f4c Larger holdings on better land?

Olcott's Blue Book. Map of Winn. Shows larger lots, more val. land.

Ch. 8

Lake front, Indian Hill Estates.

Cf S. side slums, p. 91 & 101, 1047 & much lower l.v., more crowdg.

Can grudge, direct reader to it.

See Haig, in "Large less cup/land"

s 418, p. 178

Madras

	Ave. holding	Wet portion	% wet
Below 1 acre	0.58	0.07	12
1-3	2.6	0.2	
3-9	6.7	1.2	
9-12	10.7	2.8	
12-18	16.7	5.1	
18-50	42.0	16.0	
Above 50	134.0	55.0	41

Ch. #9

If, on better land, op-g unit is ~~very~~ larger area than worse land, obviously it is greater inv. Often opt op-g unit is larger on better land. - flatter fms, better timber, open pit ores. When land is recalcitrant, op-ns become tricky & complex, ~~op-n is alt~~ opt. op-g unit smaller. (Then assets are all men & cap, little land) Until you shift to diff-type of predctn.

That the opt. size for tenants is large, & if land were not held by big fellows, at low rents, they would split up & buy farms. But it ain't need so.

Land costs up to $100/acre for best, which is along Sacr. below Sacr. Gets cheaper.

They farm on large scale with big mechanical devices. e.g., seed rice by airplane.

T

Bonds are nearly paid off in most cases. (Could probably show farms got bigger as bonds paid off?)

Flooding possible.

R

Roy Cole, Cty. Treas. of Yolo Cty, says of 9 men who joined together in a coop. & farm 5,000 - 20,000 acres as a team. This strongly suggests that opt. size is large, otherwise they would have used their capital individually as tenants. They put their cap. into equipment. It leaves room for doubt, tho, because maybe it is only

Where it is pleasant to live, get smaller farms, because people will give their labor for less if they can live there.

Hired labor will also work there cheaper. But not as much cheaper as people who live there, because hired labor doesn't stay all day or all year, or at least for many years. nor bring wife, who really mends conditions.

But hired labor also prefers pleasant conditions, so, where it is pleasant to

live, will get more intensive land use.

So those devices that make it more pleasant to live in otherwise unpleasant areas will make possible & economical the development of many areas it is now ec. to farm only very extensively

Ia., same pattern: Conclusions from long stat. study

"owners operate smaller farms. They tend to buy farms on the less productive soil, because it takes less capital."

T.W. Schultz, in JFE, 1940 Journal of Farm Economics

Opt size

Hicks

When land becomes cheap, small farms can buy it.

After war, ~~it~~ south became like west, frontierish. Little capital. A new domain, the old estates which planters now couldn't keep because it was slavery that made them economical, in part, & besides planters needed capital now, having lost slaves, which I suppose was big thing they used to borrow on, had to sell to small planters, who moved in from fringes. & to negros, to less degree, tho they showed less desire to become landowners.

Many had bought Confed. sec., & lost all cap. that way.

1000s acres best land for sale at $3-5/acre, cf. well with western prices.

Factories, roads, r.r.s, destroyed. Much land became sub-marginal. Might also lower opt size, by decommercializing.

p. 337 Ratio of l.v. to total realty, by states, 1922. Does it include urban land? ~~Doesn't say. Presumably does, then.~~ Yes it does, p. 32.

Range from hi of .91 in ND to lo of .24 in Ct.

Hi states are Ariz., Idaho, Ks, Minn, Miss, Mont, Ore, S.D. Wash., ark., Fla, Ia, Nebr., Nev. NM, Okla, Texas, Wisc.

These are all above .7, most above .8.

Lo states: Md., NJ, R.I., Del., NH, Vt., all below .4 -- all just slightly below it.

I wonder.

5413

II, 1

Gross output $/yr have large or more

A. vble land: except in Mt, Pac. & W.So.

Central ~~(& possibly even there)~~ (recheck)
250. Atl.

and in U.S. as a whole

v. II, ch. XII, '50, class of Fm

p. 1135 of Ag. vol. II, Gnrl Rep't.

Th

Leg. Walker, A.L. & Lantow, J.L., "A Prelim. Study of 127 N.M. ranches in 1925". NM Bull 159, 1927. p37, on size of ranches in well-watered vs other areas.

E&W cite them, p233-4, that ranches: "In cfson w the fmr occ. w grnl ag, a ranchman is to a greater degree at the mercy of nature." (E&W's words.) Depends on natural grasses, which vary entirely w weather.

Drought, no feed (or hard winter, no feed or shelter, have gov't airlift.)
Some ranchers now provide supplemental feed.
Which shows pretty conclusively that ranch'g is land intensive.

For th, might return to cite full Pt, to make pt.

p 235, data on 112 NM cattle ranches, "Invt per ranch":

Leg. Wooton, The Relation of Land Tenure to the Use of the Arid Grazg Lands, USDA Bull 1001. (p27 on ranch size)
Wooten, E.O., Factors affecting Range Mgmt in NM, USDA Bul 211, 1915

Land	$24.5 th.	Probly does not include gov't land used, hence understates land intensity.
Bldgs	4.5	Note how land intensive, cf'd to bldgs.
"Water"	3.9	(mng value of water rts? How figured?) (Probly undervalued)
Fences	3.3	
Cattle	35.1	(Were they kept at this level all yr round? Proper allowance for losses, cost of mkt'g & roundup, etc.?)
Other Livestock	1.5	
Misc	1.8	
	74.6	

✓✓ Cattle have long cycle of devlmt, slow turnover

Also, ranch supplies little food for family - NG for subsistence

243. Nev., ownership of 5-10% land controls 90-95% of

Th. "the range". "Such water mnpy is responsible for the cone. of holdgs in this state. ---- This control prevents even farm lands from being put to the best use." Cites Ge. Stewart, 'This

Leg. Public Domain of Ours, Utah Circular 49, pp 24-6; & Romanzo Adams, 'Public Range Lands – a New Policy Needed,' am Jnl of Soc., V: 22, pp 324-51

5130

Txs, most land pvtly owned; other s-n range states, own just key areas, lease rr, state, Indian lands; or use N. for & open range.

To explain, why are w-n lands so cone., if poor land tends otherwise?

a, Water, good land, whoever has that has all rest, which isn't livable w/o it.

b. Opt op unit may be very large (doubtful)

c. " " " " land intensive.

1937, wheat yields varied from 5.6 bushels/acre, SD.
up to 25.6 " " Nevada!

Croxton & Cowden, ~~Stat~~ Applied General Stat, ~~Ed~~ p. 155.

Ostrom, 4

Short tm leases, sht tm water, subject to recall if LA needed.

Usual problems of tnncy, p 134

Ag. of O.V. shifted to stock raising, & related crops: alfalfa, hay, feed grains. Growers leased lands for winter grazg, moved cattle to mts in summer - forest reserves, other public lands.

ch. 3 134, stock raising requires ~~[illegible]~~ water for winter feed, otherwise not. 5153
& grazing is very land intensive! (That explains its large size! Cheap land not always in smaller units. It is ratio of land to improvemts that counts. Extensive w-n grazg, you need very few improvmts per l.u. - land intensive. No soil improvemts, where don't even cultivate. Few barns, or none. Just cattle, water, & land - few fences, levellg, draing, ditchg, soil conditiong, terracg, trees, stakes, growg crops, etc)

134 "Capital ~~requirements~~ improvements for stock raisg are of/by small" ~~[illegible]~~ ("permitg a greater flexibility for variations in water supply than other types of agric.")

Another pt: where water very variable, encourages land intensive use, to minimize inflexibility. 135, orchards & such permanent crops require an assured annual water supply

E&W S130

Ch. 8: Arid Lands

p 233. Note ranches land intensive; & very big. S130

ch. 3 or 8 Then say cattle reps c. $\frac{1}{2}$ total "investment", mean's not clear. (1910 Census susp they grazed cattle on public land, but only cattle got in census. Thus were really land intensive. (S169 p. 272)
But is clear, p 235, that land is worth far more than bldgs.

S319 To l.v., small fms. Cited, ch. 3

p. 20. as go up to e., land becomes better for timber, worse for agr. Interest is in area where forestry & grazg compete. – the "tension zone". (Yuba Cty)

p. 23 as move up, n.e., importance of large scale units declines — i.e. fms get smaller, is implied. p. 24 table makes it definite. Ranches become part time types.

Pvt. profit does not yet warrant timber crop treatment. Much cutover is just left. Stress off site ben; & non profit ben: recreation, watershed, empl. opp., suggest subsidy to timber.

S 352 Weaver, Herbert, 'Miss. Farmers', Nashville, Vanderbilt U. Pr., 1945

pp. 38-46 Larger fms, pl-s, on better soil. Miss-Yazoo delta, in Miss. Smallest fms in poorest area, 'Pine Barrens' of so. e. Next smallest in hills of no. e, poor soil. 1850-60, from census study.

S 354 (Cited, ch. 3)

Rogers, J.V. "Why does the land in the inner blue grass sell higher than other land." Jnl of Am Soc. of Frm Mgrs & Rural Appraisers

138-42.

Even ante bellum, $60/acre.

Soil derived from phosphatic limestone.

Hi elev-n, hence cooler. Ample rain.

Burleigh tobacco, gross rents of $250.00 – $600 per acre per yr.!! over $1,000/acre paid for some land.

Large frms. here, very styl'sh.

