



A study of the organization, operations, and practices of a selected group of successful Montana farms
by Willard W Cochrane

A THESIS Submitted to the Graduate Committee in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
Degree of Master of Science in Agricultural Economics
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Abstract:

It has been the principal purpose of this study to discover and analyze those characteristics common to, or peculiar to, financially successful farmers and their farms in Montana. However, since only those farmers netting \$1,000 or more per year for the period 1934 through 1936, or for 1936 alone, as recorded on the state income tax records, were defined as successful in this study, it may be inferred that many successful farmer's were not included in the sample, because of the method and basis of selection used. But regardless of this fact it may be concluded that a fair, representative sample of successful Montana farmers was considered in this study.

The final refined sample included 314 successful farms, 241 of which were classed as crop farms, and 73 of which were classed as combination crop-livestock farms. These successful farms were scattered throughout the State of Montana, but over one-third of the farms were concentrated in Pondera and Teton counties alone. The net income per year of successful farmers ranged from \$1,000 to well over \$10,000, with the income of the modal class being \$2,500. This would indicate that these successful farmers were a very successful group.

It is evident from the analysis of the data collected in this study, that there is no set formula for successful farming in Montana. However, if no formula was developed, certain tendencies with respect to farm management were discovered. The range in farm practices and organization was found to be widely divergent, but quite often within the range there were found to be present definite tendencies with regard to practices and organization. These tendencies might be called factors making for successful farming. In short, a majority of farmers in this group possess a combination of factors which are essentially the same, even though their actual farm-organizations and practices differ.

From those characteristics most common to all successful farmers and their farms it is possible to draw several broad generalizations that may help explain why these farmers have made a financial success in recent years. First; successful crop farms are approximately 1100 acres in size, of which nearly one-half or 450 acres are devoted to wheat production each year; a highly commercialized agriculture. Second; the successful farms are located on land which is predominately first or second grade farm land, and consequently are benefited in the form of high wheat yields per acre. Third; the successful farmers are middle aged men; men who started farming in Montana between 1910 and 1920 as small operators with a limited means of capital, and who have gradually increased the size of their farm units by purchasing additional small acreages whenever their funds would permit, especially since 1925, taking advantage of low land values in those years.

A STUDY OF THE ORGANIZATION, OPERATIONS, AND PRACTICES
OF A SELECTED GROUP OF SUCCESSFUL MONTANA FARMS

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WILLARD W. COCHRANE

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Submitted to the Graduate Committee
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Montana State College

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A STUDY OF THE ORGANIZATION, OPERATIONS, AND PRACTICES
OF A SELECTED GROUP OF SUCCESSFUL MONTANA FARMS

ABSTRACT

It has been the principal purpose of this study to discover and analyze those characteristics common to, or peculiar to, financially successful farmers and their farms in Montana. However, since only those farmers netting \$1,000 or more per year for the period 1934 through 1936, or for 1936 alone, as recorded on the state income tax records, were defined as successful in this study, it may be inferred that many successful farmers were not included in the sample, because of the method and basis of selection used. But regardless of this fact it may be concluded that a fair, representative sample of successful Montana farmers ~~was~~ considered in this study.

The final refined sample included 314 successful farms, 241 of which were classed as crop farms, and 73 of which were classed as combination crop-livestock farms. These successful farms were scattered throughout the State of Montana, but over one-third of the farms were concentrated in Pondera and Teton counties alone. The net income per year of successful farmers ranged from \$1,000 to well over \$10,000, with the income of the modal class being \$2,500. This would indicate that these successful farmers were a very successful group.

It is evident from the analysis of the data collected in this study, that there is no set formula for successful farming in Montana. However, if no formula was developed, certain tendencies with respect to farm management were discovered. The range in farm practices and organization was found to be widely divergent, but quite often within the range there were found to be present definite tendencies with regard to practices and organization. These tendencies might be called factors making for successful farming. In short, a majority of farmers in this group possess a combination of factors which are essentially the same, even though their actual farm organizations and practices differ.

