

Y 3.W 89/2
13/J1



WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator

Corrington Gill
Assistant Administrator

Howard B. Meyers, Director
Social Research Division

RESEARCH BULLETIN
(Not for Release)

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY of KENTUCKY

COMBINED FARMING-INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE COTTON TEXTILE
SUBREGION OF ALABAMA, GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Preliminary Report

Prepared by

W. W. Troxell,
L. S. Cottrell, Jr.
and

A. D. Edwards
of the
Social Research Division,
Rural Section
Works Progress Administration

and

R. H. Allen
of the
Land Utilization Division,
Resettlement Administration

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	i
Summary	iv
I. The Cotton Textile Subregion	1
II. The Counties Covered in the Field Survey; Greenville County, South Carolina, and Carroll County, Georgia	5
III. Farming Activities of Part-Time Farmers	8
Scope of the Study	8
Types of Part-Time Farms	11
Location of Part-Time Farms	14
Farm Production	14
Gardens	16
Corn	19
Dairy Products	19
Poultry Products	20
Pork	21
Fuel	22
Changes in Size of Farming Operations, 1929-1934	22
Cash Receipts and Cash Expenses	22
Value and Tenure of Part-Time Farms	23
Labor Requirements of Part-Time Farms and Their Relation to Working Hours in Industry	25
IV. Employment and Earnings in Industry	28
The Industrial Group	28
Industry and Occupation	28
Earnings of Heads of Households	31
Total Family Cash Income	33
V. Conditions of Living and Organized Social Life	36
Housing	37
Automobiles, Radios and Telephones	39
Home Ownership	40
Education	40
Social Participation	41
VI. Comparisons in Economic Status between Part-Time Farmers and Full-Time Farmers	44
VII. Case Studies of Part-Time Farmers	47
Typical Case, Greenville County	47
Typical Case, Carroll County	49
Unusually Successful Part-Time Farmer, Greenville County	50
Pictures of Part-Time Farm Homes	53

CONTENTS

	Page
VIII. Appraisal of Combined Farming-Industrial Employment	61
Combined Farming-Textile Employment.	61
Contribution of the Farm to the Family Living	61
Intangible Benefits	62
Disadvantages of Part-Time Farming.	63
IX. Possibilities for Further Development of Combined Farming-	
Industrial Employment	64
The Outlook for Industrial Employment	64
Characteristics Necessary for Success in Part-Time Farming	65
Relief and Rehabilitation	66
Possibilities for Improving Part-Time Farming	67
Appendix A - Schedules	
Appendix B - Statistics of Manufactures - Greenville County, S. C. and Carroll County, Ga.	
Appendix C - Employment Trend	

INTRODUCTION

For a long time many people in various parts of the country have made their living through a combination of farming with employment in industry. During the past five years the term part-time farming has come into general use in describing this way of making a living or in describing only the farming side of the combination. Other terms such as subsistence homesteads, garden cities, and rural-industrial communities have likewise been adopted. From many sources there have come at various times proposals for publicly encouraging these combinations as a means of improving the living conditions and increasing the security of many more families. These proposals are varied in character, but in general may be classified in three major groups.

1. Provision of garden plots for industrial workers in order that produce from these plots may supplement their income from industrial employment, and aid in tiding them over seasons of unemployment.
2. Establishment of new communities of families, each to be provided with a small acreage on which to raise a considerable portion of its food, with the expectation that, in time, industries would locate in such communities and provide a certain amount of supplementary cash income from non-farm employment.
3. Settlement of families on small farms near communities in which industrial establishments already exist, where they may produce a considerable portion of their food and may also obtain some employment in the industries.

In view of the scarcity of factual information available for use in formulating public policy with respect to such proposals, the Research Section, Division of Research, Statistics and Finance of the F.E.R.A., in cooperation with the Land Policy Section, Division of Program Planning of the A.A.A. has undertaken a study of this question.^{1/} Such public programs as have actually been undertaken have been chiefly of the second type, but they are too new to allow an adequate appraisal of incomes and living in the resulting communities. In this investigation attention is directed toward families that have already made combinations such as might result from the first and third types. Following popular usage these people will be referred to as part-time farmers, meaning that they spend part of their time operating a farm and part of their time at some employment away from this farm. Their farms will be referred to as part-time farms and their activities on them will be called part-time farming.

The principal objectives of this study are:

1. To describe existing types of combined farming-industrial employment.

^{1/} Since the study was undertaken the former agency has become the Division of Social Research, W.P.A. and the latter has become the Land Use Planning Section, Land Utilization Division, Resettlement Administration. The study has been continued by these agencies.

2. To appraise the benefits and disadvantages of these existing types.
3. To determine the possibilities for further development of desirable farming-industrial combinations; in particular, to appraise the extent to which these combinations might be utilized in a rehabilitation program.

In order to reach these main objectives, answers were sought to the following questions:

1. What land, buildings and equipment do existing part-time farming units have?
2. What are the labor requirements and cash expenses of these farms?
3. What do these farms produce for home use and for sale?
4. What industrial employment is, or may become, available for combination with farming?
5. What are the labor requirements and wage scales of these industries?
6. What living conditions are associated with these farming-industrial combinations, and how do the part-time farmers compare in this respect with other groups at the same occupational levels?
7. What are the characteristics of persons and families adaptable to a combination of farming with industrial employment?

It is evident that answers to such questions must be given by regions over which relatively homogeneous conditions prevail. Accordingly it was decided to undertake this study first in one such region so that the experience thus gained could be utilized in further studies in other regions. The region selected was the Eastern Cotton Belt. Two factors governed its choice: (1) it is an area in which it is generally recognized that the need for a sound rural rehabilitation program is both urgent and widespread, and (2) industrialization has been comparatively recent and part-time farming has not yet developed as extensively as in some of the older industrial regions. The study has been limited to the three states, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, which comprise most of the eastern end of the Cotton Belt.^{1/}

In this investigation secondary sources of information were first explored. The Bureau of the Census cooperated in making special tabulations of Census of Agriculture and Census of Manufactures data. A field study was undertaken to provide the additional factual information needed in the analysis. This field study included a schedule study of a sample of part-time farm families and a sample of non-farming industrial employees. It also included an inspection of the areas in which enumeration was done, an inspection of industrial establishments, and interviews with employers, public officials and other informed persons.

