62.7	36.8	0.5	27.6	72.3	0.1
Mountain.....	87.1	11.2	1.7	88.3	10.4	1.3	65.6	4.1	0.3
Pacific.....	80.1	16.8	3.1	83.1	15.0	1.9	43.8	54.5	1.7

NUMBER OF FARMS, CLASSIFIED BY COLOR AND NATIVITY OF OPERATOR: 1910.

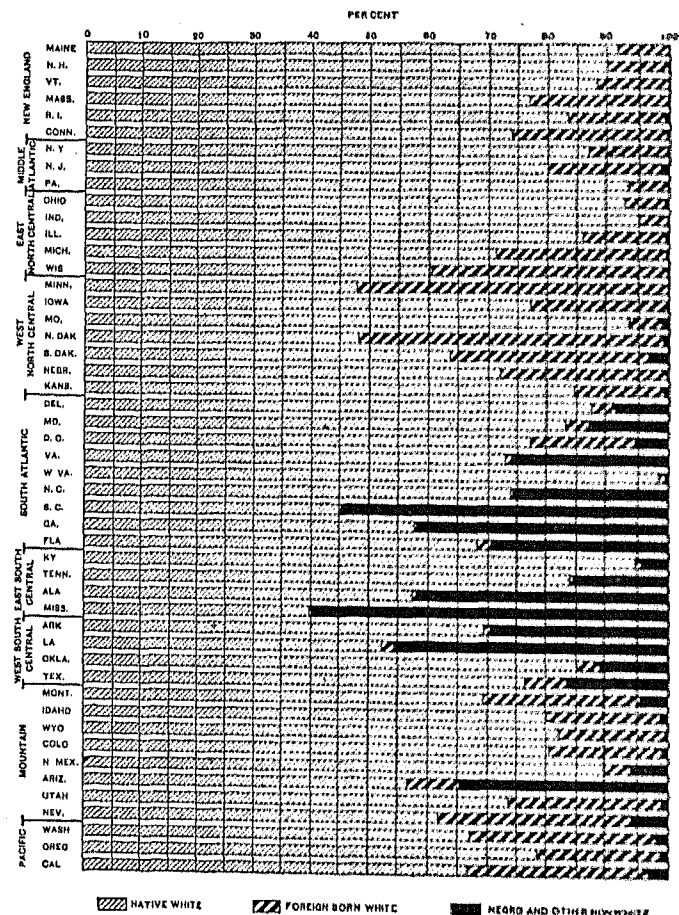


Table 14 shows, for each geographic division and state, the number of farms in 1910 operated by native whites, foreign-born whites, and colored persons (negroes, Indians, Chinese, and Japanese), respectively, the farms in each group being further classified according to the tenure of the operator.

Table 13 brought out the fact that in each of the geographic divisions except New England, a larger proportion of the foreign-born white farmers than of the native white own their farms, the percentages for the United States as a whole in 1910 being, respectively, 81.4 and 66.3. This difference is largely due to the fact that the foreign-born white farmers are on the average considerably older than the native white. Most of the former have been in this country a good many years, as comparatively few of the more recent immigrants have gone to the farms. A large proportion of the native white tenants consist of young men,

sons of farmers, who have only recently begun the independent operation of farms, and who expect to buy land later. In the country as a whole the proportion of owners is very much lower among colored farmers (26.2 per cent in 1910) than among either the native white or the foreign-born white; but there is a great difference in this respect between the South and the rest of the country.

Number of farmers, classified by color: 1910 and 1900.—Table 15 shows, by geographic divisions, for 1910 and 1900, the number of farm operators who were whites, negroes, Indians, Chinese, and Japanese, respectively.

Table 15.

