

f4a MP of land, direct
evidence

Carolina Farm F

Farmer Gets

2-9-56

ONSLOW—A supplementary income doesn't necessarily have to be a lot of bother. Nick Rawles of Jacksonville, Route 1, gets a nice little bit of extra money from two muscadine grape vines. Assistant County Agent D. A. Halsey says that Rawles has the vines on arbors that cover a 60 by 90 plot. Rawles doesn't do any work except take out the dead wood each winter. This past year, he harvested and sold 150 crates of grapes from these two vines. And the local consumer wanted them badly enough to harvest the grapes himself.

PENDER — D. B. Stokes of

Schultz, 2 5173

"We take it to be a fact that in the U.S. there are many farms, probably fully a third of them, which are far below the optimum in the quantity of inputs committed to farming and which employ too few capital inputs relative to the labor that is used. (meaning by capital land) The scale effects in the case of these farms indicates strongly the possibility of achieving increasing returns from farm enlargement. The existing combination of factors means that the returns to labor are relatively low while those to capital (meaning land) are relatively high."

p. 303

Find quote about futility of adding more machines to small land base.

United States

Jaffrey
10/27-65J
L. L.

output per ac. of land	Size Group	Value	Δ over	output/fm	Δ over	Costs Per Farm								Increased	Increased Net
		of Land Per farm \$	next smaller group	not fed to Livestock \$ 1/	next smaller Group	10% value of Bldg yr \$	20% value of 7 and M on farms under 250 ac. 5% over 250	10% value of livestock on farms under 250 ac. 5% over 250	Labor (including Farm?)	Fertilizer	Total Annual Costs	Δ over next smaller Group	Net output	Net Output ÷ Δ Value of Land Per Farm	
1.05	Under 3	562.	562.	592.	592.	65.	10.	87.	77.	4.	243.	243.	349.	.621.	
.38	3 & under 10	534.	-28.	203.	-389.	43.	8.	10.	18.	4.	83.	-160.	-229.	8.179.	
.40	10-20	582.	48.	236.	33.	32.	8.	12.	16.	5.	73.	-10.	43.	.896.	
.43	20-50	751.	169.	324.	88.	30.	10.	17.	18.	7.	82.	9.	79.	.467.	
.33	50-100	1536.	785.	503.	179.	53.	21.	32.	33.	9.	148.	66.	113.	.144.	
.28	100-175	2590.	1054.	721.	218.	72.	31.	55.	60.	10.	228.	80.	138.	.131.	
.25	175-260	4259.	1669.	1054.	333.	100.	42.	83.	109.	14.	348.	120.	213.	.128.	
.24	260-500	5669.	1410.	1354.	300.	113.	52.	62.	166.	15.	408.	60.	240.	.170.	
.24	500-1000	7844.	2175.	1913.	559.	140.	76.	105.	312.	22.	655.	247.	312.	.143.	
.26	1000 and over	20,512.	12,668.	5334.	3421.	226.	244.	455.	1059.	66.	2050.	1395.	2026.	.160.	

1/ Excludes home consumed ??

Source: 1900 Census of Agriculture 5(1); 186-7

1900 Census of Ag. 5(1): 186-7.

Size group	Value of land/fm (\$)	Δ over next smaller group	Output/fm not fed to livestock (\$)	Excludes home consumed ??	Δ over next smaller group	Costs per farm			Labor (incl. fam?)	Fertil.	Total annual costs	Δ over next smaller group
						10% valued bld'gs (\$)	20% value 78M	10% value of livestock on fms under 260 a.; 5% over 260				
Under 3	562	562	592			65	10	87	77	4		
3 & under 10	534	-	203			43	8	10	18	4		
10 - 20	582		236			32	8	12	16	5		
20 - 50	751		324			30	10	17	18	7		
50 - 100	1536		503			53	21	32	33	9		
100 - 175	2590		721			72	30	55	60	10		
175 - 260	4259		1054			100	42	83	109	14		
260 - 500	5669		1354			113	52	62	166	15		
500 - 1000	7844		1913			140	76	105	312	22		
1000 & over	20,512		5334			226	244	455	1059	66		