Examination of industrial employment in this region indicates the necessity for dividing it into subregions in each of which a different type of industry predominates. For the purposes of this study, industrial

^{1/} In cases where important types of farming areas within these states extend into adjacent states data are presented for the whole areas.

employment is taken to mean any gainful pursuit other than agriculture. Industry, thus limited, has been divided into two groups, for convenience called "productive industries" and "service industries." Productive industries include those classified in the 1930 Census of Population under forestry and fishing, extraction of minerals, and manufacturing and mechanical. Service industries include transportation, communication, trade, public service, professional service, and domestic and personal service. The 1930 Census of Population was used as a basis for delimitation of the subregions. The first step was to rank the productive industries of each county according to the number of persons occupied. The important industries in each county were then marked on a map, and the boundaries of the subregions were drawn by inspection. These boundaries, shown in Fig. I, do not indicate any sharp break in conditions, but they roughly mark out those areas in which types of industry are sufficiently different to warrant separate study.

This report deals with combined farming-industrial employment in the cotton textile subregion only. Another report, entitled "Employment in the Cotton Textile Industry in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina," a/ discusses those features of the cotton goods industry which are pertinent to this investigation, and should be considered as supplementary to the present report.

Because the population of the cotton textile area is predominantly white, and the opportunity for employment of Negroes in industry is limited, this first report deals only with whites. Later reports will discuss part-time farming for both Negroes and whites in the other subregions studied.

a/ W.P.A. Research Bulletin, J - 2.

SUMMARY

1. Textile manufacturing is by far the most important industry of the subregion surveyed and furnishes the principal type of non-farm employment. However, the industrial employment of part-time farmers is not limited to this industry.
2. The textile industry is well adapted to combinations with farming because of the 40 hour week (although competition in the industry may eventually force adoption of a longer working week), the location of mills where land is available within easy commuting distance, and because the work is not heavy.
3. The small farming operations carried on by workers in industry did not handicap them or reduce their opportunities for employment or cash income below what they would have been if they had done no farming.
4. Part-time farmers in this subregion, with few exceptions, work at a regular job, and do not take time off to attend to farm work. The daily and weekly working hours of industry are such as to allow adequate time for farm work. Seasonal variation in industrial employment is thus not important. Members of the household other than the head do the greater part of the farm work.
5. The farming studied was of two types. One was production primarily for home use, and the other included one or more commercial enterprises in addition. The non-commercial type was numerically more important although it was for the most part not included in the 1930 Census of Agriculture.
6. There has been a substantial increase in part-time farming in this subregion during the past five years.
7. More than half of the part-time farms studied in Greenville County and more than four fifths of those in Carroll County, the two counties surveyed, had only about one acre of crop land.
8. The usual farming enterprises were a small garden, a cow, a small poultry flock, and a pig. More than half of the farms studied had all four of these enterprises.
9. Average capitalized rental value (5 percent basis) of non-commercial part-time farms was \$2,141 for tenants and \$3,399 for owners in Greenville County. This includes only those part-time farms which were located outside of the company-owned mill villages.
10. Cash farm expenses, exclusive of rent and taxes, on non-commercial part-time farms averaged about \$100 per year in Greenville County and \$65 in Carroll County. Sales of surplus products covered about half of these expenses.

11. The estimated value of the farm products consumed by a typical part-time farm family of four in Carroll County was \$230 in 1934; of a typical family of six in Greenville County with a somewhat larger farm, \$267.
12. Off-the-farm earnings of all part-time farm households in 1934 averaged \$816 for the heads and \$280 for other members in Greenville County and \$544 for the heads and \$487 for other members in Carroll County.
13. For comparative purposes a study was made of a group of industrial workers who did no farming. In Greenville County the non-farming industrial households had a somewhat higher cash income than the part-time farm households. In Carroll County the part-time farm families had a higher cash income than the industrial families. The differences are due principally to differences in type and amount of employment available and wage scales, and are not affected by the fact that a worker does part-time farming.
14. Housing and the variety of available social organizations varied between mill villages and between villages and open country. Part-time farmers in the open country were usually without running water and occasionally without electric lights. As a group, part-time farmers more frequently had automobiles and radios and participated more actively in community organized social life than did non-farming industrial workers.
15. Average incomes of the part-time farm families in 1934 were substantially higher than estimated average net cash incomes of full-time farm families in the same counties.
16. The farm makes a substantial contribution to the family well being, enabling the part-time farmer to maintain a higher level of living than he otherwise would. This contribution is greater for a large than for a small family.
17. The opportunity for home ownership, with rare exceptions, exists only outside the mill villages. Outside the villages slightly more than half of the cases studied in the two counties combined owned their homes.
18. Opinions expressed by both part-time farmers and industrial workers were, with few exceptions, favorable to part-time farming.
19. The more commonly cited disadvantages of part-time farming from the standpoint of the individual, (i.e., the heavy labor required, the expense of commuting, and the lack of urban conveniences) were relatively unimportant in this subregion. Under conditions that prevail over much of the subregion the advantages seem clearly to outweigh the disadvantages for those with a rural background. No direct evidence

was secured in this study as to the commonly cited disadvantages to society in general (i.e. a depression of the general wage level and competition with commercial farmers).

20. Industrial employment in this subregion is not likely to increase materially in the near future. Cotton mill employment was about at its peak in 1934 and will probably decrease. Employment in other textile industries is increasing but is still relatively unimportant. Further increase in total employment must await expansion of existing industries, introduction of new ones, or solution of the agricultural problem.
21. A farm of such size that it can be conveniently operated as an adjunct to industrial employment is not sufficient by itself to support a family. For this reason, a part-time farming program in this subregion for workers who are expected to be self-supporting should be limited to those who have jobs or who are likely to obtain employment in the keen competition for the relatively few jobs that will become available.
22. Even if provided with properly located small farms, most relief clients in this subregion would not be likely to secure enough employment in private industry to become self-supporting in the near future as part-time farmers.

I. The Cotton Textile Subregion

The cotton textile subregion of Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina is located generally in the Piedmont area of these states 1/ but does not coincide exactly with it (Fig. 1). It includes roughly 85 percent of the textile industry of these states, and has no other single industry approaching textiles in importance (Table 1). This subregion and the 10 counties surrounding Birmingham are the two important industrial areas of the Southeast.