DIVISION.	ALL FARM OPERATORS.		WHITE FARM OPERATORS.		COLORED FARM OPERATORS.									
	1910	1900	1910	1900	Total.		Negroes.		Indians.		Chinese.		Japanese.	
					1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
United States.....	6,361,502	5,737,372	5,440,619	4,969,608	920,883	767,764	893,384	746,715	24,237	19,910	760	1,100	2,502	39
New England.....	188,802	191,888	188,400	191,594	342	204	310	264	32	29	1	1	1	1
Middle Atlantic.....	468,379	485,618	460,418	483,772	1,901	1,840	1,310	1,497	638	347	5	12	8	1
East North Central.....	1,123,489	1,135,823	1,117,772	1,129,810	5,717	6,013	4,843	5,179	870	830	2	4	2	1
West North Central.....	1,100,948	1,060,744	1,100,084	1,049,857	9,804	10,887	5,603	7,076	4,238	3,807	2	4	21	1
South Atlantic.....	1,111,881	962,225	756,019	673,354	355,802	288,871	354,530	287,933	1,303	935	13	3	16	1
East South Central.....	1,042,480	903,313	717,262	635,418	325,218	267,895	324,885	267,530	332	365	1	1	1	1
West South Central.....	943,186	754,853	734,125	570,949	209,061	183,904	201,422	170,899	7,584	6,080	10	16	45	1
Mountain.....	183,446	101,327	175,418	96,521	8,028	4,800	218	133	7,324	4,551	91	172	195	1
Pacific.....	189,891	141,581	185,061	138,333	4,830	3,248	203	204	1,716	2,067	636	638	2,215	39

In the country as a whole the number of negro farmers increased much more rapidly between 1900 and 1910 than that of white farmers, the respective percentages of increase being 19.6 and 9.5. Only 1.4 per cent of all the negro farmers in 1910 were outside of the three divisions constituting the South, and it is noteworthy that the number in the North was smaller in 1910 than in 1900. The number of Chinese

and Japanese farmers at both censuses was small, but the latter made a remarkable increase during the decade, while the former fell off considerably in number.

Country of birth of white farmers: 1910.—Table 16 shows, for 1910, by geographic divisions, the number of white farm operators born in each of the leading countries from which the United States receives immigrants.

Table 16.

DIVISION.	WHITE FARM OPERATORS.											
	Total.	Born in United States.	Born in foreign countries.									
			Total.	Austria.	Hungary.	Great Britain and Ireland.					France.	Germany.
						Total.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Wales.		
United States.....	5,440,619	4,763,256	609,550	33,336	3,827	87,538	39,728	33,480	10,220	4,110	5,532	221,800
New England.....	188,400	160,196	27,451	843	248	7,092	2,429	3,751	714	198	306	2,381
Middle Atlantic.....	460,418	417,730	47,076	1,868	538	14,470	5,740	7,103	999	632	668	15,064
East North Central.....	1,117,772	927,524	188,153	6,874	840	20,800	10,332	7,460	2,084	922	1,333	29,811
West North Central.....	1,100,084	829,467	269,442	14,701	1,304	21,950	8,805	0,094	2,786	1,265	1,173	87,063
South Atlantic.....	756,019	748,411	7,141	344	165	2,141	1,194	633	313	61	112	2,635
East South Central.....	717,262	712,116	4,819	121	62	1,072	467	467	120	18	168	1,039
West South Central.....	734,125	691,970	41,501	0,178	204	2,853	1,558	781	417	97	630	15,350
Mountain.....	175,418	143,699	31,427	1,021	147	8,346	4,032	1,484	1,362	592	355	5,142
Pacific.....	185,061	132,142	52,546	1,331	160	8,820	4,355	2,701	1,420	335	1,107	10,843

DIVISION.	Born in foreign countries—Continued.												
	Holland.	Italy.	Russia.	Poland.	Scandinavian countries.					Switzerland.	Other European countries.	Canada.	All other countries.
					Total.	Denmark.	Norway.	Sweden.					
									Total.				
United States.....	13,790	10,614	25,788	7,228	155,570	28,375	59,742	67,453	14,333	17,089	61,878	10,333	7,897
New England.....	75	652	1,169	372	2,278	300	141	1,747	207	948	10,611	169	813
Middle Atlantic.....	1,143	2,370	1,919	411	2,008	563	109	2,240	895	379	3,807	99	1,042
East North Central.....	6,710	654	1,941	3,466	32,560	5,799	13,330	13,491	4,062	4,527	24,262	291	2,065
West North Central.....	4,827	404	16,245	2,170	95,475	14,840	41,015	30,014	3,803	5,331	13,350	549	1,175
South Atlantic.....	52	214	143	69	407	124	93	190	247	75	443	94	467
East South Central.....	26	392	44	27	382	124	64	245	301	84	148	42	327
West South Central.....	139	2,089	1,686	562	2,276	401	404	1,381	712	842	847	6,988	654
Mountain.....	393	1,067	1,058	47	8,407	3,097	1,983	3,027	1,023	503	3,038	791	292
Pacific.....	425	2,772	1,583	95	10,877	3,062	2,903	4,912	2,033	4,010	5,360	1,310	313

¹ Includes those born at sea.

ranging from 7.7 to 13. In the South as a whole the value of land and buildings of farms operated by white farmers increased 122.6 per cent during the decade, as compared with an increase of 136.7 per cent for farms operated by colored farmers; in the West South Central division, however, the percentage of increase was higher for farms of white farmers than for those of colored farmers.

