

The 1945 organization and a reorganization of a representative medium-size farm are shown in Table 32. Total land consists of 120 acres, 54.5 acres of which were in crops, 9.6 in permanent pasture, and 53.9 in woods and farmsteads. Predominant soils are Cecil fine sandy loam and Cecil clay loam. Of the cropland 30 per cent is on slopes of less than 7 per cent, 57 per cent ranges between 7 and 10 per cent, and 13 per cent of the acreage is steeper than 10 per cent (Table 33). On all except the more level cropland, erosion has reached the stage described as moderate

sheet erosion with occasional gulches. Pasture land is generally steeper and more severely eroded, and in its present condition it is not considered suitable for cropland. The soils analyses indicate PH values ranging between 5.5 and 6.7, mostly 5.8 or less; calcium, low minus to medium plus; magnesium, medium minus to high minus; phosphorus, medium minus to high minus; potassium, low plus to high. Organic matter ranged from .70 per cent to 1.36 per cent.

In the 1945 system, 10.3 acres were in cotton, 12.3 in corn, 20.3 in small grains, and 30.6 acres in

lespedeza that was harvested for hay or seed, or left for soil improvement. About 46 per cent of the land used for crops was intertilled and 2 acres of cropland were idle.

The rotation was not well adapted to the land. Resources, other than those devoted to production of cotton, were under utilized. Yields of feed crops and rates of production of livestock were below the most economical rates. Only 62 per cent of the available family

labor was utilized in direct farm work (Figure 13).

Fifty-five per cent of the cash income was from cotton and about 80 per cent, from crops. The sale of milk was the main source of income from livestock. The net cash income in 1945 was \$1,300 (Table 34). This amounted to a return of 39 cents per hour of family labor worked, excluding general farm overhead jobs.

In view of long-term conservation of the soil, row crops on this

Table 31.—Alternative enterprise combinations and resulting incomes, small farms above and below average in land capability, Southern Piedmont, North Carolina

Item	Farms above average ¹		Farms below average ²	
	Acres	Acres	Number	Number
Land and crops:				
Cotton	14.0	4.0		
Corn	5.0	5.0		
Wheat	8.9	7.4		
Oats	2.8	2.8		
Barley	2.0	2.0		
Alfalfa	3.1	3.1		
Lespedeza seed	13.7	23.7		
Garden	1.0	1.0		
Total	50.5	49.0		
Double-cropped	13.7	12.2		
Used for crops	36.8	36.8		
Open pasture	7.0	7.0		
Woods and other	12.2	12.2		
Total land	56.0	56.0		
Productive livestock:				
Dairy cows	2	2		
Hens	200	200		
Hogs raised	3	3		
Income summary:				
1945 prices:				
Cash income	3,917	2,752		
Cash expenses	1,634	1,445		
Net cash income	2,283	1,307		
1935-39 prices:				
Cash income	2,001	1,484		
Cash expenses	1,134	1,003		
Net cash income	867	481		

¹ Cropland that would support 50 per cent in intertilled crops annually and maintain soil fertility and yields.

² Cropland that would support 25 per cent in intertilled crops annually and maintain soil fertility and yields.

Table 32.—Organization of representative medium-size farm, 1945 and reorganized system, Southern Piedmont, North Carolina

Item	Representative farm	
	1945	Reorganized
	Acres	Acres
Land and crops:		
Cotton	10.3	10.3
Corn	12.3	10.0
Wheat	11.9	10.7
Oats	8.4	6.0
Alfalfa hay	0	7.7
Lespedeza seed	10.2	24.4
hay	10.8	2.0
cover	9.6	1
Garden and other	2.3	1.0
Total	75.8	72.1
Double-cropped	21.3	16.7
Used for crops	54.5	55.4
Idle	2.0	0
Cropland	56.5	55.4
Open pasture	9.6	23.0
Woods and other	53.9	41.6
Total land	120.0	120.0
Productive livestock:	Number	Number
Dairy cows	4	10
Hogs raised	2	3
Hens	42	300
Workstock	2	2
Labor on farm:		
Total family	5	5
Men full time	1	1
Investment:	Dollars	Dollars
Real estate	7,070	8,323
Machinery	496	496
Workstock	410	410
Productive livestock	378	2,110
Total investment	8,354	11,339

¹ Residue from lespedeza seed left on land.