The textile industry is spread unevenly through the subregion, and is located mostly in the smaller towns and on the outskirts of large cities. Less than 10 percent of the cotton mill workers live in cities having a population in excess of 25,000 (Table 1). This decentralization of the industry is made possible by the fact that most of the subregion is well supplied with railroads, roads and electric power. There is a wide variation from county to county in amount of industry, northwestern South Carolina, particularly Spartanburg, Greenville and Anderson Counties being the areas of greatest concentration. 2/

The Piedmont area of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama is, next to the Mississippi delta, the most intensive cotton farming area in the country. When speaking of the agriculture of the region, it is desirable to distinguish between the northern and the southern parts. 3/ The lower or southern Piedmont developed a system of large

1/ Atlanta, the largest urban center in the Southeast, is quite different industrially from the rest of this subregion. Likewise the agriculture of its nearby counties, because of the metropolitan influence, is quite different from that of the rest of the Piedmont region. Hence the findings of this report do not apply to the Atlanta area.

2/ Those features of the cotton goods industry which bear on the part-time farming problem are discussed in "Employment in the Cotton-Textile Industry in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina". W.P.A. Research Bulletin, J-2.

3/ The exact boundary between the two areas depends upon the relative emphasis placed on the various criteria. Certain comparisons will be made here on the basis of the type of farming areas designated by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture using the 1930 Census data.

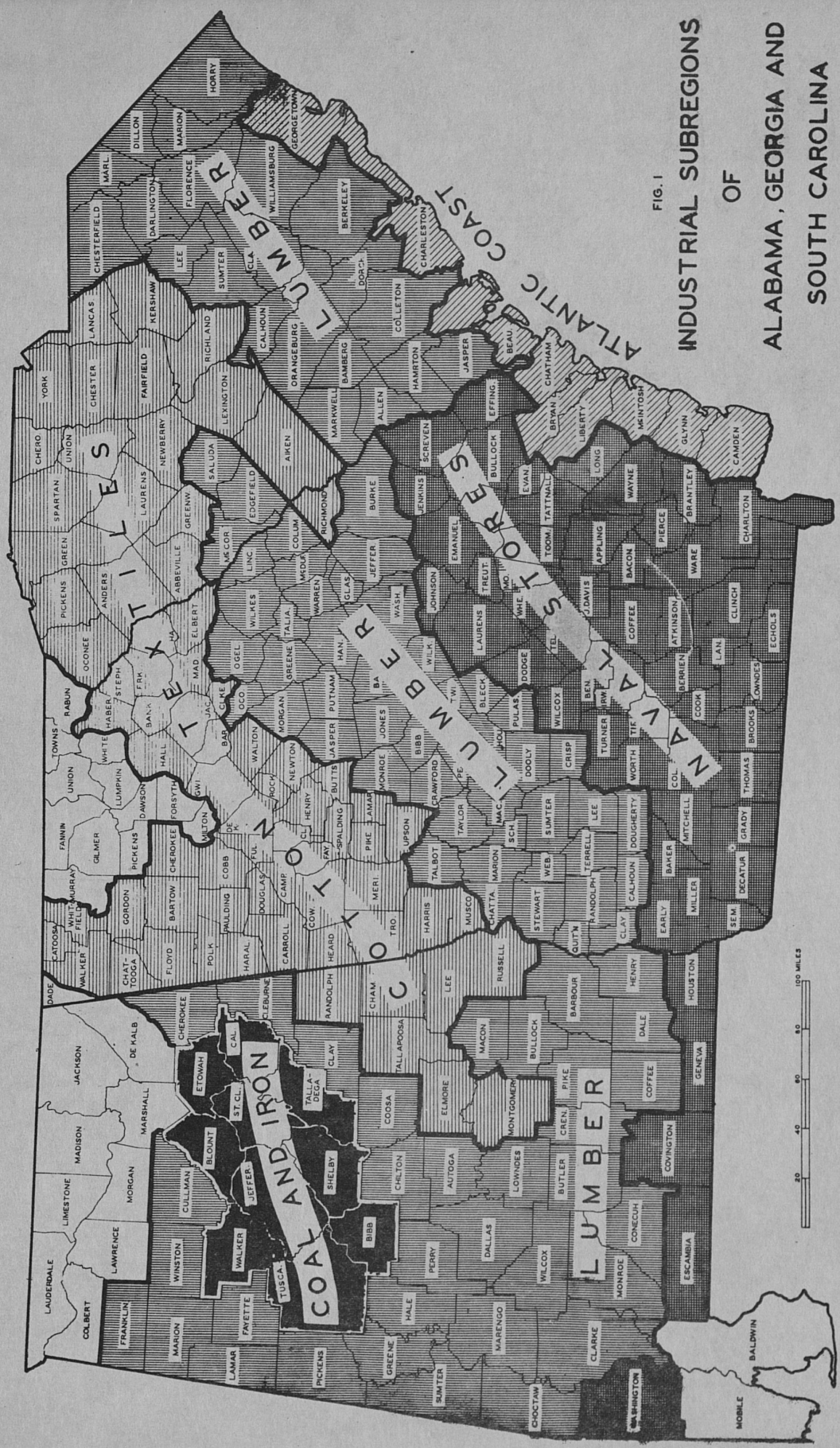


FIG. 1
 INDUSTRIAL SUBREGIONS
 OF
 ALABAMA, GEORGIA AND
 SOUTH CAROLINA

Table 1. Distribution by Industries of Persons,
10 Years Old and Over in the Cotton
Textile Subregion, Gainfully Occupied
in 1930