The number of tenants in the South, both white and colored, increased more rapidly between 1900 and 1910 than the number of farm owners. In the case of farms operated by white farmers, the total acreage, improved acreage, and value of land and buildings also increased more rapidly for tenant farms than for those operated by owners, while the opposite was true of farms operated by colored farmers.

Table 18. PER CENT OF INCREASE:¹ 1900 TO 1910

DIVISION AND CLASS OF OPERATOR.	Number of farms.				All land in farms.				Improved land in farms.				Value of land and buildings.			
	Total.	Own-ers.	Man-agers.	Ten-ants.	Total.	Own-ers.	Man-agers.	Ten-ants.	Total.	Own-ers.	Man-agers.	Ten-ants.	Total.	Own-ers.	Man-agers.	Ten-ants.
	The South:															
White farmers.....	17.4	12.0	-12.2	27.6	-3.6	2.5	-52.2	15.9	19.5	13.8	2.4	34.6	122.6	116.9	66.8	154.2
Colored farmers.....	20.2	17.0	-24.7	21.4	10.4	17.5	-18.4	7.0	19.5	25.0	-15.3	17.8	136.7	156.0	87.1	130.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																
White farmers.....	12.3	11.0	-7.0	15.5	-2.9	-1.0	-1.3	-7.2	0.8	1.7	-4.3	-1.1	97.5	100.7	97.7	88.5
Colored farmers.....	23.2	19.8	-25.8	24.9	13.0	27.5	-27.7	7.9	23.5	28.4	-8.2	22.3	175.7	185.5	95.0	174.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:																
White farmers.....	12.9	9.2	-30.4	20.8	-1.0	-1.8	-2.3	2.1	7.3	6.4	-10.1	11.5	81.8	81.1	71.5	85.5
Colored farmers.....	21.4	17.7	-23.1	22.3	7.7	18.3	26.4	2.9	16.7	20.1	1.4	13.4	112.8	148.6	100.5	102.9
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:																
White farmers.....	28.6	16.9	-4.1	45.2	-5.0	7.8	-57.5	38.9	51.8	37.3	15.6	80.7	181.0	170.2	51.9	260.2
Colored farmers.....	13.7	11.8	-22.7	14.5	9.5	8.1	-23.4	12.0	17.3	18.4	-11.0	17.3	119.0	134.8	56.5	111.7

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

In Table 19 the number, total and improved acreage and value of land and buildings of farms operated by white farmers are distributed by percentages among the three tenure classes, and a corresponding distribution is made for the farms operated by colored farmers. The percentages therefore have a different significance from those shown in Table 17, and afford a more convenient means of comparing conditions among the white and the colored farmers.

In 1910, 60.1 per cent of the white farmers in the South as a whole were owners, as against 24.5 per cent of the colored farmers. The proportion of the total farm acreage which was in farms operated by owners was 68.9 per cent for farms operated by white farmers and 36.8 per cent for those operated by colored farmers.

The changes between 1900 and 1910 with regard to the number, acreage, and value of farms operated by the two race groups, respectively, in the South Atlantic and East South Central divisions were quite different from those in the West South Central division.

In the South as a whole, among both white and colored farm operators, owners reported a larger proportion of the total farm acreage in 1910 than in 1900. In the case of white farmers the proportion of land in tenant farms also increased, while there was a marked decrease in the proportion of land in farms operated by white managers (mainly due to a large decrease in the West South Central division). In the case of colored farmers, however, the proportion of land which was in tenant farms was lower in 1910 than in 1900.

Table 19. PER CENT OF TOTAL.