From those characteristics most common to all successful farmers and their farms it is possible to draw several broad generalizations that may help explain why these farmers have made a financial success in recent years. First; successful crop farms are approximately 1100 acres in size, of which nearly one-half or 450 acres are devoted to wheat production each year; a highly commercialized agriculture. Second; the successful farms are located on land which is predominately first or second grade farm land, and consequently are benefited in the form of high wheat yields per acre. Third; the successful farmers are middle aged men; men who started farming in Montana between 1910 and 1920 as small operators with a limited means of capital, and who have gradually increased the size of their farm units by purchasing additional small acreages whenever their funds would permit, especially since 1925, taking advantage of low land values in those years.

PART I: INTRODUCTION

Historical Background

The agricultural industry in Montana has been relatively unsuccessful for the past fifteen years. Adverse natural conditions combined with economic maladjustments have literally pinched the majority of farmers into an unprosperous condition.

The great influx of rural population into the plains region of Montana took place from 1910 to 1920. The settlers who took up land during this period in Montana under the Homestead Laws, did not know the limited and varying conditions to which they would eventually be forced to adapt themselves. In this period wheat prices were unusually high, the virgin soil was highly productive, and precipitation was much greater than average. Relatively large profits were made in those first few years; Montana's agriculture boomed. In the early twenties these conditions underwent a great change, constant cropping had mined the soil of much of its fertility; wheat prices dropped from over \$2.00 to less than \$1.00 per bushel, and from the condition of unusually high precipitation the climate changed to a condition of unusually low precipitation. Then in 1929 the great economic depression swept the country severely straining the old economic order. Hence, only those farmers who were able to withstand the severe stresses and strains of that period, both the economic and the natural, were considered in this study.

Objectives of the Study

It is the principal objective of this study to discover and analyze those factors and conditions which have made it possible for this extremely

limited group of farmers to become economically successful. These factors when isolated and analyzed may serve as a basis for future agricultural policies and economic planning; at least planning agencies can use them as a point of departure for a more intensified investigation. Perhaps it may be possible to formulate a criterion or set of requirements from these factors as a prerequisite for financial success in this region. And, finally, the most desirable farm organization, operations, and practices will be established, which farmers may use to compare with their own farm unit, and use as a guide in their own organization and practices.

Basis of Selecting the Sample

To obtain a representative sample of the successful farmers in Montana all those farmers that netted \$1000 or more per year for the period 1934 through 1936, or for 1936 alone, were chosen. ^{1/} It was first thought that only those farmers actually paying a state income tax for that period would be selected, but on that basis the number of farms selected made up too small a group to be satisfactorily analyzed by the use of group averages. Thus the basis of selection was made more liberal in order to obtain a larger sample. This group included, livestock, cash crop, and combination crop-livestock farms. Approximately 50 per cent of this total group were livestock enterprises, which were not included in this study due to lack of time and lack of similarity of problems. The sample was thus restricted to include only cash crop and combination crop-livestock farms. The terms cash crop and combination crop-livestock as used in this study refer directly

^{1/} The record for each farmer's income was obtained from the income tax files at Helena for the period 1934 through 1936. Refer to Individual Income Tax Return, Appendix B.

to the principal sources of income from those farms. 2/

Source of Data

The material for this project was gathered from five principal sources. All data concerning farm expenditures, income and profit were obtained from the state income tax files at Helena. The data concerning acreages, crops, livestock, buildings, equipment, farm practices, family status, living conditions and personal experience were obtained from questionnaires sent directly to the farmers in the sample. The legal description and valuation of land owned, and the numbers and valuation of equipment and livestock were obtained from the county assessor's records. The data concerning character, experience, and community standing of the farmers were obtained from questionnaires sent to the county agents. Data concerned with yields, crop acreages, grade and productiveness of the soil, and precipitation were obtained from secondary sources at the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station.

By using a fairly adequate, representative sample and grouping the informative material for each farmer in statistical averages and charts which best suited the material, a "normal" was established from which justifiable conclusions and generalizations were drawn.