Larger hldgs more valuable

S 164 Levy, Hermann, "Large & Small Holdings"

Cambridge, Univ. Press, 1911. (nowhere does he define 'holding' — is it op. or ownership unit? I have read Eng census is on ownership. If find ref., note it ~~place~~ under S164 in master file, & here) — (Britton, D.K., Are Holdings Becoming Larger or Smaller?, The Farm Economist, vol. VI, #1, 1950, pp 188-96

1895 figures

Table II pp 228-9.

	Distn. I (E-n & No-e-n counties)	Dist. II s-e & e. mid. land ctties	Dist. III W. Midlands & s.w-n ctries	Dist. IV N-n & n w-n ctries	England	
Arable Land per 1000 acres of agr. land (excludg "pleasure grounds, woods, plantations, etc")	687	461	401	325	467	
Land under wheat per 1000 a. etc	103	57	39	18	54	
Total area of all holdgs here considered (i.e. ~~above~~ 1 acre & up)	6,274,695	5.7m	6.4m	6.5m	24.8m	
Holdings of: 1-5 acres — % total area	~~0.0~~ 0.97	0.93	1.12	1.21	1.07	(22.9)
1-5 acres — % of arable to total area	47.5	25.1	25.2	13.7	26.9	
5-20	3.8	4.1	4.6	6.7	4.9	(28.4)
	50.0	22.0	22.5	13.2	24.7	
20-50	6.3	6.9	7.8	12.1	8.4	(16.4)
	62.9	31.8	31.1	21.9	33.3	
50-100	10.3	11.5	13.8	18.9	13.7	(12.2)
	66.1	41.5	38.1	34.9	42.5	
100-300	37.1	41.3	45.5	43.9	42.0	(15.9)
	70.2	47.7	40.4	37.5	47.9	
300-500	21.6	19.2	15.7	11.4	16.9	(2.92)
	70.1	51.1	43.9	36.0	53.1	
500-1000	16.1	12.4	8.7	4.6	10.3	(1.04)
	71.7	53.9	49.9	36.7	58.1	
>1000	3.7	3.6	2.8	1.2	2.8	(0.14)
	69.9	48.9	51.1	24.5	53.9	

In parentheses are % of holdings, from p. 93

Levy, 2 S164

pp 223-27 Table I 1895 figures.

Breaks down districts into cties. Note some outstandg ones. London is outstandg. Westmoreland not the poorest.

		London (Dist. I)	Suffolk (E. Yorks similar) (Dist. I)	Westmoreland Dist. IV
1-5	area	606 acres	5,4 t. acres	1.4 t.a.
	Pasture	496	2.6	1.4 -
	arable	110	2.8	.0+
5-20		1925	17.4	8.5
		1623	7.2	7.9
		302	10.2	.6
20-50		1995	41.4	28.5
		1537	11.2	25.2
		458	30.1	3.3
50-100		2232	97.1	61.0
		1406	21.6	50.9
		826	75.5	10.2
100-300		5175	326.4	106.5
		3311	74.5	84.2
		1864	252.0	22.2
300-500		1516	146.0	24.6
		922	34.9	19.2
		594	111.1	5.4
500-1,000		952	105.6	14.8
		952	25.3	11.6
		-	80.2	3.3
>1000		72,707	-	5.6
		19,617	-	5.5
		53,090	-	.0*

Note how London Cty, c.c. 85% area is in >1,000 holdgs. - & it is the best land, highest % arable. Cf. Westmoreland, mostly pasture, most holdgs medium. ~~strange~~, tho, how medium W-mland holdgs have slightly higher % good land? ~~#~~ No, % arable just keeps getting higher until >1,000

Levy, 3 5164

Cties of holdgs conc. around mean:

Chester IV
Cumberland IV
Derby IV
Durham "
Lancaster "
Stafford "
Westmoreland "
York N "
York W "

i.e. all of IV except Northumberland
-- whose large holdgs have an unusually hi % of arable.

III: Cornwall, Devon, Hereford, Monmouth, Salop, Worcester
II: Rutland, ~~Berkshire~~, Bucks, Leicester, Warwick
Many in II are medium

I: Middlesex. A few medium.

Cties of unusually ~~hi~~ % of acres in large holdgs.

London I, Dorset III, Gloucester (?) III, Wilts III,
Hants II, Sussex II, Berkshire II,
Norfolk I, Cambridge I, Essex I, Lincoln I,

Strikingly, in the counties with ~~hi~~ hi % in large holdgs, & consistently, a higher % is arable - much higher

1940. p. 82

Ave value of land, per acre. U.S.

~~Under 20~~.

No. of fms: 1,221. t

Ave value/fm: $1,358.

20-49

$2,769. m
− 1,111
$1,658. m ÷ 39,892 = ~~$41.6~~ 41.56

5,000 - 9,999

$ 436.
− 42
394. ÷ 51,738 = 7.62

No. of fms 7.595. t

ave value/fm $51,816.

U.S.

$33,642 m
− 10,405
23 237 ÷ 1,061. m.a. = $21.90

No. of fms. 6,097. t

ave/fm $3,811

3-9

997. m
− 589.
408 ÷ 2.617 m.a. = $155.90

No. of fms 470.~~000~~ t

ave/fm: $868.

~~1,000 & over~~

10,000 & over

$758 m
− 45
713 ÷ 149m = $4.79
(22% of nat. ave.)

(acres in fms.

No. of fms 5,471

ave. l.v./fm $130,000

ave. acres/fm. 27,235

p. 18: E. Central section of corn belt, soils are lighter and farms smaller. 5168

Cash grain production is on most level areas: corn, oats & soybeans.

Where land is more rolling, get cattle feeding & hog production. -- e.g. loess lands along Miss & Mo R. (coulee country?)

p. 20. Toward dryer, western end of corn belt, farmers understock with live stock to avoid getting caught short in dry years. Grow cash grain more.

p.20: High Plains & Corpus Christi areas in Texas, "characterized by large farms and productive soils with level topography..."

p. 21: "On the poorer soils from e. Ts. to the Atl Coast, woodland and self-sufficing operations supplement the income from small acreages of cotton grown on many owner-operated farms."

p. 21: Dairy region, "Farms are smaller than in the southern Corn Belt, and they are located nearer the urban consuming centers." (p.20, southern corn belt richer than northern)

p. 23: "General farming regions". Between the corn belt and the dairy region on the north, and the Cotton Belt on the south. "These areas are characterized by rolling to rough lands of low productivity or, as in southern Illinois and Indiana, silt loams with heavy clay subsoils." Ozarks, &"much other semimountainous country." .... "Hay and pasture are required in the rotations, hence livestock are an important source of income on most farms..." also, "relatively dense xxxxxxxxx rural population" in most of them. Very diversified.

Value/acre, big vs small, by area

1. In several regions, & esp in smallest states, value/acre rises with area of fm.
2. Hetero. states, opp.
3. For all U.S., value/acre of fms >1,000 a. is $12., vs $41 for all fms. For no individ. region is spread so great, & for mid-Atl., is opposite. Indeed, that $12. figure is completely dominated by Mt & plains states, for only one region — Mt — is under $12. Hi values are where few fms are >1,000 a.
4. Regions more uniform than states. (Probly they are. E.g. Mont. is less uniform than Mt states.)
5. ~~Reduce~~: ~~But it seems that~~ for U.S.: ave value of all fms is $41/acre.
   " " " 100-1,000 a. is $48/acre

   While for every region, ave value of all fms is higher than ave clu. of 100-1,000 fms.
   Except I lack Mt & other perverse regions. Get them.

6. When take any large het. region, cheaper land will have most of fms >1,000 acres, make it look like large fms tend to cheap land. But take homog. area, abstract from this influence, see other influence.
7. If wished to struggle with it, cd show states tend to be more my way than regions. But not worth it. Take U.S., cf. to regions, & to small states.
8. States where big fms most v/ble/acre
9. Since 1880, % of fms >1,000 has grown, all regions, steadily.

5136 145 Census, v. II, p 113. 5136

Overall U.S, 2 trends: bigger area means ~~bigger~~ cheaper land; also means bigger fm value.

For all U.S., get ave acreage vlu fall's w size. Bes so large, heterogeneous, esp. of. West vs

e. Also, heterogen. state like Calif or Txs.
Take regions, get more homogen.
But take smallest states, get picture for more homog. area. even than region Eliminate smallest, bes

they wd be mostly improvemt value.

Ave Vlu/acre by fm size.

	All fms	(Including three under 100) 100-139	140-179	180-219	220-259	260-379	380-499	500-699	700-999	1,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000 & over	All over 1,000
~~U.S.~~													
New Eng.	65	53	42	40	37	35	35	33	34	43	163	5	48
Mid Atl.	69	60	51	46	45	42	44	47	48	72	90	58	74
E. No. Central	86	78	83	80	86	84	83	79	77	70	44	180	73
W. No. Central	43	69	70	66	66	53	40	32	25	16	9	7	~~14~~ 13
So Atl.	44	41	38	36	38	36	35	33	32	29	18	7	20
E. So. Central	41	36	33	34	34	34	35	33	35	34	19	25	32
W. So Central	28	39	38	37	37	37	36	34	32	25	16	10	16
Mountain	11	88	59	59	54	34	28	21	18	11	6	4	~~6~~ 5.50
Pacific	71	186	126	139	121	103	86	75	62	35	20	13	24
U.S.	~~41~~	60	61	58	62	53	44.	~~36~~ 37	30	20	11	6	12
Mass.	128	79	69	68	59	59	89	58	57	92	268	—	123
R.I.	134	94	80	79	81	104	67	96	153	52	—	—	52
Ct.	165	125	95	97	84	87	76	88	104	90	—	—	90
N.J.	161	115	100	104	108	99	123	141	96	132	—	125	131
Del.	79	63	64	54	79	58	50	61	48	111	83	—	108
Md.	84	76	67	67	65	64	68	63	79	74	—	105	77

— Also take certain other states where opposite trend apparent. — (all over 1,000 > ave. fm 100-999, roughly)

Pa										24 ~~26~~			
Ohio											15	10	15
Ill.	Txs	25	45	44	42	42	40	37	34	32			
Mich.	Cal.	99	299	201	216	190	157	126	101	85	47	27	18	31
Ky	Mont	9	52	37	40	36	23	20	15	14	9	6	4	7
Tenn														
Miss														
Ark														
Wisc.														
~~Me.~~ Vt.														
(La., Ind.,														

Note diff – 10,000 a. fm in E. No. Central area, at $180/acre, worth $1,800,000.
" " " " Mt. " " 3.53/acre " 35,300. – a small inv.