DIVISION AND CLASS OF OPERATOR.	PER CENT OF TOTAL.							
	Number of farms.		All land in farms.		Improved land in farms.		Value of land and buildings.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
THE SOUTH								
White farmers:								
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners.....	60.1	63.0	68.9	64.9	64.7	68.0	65.5	67.2
Managers.....	0.7	0.9	7.8	15.7	8.5	9.0	5.7	7.6
Tenants.....	39.2	36.1	23.3	19.4	27.7	23.1	28.8	25.2
Colored farmers:								
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners.....	24.5	25.2	36.8	34.6	27.2	26.0	30.3	28.0
Managers.....	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.5
Tenants.....	75.3	74.6	62.4	64.3	72.5	73.5	68.5	70.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC.								
White farmers:								
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners.....	65.0	65.7	73.7	72.7	69.7	69.1	70.2	69.1
Managers.....	1.0	1.2	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.3	5.7	5.8
Tenants.....	34.0	33.1	22.5	23.6	27.1	27.6	24.1	25.1
Colored farmers:								
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners.....	28.7	29.5	31.9	28.3	24.5	23.6	28.7	27.7
Managers.....	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.6	2.2
Tenants.....	71.1	70.2	67.2	70.4	74.9	75.7	69.7	70.1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.								
White farmers:								
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners.....	63.0	65.1	77.4	78.0	73.2	73.8	73.0	73.3
Managers.....	0.4	0.7	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.9	3.1	3.3
Tenants.....	36.6	34.2	20.3	19.7	25.2	24.3	23.9	23.4
Colored farmers:								
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners.....	18.1	18.6	33.4	30.4	23.2	20.9	25.4	21.7
Managers.....	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.0
Tenants.....	81.9	81.2	66.0	69.1	76.6	78.8	73.7	77.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.								
White farmers:								
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners.....	52.2	67.4	62.0	55.2	55.3	61.2	58.1	66.4
Managers.....	0.6	0.8	12.4	27.7	2.8	3.6	7.1	18.1
Tenants.....	47.2	41.8	25.0	17.1	41.9	35.2	34.8	26.5
Colored farmers:								
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners.....	27.6	28.1	48.6	49.2	36.5	36.1	38.2	35.6
Managers.....	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.1
Tenants.....	72.3	71.8	50.3	49.2	63.2	63.3	61.0	63.3

Table 20 shows the average total and improved acreage per farm, the average value of land and buildings per farm and per acre, and the percentage of farm land improved, for farms classified according to the color and tenure of the farmer.

In the South as a whole the average size of the farms operated by white farmers in 1910 (141.3 acres) was nearly three times as great as that of the farms operated by colored farmers (47.9 acres). The difference was less marked in the South Atlantic and East South Central divisions than in the West South Central. The farms operated by white owners comprised on an average 162.1 acres, and those operated by colored owners 71.8 acres, while the farms of white tenants averaged 83.8 acres in size and those of colored tenants 39.6 acres. Between 1900 and 1910 the average size of farms operated by white owners decreased, while that of farms operated by colored owners increased. On the other hand, colored tenants as well as white tenants had smaller farms in 1910 than in 1900.

While the farms of colored farmers are smaller than those of the whites, they consist more largely of improved land. In the South as a whole in 1910 the proportion of improved land for the farms of white farmers was 39.4 per cent, as compared with 65.1 per cent for the farms of colored farmers. The differences in this respect, however, are less conspicuous when farms of similar tenure are compared.

In the South as a whole the average value of land and buildings per acre was in 1910 higher for farms of colored farmers than for those of white farmers—\$21.13 as compared with \$20.69. This is the effect of conditions in the West South Central division, the average value being higher for farms of white farmers in the other two divisions of the South. Between 1900 and 1910 there was a great increase in the average value per acre in the case of farms of all three classes of tenure operated by farmers of both color groups. In the South Atlantic and East South Central divisions the relative increases were in most cases somewhat more marked for farms operated by colored farmers than for those operated by whites, while in the West South Central division the opposite was the case.

In the South as a whole the average value of land and buildings per farm in 1910 for farms operated by white farmers was \$2,923, or nearly three times the average value for farms operated by colored farmers, which was \$1,011. The percentage of increase between 1900 and 1910, however, was somewhat greater in the average value for farms of colored farmers than in that for farms of white farmers.

Table 21, on the next page, shows, for each of the Southern states, the number, total and improved acreage, and value of land and buildings, of farms operated by white and by colored farmers, with a further distinction according to tenure.