Limitations of the Study

Because of the lack of funds and insufficient time this study was carried on without the desirable field work necessary to obtain adequate and reliable information. As already stated, all the material and data for

2/ Cash crop farms comprise those where 60 per cent of the farm income is derived from the sale of crops, whereas on combination farms neither crops nor livestock furnish 60 per cent of the total farm income, but each enterprise furnishes more than 40 per cent of the total farm income.

this study were obtained entirely by correspondence and from secondary sources. Therefore one of the chief problems encountered was that of gathering reliable unbiased information on the personal qualifications and experiences of the farmers themselves. M. L. Wilson, in a farm management study of dry farming in the "triangle" region, has clearly shown the value of supplementing generalized material with case histories of individual farmers, thereby, getting a personal feel or "touch" of the situation. ^{3/} If a field survey of the farmers included in this sample had been carried out, a greater emphasis could have been placed on the subjective or non-material factors making for successful farming. The customary difficulties usually encountered when questionnaires are used made themselves apparent. First, the farmers were slow to answer and return the questionnaires, and second, the answers were inadequate in many cases. However, the return was nearly 40 per cent of those sent out, which made a fairly good representative sample with which to work.

It is realized that this study is very broad and general in its scope, and a conscious effort has been made to consider and study all phases of farm management, as the term is used in its broadest sense. It is hoped that by attacking the problem in this broad general way, that a complete concept of the most desirable farm management practices for Montana may be established.

PART II: THE NUMBER AND LOCATION OF THE SUCCESSFUL FARMS.

The Distribution of Farms According to Income

There are very few farmers in Montana who could be classed as

^{3/} Wilson, M. L., Dry Farming in the North Central Montana 'Triangle,' Montana Extension Service, No. 66, June, 1923.

successful, if net farm income is used as a measuring stick of success. The 1935 Census of Agriculture shows that there were 50,504 farms in Montana, yet less than 500 farmers paid an income tax to the state for the period 1934 through 1936. There were slightly over 30,000 cash crop and combination crop-livestock farms in 1930 according to the Census of Agriculture, but less than 300 of these farmers paid an income tax to the state for the period stated above. The average farm family has a tax exemption of \$2,600, hence, most farm families would necessarily have to net over \$2,600 per year before they would be affected by the state income tax law. From these data it would seem that less than one per cent of Montana farmers paid an income tax each year for the period studied.

Of the farmers selected (those with a net income exceeding \$1,000) the greatest number made a net income of between \$2,000 and \$2,999 per year, in fact 90 out of 314 farmers fall into this group. Furthermore, 221 out of 314 farmers made less than \$3,999 per year as a net farm income; thus it would seem that the modal group of successful farmers received a net income of \$2,500 per year (see table I).

The Location of Farms

The refined sample included 314 farms, 241 of which are cash crop farms and 73 of which are combination crop-livestock farms. These farms are scattered throughout the state, but there is a definite concentration of the successful farms in the north central triangle region. It must be remembered that these farms were not picked because of their location or any other basis except net farm income, thus the concentration of successful farms in Pondera and Teton counties is accidental as far as selection is

TABLE I.--THE DISTRIBUTION OF SUCCESSFUL FARMERS
BASED ON THE AVERAGE NET INCOMES, 1934 THROUGH 1936*

Net Income in Dollars	Crop Farmers	Combination Farmers	Total
1000 - 1999	46	21	67
2000 - 2999	68	22	90
3000 - 3999	54	10	64
4000 - 4999	32	10	42
5000 - 5999	19	4	23
6000 - 6999	7	3	10
7000 - 7999	4	1	5
8000 - 8999	6	2	8
9000 - 9999	2	--	2
10,000 & over	3	--	3
Total	241	73	314

*Source: Montana State Income Tax returns, 1934 through 1936.

concerned (see table II and figure 1).

The Effect of Rainfall on the Location of Farms

The Effect of Annual Precipitation.--As stated before there is a definite concentration of successful farmers in Pondera and Teton counties, and it has been contended that this grouping may be accounted for by a high precipitation in this region during the period studied. Since nearly 100 per cent of these farmers are dry land wheat producers, one might presume at first blush that rainfall alone would explain their success, as the period studied was an unusually dry period for the state as a whole. However, the data do not clearly establish this presumption. From figure 2 showing the average annual precipitation for Montana, two rather indefinite conclusions may be drawn. First, the average annual precipitation was rather evenly distributed throughout the plains section of the state for the period studied, with all portions receiving in the neighborhood of ten inches. Second, the deviations from average for the entire state were all less than average, but the deviations from average were least in the Pondera and Teton region. In other words those two counties suffered a drought condition, but not as severe a condition as in other parts of the state.

