

of labor requirements (Figure 13).

To accomplish these adjustments, a 36 per cent increase in capital investment, chiefly in livestock, would be required. A milking shed, laying house, and brooder house would need to be added to the present buildings. Other improvements would include terraces, permanent pasture, and establishment of alfalfa.

**Variations in Land Capability:** The preceding discussion is based on a farm with land of average capability. Many farms of this size are made up of land that is above or below this level of productivity. Obviously, production opportunities would be greater in cases where the land would support a more intensive cropping system without damage to soil or a reduction in yields. If acreage of corn and small grains were increased at the expense of second-year lespedeza, production of feed could be stepped up sufficiently to add 200 hens, or a sow and 13 pigs if the price received for eggs should become less favorable (Table 35).

In cases where cropping systems would need to be less intensive, in order to maintain soil productivity and yields (about 25 per cent of the cropland in intertilled crops) it would matter little from the standpoint of net income under 1945 prices, whether the resources

of production were concentrated upon cotton or upon dairy and poultry products.

With farms of similar size but on soils unsuited to production of alfalfa, the relative advantages of dairy cows would be decreased because of the larger acreage that would be required to produce hay.

### Large Farm<sup>17</sup>

On large farms the relative advantages of livestock and grains, extensive type enterprises in comparison with cotton, are greater than on farms of the other two groups. In these cases, available labor supply is the limiting factor more frequently than land, particularly in the production of cotton. On many of the large farms the land would support as much cotton as the available labor force could tend, even on farms with steeper lands. Thus, the farming systems discussed here deal principally in terms of the different alternatives with the most common size of labor force, and also, the opportunities for production with different volumes and sources of labor supply.

Land resources of the representative large farm in 1945 included:

<sup>17</sup> See Appendix Tables V, VI, and VII for detailed accounts of income and expenses for farming systems discussed in this section.

Table 34.—Summary of income and expenses, based on two price levels, representative medium-size farm, 1945 and reorganized system, Southern Piedmont, North Carolina<sup>1</sup>

Item	1945 prices		1935-39 prices	
	1945	Reorganized	1945	Reorganized
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1. Cash receipts	2,435	5,753	1,265	3,090
2. Family privileges	674	882	404	529
3. Total income (1+2)	3,109	6,635	1,669	3,619
4. Cash expenses	1,135	2,491	788	1,729
5. Noncash expenses	494	742	445	668
6. Total expenses (4+5)	1,629	3,233	1,233	2,397
7. Net cash income (1-4) <sup>2</sup>	1,300	3,262	477	1,361
8. Net income (3-6) <sup>3</sup>	1,480	3,402	436	1,222

<sup>1</sup> Details of production, income and expenses are shown in Appendix Tables III and IV.

<sup>2</sup> Net cash income to the operator for the family's labor, management and investment.

<sup>3</sup> Net income to the operator for the family's labor and management.

Table 35.—Alternative enterprise combinations and resulting incomes, medium-size farms above and below average in land capability, Southern Piedmont, North Carolina

Item	Farm above average <sup>1</sup>	Farms below average <sup>2</sup>	
		With cotton	No cotton
	Acres	Acres	Acres
<b>Land and crops:</b>			
Cotton	10.3	9.3	0
Corn	14.0	4.0	10.0
Wheat	16.4	11.1	11.0
Oats	6.0	3.0	6.0
Barley	0	4.0	0
Alfalfa	7.7	3.0	7.7
Lespedeza hay	2.0	0	2.0
seed	20.4	41.1	34.7
Garden	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total crops	77.8	76.5	72.4
Double-cropped	22.4	21.1	17.0
Cropland	55.4	55.4	55.4
Permanent pasture	23.0	7.0	23.0
Woods and other	41.6	57.6	41.6
Total farm	120.0	120.0	120.0
<b>Livestock:</b>	Number	Number	Number
Dairy cows <sup>3</sup>	10	2	10
Hens	500	200	300
Hogs raised	3	3	3
<b>Income summary:</b>	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1945 prices:			
Cash income	6,901	4,164	4,640
Cash expenses	2,791	1,944	2,261
Net cash income	4,110	2,220	2,379
1935-39 prices:			
Cash income	3,788	2,177	2,586
Cash expenses	1,937	1,349	1,569
Net cash income	1,851	828	1,017

<sup>1</sup> Cropland that will support 50 per cent in intertilled crops and maintain soil fertility and yields.

<sup>2</sup> Cropland that will support 25 per cent in intertilled crops and maintain soil fertility and yields.

<sup>3</sup> Unclassified milk.

122 acres of cropland; 23 acres of permanent pasture, five of which would be suitable for more intensive culture; and 93 acres of woods and other land, of which nearly all would be suitable for permanent pasture and eventually for cropland if properly developed. The soils are practically all silt loams of the Herndon-Georgeville and Alamance series. The slopes of almost all the land are between 2 and 7 per cent, and erosion con-

ditions are generally described as slight to moderate degrees of sheet erosion (Table 36). Soils analysis indicated PH values ranging between 5.6 and 6.9 (practically all cropland and pasture of this particular farm received one ton or more of lime per acre during the preceding five years); calcium, medium minus to high; magnesium, medium minus to high minus; phosphorus, low minus to high minus, mostly high minus; potas-