DIVISION AND CLASS OF OPERATOR.	AVERAGE ACRES PER FARM.				PER CENT OF FARM LAND IMPROVED.		AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.			
	All land in farms.		Improved land in farms.				Per farm.		Per acre.	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
THE SOUTH										
White farmers:										
Total.....	141.3	172.1	55.7	54.7	39.4	31.8	\$2,923	\$1,542	\$20.69	\$8.98
Owners.....	162.1	177.2	60.0	59.1	37.0	33.3	3,185	1,645	19.65	9.29
Managers.....	1,812.1	2,962.8	207.2	177.7	12.9	6.0	24,393	12,845	15.13	4.34
Tenants.....	83.8	82.5	46.5	44.1	55.4	47.6	2,149	1,076	25.64	11.63
Colored farmers:										
Total.....	47.9	52.1	31.2	31.3	65.1	60.1	1,011	513	21.13	9.85
Owners.....	71.8	71.6	34.5	32.3	48.0	45.1	1,250	571	17.40	7.98
Managers.....	291.5	269.0	90.2	60.2	30.9	29.8	6,643	3,480	29.55	12.04
Tenants.....	39.6	44.9	30.0	30.9	75.6	68.7	920	485	23.21	10.80
SOUTH ATLANTIC.										
White farmers:										
Total.....	113.9	131.7	49.6	55.3	43.5	42.0	2,802	1,593	24.61	12.10
Owners.....	129.2	145.8	53.2	58.1	41.2	39.8	3,029	1,675	23.43	11.49
Managers.....	424.8	400.3	154.1	149.9	36.3	37.4	15,810	7,440	37.22	18.58
Tenants.....	75.4	93.8	39.5	46.1	52.4	49.2	1,987	1,217	26.34	12.98
Colored farmers:										
Total.....	49.7	54.1	30.9	30.8	62.2	59.9	1,033	462	20.80	8.53
Owners.....	55.4	52.0	24.7	24.7	47.7	47.4	1,035	485	18.70	8.35
Managers.....	201.9	207.3	85.1	68.8	42.2	33.2	7,965	3,028	39.40	14.61
Tenants.....	46.9	54.3	32.5	33.2	69.3	61.1	1,018	461	21.58	8.49
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.										
White farmers:										
Total.....	94.7	108.0	47.9	50.4	50.6	46.7	2,034	1,263	21.48	11.69
Owners.....	116.4	129.4	56.7	57.2	47.9	44.2	2,387	1,421	20.25	10.98
Managers.....	502.2	387.5	181.7	140.5	36.2	30.3	14,806	6,003	29.48	16.79
Tenants.....	52.6	62.2	33.0	35.8	62.8	57.5	1,329	895	25.27	13.91
Colored farmers:										
Total.....	41.8	47.1	29.4	30.6	70.3	64.9	860	401	20.57	10.42
Owners.....	77.3	77.9	37.7	34.3	48.8	44.7	1,208	572	15.63	7.44
Managers.....	306.7	186.4	105.4	79.8	34.4	42.8	10,330	3,960	33.69	21.24
Tenants.....	33.7	40.1	27.5	29.6	81.5	74.0	774	467	22.96	11.66
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.										
White farmers:										
Total.....	215.0	291.0	69.6	58.9	32.4	20.3	3,917	1,793	18.22	6.16
Owners.....	258.0	279.9	73.8	62.8	28.6	22.4	4,362	1,888	16.91	6.75
Managers.....	4,383.0	9,893.4	314.8	261.3	7.2	2.6	45,490	28,723	10.38	2.90
Tenants.....	113.7	118.0	61.8	49.6	54.3	41.8	2,890	1,136	25.42	9.56
Colored farmers:										
Total.....	54.2	56.3	34.4	33.3	63.4	59.2	1,209	623	22.29	11.15
Owners.....	93.3	93.6	45.4	42.9	47.6	43.5	1,670	796	17.53	8.07
Managers.....	554.3	558.7	89.7	117.4	16.2	21.0	8,970	4,427	16.18	7.92
Tenants.....	37.8	38.6	30.1	29.4	79.7	76.2	1,021	553	27.03	14.34

NUMBER, TOTAL AND IMPROVED ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS OF FARMS, CLASSIFIED BY COLOR AND TENURE OF OPERATOR, FOR THE SOUTH, BY STATES: 1910 AND 1900.