Crop Acres per Farm	Total Acres per Farm	Receipts (incl. Δ inventories) \$	Expenses (incl. depr. + depl. of inv. Labor) incl. family	Net Output Per Farm	Δ Net Output Per Farm	Δ Acres Per Farm	Ratio Δ Net Output Per Farm to Δ Acres Per Farm	Receipts Per Acre	Expenses per Acre	ANP/ Acre
Under 80.	112.	1542.	1112.	430.	430.	112.	3.839.	13.77.	9.93.	3.84.
80-.	155.	1652.	1027.	625.	195.	43.	4.535.	10.66.	6.63.	4.03.
120-.	193.	2009.	1229.	780.	155.	38.	4.079.	10.41.	6.37.	4.04.
160-.	242.	2542.	1586.	956.	176.	49.	3.592.	10.50.	6.55.	3.95.
200-.	300.	3055.	1899.	1156.	200.	58.	3.448.	10.18.	6.33.	3.85.
240 and over.	408.	4922.	3189.	1733.	577.	108.	5.343.	12.06.	7.82.	4.24.

1. Look in ch. 3 for state where l.v. held const, 1900.
2. Get data, per fm basis.
3. Give to J

1900 Census of Ag, 5(1): 192-3
Indiana:

Size of fms.	Acreage (000)	Value of land & improvements (w/o bldgs) (m)	Value of Bldgs (m)	7 & M	Livestock	Value of Products (m)	Exp. on land	Exp. on bldgs
Under 3	3.7	.7	1.0			123.9	190	
3-10	53.3	4.5	3.8			31.0		
10-20	161.4	7.8	4.3			16.3		
20-50	1,650.3	51.6	17.1			9.7		
50-100	5,251.5	163.6	41.8			7.9		
100-175	7,200.1	228.0	47.9			7.0	32	
175-260	3,613.3	116.0	20.6			6.4		
260-500	2,654.5	85.6	13.4			6.0		
500-1,000	691.4	21.3	3.5			5.5		
1,000 & over	340.1	8.4	.8			3.6	25	

$$\begin{array}{r} 190. \\ 37 \overline{) 7000.} \\ \underline{37} \\ 330 \\ \underline{333} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24. \\ 34 \overline{) 8400} \\ \underline{68} \\ 160 \\ \underline{136} \\ 240 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 32. \\ 72 \overline{) 228000} \\ \underline{216} \\ 120 \\ \underline{72} \\ 580 \end{array}$$

Ave value/acre, land w/o bldgs (compd)
Ave value per acre of products not fed to livestock

ch. 2

p. 121 "The trouble begins when the small farmer has to be dealt with. In this case the tenant regards the agent as a capitalist rent-collector; the agent regards the tenant as little better than a proletarian. Consequently their relations tend to be strained."

5164 Levy

✓ So tnt farms tend to be larger than if no such collection costs
So small tnts have to pay higher rent/acre. Which they hardly cd do



→ so get evidence of smaller tnts paying higher rent/acre. & there is direct proof as MP w/o higher net product per acre.

The Land

p 209 - 11: Small tenants pay higher rents/acre than large. (So MP of land must be higher) (Why then do not landlords rent more to small tnts? A supervision difficulties.)

Here is strong pt

5181

^{209 -}
p. 210: "... we have received from all parts of Eng. complaint that the small man is rented at a much higher figure than the large farmer. This is largely due to there being a greater demand for small farms, & consequently landowners can obtain a higher rent for them."

Adduce considerable evidence. ^{also pay higher rates} But landlords don't do it
bes of bother of hav'g several tnts.

Point E.

1. AAA
 2. 9. of uncultivated land by size. '40 Censuses
Includes Melcher; Gerackenkron; 5104; Venezuela
KCLC; SP; Warriner; Gary; Philippines; ~~Melcher~~
cf. to small farms, 48 returns to scale.
 3. Small tracts, higher rents
-

Where

Renne, Chap. 5

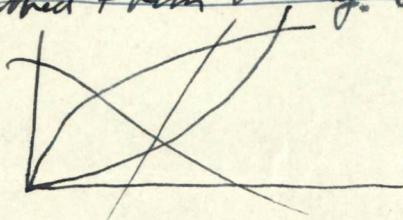
Q. of
factor
(Labor)



Q. of factor A (land)

best combinations, where land is indep. vble, you adjust labor to it so
 $mp = wage$

When you have very little land, a small Δ raises mp of labor much, & allows you to use much more. ~~So I have drawn them wrong above. Just labelled them wrong. Change labels.~~



↑
1950

This is better than vble props technique for showing MP of land
hi when labor intensive

Get a quote from Renne on this - use it in II, 5, a; or, perhaps
better, in II, 2.

Also, might use this technique in II, 3