Note ratio of all over 1,000 a. ~~fm~~ fms to all fms is much lower for U.S. as whole than for any one region. & for Pacific, so heterogen, than for any other region. & ~~acre~~ is one ~~some~~ regions – Mid Atl – where all over 1,000 are worth more than ave. (N.E. too, almost)
(& ave. includes improvemts more for smaller, many of which are suburban residences

For all U.S.: Under 3 a., $2,038.;
3-9 537
10-29 163
30-49 86
50-69 71
70-99 65

(Probly 'all over 1,000' better than individ. items, bes weighted – in each case shows much more land in smaller class) Gives better idea.

S136

Now take each region, of ratios for region w. ratios for each state. [Ratios of ave value per acre, all fms / fms ~~over~~ 1000 a.]

N.E. $\frac{65}{48} = 1.3$

$48\overline{)65.}$ 1.3, 48, 170, 144, 6

Me	$\frac{35}{24}$	> 1.3
NH	$\frac{40}{24}$	> 1.3
Vt	$\frac{34}{27}$	< 1.3
Mass	$\frac{128}{123}$	$<< 1.3$
R.I.	$\frac{135}{52}$	> 1.3
Ct.	$\frac{165}{90}$	> 1.3

Negative

Mid Atl. $\frac{69}{74} =$

NY	$\frac{62}{52}$
NJ	$\frac{161}{131}$
Pa	$\frac{67}{89}$

U.S. $\frac{41}{12} = 3.41$

$12\overline{)41}$ 3.41, 36, 50, 48, 20

The North $\frac{57}{16} = 3.56$

$16\overline{)57}$ 3.56, 48, 90, 80, 100

The South $\frac{35}{17} = 2.06$

$17\overline{)35.}$ 2.06, 34, 100

The West $\frac{25}{9} =$ ~~2.~~ 2.66.

$9\overline{)25}$ 2.66, 18, 70, 63, 70

So U.S. as a whole is less homog. than So. or West. Surprisingly, the No. is ~~very~~ just as heterogen. as U.S. as whole - even a little more. Doubtless because many small fms around cities bring up ave fm value per acre more there. & "No." includes ~~All~~ Dakotas, Ks, Nebr. "So." includes Txs & Okla. So that's ok.

But why are regions more uniform than states? Bcs states artificial, cut across variations; regions more uniform. (?)

From county data given, could carry this further - by great labor.

Instead of ave. of all fms, just take those over 100 acres. Cf. 100-139 group vs >1,000. Then No, So, W, all have more variation than U.S.; & West more than any.

Cf. states to regions, Value of all over 1,000 acres vs value of 100-999 acres.

U.S.: $\frac{12.4}{c.48} = 0.26$

New Eng: $\frac{48}{c.40} = 1.2$

Mass $\frac{123}{c.70} = 1.75$ Me, N.H, Vt, Ct. about = 1.0; R.I. $\frac{52}{c.95} = 0.55$ (But R.I. rises in 700-999 group to $154.

Mid Atl $\frac{74}{c.48} = 1.5+$

NY $\frac{52}{c.44} = 1.2$

NJ. $\frac{131}{c.115} = 1.2$

Pa $\frac{89}{c.46} = 1.9$

So. Atl.: $\frac{20}{c.36} = .55$

Del.	$\frac{107}{c.60}$	= 1.8
Md	$\frac{77}{c.67}$	= 1.15
Va.	$\frac{42}{c.43}$	= 1.0
W. Va.	$\frac{28}{c.28}$	= 1.0
N.C	$\frac{29}{c.36}$	= 0.8
S.C	$\frac{23}{c.30}$	= 0.8
Ga.	$\frac{18}{c.22}$	= 0.8
Fla.	$\frac{14}{c.58}$	= 0.24

So states a little more inclined to big acre. value of large farms than regions, if break down this way, & carry thru. But not very striking.

States in which farms over 1,000 a. are esp. valu: (over 60) per acre)

Mass,	123	
Ct	90	
Pa	89	
O	92	whole corn belt.
Ind	74	
Ill	100	
Ia	81	
Del.	108	
Md	76	
Ky	80	

5136

States in which ave value of fms over 1,000 acres exceeds ave value (est.) of 100 - 999 fms. per acre

Major Divisions - none

Regions - Middle Atlantic } (& E. So. central comes close - Ky, Tenn, Ala, Miss.) N.Y., N.J., Pa.
New England } (& E. No " " " - Ohio, Ind., Ill, Mich, Wisc.)
(most urban?)

~~States~~: ~~Farthest from it are~~

Mid-Atl. esp. striking. Nearest big centers of pop, most vble fm land most concentrated, in big hldgs - where one wd. expect small opt size. Trouble is, ave ~~land~~ value fm value per acre is higher in Pacif, & E No. Central regions than in Mid Atl.

→ (Get values of all land in those states)

States: Def. over. - 10 states
Mass. ($\frac{123}{c.70}$), N.Y. ($\frac{52}{c.45}$); N.J. ($\frac{131}{c.110}$); Pa ($\frac{89}{c.50}$); Ohio ($\frac{92}{c.70}$)
Delaware ($\frac{108}{c.55}$), Md ($\frac{77}{c.67}$), Ky., ($\frac{80}{c.48}$), Miss ($\frac{36}{c.27}$) Ark. ($\frac{39}{c.30}$) ~~(10 St~~

Close. - almost uniform (12 states)
Me, NH., Vt, Ct, ~~Mass~~ Ind., Ill., Mich., Wisc, Va., W. Va., Tenn., La.,

less close (7 states)
Pa., Minn., Mo, N.C., S.C., Ga., Ala.,
Others come in here - Ks, R.I., N.D. (R.I. is accidental here - bes has nothing over 10,000, - actually ~~big~~ in R.I. value Δs w size.
Notably diff. (16 states)
Fla., S.D., Nebr., Okla, Tx s, Mont., Idaho, Wyo, Colorado, NM, Ariz,
Utah, Nev., Wash, Oregon, Cal.

So if we cut out grazg - irrig. states, & plains states where type of agric. changes sharply w/in state take small states, &
uniform states, see other trend: more ~~vble~~ valuable land
in larger op-ns. by area.
No doubt if took small, homog. areas w/in western states, wd. find same - Clawson, Poli, Melcher etc.

1 0
1 2
7
1 6
4 5

---

p. 114 Much higher % of fms in west are over 1,000 acres.
Since 1880, % of fms over 1,000 acres has grown, all regions, includg west. Much,
& steadily. (one wd. expect more intensive agric. to make fall.)

15C Census of Ag., V. II, ch. X, Size of Fm. – 5139

p. 771. Within uniform areas, states & even larger. Even fairly diverse regions. they note "the total output is generally highly correlated with the land area in the farm."

p. 12. ~~Some~~ Big Value of ave. fm varies immensely, different regions & products. E.g., Cantaloups in Imperial & Yuma Cties, $119,000, ave. fm value. Ct, Valley shade tobacco, $67,000
Down to Oregon, cauliflower, $29.00 TNEC M-graph 23, Ag. & Nat. Ec.

More valuable land means:

Smaller operating units

Larger ownership units

Hence more renting.

A fierce generalization

E. No. Central Region (1940 census, p. 84)

1940. Ave value/acre.

	100-174	175-259	260-499	500-999	1,000 & ov	All fms
Land & bldgs	60	60	61	59	51	64
Land alone	36	42	46	46	40	40

All regions, Ave value per acre, Land alone, 1940

	all fms.	All over 1,000 a.	all over 1,000 / all
N. E.	24	19	.79
Mid atl.	26	40	1.54
So atl.	22	13	.59
ENC	40	40	1.00
WNC	23	8	.35
ESC	21	19	.90
WSC	17	10	.59
Mt	7.45	3.76	.50
Pac.	41	16	.39
U. S.	22	8	.36

In only one region, WNC, is ratio lower than for whole country, & there very slightly. Elsewhere, much higher

From 1940 Census, take an almost uniform state (by 1945 Census), make sure it is still so in '40, then show for land alone, value/acre rises w ~~dec.~~ fm size.

E.g. Ill. p 96

1945 Land & bldgs, ave/acre.

c. 112	c. 117	c. 115	106	101	116

1940, Land & bldgs, ave/acre

100-174	175-259	260-499	500-999	1,000 & over	all fms
80	81	81	76	68	82

1940, Land, ave/acre.