Table 21. STATE AND CLASS OF OPERATOR. NUMBER OF FARMS. ALL LAND IN FARMS (ACRES). IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS (ACRES). VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS. South Atlantic DELAWARE. White farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. Colored farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. MARYLAND. White farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. Colored farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. White farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. Colored farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. VIRGINIA. White farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. Colored farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. WEST VIRGINIA. White farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. Colored farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. NORTH CAROLINA. White farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. Colored farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. SOUTH CAROLINA. White farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. Colored farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. GEORGIA. White farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. Colored farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. FLORIDA. White farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. Colored farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. South Atlantic—Con. FLORIDA—continued. Colored farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. East South Central KENTUCKY. White farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. Colored farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. TENNESSEE. White farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. Colored farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. ALABAMA. White farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. Colored farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. MISSISSIPPI. White farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. Colored farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. WEST SOUTH CENTRAL ARKANSAS. White farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. Colored farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. LOUISIANA. White farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. Colored farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. TEXAS. White farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants. Colored farmers: Total, Owners, Managers, Tenants.

Figures for 1900 include Indian Territory.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE.

In adopting the size groups into which farms are classified, the Census Bureau has taken account of the fact that in large sections of the country the boundaries of very many of the farms correspond more or less closely to the Government surveys of public land. The Government land has for the most part been sold or otherwise disposed of in quarter sections, containing 160 acres or approximately that amount; and where these have been broken up they have commonly been

subdivided into "quarter-quarters," or 40-acre tracts. The greater number of farms, therefore, in a large part of the country, contain either 160 acres or some other multiple of 40 acres.

The United States as a whole: 1910 and 1900.—Table 22 shows, for 1910 and 1900, the number of farms in each of the various size groups, and also the acreage for a smaller number of groups, for the United States as a whole:

Table 22. SIZE GROUP.	NUMBER OF FARMS.				ALL LAND IN FARMS (ACRES).				PER CENT OF TOTAL.			
	1910	1900	Increase.		1910	1900	Increase. ¹		Number of farms.		All land in farms.	
			Number.	Per cent.			Amount.	Per cent.	1910	1900	1910	1900
All farms.....	6,361,502	5,737,372	624,130	10.9	878,798,325	838,591,774	40,206,551	4.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 20 acres.....	830,160	673,870	156,290	24.5	8,793,820	7,180,830	1,612,991	22.5	13.2	11.7	1.0	0.9
Under 3 acres.....	18,033	41,385	(*)	(*)					0.3	0.7		
3 to 9 acres.....	317,010	225,844	91,166	40.4					5.0	3.9		
10 to 19 acres.....	504,123	406,041	97,482	24.0					7.9	7.1		
20 to 49 acres.....	1,414,376	1,257,496	156,880	12.5	45,378,449	41,536,128	3,842,321	9.3	22.2	21.9	5.2	5.0
50 to 99 acres.....	1,438,069	1,366,038	72,031	5.3	103,120,368	98,501,699	4,620,169	4.6	22.6	23.8	11.7	11.8
100 to 174 acres.....	1,516,280	1,422,262	94,024	6.0	205,480,585	192,680,321	12,800,264	6.6	23.8	24.8	23.4	23.0
175 to 499 acres.....	978,175	868,020	110,155	12.7	205,289,069	232,054,515	32,334,554	13.9	15.4	15.1	30.2	27.8
175 to 259 acres.....	534,101	490,069	44,122	9.0					8.4	8.5		
260 to 499 acres.....	443,074	377,951	65,033	17.5					7.0	6.6		
500 to 999 acres.....	125,205	102,526	22,709	22.2	83,653,487	67,864,116	15,789,371	23.3	2.0	1.8	9.5	8.1
1,000 acres and over.....	50,135	47,160	2,975	6.3	167,082,047	197,784,156	-30,702,109	-15.5	0.8	0.8	19.0	23.6

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Data for 1910 and 1900 not comparable. (See text.)

This table shows that in 1910 more than two-thirds of the farms of the country (68.6 per cent) were between 20 and 174 acres in size. The most numerous single group was that comprising farms of 100 to 174 acres, which constituted 23.8 per cent of the total number. Farms of 50 to 99 acres, and those of 20 to 49 acres, which comprised 22.6 per cent and 22.2 per cent, respectively, of the total number, were nearly as numerous.