The Effect of Seasonal Precipitation.--The amount of annual precipitation is not as important as the amount of precipitation received during the growing season in the production of small grains in dry land sections. Hence it might be guessed that unusually heavy rains during the growing season in this region made possible high crop yields. But

TABLE II.--LOCATION OF THE SUCCESSFUL MONTANA FARMS
BY COUNTIES, 1934 THROUGH 1936

Counties	Number of crop farmers	Number of combination farmers	All successful farmers
Beaverhead	2	1	3
Big Horn	4	2	6
Blaine	6	1	7
Broadwater	-	2	2
Carbon	3	2	5
Carter	-	-	-
Cascade	16	1	17
Chouteau	14	3	17
Custer	-	-	-
Daniels	1	-	1
Dawson	1	1	2
Deer Lodge	-	-	-
Fallon	-	1	1
Fergus	10	4	14
Flathead	5	-	5
Gallatin	16	7	23
Garfield	-	-	-
Glacier	1	2	3
Golden Valley	-	-	-
Granite	1	2	3
Hill	2	-	2
Jefferson	-	-	-
Judith Basin	3	-	3
Lake	-	-	-
Lewis & Clark	3	1	4
Liberty	7	2	9
Lincoln	-	-	-
McCone	-	-	-
Madison	-	1	1
Meagher	-	-	-
Mineral	-	-	-
Missoula	1	-	1
Musselshell	-	-	-
Park	-	1	1
Petroleum	1	-	1

TABLE II.--LOCATION OF THE SUCCESSFUL MONTANA FARMS
BY COUNTIES, 1934 THROUGH 1936, CONT'D

Counties	Number of crop farmers	Number of combination farmers	All successful farmers
Phillips	1	2	3
Pondera	42	7	49
Powder River	-	-	-
Powell	2	2	4
Prairie	-	-	-
Ravalli	6	7	13
Richland	3	5	8
Roosevelt	4	1	5
Rosebud	2	-	2
Sanders	1	-	1
Sheridan	7	1	8
Silver Bow	-	-	-
Stillwater	2	1	3
Sweet Grass	-	2	2
Teton	61	4	65
Toole	3	2	5
Treasure	1	2	3
Valley	2	-	2
Wheatland	-	-	-
Wibaux	-	-	-
Yellowstone	7	3	10
The State	241	73	314