58	63	66	63	56	61

Better e.g., Vt., 1910. Also, E.N.C. regn, 1940

	all fms	1,000 & over
Land & Bldgs	24.14	19.43
Land alone	12.52	13.25

1940. | p. 88 et seq.

Vt.

All fms.

$111 m
- 66 m
45 ÷ 3,66[illegible] m.a. = $12.27

All am 1,000.

2.375 m
- 1.303
÷ .110 m.a. = $9.74

Minn.

$1,443.[illegible] m
- 546. m
÷ 32,607 m.a. = 27.51

$15,822
- 3,602
÷ .669 m.a. = $18.26

La.

354 m
- 91
÷ 9,996 m = 26.31

56,201
- 11,109
÷ 1,981 = $22.69

S138, 1950
p. 1126. Only 28.9% class I fms are over 1,000 acres.
10.0% II
3.8% III

Ave values per fm & per acre. Land.
U.S.

	1910 · p94		1940	
	Per farm	Per acre	Per fm	Per acre
All	$4,476	32.40		
< 20	956	91.22		
20-49	1,284	40.00		
50-99	2,649	36.94		
100-174	5,021	37.05		
175-	10,291	37.95		
500-	17,644	26.43		
1,000 & over	43,049	12.92		

Bes trees on better land; &

trees assoc. w. larger holdgs.

Use those figs. Ach. cited – now in

file on Own-p ± op-n.

If have M to buy more land, also to buy better land, equipment, match. Thus hi l.v. in bigger hldgs fits my hyp. – not others.

If one has the $ to buy more land, he also has $ to buy better land. Simple, equimgnl type reasonig -- greater fuel ability expresses itself partly in one way, part in the other.

Not in Chap. 3

Conc.

p. 255 Bolivia

High y fertile Yungas Valleys in the Montana, 516 individuals own them all. Lake Titicaca area, large estates. "Fincas" they call them. Other hand, Cochabamba has very many small farms.

5152-6

Th. '50 Irr. Census, Graphic summary, p 31

Wholely irrig-d fms, 20 irrig states, (17 w-n + La, Ark, Fla)
worth ave. $32,200; cf. wholely non-irrig., $16,800.

i.e., w/in west, more valuable land in larger holdgs, msred by value.

p31, 63% irrig fms, by full owners. (No data on % of land, or value)

Is it that large holdings are on better land, & small on worse?

Or that on worse land, get medium sizes; & on best, extremes of large & small?

---

are large holdings unintense <u>bcs</u> large? Or large bcs unintense? If latter, maybe ee.?

✓ Project — Ave farm size by counties, census of agric. Check vs value

A fruitful future study: cf. the hours and the % of output from farms that come from hired labor. Doubtless higher % of output than of hours, since on better land.

p. 173: "Throughout th agricultural industry, one finds a tendency for inferior resources to be overvalued, relative to more productive resources." 5/68

Good

Exposition. — re l.v. & size of opn, or hldg.

Some tend to think apparent conc. due to regional diffs entirely. Big hldgs are cheap land.
Not nec. so — cd. be that, or cd. be that each region is conc. ~~Cf. with conc. of value of output, shows a good~~
look at individ. regions, ~~find them as conc. as U.S.~~ find a good deal of U.S. conc. is due to regional contrast — tho not as much as one might think.
~~Could be variation w/in regions? Fact In some regions there is great variations~~

Now how about this conc. w/in regions, can we explain that away the same way? ~~No — for if take conc. by value of output, is as great or greater in most regions than conc. of area.~~
No, for value of larger hldgs is per acre is as great or greater than smaller, many regions. Doesn't decline w size w/in homog. regions & small states. Hence presumably w/in homog. areas of heterog. regions, also doesn't so vary.

Is even cause to believe tendency to understate value of bigger farms, several reasons: less improved; ass. discrim.; 140 sample results; etc.

Another study backs conclusion: 140 sample, classified by output value. Not entirely satisfactory, as we want potential of land, & big output comes from good use as well as big size. But shows conc. U.S., slightly less. ~~Regions,~~ perhaps showing conc. by area overstates. Regions — get figures. Probly about same.

Conclusion: Extreme variation of farm size, intermingled, not due to diff. qualities of land.

Corroborate with specific studies — also useful bcs of homog. areas in heterog. regions, buttressing earlier prediction on this pt. (express it earlier as prediction, psych. effect of prophecy)

Of course, individ. diffs of op, mgmt capacity, cd. acct for much. But contrasts seem very great to explain on that basis alone. & are other bases — we will see. For now, just show what facts are that need explaining.

Ch. 2 Thench. 3

Conc. of Better land — 188 Lebanon, large holdings & economy care 'along the coast & in the interior valley of the Bogaa.' Douglas (Malik corroborates)

Ch 3. (Hyp: Of those firms producing 1 product or group of products, larger firms on better soil. When move out to soil to poor it no longer qualifies for the use, get a less intensive use, probly larger (tho not nec.)

So in areas of contrasting land uses, larger area firms worth less. Uniform areas, opposite.)

Ch. 3. Op. unit tends to be smaller on more valu land; but on homog. land, becomes larger. Show's influence of pure fnal factors.?

552

Truesd, 55-6 & footh'll exceptions.

Ave size of fm. For N Eng & E.N. Central regions 'fm' size rises with value? For Mid Atl, WN Cent., So. Atl, E.S. Central, opposite.

But note even op units, not always bigger on worse land.

Also, rises in Pac. states. Falls in Mt. & W.S. Central — esp. the last. Rises in Ia (a homogeneous state) falls in Ks. (a chang'g one. They so call them, p 59)

The exceptions are enough, perhaps, to let us say that 'fm' value is higher where buv. are higher. But no rigid trend. — recall western states, highest values.

Value/acre of big holdings.

p 23 Table, shows assessed value of lands held by different groups, per acre. Owners of more than 640 acres have somewhat lower assessed values/acre than owners of less ~~$1~~ -- ~~about~~ $1-2¢ ~~$~~ 31/2.3 --- (just about usual assessment distortion) (so were probly =) S66

NS p. 23 Breaking this down into those over 640 worth more & less than $12,000, get 2 distinct groups. Those under $12,000 have very low values/acre ... evidently grazers. Those over 12,000 have values/acre c. = owners of < 640 S66 Okla

Corps land is somewhat above ave.

1945 Census of Ag; Special Rept; Farms & Farm Characteristics by Value of Products

Ch. 2

p. XXIII Disproportionate amt of 'full owners' in lower size groups of output value.

Ch. 3 →

p. XXIII As farm area ↓, output per acre decreases, – roughly but decidedly. (Contrast with their having as much value/acre) in 1920, by $107

32-2

3 2 2

35.4 2

a
b
c
d

a+b+c+d / 4

3a
2b
1c
2d

3a+2b+c+2d

18
15
56
11
100

135
56
810
775
8560

437
15
2185
437
6555

280
18
2240
280
5040

Better land more conc? Meaning what? To what purpose do I want to show this?

The costlier the land, the more effect of i.n. — & they lead to large & small, while op-ns lead to medium. But then it is relative imp. of land, of. cap & op-ns

Ch. 9 (or 4?)

Where land a big % total assets in op-n, & big part of inc. from land, get conc — i.e. ~~comp~~ big & small. Or, where op-n calls for more than 1 indiv. can accumulate (the smaller kind of low m.v.), get just big.

Very roughly, as land gets more vble, it wd. be bigger % in op-ns. But many exceptions — e.g. big ranches of W (hence their conc.)

But of. downtown land w Winn., e.g.

Too hard to show better land more conc. — don't try. Just show reasons to doubt opposite, in ch.3, to show that land is really conc. But object of all that is just to show, 1, Op. unit < ownership; 2, Better-worse used. Show those indeply, be done.

Don't bother w better land more conc. → save maybe ch. 9

Possibility: show indiv. or corps. hold's more l.v., hold land of higher ave. value per area. — USS, timber, chi. Which shows land of higher area value is in larger hold'gs, larger by value. Which goes w show'g it is worse used.

The more vble the land, the smaller the opt. op'g area — very roughly. If cd show area own. units larger on better land, might hv. something. But can't do it — save maybe ?a. & even there, opt op size may be higher on better land. — same true of open pit iron ore.

So don't try to grudge: merely show e.g.s, leave it open to conjecture, future studies.

Pts: 1. Sometimes stat. show op'g fms larger on better land. 2. Conc., not ave size, counts. 3. own-p, not op-n. 4. Some data show better more conc.

All dubious. Only sure thing: show land more conc. than op'g unit; land agglom. regardless of op-n — e.g. scattered tnt fms; futures more conc. & show better land worse used. — congested frontiers.

p. ~~119~~ 129, cites L.H. Bailey, "The Holy Earth, p. 58: Suggested getting full use from land. "This means a new divisio and perhaps a redistribution of land in such a way that the farmer will have his due proportion of hill and valley, rather than that one shall have all valley and another all hard scrabble on the hill or all waste land in some remote place." s159

~~Leg~~.

Owner-ops on poor land.

151 Study of 255 immigrant families to Canada, 1916, what had in Europe. 179 were owner-ops. Ont. Comm-n, etc

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This page shows:

1. South conc. as much as west, when go by what % holdgs have what % land. On large side. on small side, west as higher % very small holders.
   No. E & No. C. less conc. than either.

2. Holdgs slightly less conc. than op-ns, for U.S. In So., holdgs more conc. —
   top 3.1% op. 43%; top 3% hold 46%.
   In west, top 10% op 80%; top 9% hold 66%
   In No., 30% land op by 5%; in No. E., 32% land held by 8%; in
   in No. Centn., 34% land held by 6%.