	Atlanta		Cities of 25,000 to 100,000 population a/		Rural Areas and Cities of less than 25,000 Population		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	270,366	100.0	279,010	100.0	1,981,535		2,530,911	100.0
Total gainfully employed	130,154		128,212		780,784	100.0	1,039,150	
Agriculture	684	0.5	1,811	1.4	377,613	48.4	380,108	36.6
Service industries	92,753	71.3	87,625	68.4	196,729	25.2	377,107	36.3
Productive industries	36,717	28.2	38,776	30.2	206,442	26.4	281,935	27.1
Total Productive Industries	36,717	100.0	38,776	100.0	206,442	100.0	281,935	100.0
Forestry and fishing	15	--	78	0.2	893	0.4	986	0.3
Extraction of minerals	57	0.2	264	0.7	3,163	1.5	3,484	1.2
Building	8,040	21.9	7,253	18.7	17,333	8.4	32,626	11.4
Chemical and allied	2,146	5.8	2,112	5.5	4,061	2.0	8,319	3.0
Clay, glass and stone	567	1.5	872	2.2	3,150	1.5	4,589	1.6
Clothing	1,940	5.3	1,091	2.8	3,929	1.9	6,960	2.5
Food and allied	3,028	8.3	2,973	7.7	3,592	1.7	9,593	3.4
Auto factory and repair shops	2,281	6.2	1,268	3.3	3,964	1.9	7,513	2.7
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills	--	--	10	--	96	0.1	106	--
Other iron and steel	3,505	9.6	2,409	6.2	4,777	2.3	10,691	3.8
Saw and planning mills	321	0.9	891	2.3	9,663	4.7	10,875	3.9
Other wood and furniture	1,379	3.8	741	1.9	2,961	1.4	5,081	1.8
Paper, printing and allied	2,903	7.9	1,161	3.0	2,190	1.1	6,254	2.2
Cotton mills	2,360	6.4	11,357	29.3	119,573	58.0	133,290	47.3
Knitting mills	122	0.3	490	1.3	5,237	2.5	5,849	2.1
Other textiles	482	1.3	746	1.9	7,397	3.6	8,625	3.1
Independent hand trades	1,475	4.0	1,322	3.4	4,108	2.0	6,905	2.5
Other manufacturing	6,096	16.6	3,738	9.6	10,355	5.0	20,189	7.2

Source: U. S. Census, 1930.
a/ Spartenburg, Greenville, and Columbia, South Carolina; Augusta, and Columbus, Georgia; Montgomery, Alabama.

cotton plantations with slave labor. This has since been replaced largely by an absentee landlord-tenant-share-cropper system with a high proportion of Negro tenants. Cropping practices followed have been extremely wasteful of soil resources, and much of the land has been rendered unsuitable for cultivation. The agriculture has thus gone into a state of decline.

The upper or northern portion of the Piedmont developed an agriculture characterized by small "family sized" farms with white owner-operators. This system has been conducive to more diversified farming, and maintenance of soil resources in a much more productive state. As a result, the agriculture is at the present time much more prosperous than that of the lower Piedmont. 1/ It is in the Northern Piedmont that most of the textile industry is located. Hence it is the agriculture of this portion of the Piedmont to which attention will be directed.

The Northern Piedmont is about 300 miles long and 70 miles wide (Fig. 2). The surface of this area is rolling to hilly. Steep land borders the streams while further back the slopes become more gentle. Sandy loam and clay loam soils of the Cecil series with red clay sub-soils predominate. The sandy loam usually occupies smoother lands where erosion has not removed the surface material. The clay loam occupies the more sloping sites where erosion has occurred. Both of these soils are fairly productive where the slope is not too steep. The normal precipitation at Greenville, South Carolina, is 47 inches and the average length of the growing season is 213 days. 2/

In 1930 in the Northern Piedmont area 71 percent of the total land area was in farms and of the land in farms 48 percent was crop land. Seven eighths of all farms were classified as cotton farms and two thirds of the farm income was derived from the cotton crop. That small farm units are characteristic of the area is indicated by the fact that in 1929 the gross value of all products, including those used at home, was under \$400 per farm on 18 percent of the cotton farms, under \$600 on 37 percent, under \$1,000 on 72 percent, and under \$1,500 on 92 percent. 3/ There were 2,752 part-time farms in the Northern Piedmont area in 1929 according to the Census classification. 4/ These farms were scattered throughout every county (Fig. 3).

1/ Hartman, W. A. and Wooten, H. H. Georgia Land Use Problems, Ga. Experiment Station, Bulletin 191, 1935, pp. 48-49.

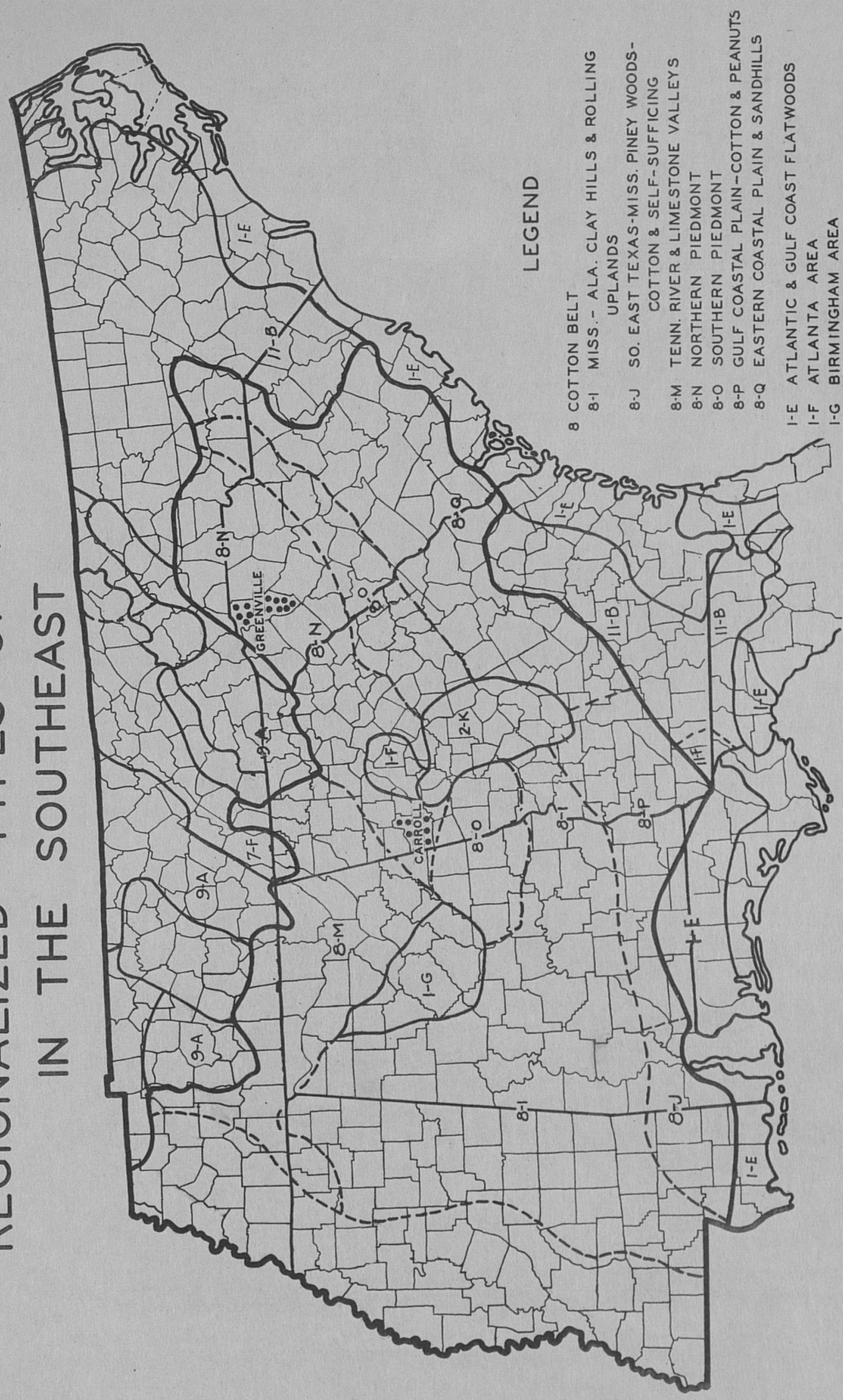
2/ Yearbook of Agriculture, United States Dept. of Agriculture, 1932, pp. 916-19.