The distribution of the total acreage of farms among the several size groups is of course radically different from the distribution of the number of farms. Farms of 175 to 499 acres, which in 1910 formed only 15.4 per cent of the whole number of farms, contained 30.2 per cent of the total farm acreage of the country, and constituted the most important group with respect to acreage. Farms of 100 to 174 acres ranked next in importance in this respect. These two groups together comprised somewhat over one-half (53.6 per cent) of the total acreage. Next to these groups in acreage were the farms of 1,000 acres and over, which are chiefly found in the West, and which comprised 19 per cent of the total acreage, but only 0.8 per cent of the total number. On the other hand, farms under 20 acres in size, although relatively numerous (representing 13.2 per cent of the total number), comprised only 1 per cent of the farm acreage of the country.

The only group in which the number of farms decreased absolutely between 1900 and 1910 is that consisting of places under 3 acres in size, which at both

censuses were few in number. The number of such places shown for 1910 is 56.4 per cent smaller than that shown for 1900, and there was a decrease in this group in every geographic division except the Mountain division. This decrease, however, is without question due chiefly, if not wholly, to changes in the census definition of what constitutes a farm, and no conclusion of value can be drawn from the data.

In both number and acreage, farms of the groups from 50 to 174 acres increased less rapidly between 1900 and 1910 than those of the groups from 3 to 49 acres or from 175 to 999 acres. Farms of 1,000 acres and over increased somewhat in number, but comprised a smaller acreage in 1910 than in 1900. Consequently the percentages showing the distribution of the number and acreage of farms among size groups for 1910 differ somewhat from those for 1900. It may be noted that in a general way the changes during the past decade with reference to the relative importance of farms of the different size groups are continuations of changes which have been going on at least since 1880 and possibly for a longer time.

Number, acreage, and value of farms of the principal size groups, by divisions: 1910 and 1900.—Table 23, on the following page, presents statistics for each geographic division, showing the number of farms, total and improved acreage, and value of land and buildings for 1910 and 1900, respectively, by size groups, together with the percentage of the several totals represented in each size group.

The three northeastern divisions of the country, the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central, show in general somewhat similar conditions with respect to the size of farms. In each the farms of 50 to 99 acres constituted in 1910 the most numerous group, and those of 100 to 174 acres the next most numerous. The group comprising farms of 100 to 174 acres is first in importance as respects acreage in two of these divisions and second in the other. The West North Central division, which has been more recently settled, differs considerably from the other three northern divisions. In this division the most numerous group is that comprising farms of 100 to 174 acres, and the most important group from the standpoint of acreage is that comprising farms of 175 to 499 acres. In the South Atlantic and East South Central divisions conditions in regard to size of farms are approximately alike. In each the small farms of 20 to 49 acres are the most numerous, but the farms of 175 to 499 acres contain a larger proportion of the total acreage than any other group. In the West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific divisions, in which there are still many great stock ranches, the farms of 1,000 acres and over are the most important in acreage. In the West South Central division, however, because of the presence of many small tenant farms in the cotton belt, the group comprising farms of 20 to 49 acres is more numerous than any other; in the Pacific division, because of the many small fruit farms, the farms of less than 20 acres form the most numerous group; and in the Mountain division farms of 100 to 174 acres lead in number.

Comparing the percentages for 1910 in this table with those for 1900, it may be seen that the groups which stood first and second, respectively, in number and those which stood first and second in acreage were in almost every division the same at both censuses. Nevertheless, there have been considerable changes in the relative importance of some of the groups. In all of the divisions except the West North Central the number of farms of 1,000 acres and over was either relatively less in 1910 than in 1900, or maintained the same proportion; and in all of the divisions except New England these large farms contained a smaller proportion of the total acreage of farm land at the later census than at the earlier. On the other hand, in all except the West South Central and Mountain divisions, farms of less than 20 acres constituted a larger proportion of the total number in 1910 than in 1900, and in all except the East and West North Central and Mountain divisions—in which the proportion was the same at both censuses—such farms contained a larger proportion of the acreage in the later year than in the earlier. Other changes were less nearly uniform among the divisions. In the South Atlantic and East South Central divisions the small farms of less than 20 acres were of relatively greater importance in number

and acreage in 1910 than in 1900, on account of the continued breaking up of plantations into smaller farms, chiefly operated by tenants. In the West South Central and Mountain divisions the breaking up of many ranches of 1,000 acres and over has been accompanied by an increase in the relative importance, as measured by acreage, of all of the other size groups, and the same is true, for the most part, of the Pacific division.