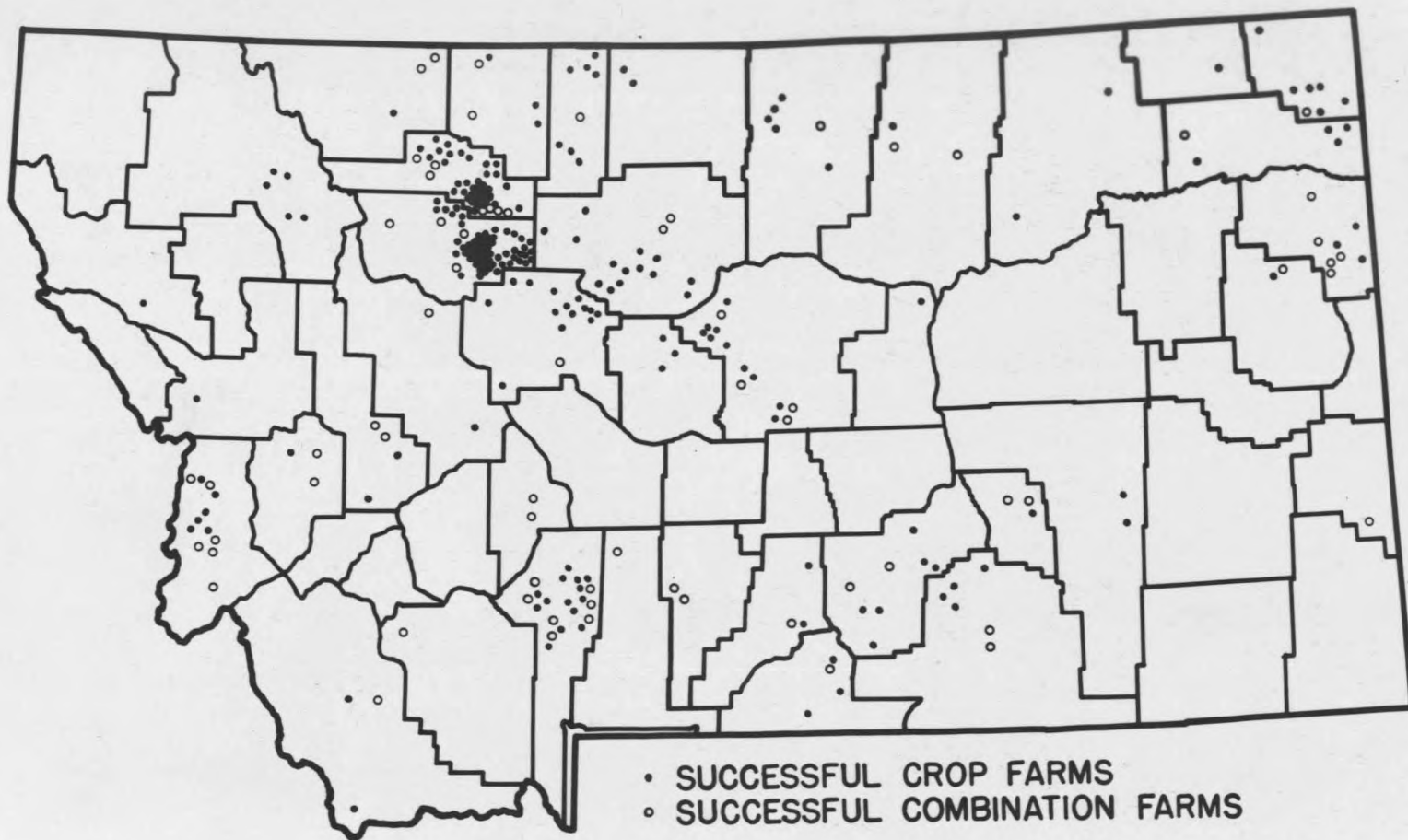


Figure 1.--Map showing the location of successful Montana crop and combination farms.