3/ These data for the Northern Piedmont area were calculated from 1930 Census of Agriculture reports. Five counties surrounding Atlanta are not included.

4/ Part-time farms included all farms whose operators worked 150 days or more in 1929 at jobs not connected with the farm, or reported an occupation other than farmer, provided the value of products of the farm did not exceed \$750. This presupposes the Census definition of a farm as comprising at least three acres unless it produces \$250 worth of farm products or more.

FIG. 2

REGIONALIZED TYPES OF FARMING IN THE SOUTHEAST



LEGEND

- 8 COTTON BELT
- 8-I MISS.- ALA. CLAY HILLS & ROLLING UPLANDS
- 8-J SO. EAST TEXAS-MISS. PINEY WOODS-COTTON & SELF-SUFFICING
- 8-M TENN. RIVER & LIMESTONE VALLEYS
- 8-N NORTHERN PIEDMONT
- 8-O SOUTHERN PIEDMONT
- 8-P GULF COASTAL PLAIN-COTTON & PEANUTS
- 8-Q EASTERN COASTAL PLAIN & SANDHILLS
- 1-E ATLANTIC & GULF COAST FLATWOODS
- 1-F ATLANTA AREA
- 1-G BIRMINGHAM AREA
- 2-K GEORGIA PEACH AREA
- 7-F TENN.-SHENANDOAH-CUMBERLAND LIMESTONE VALLEYS
- 9-A SO. APPALACHIAN REGION
- 11-B FLUE CURED TOBACCO AREA
- 11-F CIGAR TYPES OF TOBACCO AREA

THIS MAP SHOWS THE LOCATION OF THE EASTERN COTTON BELT SUBDIVIDED BY TYPE-OF-FARMING AREAS. THE GEORGIA PEACH AREA, AND THE ATLANTA AND BIRMINGHAM AREAS, LIE WITHIN THIS REGION. TWO OTHER IMPORTANT AREAS ARE INCLUDED IN SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND ALABAMA. THEY ARE THE FLUE CURED TOBACCO AREA AND THE ATLANTIC AND GULF COAST FLATWOODS AREA.

SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

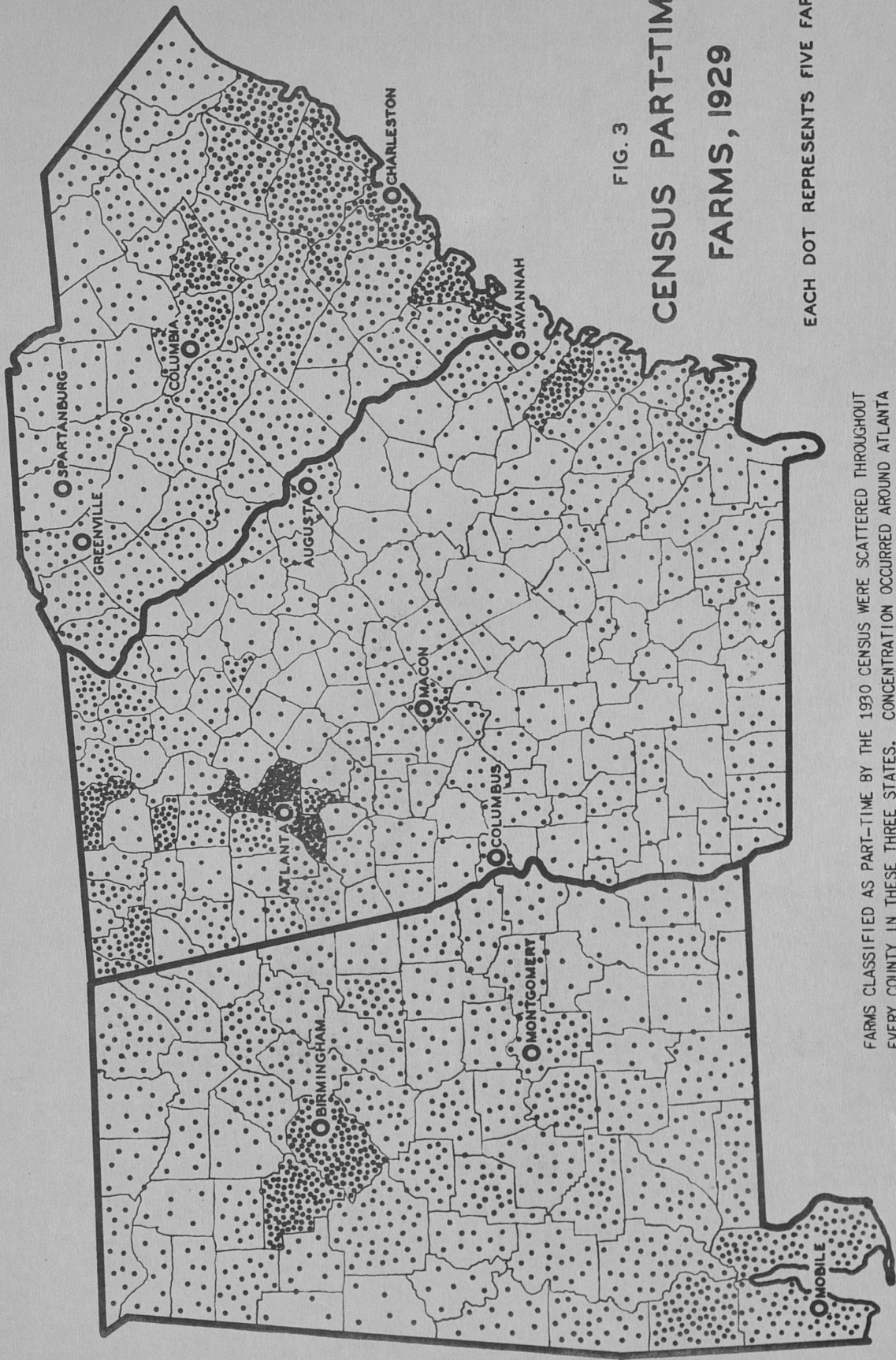
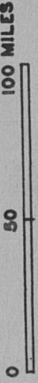