Table 24 shows, by divisions, the percentage of increase in number and acreage for farms of the size groups shown in the preceding table.

DIVISION AND ITEM.	PER CENT OF INCREASE: 1900 TO 1910							
	All farms.	Under 20 acres.	20 to 49 acres.	50 to 99 acres.	100 to 174 acres.	175 to 499 acres.	500 to 999 acres.	1,000 acres and over.
United States:								
Number of farms.....	10.9	24.5	12.5	5.3	6.6	12.7	22.2	6.3
Acreage of farm land....	4.8	22.5	9.3	4.6	6.6	13.9	23.3	-15.5
NEW ENGLAND:								
Number of farms.....	-1.6	22.4	0.1	-7.0	-8.4	-6.7	0.3	16.3
Acreage of farm land.....	-4.1	14.9	-2.9	-7.2	-7.7	-6.1	2.8	36.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Number of farms.....	-3.5	7.7	-7.1	-6.2	-4.4	1.0	-3.1	-16.1
Acreage of farm land.....	-3.7	4.1	-8.0	-7.0	-4.5	1.4	-2.3	-8.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Number of farms.....	-1.1	8.2	-14.4	-2.7	4.6	5.9	-7.6	-10.8
Acreage of farm land.....	1.4	3.5	-15.6	-2.9	4.5	6.9	-7.1	6.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Number of farms.....	4.0	10.3	-16.9	-14.5	3.9	20.4	52.5	21.4
Acreage of farm land.....	15.7	2.4	-19.1	-14.2	3.7	21.8	51.8	9.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Number of farms.....	15.6	27.0	33.3	16.3	(?)	-8.3	-15.3	-14.7
Acreage of farm land.....	-0.5	30.7	29.7	16.1	0.1	-9.0	-14.7	-10.8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Number of farms.....	15.4	38.0	25.1	10.3	-1.3	-7.0	-14.1	-14.0
Acreage of farm land.....	0.3	35.5	20.7	10.1	-2.5	-7.9	-12.2	-8.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Number of farms.....	24.9	20.2	15.1	34.2	25.2	43.3	21.2	-5.3
Acreage of farm land.....	-4.2	17.3	15.1	31.9	23.5	44.0	22.8	-30.1
MOUNTAIN:								
Number of farms.....	81.0	43.1	52.8	71.9	90.7	137.4	72.0	38.8
Acreage of farm land.....	28.3	39.2	52.0	70.5	91.2	138.0	67.0	-7.6
PACIFIC:								
Number of farms.....	34.1	84.6	76.1	43.5	6.8	5.2	15.7	16.4
Acreage of farm land.....	8.8	71.3	76.1	40.5	3.5	3.5	16.4	4.8

1 A minus sign (-) denotes decrease. 2 Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Table 25, on the following page, shows, by geographic divisions, the percentage which improved land forms of all farm land in each size group, and the average value of land and buildings per farm and per acre.

As might be expected, small farms have, in general, a higher percentage of improved land than large farms. In the United States as a whole, in 1910, 90.9 per cent of the acreage of the farms under 20 acres in size consisted of improved land, while only 18.7 per cent of the acreage of farms of 1,000 acres and over was improved.

The differences among the several size groups with reference to the proportion of farm land improved naturally tend to bring about corresponding differences in the average value of all farm land per acre. Moreover, the largest farms are commonly in sections of the country not easily accessible to markets, where land values are relatively low. Furthermore, on the smaller farms buildings are in most cases of relatively greater importance than on the larger farms. Consequently it is not surprising that in the United States as a whole the average value of land and buildings per

NUMBER, TOTAL AND IMPROVED ACREAGE, AND VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS OF FARMS, CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF FARM, BY STATES: 1910 AND 1900—Continued.

Table with columns for State and Size Group, Number of Farms (1910, 1900), All Land in Farms (Acres) (1910, 1900), Improved Acreage of Farms (1910, 1900), and Value of Land and Buildings (1910, 1900). Rows are organized by state (e.g., Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Pacific) and farm size categories (e.g., Under 20 acres, 20 to 49 acres, etc.).

1 Figures for 1900 include Indian Territory.