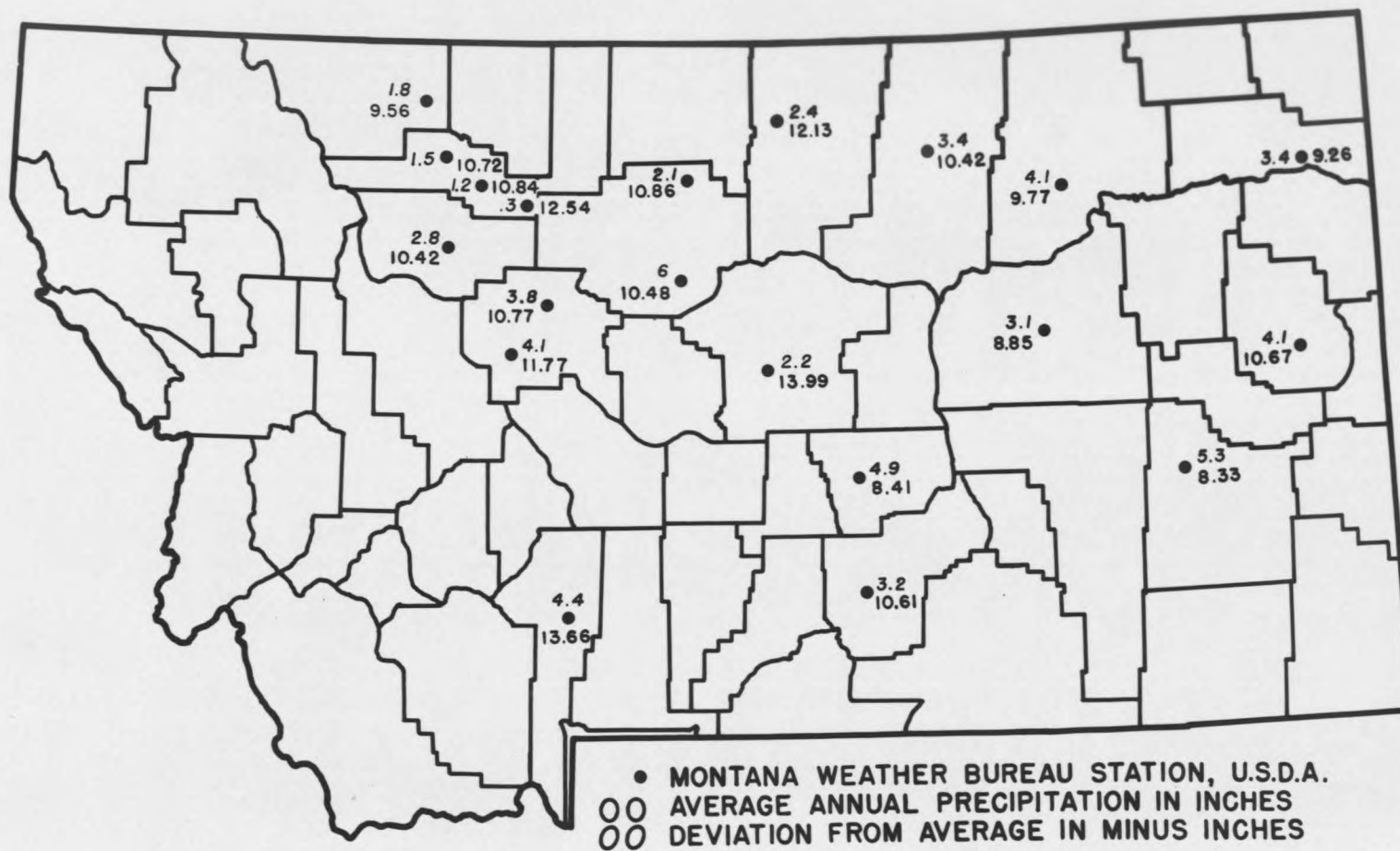


Figure 2.--Map showing the average annual precipitation and deviations from average for the plains region of Montana during the period 1933-1936.

from table III it seems quite evident that this region did not receive any excess precipitation, but experienced the same drought conditions as did the rest of the state. This drought condition was, however, a little less severe even during the growing season in this region, but not decisively.

In any dry land region it is recognized that sufficient rainfall is absolutely necessary for crop production and it has been definitely established that the annual precipitation in the years studied was from three to four inches below average. ^{4/} The climatological data would seem to indicate that rainfall has not been the dominant factor causing one group of farmers to become financially successful, and another group to fail. Thus, it will be necessary to make a detailed analysis of the farm organizations and farm management practices in an effort to explain the causes for successful farming in Montana.

PART III: FARM ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS
AS PRACTICED ON SUCCESSFUL MONTANA FARMS

Farm Organization

Acreage Characteristics.--There has been a general feeling on the part of agricultural leaders in Montana that large acreages are necessary to enable the farmer to earn an income of at least \$1,000 per year. However, just how large the farm unit should be, is still a moot question. The number of acres required to net an income of \$1,000 per year will naturally vary with the productiveness of the soil, the climatic conditions, and the source of water supply. These variable factors make it seemingly

^{4/} Reitz, L. P., Crop Regions in Montana as Related to Environmental Factors, Bulletin 340, May, 1937, page 14.

TABLE III.--AVERAGE RAINFALL AND DEVIATIONS FROM
AVERAGE FOR THE GROWING SEASON, (APRIL, MAY,
JUNE, JULY), MONTANA 1934 THROUGH 1936 1/