FIG. 3
**CENSUS PART-TIME
 FARMS, 1929**

EACH DOT REPRESENTS FIVE FARMS

FARMS CLASSIFIED AS PART-TIME BY THE 1930 CENSUS WERE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT EVERY COUNTY IN THESE THREE STATES. CONCENTRATION OCCURRED AROUND ATLANTA AND BIRMINGHAM AS WELL AS ALONG MUCH OF THE ATLANTIC AND GULF COASTS.



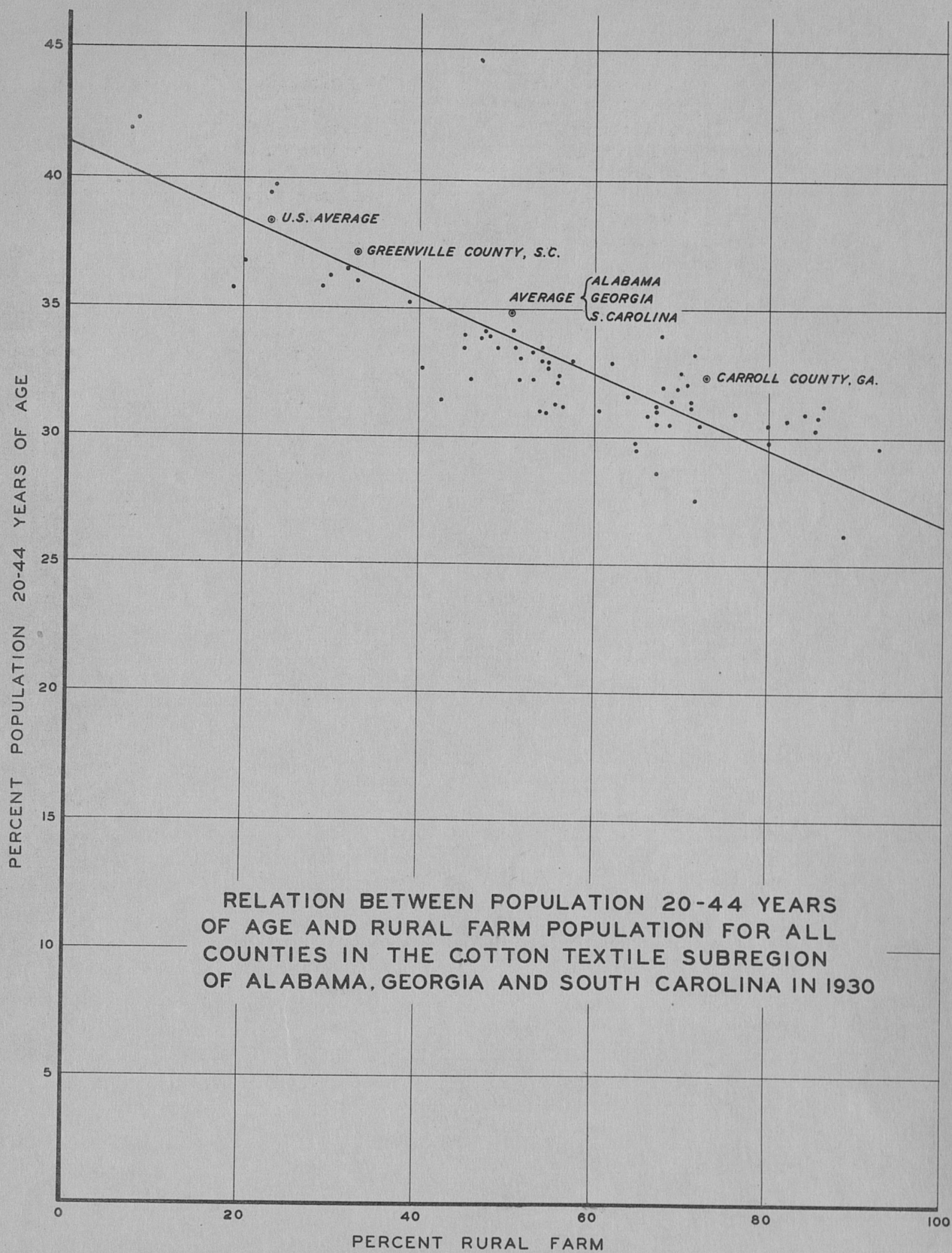
The population of the cotton textile subregion is predominantly white. Of the 2,531,000 persons in this area 32.4 percent are Negroes. The urban population averages 32 percent Negro, the rural non-farm population about 20.5 percent, and the rural farm population about 40 percent. The relatively small number of Negroes in the rural non-farm population reflects the fact that the cotton mills, employing very few Negroes, are located mostly in rural areas. In 1930, 27 percent of the farms in the Northern Piedmont were operated by Negroes, as compared with 49 percent in the Southern Piedmont.

Prior to 1930, there was a considerable migration from rural areas to the larger cities and textile centers. Between 1920 and 1930, the population of the big cities and textile centers increased considerably, while with few exceptions the rural counties either lost population or remained stationary.