3. Of course, the land held in larger units may be more valuable, than land op. in larger units. So this not conclusive.

4. & it may be like ~~the~~ stat. on vlu/acre — when break down to states & regions, ? may do better. But I saw no inkling of it, when cf-d some states. - they seemed about same. ~~Clar~~ Clawson material reconciles, makes my pt.

General attitude: figures on conc. too ambiguous to be conclusive. Hence do not use them.

Or ask Kuznets how reconcile seeming contradiction

5. Recall that all figs are %s of "land in fms" — in cheap land areas, much grazing land is not counted "in fms" — reducing w-n weights. But maps show plains states have highest of all % land in fms.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
.113 \\
114\overline{)129} \\
114 \\
\hline
150 \\
114 \\
\hline
360
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
.12 \\
114\overline{)14.5} \\
114 \\
\hline
310 \\
228 \\
\hline
820
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
.18 \\
114\overline{)214} \\
114 \\
\hline
1000 \\
\cancel{+026} \\
\cancel{+072} \\
912
\end{array}
$$

987.

p. 20 % of fm acreage owned, by size of hldgs. 1946) % fm owners p. 19

	U S	No. E.	No. C.	So.	W.	US	No. E	No. C	So.	W.
<10	–	1	–	–	–	8	14	4	8	16
10-29	1	3	1	1	1	11	16	6	13	18
30-69	4	11	4	5	2	19	21	15	22	14
70-139	11	30	16	9	3	26	28	31	24	13
140-219	11	23	19	10	4	16	13	22	13	10
220-499	19	22	26	16	10	13	7	16	12	12
500-499	13	5	14	13	14	4	1	4	5	8
1,000-1,499	6	1	5	5	9	1	–	1	1	3
1,500-2,499	7	1	4	8	13	1	–	1	1	3
>2,500	28	3	11	33	44	1	–	–	1	3

Now cf. '45 Censuses, S 136, p. 74, Land in fms (op. units), various sizes.

% U.S.		U. S.	"The North"	So.	W.	U.S.	"The North"	So.	W.
.2	<10	2.8m (–%)	.9m	1.5m	.4m	10%	7%	11%	19 %
1.5	10-29	16.9 (1.5%)	3.8 m	11m	1.5m	16%	9	22%	19
4.8	30-69	54.3m (5%)	16 m	35 m	3.1	20%	14	27	15
11.1	70-139	129m (12%)	65m (14%)	58	12	22%	26	21%	12
12.7	140-219	145 (13%)	90m (20%)	48	7	14%	21	10	9 %
18.8	220-499	214 (19%)	135m (30%)	63	16	12	18 %	7	10
10.4	500-999	119 (10%)	60m (13.9%)	36 (10%)	23	3	3.5	2 %	6.5
40.3	>1,000 - ~~1,499~~	460 (40%)	77m (17%)	125m (33%)	258 (80%)	1.9	1.4	1.1	10 %
	~~1,500-2,499~~								
	~~>2,500~~								
	Total	1,142m	448 m	378 m	316m				

acres of % land ↑ % fms ↑

Disappt mt. Off hand, doesn't look like hldgs are more conc. than op-ns, except in south. Less in west, & probly less in no. So fig. say in hldgs. & for all U.S., op'ns more conc. than hldgs that tend to middle sizes; op-ns tend to extremes. But, so many complications, a doubt.

1. Conc. of area op. by regions is less than for U.S.

2. How about by conc. of output, $ value? From 140 sample, regions seem about same as U.S. or a little less. Hard to tell exactly, as figs not classified by % of tons or output, but by levels of output. But they ~~do not~~ are not strikingly less, as area conc. is.

3. Get regional conc. by output.

4. Conc. of area MUCH greater in west.

5. Conc of value much greater in Mt & Pac.

Source? Probably '45 census. 5136 or 5141? check. Looks from those figures like conc. of area by regions is indeed less than conc. by U.S.

Try indiv. states.

p. 78. New J.

	% firms	% land
> 10	24	.28 t
10-29	23	102 t
30-69	19	233
~~50-69~~ 70 ~~49~~ 139	20	540
~~70-139~~ 140 - ~~144~~ 219	9	408
~~140-219~~ 220 - 499	4.2	330
500 - 999	.6	89
> 1,000	.2	89
Total		1,818,000.

Less conc. than U.S., by far.
For U.S., 5% firms, (those over 500 a.) include a little over 50% the land.
N.J., 5% firms have about 25% land.

For U.S. largest 5% (over 500) nr. >50%
For N.Y., largest 3.1% firms (over 380) have $\frac{25}{175}$ or $\frac{1}{7}$ or 14%

Ct,	" 4.3	260	$\frac{41}{1,59}$	or c.25%
Pa.	3.8	260	$\frac{25}{150}$	12½%
Ga.	3.0	380	$\frac{43}{350}$	12.%
Montana	" 5.4	5,000	$\frac{28}{59}$	or 50%
Utah	5.5	1,000	$\frac{7.7}{10}$	77%
Cal. (Wash & Oreg. similar)	" 4.3	1,000	$\frac{25}{35}$	70%

So conc. by area MUCH greater in west.
(Maybe that is why west is still thinly settled, in part?)

S141

145 Sample Census, p. 73.

In Pac. States, 3.1% firms are over $100,000 worth, r&a land & bldgs.

Mt.	1.0% .. ..
U.S.	0.4% . . . . .

– all other regions lower.

~~Is due to~~

Cal	5.1% .. .. ..
Nevada	4.0
Ariz.	3.9
Wyo.	2.3
Ct.	2.2
N.M.	1.3
Wash.	1.2
Fla.	1.0
Ore.	0.9
Txs	0.9

all others smaller.

Smallest:

Ala
Tenn
SC
NC
WV
Minn
Vt

Regions

NE	0.4
MidAtl	0.3
ENoC	0.3
WNoC	0.2
SoAt	0.2
ESoC	0.1
WSoC	0.5
Mt	1.0
Pac	3.1
U.S.	0.4

Data, by value of output, ('40, '45, & '50.

1. The diff. years clash, in these respects:
   a. '40 sample shows output/vlu unit Δs w output, strikingly. '50, much less. Maybe '40 was rigged to make that pt., as Tolley hints in intro.
   b. '40 shows MUCH greater conc. by output than by area.
   c. '45 shows higher % land area than output in I — '50 opposite.
   d. '40 " , e-n, big have higher % cropland than all land. '50 opp.

2. Value/acre tends to Δ with output/fm, except for class I, for U.S.
   Output/acre " " " " " " , more than value.

? Contradicts pt. #9

3. Conc. by output, for U.S., greater than by area. Which proves, more simply than breakdown of regional values/acre, that conc. by area doesn't ~~understate~~ overstate real conc. Use the two concurrently.
   (Doesn't prove that ops tend to be big, indep. of holdg. Have Clawson, & ?. Lt., vs that.)

✓ 4. Bigger fms less improved, ~~& p~~ per acre & per vlu & per output. So are more land intensive.
   Have a few '45 figs. & vast '50 figs on this.

5. Bigger fms have higher gross output/acre. That probly means better land. For advantage claimed for scale is lower costs/acre, not higher output, & no observations show that, but gnrly opposite, other things equal - similar land e.g. Lee, but not Melcher.
   Cd. also mean big are those who use what they have better. Doubtless that is some factor, & both have some weight. Hence figs. not as striking as if had them classified by potential present rent, or l.v. But fact that big have less impr./acre shows land is biggest element making them big, & not intensive use of land, in gnrl.

6. As to value figures, then it follows that a, big holders understate value to enumerator — perhaps both rely on assessed values. b, big holders have fewer improvemts/acre.

7. '40, when break down by regions, in every one, larger get more output/acre, except W. So. C.

8. One contradiction that does not explain away on regional basis: '50, Class I fms. have 21.6% area, & 26.0% products sold; but their land & improvemts worth only $46./acre, less than any group. Now clearly they had much % ~~any~~ pasture, as they had only 11.9% cropland hvstd. But their ~~other~~ crop land must be very vble, to account for so much. (Some invg. pasture, e.g. perm. pasture, can be very productive, too.) For they had more crops than livestock, cf. country as whole. This value, if ∝ output, wd raise ave value to be higher than all groups ave. Can't say big areas of cheap land bring down ave vlu. deceptively. Vlu. figs. must be wrong. At present stage of bus. cycle, tendency for big outfits, esp. those facing audit, to value assets very conservatively. X tal Sugars, e.g., probly same book value. Explaining. over.

Many big holders are packers, processors — Campbell Soup, Calpack, etc etc. KCLC. Subject to audit. Can push that thru. At least " This seems to me most likely explanation.
also, gnrl. hostility to govt. by big outfits; tndncy to conceal true values, as shown in many r.e. deals.

9. In nonpasture regions, tendency of big to have better land must be very strong, as it overpowers fact of their having so much pasture. With 11.9% cropland hvstd, they produce 26% all output. But note they have 41% the irrigated land.

10. In some ways, II seem to have better land. — a much higher portion of their land is hvstd cropland. & they get almost as much produce as I, from less land area. But they are only exception in definite gen'l trend opposite.

8. Further expl.: Value of small includes much p.w., which go to Δ l.v. Large, natch., unsubdivided, have no such values to include. So their land may have as high a potential as small, but lower present bare land value.
P.W. etc. may contribute mainly to land's residential value, not measurable output.
Hence big units get more material per unit of l.v.