Location	April		May		June		July		Growing Season	
	Ppt. <u>2/</u> Ave.	D. <u>3/</u>	Ppt. Ave.	D.	Ppt. Ave.	D.	Ppt. Ave.	D.	Ppt. Ave.	D.
Big Sandy	.73	-.27	1.49	-.38	1.90	-.36	.8	-.42	1.23	-.35
Billings	.72	-.47	1.34	-1.15	1.7	-.48	.67	/.05	1.11	-.68
Bozeman	1.01	-.67	1.51	-1.34	2.08	-.7	.42	-.93	1.25	-.91
Cascade	.85	-.59	1.3	-1.51	2.61	-.73	.79	-.61	1.38	-.86
Chinook	.73	-.13	1.15	-.98	1.5	-1.08	.62	-1.0	1.00	-.8
Choteau	.78	-.04	.99	-.85	2.67	-.09	.56	-1.1	1.25	-.52
Conrad	1.09	0	.94	-.89	2.44	-.23	.49	-1.05	1.24	-.54
Culbertson	.25	-.62	1.2	-.77	1.95	-.85	2.3	/.42	1.42	-.45
Cut Bank	.63	-.07	1.0	-.72	2.87	/.33	.48	-1.28	1.24	-.43
Geraldine	.68	-.74	.92	-1.54	2.12	-1.03	.65	-1.14	1.09	-1.12
Glasgow	.23	-.69	1.16	-1.03	2.0	-.86	1.74	-.08	1.28	-.66
Glendive	.71	-.38	1.08	-1.18	1.93	-1.35	2.08	-.27	1.82	-.79
Great Falls	.82	-.39	1.0	-1.38	2.2	-1.11	.82	-.93	1.21	-.95
Jordan	.24	-.75	1.05	-.75	1.56	-.98	1.97	-.45	1.45	-.75
Lewistown	1.01	-.31	2.17	-.68	2.14	-1.48	1.25	-.62	1.89	-.77
Lytle	1.74	/.65	.63	-1.25	2.27	-.12	.4	-.96	1.26	-.42
Malta	.23	-.63	1.13	-1.05	1.83	-1.68	1.33	-.56	1.13	-.98
Miles City	.51	-.61	.8	-1.43	.88	-1.77	1.16	-.38	.83	-1.04
Roundup	.47	-.74	.79	-.98	1.72	-1.07	.98	-.56	.99	-.84
Valier	.8	-.02	1.31	-.49	2.81	-.11	.49	-1.22	1.35	-.45

1/ Source: Climatological Data, United States Department of Agriculture.
Weather Bureau, Montana Section.

2/ Abbreviation for precipitation.

3/ Abbreviation for deviations from average.

impossible to determine the size of an economic unit. Nevertheless, the material gathered on the size characteristics of successful crop farms shows that there is a tendency for the units to group around 1100 acres in size.

The data concerned with acreage characteristics were obtained from two different sources, (1) questionnaires sent to the successful farmers, and (2) the A.A.A. sign-up records. But regardless of the source of data, or the type of average applied to the data it is clearly shown in both tables IV and V that there is a definite tendency for successful crop farms to be slightly over 1100 acres in size. ^{5/} Since the average size wheat farm in Montana is approximately 522 acres in size, it can readily be seen that the successful crop farmers operate much larger units than do the rest of the farmers in the state. ^{6/} The fact that successful crop farms are more than twice as large as the average Montana farm, may help explain the financial success of farmers in this study.

There is a tendency on the part of successful crop farmers to own their own land rather than rent it. Forty per cent of the farmers in Montana own all the land they operate, ^{7/} yet only 37 per cent of the successful crop farmers own all the land which they farm.

The discrepancy between the successful group and all the farmers in the State is thus very slight as to the percentage of tenancy. These facts

^{5/} From table IV it may be seen that the largest group of farmers operate a total acreage of between 751 and 1500 acres, and this modal average coincides exactly with the arithmetic averages shown in table V, parts A and B.

^{6/} Source: A.A.A. wheat sign-up records as collected by the Farm Security Administration, Bozeman, Montana.

^{7/} Source: United States Agricultural Census for Montana, 1935.

TABLE IV.--NUMBER OF ACRES OPERATED, OWNED,
AND RENTED ON SUCCESSFUL CROP FARMS*

Acres owned and acres rented	Total	Acres Operated				
		0-320	321-750	751-1500	1501-2250	2251 & over
Total	89	12	12	33	15	17
Acres Owned						
0-250	11	9	1	--	--	1
251-500	22	3	6	11	1	1
501-1000	25	--	5	14	3	3
1001-1500	16	--	--	8	8	--
1501 & above	15	--	--	--	3	12
Rent - 0 -	32	10	7	11	2	2
Acres owned						
0-250	7	7	--	--	--	--
251-500	6	3	3	--	--	--
501-1000	9	--	4	5	--	--
1001-1500	6	--	--	6	--	--
1501 & above	4	--	--	--	2	2
Rent 1 - 320	22	2	5	10	3	2
Acres owned						
0-250	3	2	1	--	--	--
251-500	4	--	3	1	--	--
501-1000	9	--	1	7	1	--
1001-1500	3	--	--	2	1	--
1501 & above	3	--	--	--	1	2
Rent 321-640	14	--	--	5	4	5
Acres owned						
0-250	--	--	--	--	--	--
251-500	3	--	--	3	--	--
501-1000	2	--	--	2	--	--
1001-1500	4	--	--	--	4	--
1501 & above	5	--	--	--	--	5
Rent 641 & above	21	--	--	7	6	8
Acres owned						
0-250	1	--	--	--	--	1
251-500	9	--	--	7	1	1
501-1000	5	--	--	--	2	3
1001-1500	3	--	--	--	3	--
1501 & above	3	--	--	--	--	3

*Source: Questionnaires sent to successful crop farmers.