It was primarily the economically and biologically most productive age group, 20-44 years, which was attracted to the industrial centers. In general, a low percentage of the total population on farms (i.e., a high degree of urbanization) is associated with a disproportionately high number in the 20-44 year age group, and vice versa, as shown in Figure 4.

As a result of this migration, a considerable part of the population of the industrial centers of the region has a background of farm experience. Along with this background, the tradition of large families is significant.

FIG. 4



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION - 1930

II. The Counties Covered in the Field Survey:
Greenville County, South Carolina, and
Carroll County, Georgia

Instead of attempting to select for intensive study a single county which would most nearly represent the significant conditions in the subregion, it was decided, in order to illustrate the wide variations existing, to pick two counties presenting marked contrasts in certain of these significant conditions. Greenville County, South Carolina, and Carroll County, Georgia were selected for this purpose. The chief factors considered in their selection were (1) the presence of considerable combined farming-industrial employment in each, (2) the presence in one county of a large number of textile mills clustered around a city and in the other of a few mills scattered in rural areas, (3) the presence in one county of several fine goods mills paying higher than average wages and in the other of only coarse goods mills paying lower than average wages, and (4) the location of these two counties near the two ends of the long narrow Piedmont area of the three states.

The Census information on part-time farms was used to indicate those counties in which considerable combined farming-industrial employment might be found for study. Greenville and Carroll Counties, with 97 and 82 part-time farms, respectively, were high in this respect for the parts of the subregion in which each is located.

Both of these counties are predominantly cotton farming areas, 29 percent of all farm land being in cotton in Carroll County and 26 percent in Greenville. In Greenville a lower proportion of all land is in farms than in Carroll. This is partly explained by the fact that the northwestern portion of Greenville is mountainous. Size of farms, cotton yields, and value of products per farm are about the same in the two counties. The value of land and buildings averaged \$1,961 per farm in 1930 in Carroll County as compared with \$3,285 in Greenville County.

In Greenville County the trend since 1920 in both number of farms and cotton acreage has been upward. In Carroll the number of farms has decreased, but there was between 1924 and 1929 a small increase in cotton acreage.

Textile mills are located both on the outskirts of cities of considerable size and in distinctly rural areas. In the former situation there are likely to be several mills in or near one city, as well as industrial establishments of other kinds. The dependence of the workers on a single mill is thus less than in the situation where a mill village is located in the country away from all other industry. Greenville County was selected as representing the urban and Carroll County the rural situation.

Greenville County is the most populous county in South Carolina, having 117,000 inhabitants in 1930. While the city of Greenville has a population of only 29,000, the metropolitan area as defined by the Chamber of Commerce of Greenville includes 64,000. The population of Greenville Township increased 125 percent between 1910 and 1930. On the other hand, Carroll County has a population of only about 34,000 and the largest town is Carrollton with about 6,000 inhabitants.

There are 37 textile mills in Greenville County. Of the 22 cotton mills, 13 are in the metropolitan area of Greenville city, three at Greer, and each at Conestee, Pelham, Fountain Inn, Fork Shoals, Simpsonville, and Piedmont. Two finishing mills and nine other textile plants are in or near Greenville; there are two finishing mills at Taylors and one at Travelers Rest, and a rayon weaving plant at Slater (Fig. 5).

Carroll County has 10 textile mills. There are two cotton mills at Carrollton, one at Banning and one at Fullerville. There are three hosiery mills at Carrollton, two at Villa Rica, and one at Fullerville, although the Census of Manufactures reports only five hosiery mills in the county for 1933 (Fig. 6).

There are important differences in the products manufactured by different textile mills, and with these differences are associated differences in skill required and in wages paid. Most of the Carroll County cotton mills produce only yarns; spinning and carding room employees (except card grinders) are generally paid lower rates than weavers and loom fixers. On the other hand, nearly all the Greenville cotton mills do both weaving and spinning, and many of them produce fine fabrics; hence they employ a higher proportion of skilled workers who draw high wages.

Manufacturing activity in these two counties depends to a great extent on the textile industries. In both counties, in 1933, over 90 percent of the wage earners in manufacturing and of the wages collected came from the textile group, in Greenville mostly from the cotton mills, and in Carroll about half from cotton mills, and a little less than half from knitting mills. Tables A, B, C, and D in the Appendix give statistics of manufactures in Greenville and Carroll Counties by industries or industry groups.