~~9. Conc. of area about same as of value. output. — tho diff. land of course, just happens to be same.~~

9. Conc. of area considerably greater than of output, on large side.
9% produce c. 50% output. On small side, ~~even more contrast.~~
5% hold 50% area;
Smallest 46% fms by area had c. 6% land area. } But that is exclud'g pt.-time & resid.-l, which area figs. don't. Includ them, & smallest 44.3% fms produce
" 46% " " output " c. 24% output. } 4.5% output. over

10. Value/acre rises steadily from VI to III, as ~~does~~ does output/acre. Then for II & I, output/acre continues to Δ, while value drops. Suggest'g understatem't. (suggest'g less residential cap., which doesn't add to crop output)

11. Pt. time & residential have 8.6% area, hi ave. value — muchly houses probly — but also location, near cities —
4.8% hvstd cropland, but only 2.2% output.

12. Most extreme conc. of irrigated land. In table, it is even more conc. than output, the thing whose conc. is being measured. That is most unusual — e.g. conc. of area exceeds conc. of output, but where more conc. of output, conc. of area that runs with it is less. So irrig. land is phenomenally conc. — explaining much of w-n conc. Control of water by big ranchers, irrigating pasture, etc.
Recall also tncy highest on irrig. land.
Good T.D.s don't help — they Δ no. of fms, on small area. Δ conc. measure.
I suppose ½ irrig. land is in Cal. — but maybe not, by area. Anyway, the ricelands, cotton, w. side, Imperial, Ventura — wd. account for much. M&E, KCLC, etc.

Assum; res. & pt-time are all smaller than class V. ~~Probably some produce more~~ ~~have cost. are greater~~. Which they are. (Only catch is that they are just side interests. But can't ~~help~~ help that. When study cons. in any one industry, always understate it for this reason.)

13. Class I fms are not more highly mechanized per acre! or per unit output. They sell 26% of all fm products, but have 7.7% tractors, 8.9% motor trucks, & Nor are they hi on livestock: have 17.1% cattle & calves, 8.0% hogs & pigs, 6.0% ~~hogs & pigs~~ chickens > 4 mo.s. They have less % income from livestock than ave fm: Class I has 48% inc. from crops, 52% livestock
ave U.S fm has 44% inc. " " , 55% " "

They go in esp. for land intensive crops. Have 21.6% acreage, ~~Sell 26% of all fm products~~, but have these acreages: 32.2% Irish potatoes, 38.0% sugar beets, & 61.9% sugar cane. (% of multiple unit fms in so. were counted together, wd. doubtless be high on cotton, too)

Viewing mechanization from another % basis: Their expenditures on gas & other petrol fuels is ~~Also~~ 3.1% the value of their fm products sold; as for all fms, it is 5.1%. Fm mach. repairs, 2.6% vs 3.5%. (Incidentally, ~~in either case~~ these stat. show how small machinery importance is. cf. to hired labor, which was 16.8% value products on Class I fms)
('45 census showed 50,829 'large fms', 8.4% value, 2.1% occ. dwlg's, 2.1% pop. dwlg's on fms, ~~6.7~~ 6.7% impl. & mchnry value.) & 12.7% sold output)

14. Class I are 'feeders', judg'g from 16.5% gross output rep. by livestock & poultry bought, vs 10.7% for all fms. Due to choosing gross output — should take net.

15. Contradiction: chickens, more than any livestock, are on small fms. But elsewhere, saw they were big?

13. Small fms hire more machinery/acre. Natch. but also own more per acre, & per output. Class I, Machine hire is 1.7% their output, cf. 2.7% for all fms. (to make fig. more striking, work out % for all other fms.) Owned machines also fewer, per output.

16. ~~11.~~ Residential fms lose money — expenditures twice output

17. ~~12.~~ Fact that bigger have higher $\frac{\text{exp.}}{\text{output}}$ not signif. For they chose by gross output, natch got more whose large gross came from high turnover. Means 0. — except they caught in lots of feeders. (v.14) To be most signif., shd have taken data by net output. But didn't, so must make do.

Fact that they chose gross output means Class I loaded with those with high turnover, high costs. That explains why so many fruit etc acres in I. & makes it all the more striking that class as a whole is so land intensive. (strange, tho, they had so little corn).

But also helps explain why They have output disprop. to assets used to produce it. For they do not ~~use~~ have such hi % of net output

18. The smaller the area considered, the more % of them show value/acre of class I fms > all fms. Striking. Also for '45.

19. Class I fms, as to area, a very small % their area is cropland hvstd. — 16.4%. (For ~~U.S.~~ all classes, is — %?) So that must be very good cropland, since they produce 26% products from 21% land. & good pasture too — irrig. pasture no doubt. If eliminate w-n grazg lands, wd. get very strikg picture, higher l.v. in class I. Cd. do so, by long work with state figs. Might have Estelle ...

20. West dominates Class I fms, (just as it does large area fms) 19.7 % w-n fms are I & II, cf. 12.9 in no., 4.1 in so.

21. 7% class I fms are < 1,000 a.

22. '45, large have smaller % of hvstd cropland than of all land, all regions but N. Eng. — & esp for U.S., thru w-n influence.
~~Maybe~~ So what they have must be very vble.
(Maybe they hold much cropland un hvstd.)

23. '40 sample probly designed to "show" big more eff. Hence they chose gross output, cd. then show those with more gross per fm had more gross per value — hopg reader wd. forget it was gross.
Then this procedure was carried on.
Maybe I shd take ave. of % of value & % gross output as my index.
Lee shows how they differ. p128, summer field crop farms, medium had 40% higher expenses than large, yet more net inc, bcs more intense. Thus gross output figures distort things, area better in some ways. — shows potential.

150 ag censns, v. II ch. XII S-138

p. 1184

% of land in Class I fms rep. by

	Cropland hvstd	Cropland not hvstd & not pastured	Pastured land (note, it may be potential cropland)
U.S.	16.4	3.6	75.7
No	37.8	5.5	51.3
So.	15.7	1.8	76.3
We.	10.2	4.2	83.0

p. 1118 corroborates: for all U.S., class I fms ~~have~~ are much higher % pasture than ~~th~~ ~~are~~ are all fms. This, plus their having more irrigation, may just result from their being western.

V. II, ch. 9. No. of fms with sales of over $10,000. 1950 (class I & II)

U.S	9.2 %
No	12.9 %
So	4.1 %
We	19.7 %
NE	14.3
MA	12.7
ENC	10.9
WNC	14.7
SA	3.1
ESC	1.7
WSC	8.2
Mt	20.4
Pac	19.1

'45 Census, Sample Census, Special Rept. S141

p. 110-11, Table 28. Rep't on Large farms. - just specified ones. - a sample of 50,829 - selected regionally for importance, land. most over 1,000 a.

Bigger, more land intensive

pop. dwellg on fms. For U.S., have 8.4% value of land & bldgs, but 2.1% occupied dwellings, & 2.1% Have 6.7% of implements & machinery, by value.

Having fewer dwellings, are more % l.v. (but bigger dwellgs. no doubt.)

p. 120 & p 124 #

	Value of Land & Bldgs.	All Farm Products Sold	Ave value/fm	Area, ave fm — % for products acres, all fms	
			$78,4-	297m	24%
Class I	$8.0b				
II	10.6		26,1-	210	25
III	13.0		11,1-	271	30
IV	8.5		5,1-	208	15
V	1.6		2,6-	26	0.9
VI	2.1		2,3-	67	3.0
VII	3.5		3,6-	64	0.7

Suggests gross undervaluation of large farms' land. For no one accuses them of producing more gross - just net, if anything.

p. 794 also reveals that 55% [sold] farm products are livestock & its products, incl. poultry, eggs, milk.
1 5139 44% " " crops
0.6 " " ~~wood~~ "forest products" (so don't let anyone say most timber sales come from farmers.)

→ ~~The~~ Farms >1,000 a., have slightly less % livestock, more crops. So must be other than grazing.

Amazing! Even when break down by area, bigger have less livestock. Shows how ~~xxxx~~ great an influence ~~the~~ big croppers have on totals.

Sample, Census Cont., '45 Table 28, p. 110-111 & ff.

50,000 large fms. (ranging all the way from unspecified under 500 to unspec. over 1,000)
(Basis of selection imp — how interpret w/o it?)

	% area	% cropland harvested	% cropland	% value land & bldgs	% occ. dwellgs on fms	% Value of Impl. & mach.	% all fm products sold — ~~yield~~	% fms
N. Eng.	5.9	6.5	6.3	7.8	2.3	9.8	19.1	1.0
Mid Atl.	3.0	2.6	2.7	5.1	1.5	3.2	9.7	0.4
E. No. Centr.	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.7	0.9	2.2	5.7	0.3
W. No. Centr.	11	6.9	6.2	4.5	1.6	4.2	8.1	1.0
So. Atl.	14.6	7.0	5.9	8.9	2.1	10.5	14.1	0.7
E. So. Central	8.5	6.7	6.6	9.0	1.5	10.3	7.6	0.8
W. So Central	26.3	10.6	10.5	14.1	2.6	9.9	15.2	1.0
Mt	48.8	18.9	17.7	21.4	5.8	12.7	24.1	2.7
Pac.	37.9	29.8	27.0	16.8	5.5	18.0	26.0	1.6
U.S.	22.5	8.5	7.6	8.4	2.1	6.7	12.7	0.9

Over, for interp.

p. 6. The sample taken on different basis, place to place. Generally, not a sample, but all fms "important in the area"! Fms that met any one of a no. of criteria — area, cropland, # of stock, value of product. Vlu of prdct varied regionally, from $30,000 in Tenn & W Va to $120,000 in Calif. But mostly about 60-80,000

Note, in w. states, it is indeed the very big ones with low ave value/acre that are the 'large fms'. (tho, again, that is value of land & bldgs — allow a big factor for that, lean on the pth element, & that, plus regional contrast that wd affect totals even if were no such wdiff? makes U.S. figs look so. But cut out those regions. Take small, homog. regions. See opposite trend.