TABLE V.--NUMBER OF ACRES OPERATED, OWNED, AND RENTED
ON SUCCESSFUL CROP FARMS

A*

Number of Farms	Operating Status	Average Acreage
<u>90</u>	Operate (total)	1484
<u>88</u>	Own	1037
33	Own all	851
<u>55</u>	Own part	1129
9	Cash rent	774
36	Share rent	572
10	Share & cash rent	844
<u>2</u>	Rent all	1240

*Source: Questionnaires sent to successful crop farmers.

B**

Number of Farms	Operating Status	Average Acreage
135	Operate (total)	1007
122	Own	850

**Source: A.A.A. Wheat Allotment cards.

bring to light two significant points: first, a crop farmer need not own all of his land to be successful, and second, the majority of these farmers own the greater proportion of their land and rent the rest, usually on a share crop basis (see table V, part A).

The situation is much different with regard to the total acres operated on successful combination farms, and furthermore, it should be recognized that there are many less combination farms than there are crop farms. As in the case of the successful crop farms, the data concerning acreage characteristics were obtained from two sources, and different types of averages were applied to the data to serve as checks. However, there was found to be no close agreement between any of the averages, as the total acres operated varied from 3111 acres in one case to 1102 acres in another case. ^{8/} Hence, it would be unwise to draw any conclusions as to the total acres operated on successful combination farms with results differing so widely.

It is interesting to note that there is a tendency on successful combination farms for the large landowners to increase the size of their units by renting more land, while the small landowners for some reason are content to remain small and not expand their units by renting (see table VI). There does not seem to be any middle-sized group of combination farms. Either these farms are very large approaching three or four thousand acres in size or they are very small of 320 acres or less. Hence, any type of average other

^{8/} From the modal distribution in table VI it seems that the combination farms tend to fall into two groups; large units of 2251 acres or more and small units of 320 acres or less. The arithmetic averages shown in table VII, parts A and B of the total land operated, were derived from different samples and different sources, and they do not agree with each other or the modal average in table VI.

TABLE VI.--NUMBER OF ACRES OPERATED, OWNED, AND RENTED
ON SUCCESSFUL COMBINATION FARMS*

Acres owned and acres rented	Total	Acres Operated				
		0-320	321-750	751-1500	1501-2250	2251 & above
Total	24	7	4	1	3	9
Acres owned						
0-250	8	5	1	1	1	--
251-500	4	2	2	--	--	--
501-1000	1	--	1	--	--	--
1001-1500	3	--	--	--	--	3
1501 & above	8	--	--	--	2	6
Rent - 0 -	13	7	2	--	1	3
Acres owned						
0-250	5	5	--	--	--	--
251-500	3	2	1	--	--	--
501-1000	1	--	1	--	--	--
1001-1500	--	--	--	--	--	--
1501 & above	4	--	--	--	1	3
Rent 1-320	2	--	1	--	1	--
Acres owned						
0-250	--	--	--	--	--	--
251-500	1	--	1	--	--	--
501-1000	--	--	--	--	--	--
1001-1500	--	--	--	--	--	--
1501 & above	1	--	--	--	1	--
Rent 321-640	1	--	1	--	--	--
Acres owned						
0-250	1	--	1	--	--	--
251-500	--	--	--	--	--	--
501-1000	--	--	--	--	--	--
1001-1500	--	--	--	--	--	--
1501 & above	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rent 641 & above	8	--	--	1	1	6
Acres owned						
0-250	2	--	--	1	1	--
251-500	--	--	--	--	--	--
501-1000	--	--	--	--	--	--
1001-1500	3	--	--	--	--	3
1501 & above	3	--	--	--	--	3

*Source: Questionnaires sent to successful farmers.