Note, for all regions, $\frac{\%\text{ area}}{\%\text{ fm products}}$ is much lower than for U.S. Shows effect of heterogeneity. & for het. regions, is higher than for other regions. Figure out why — shows that for homog. regions in west, $\frac{\%\text{ area}}{\%\text{ fm products}}$ is also low.

over

2 regions, cheap & dear land. Select big fms by value of output. ~~Cheap land,~~ Same area.

Cheap land 50% area in big fms. & 50% output.

Dear " " " " " " . But has twice the output. & twice no. of big fms.

Put together, & have 50% output, & 50% area.

When add w. to e, you double area, but only Δ value by ~~same~~ $\frac{1}{2}$ — but still Δ % value by same.

So what makes the regional diff. affect figures is fact that in cheap land areas, so much more of the land is in fact in fms very large by value. U.S. figure gives correct impression: these very big fms, taking nation as whole, tend to be more on cheap land — i.e. in west. $\frac{1}{2}$ the area of mt. states, as vs $\frac{1}{20}$ of N.E. So when put together, for all U.S., get bigger contrast yet. In mt. states, $\frac{1}{2}$ area might have half value. Combine w. N.E., ~~it does~~ west contributes most area, little value. So instead of 5% area, have c. 45%; instead of 6% value, have maybe 10%.

Within west, probly get same effect. In cheap areas, say 50% land & 50% value. Combine with irrig. areas, is 45% land & 20% value.

Evidently grazing tends to very large units, even by value. & that dominates figs for all U.S. Eliminate grazg areas, very diff. pic.

Wilson & Clawson
p. 23, p28 — return, with my chap., & Lec.

Naturally, the larger a farm holdg, the more ~~the~~ likely to include splotches of bad land along w good. Esp. in west, much dry land, unusable save in com to w better land, hence joins bigger holdgs. -- Taylor range principle.
Lowers ave value/acre of big holdgs — tho they probly also have best land in them.

'50 Census, V. II, p 7, Irrig.

(Hyp.: in west, control of the most vble land — i.e. water — means control of all the rest. Hence when the best land gravitates to a few hands, all the rest goes with it. & so most vble fms have much cheap land. On other hand, where irrig., is also possibility of coop. developmt of water, small fms, as in Utah, I.D.s, MWC. Hence small fms by value tend to have good land. Hence west figures conceal pattern.) — Cf. Taylor Grazing principle — can't use range unless have complements off range. Hence no room for small.

p. 30. ~~States where~~ Rough figs. — Ave acreage of all land in irrig. fms; & irrig. land

	Irrig.	All.	% of all cropland harvested that was irrig.	Ave value per fm	Acreage of Irrig. land
Low % land in irrig. fms is irrig.					
Nev.	250a	2300	98	38	.75 m
Wyo	190	2200	57	34	1.5 m
Mont	125	1550	18	29	1.8 m
Ariz	120	2650	95	45	1.0
S.D.	100	1450	1	others lower	0.1
N.M.	50	1150	30		0.7
Cf. medium group					
Medium — Ks	100	~~900~~ ~~850~~	1	$70 t	0.2
N.D.	100	725	1		0.1
Colo	100	625	33		3.0
Ore	75	625	28		1.4
Okla	75	575	1	40	0.1
& small group — hi % of land is irrig.					
High. — Tex.	175	450	11	50	3.2
Ark	150	425	7	28	0.5
Neb	75	450	~~74~~ 44	33	0.9
La.	70	210	18		0.6
Ida.	70	275	47		2.2
Cal.	70	225	67	48	6.6
Fla	50	385	17	55	0.4
Utah	50	385	66		1.2
Wash	25	200	11		0.6

Irrig.

p. 34

~~Crop irrig~~ Items irrig. Pasture 4 macres

Hay, alf.	3.4
Cotton	2.4
Rice	1.8
Hay, wild	1.7
Orchards, vineyards & nuts	1.7
Barley	1.4

all other items small:
Beans, clover or timothy hay, Sorghums, corn, wheat, beets, oats, potatoes, flax, peas, seeds, hops.

Shows use of irrig. primarily not for small ish things. Much complements of big grazing.

p. 31 Wholely
" Irrig. fms greatly worth about twice as much as wholely non irrig. fms, in 20 states, 1930, '40 & '50. I.e. the ave. irrig. fm. vs. ave dry fm. (showing better land in costlier units)

p. 28 % of all land in irrig. fms by major uses. By far the most of it is pasture, except in Ark, Ks, Okla, Nebr, La, ~~Fla~~ But, p 29, most of irrig. land itself is cropland harvtd.

p. 6. "Land pastured" is 'in fms'; "grazing land" is not. 39.7% land area in west is 'pastured', 27.6% is 'grazing'.

What is diff? Check census usage

Size, output & value.

150 Census, v. II ch. 10 cont. 5139

% of all products sold. p. 794. (Land in fms) p. 782 (Value of fms) (No. of fms) p. 782

<10	2.7	0.2		8.9
10-29	5.1	1.3		15.9
30-49	4.5	2.1		11.6
50-69	3.7	2.1		7.9
70-99	7.2	4.4		11.5
100	9.0	5.8		10.8
140	11.2	7.1		9.7
180	7.0	4.7		5.1
220	6.6	4.4		4.0
260	18.2	14.4		8.9
500	10.2	10.9		3.4
>1000	14.6	42.6		2.3

these 2 show how for U.S., big fms are cheaper. / seem more extreme than previous figures.

or less used.

S 178, p. 2

2. good understatements of land conc. in census.

1. Op. units, not own-p

2. i.e., not land alone.

S 178, p. 257, Table 2.

Size Group	1900 % "fms"	1900 % acreage	1900 % of their fm land which is "improved"	1910 % fms	1910 % acreage	1910 % of their fm land which is "improved"
< 20 a.	11.7	0.9	89.7	13.2	1.0	90.9
20 - 49	21.9	5.0	79.4	22.2	5.2	80.6
50 - 99	23.8	11.8	68.3	22.6	11.7	69.0
100 - 174	24.8	23.0	61.4	23.8	23.4	62.7
175 - ~~499~~	15.1	27.8	58.2	15.4	30.2	61.0
500 - ~~9,999~~	1.8	8.1	43.4	2.0	9.5	48.8
1,000 & up	0.8	23.6	12.3	0.8	19.0	18.7
U.S.			49.4 %			54.4

~~Look for data on % of value~~

Look for data classified by value groups. Watch when classify by acreage, get much cheap land in hi acreage groups. But get % with what value. & get it by land value alone. Then you'd have something. If no figures available, plead case still moot. — which it is.

II, 1

Better land, more vble fms, despite e-w apparent contrast.

17. E. of plains tier, notable correlation of value/acre & value/fm. (S136 p. 20) That tier & west, no apparent correlation. & o/j w. to e., inverse correl. But vlu/fm is an ave., & in w. are fewer pt time fms around cities, etc., to pull down ave — accounts for regional diff. & irrig-grazg contrast accounts for lack of correlation in w. (also leasing domain, Indians, etc)

II, 1

11. Ave. fm in no. is bigger than west, if msrd by cropland hrvstd.
No 85
We 77
So 35
(Probly due to small irrig. w. fms. Means little else.

S178-b

Conc. on better land?

p. 882. I.v. on so-n pl.s lower than n-n fms. But w/in their region, "the pls. are usually located in the more fertile & productive sections of a community."

Probly so, as a whole held back grsrty, few bldgs, little ec. dev, hence lo l.v. But they are still very hi cfd to ec. dev-mt, incomes of tnts, etc. & they are very much land, hence far in future.

II, 1

23. In west, ~~xxxx~~ hi % land is in fms with hi output. Cheap land. This dominates figs for U.S., makes it look like output/fm rises as value/acre falls. & it is true that w-n states, cheap land in very big fms by value. But for homog. region, no such trend. & that is what interests us, contrast of sizes in homog. regions. Take small regions, conc. by value ~~xx~~ greater than by area — esp. by land value alone. Census shows for e. Studies show for homog. regions in W.

Interregional cfsons of fm. size, effect on stat.

II, 1

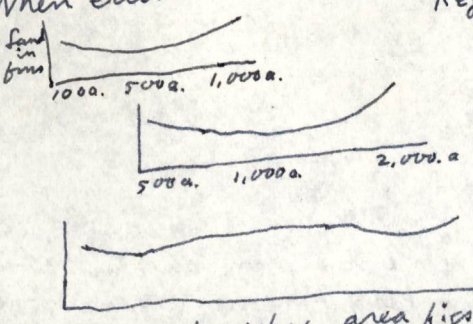
13. Figur's conc., when join areas of diff. l.v., may overstate conc. E.g. if all e. fms were 100 a., & all w. fms 1,000, is no conc. at all in either region. ~~Assuming land~~

But combine, get conc. by area.

But if have conc. in e. & w., large e. fms fit into medium w. sizes, small w. fms fit medium e. sizes. Giving false impression of many medium sizes. — conceal's drift away from middle sizes.

So get greater range of sizes, combining disparate regions; but understate conc. E.g. if all fms over 100,000 are in W., then in west, say 2% fms & 50% land is over 100,000; for U.S., ½% fms, & 25% land. But that is more conc., unless we stick to % of land. You get a smaller % of land in very big & very small units — well, the extremes get farther apart tho.

But look's at distrib, shape of curve, viewer says: "absolute size means little, is due to diff. regions. Important thing is, is most land in medium holdg's." & here, it wd. look so, but just due to overlapp's regions. When each indiv. region, most land might be in extremes.



✓ → So: 1, Do not concede that area figs, all U.S, overstate conc.
2, Use regional studies to make points. — & stress they reveal more than nationwide studies.

over

II, 1 ✓

21. Nationwide figs, might get impression the more vble the land, the smaller the value of fms on it. Due to 2 contrary trends in some figs. Take smaller areas, get very diff. picture. Not only does value per acre not fall as fast as size Δs, but value/acre often Δs with size. (also, '40 sample figs show big output from fms w. more vble land. But that less impressive)

Maps make w-n fms look more vble. But doesn't mean big ones are bigger. Just fewer small ones around big cities to bring down ave. & in foothills, etc

21. cont. Take small states, elim. small fms. Get fairly consistent picture there of tendency for very big & very small to be on more vble land.

Cut out plains, & grazg - irrig states, where type of agric changes sharply, get homog. picture. (~~int~~ irrig. esp. complicates picture - water supply problems, hard to know l.v.)

For W. states, have some studies of particular regions. Doll, Melcher, maybe Clawson - Lee (tho water supply complicates) (but they can all pump there?) (probly, for Lee mentions pump's costs as element in opt size.

Take states in order of smallness: R.I., Del., Ct, N.J., Mass.

Cf. to biggest states: Cal, Txs, Mont. Shows influence of heterogeneity.

Cf. regions to U.S. as whole. Cf. heterog. Pac. region vs other regions.

U.S. more het. than divisions; divisions than regions; regions than states?

states than counties?

Taking ave. of fms 100 - 1,000 a. vs ave. fms over 1,000 a.

Esp., cf. U.S. vs regions.

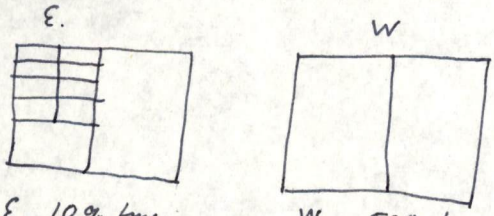
Regions where $ vlu/acre highest: E No. Central, Pac., Mid-Atl., New Eng.
(86) (71) (69) (65)

In all of these except Pac., fms over 1,000 a. are esp. hi vlu/acre, cf. other fms. & if we got cty figs on Pac., just regions of hi l.v., probly wd. find same.

~~14. Cf. regional conc.s vs nationwide.~~

$13\overline{)50}$ R 11 (3.8) $13\overline{)40}$ R 14 (3.0) $13\overline{)40}$ R 14 (3.0)

13., (cont.)



E. 10% fms have 50% land

W. 50% have 50%

Combined: 25% fms have 75% land (not nearly so conc.)

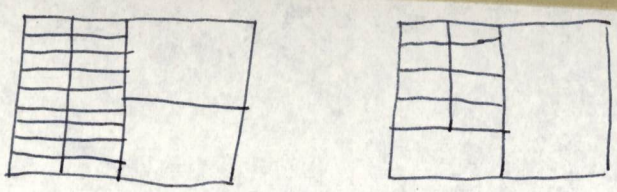
or

$\frac{1}{6}$ fms (2 fms) have 50% " .. ..

So combining reduces conc.

~~Now suppose west is also conc,~~

~~E.~~ E. W.



10% hv 50% 10% hv 50%

Combined, 3 fms, $\frac{10\%}{\frac{1}{9}}$ of all, have 50% land. So conc. is ~~less~~ same. & remains same no matter how finely subdivide east.

So combining 2 regions of same conc. does not affect combined conc., so long as disregard absolute areas. & until big eastern overlap small western. Then what?

If had extreme conc. in w. beyond 1st 10% — i.e. if 20% held 95% land — then, combining, get great conc. & in west, with contrast of irrig. & grazing, have some such tendency. So it might happen.

13, cont. So only safe course is to eschew aggregates. Just say regional conc. is not nec. less than national. (e.g. if 10% hv 50% in e. & w., same nationally. Yet conc. could arise from contrast of regions, or cd. arise from conc. in each region.

So look at some regions — see conc. there, too.

Th. 626.8
T 229e

Teele, p 198, Ave value of 'land'/acre & acreage per farm. Value rises faster than acreage falls.
(but cf. p 197)

Opt size

Teele, Ec of Land Reform p. 197, His Table #20, from 1920 Census, shows Ave. acreage/fm & value/acre from which I get value/fm, & notice it is about same, $14,000, for all land values. Suggesting opt. cap. concentration defs opt size, for all l.v. per acre. ? But these aren't land values, but r.e. values.

Foreign corporations hold much. German & English esp., in Argentina. p. 72

Larger holders have better land, hold most unused. Actual pioneer colonists, who managed to settle land, settled only poorer lands, small holdings.

s 203 Best land in large holdings. p. 70, Argentina, s203. (But watch him, he is careless on this, p. 77, re Chile, largest had higher % area than of value)

Re influence of Nevada etc on Census: Only 1290 Nev. is counted "in fms"; '54 prelim. Ave value $31/acre, (w. bldgs).

Re LCR in Nev.: only $\frac{588}{2,851}$ fms are over 1,000 a.; but ave. fm is 2,881 a.!

Concentration p. 13 { p. iii, p. 13

½ excess lands on valley floor of Kern, Madera, & Tulare are in over 5,000 acres, held by 2/10 % of all landowners. By 'best present estimate' & ½ irrig. land is excess, p. 13. 80% ~~land in or~~ excess in units over 640 a. 594

E.&W, p 203. Cite Ark. State Policy Committee, "Ag. Labor Problems in Ark", (Published Paper #1, Oct '36) pp 11-13.

In Ark, & other s-n states, on rich lowlands, landlords tend to have many fms; on uplands, changes to single farm tncy.

i.e., better land more conc.

5333

Buchanan, N.S. & Ellis, H.S, Approaches to Econ. Dev.

NY: 20th C.F., 1955.

p. 250 Per acre yield of sugar on large pl-ns "is said to be" double that of small fms.

Carrion

p. 70. Spain, 1930, props. w. less than 250 hectares. were ~~1.8m~~ 1,774,104, had 51% land. More than 250 hectares were 12,721 w. 49% of land.

Conc. greater by area than value.

p. 85. Props. w. < 1,000 pesetas were ~~1.7~~ 1,699,585. They had 228m pesetas.
" " 1,000-5,000 " " 73,092. " " 177m "
" " > 5,000 " " 17,349. 294,~~m~~ "

See if conc. greater by value!! No, is greater by area. Of course these values include improvements, & maybe undervalue large - are ass. values.

Present anyway, as evidence of present's contrary evidence.

liquido imponible - ass. for tax collection
riqueza - riches

p. 62, Table 25. 5169 Corn Belt States, 1944, from '45 Sample Census, unpub. 5169

	Comm. Fam. Fms				
	Large Scale	Large	Med.	Small	Small scale
NB Total land, ave per fm	462 a.	257	170	119	79
NB Crop " ave per fm	308 a.	173	98	52	24
Total Capital	$101,839	44,703	20,980	10,413	4,812
Family labor resources (man equivalents)	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
Net farm Inc.	11,400	5,011	2,578	960	437
Gross fm inc.	32,020	10,548	5,098	2,147	973
Total fm expenses	20,820	5,537	2,520	1,187	536

Not clear if they deduct rent. Expenses are arbitrarily assigned. Not clear what "cap." includes. Surely sloppy.

But n.b. 1st 2 columns: Large scale have higher % cropland. (But remember, these are data by value of output) (not acreage)
Good: when we msre by output, find larger units on better land. If msred by net inc., probly more so)
& note how u/s gross instead of net distorts picture.

150, Table 3, p 1135, v. II ch. XII - 5138

	Value per acre. all Commercial 65.10	Class I 45.65	Ratio of Pro to ante
U.S.			0 - 1
The No.	85	81 ~~85~~	
The So	56	42 ~~56~~	0 - 3 (but all closer)
The We.	44	36 ~~44~~	
NE	89	150	
Mid-Atl	103	196	
E N Centr.	131	198	4 - 5 (& those vs. me all close)
W.N Centr	67	52	
So Atl	67	63	
E.S Cent	66	95	
WS Cent	48	36	
Mt	23	16	
Pac.	109	94	

Individ states, in all of them Class I worth more than allcomm./acre, except Ks, Nebr, Ga, Okla, Txs, Mt & Pac.

32 - 16

Tncy & n.l.v.

240-1, table & text, showing tncy highest in richer areas. ~~and~~ Which are Skane and eastern Sweden. In these two areas, a much higher % of the cropland is in holdings over 250 acres than elsewhere; & much of it is rented out. 5/52-a

Truesdell-like quotes.

Karpovich, p. 295,
& Block, 232
Land value & allocation.

~~Not much good — just busy~~

→ In feudalism, in Russia & France, where soil better, lord had higher % land in demesne.

S 178, pp 211-2

Ill. & Ind., value/acre rises with acres/fm. Complete figs. In 'large less cap/land" file