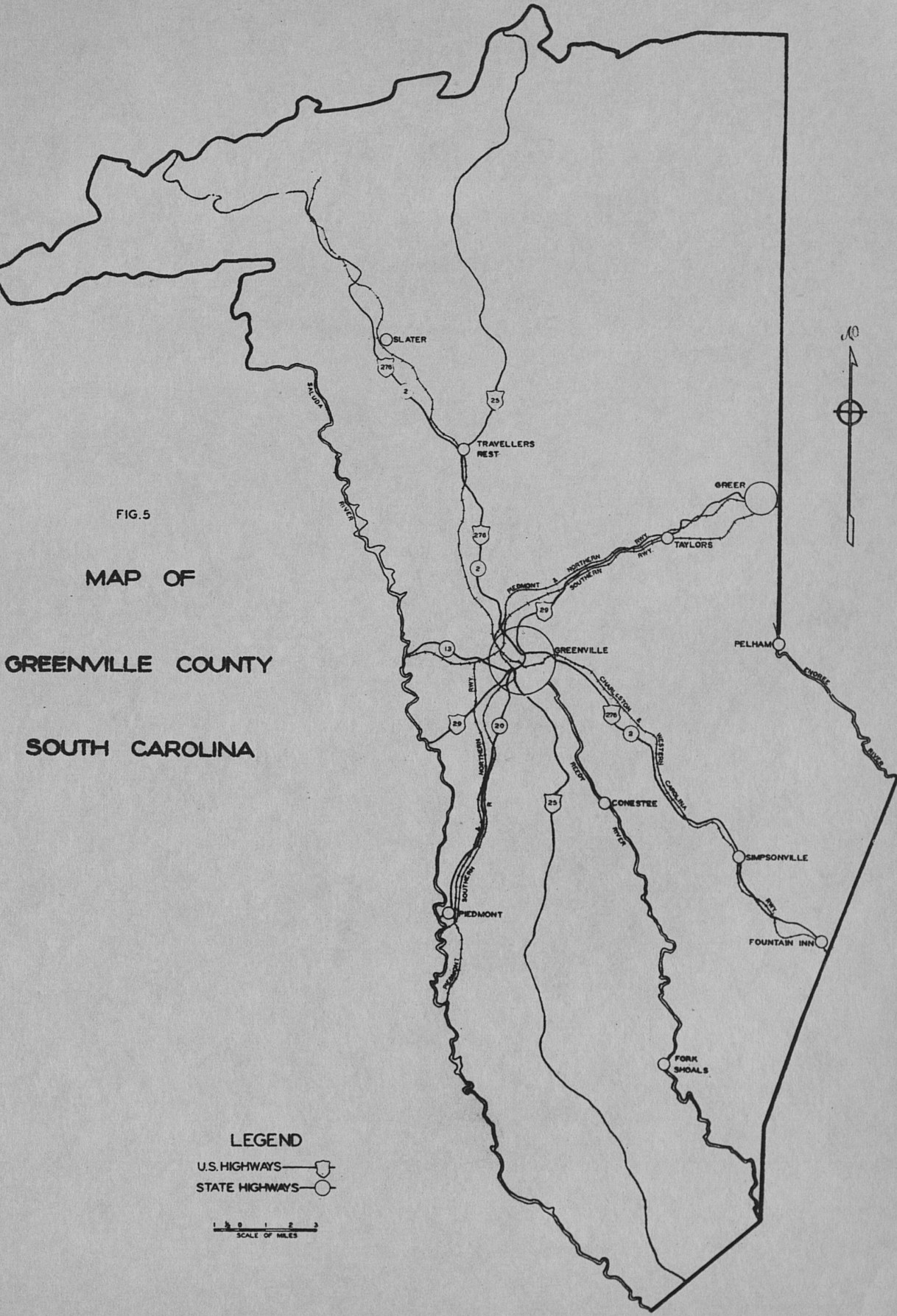


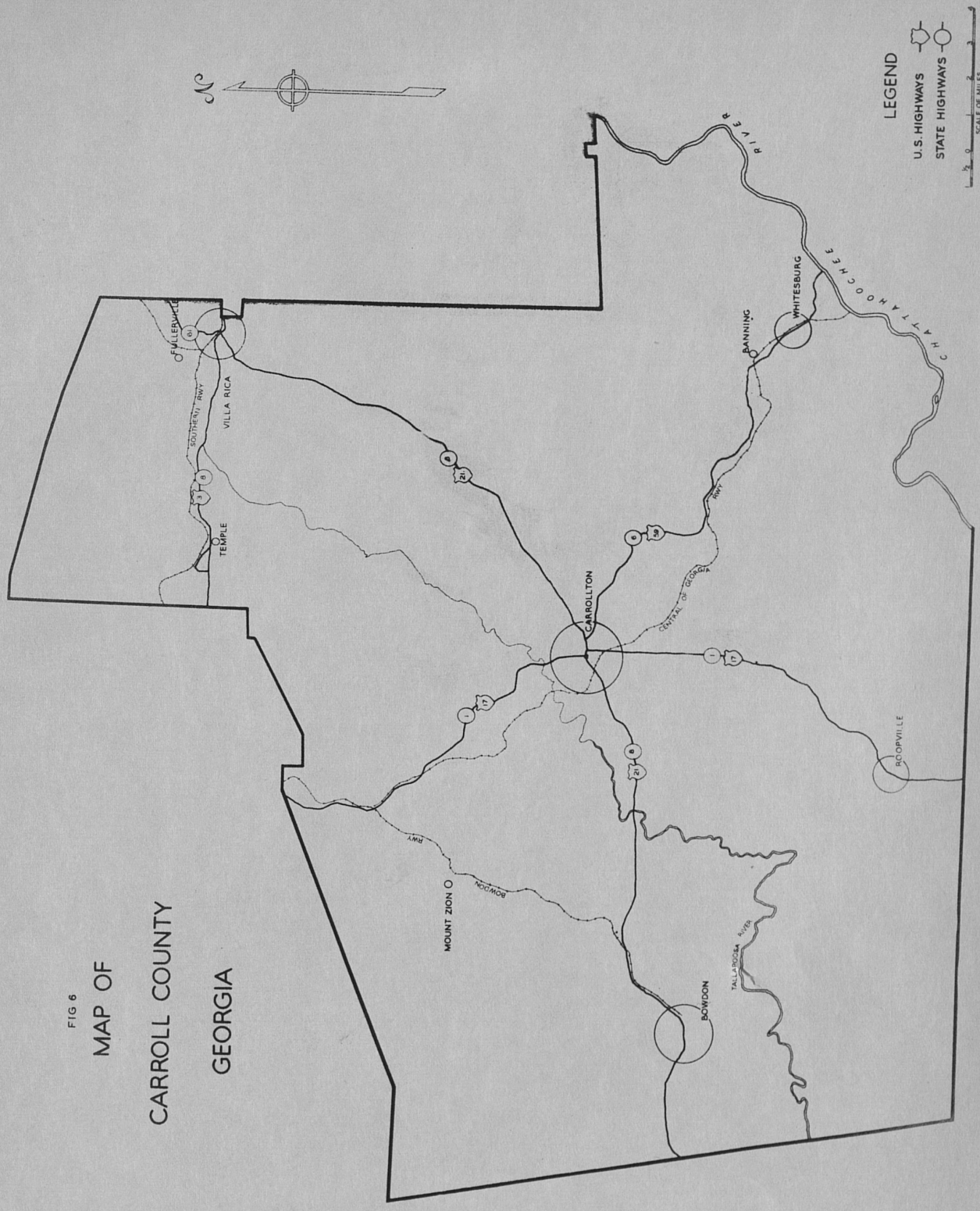
FIG. 5

MAP OF
 GREENVILLE COUNTY
 SOUTH CAROLINA

LEGEND
 U.S. HIGHWAYS — [Shield Symbol]
 STATE HIGHWAYS — [Circle Symbol]

1 0 1 2
 SCALE OF MILES

FIG 6
 MAP OF
 CARROLL COUNTY
 GEORGIA



In both counties average manufacturing employment in 1933 was about equal to 1929, but total wages declined after 1929. The fact that employment in 1933, a depression year, was so high is due to the relatively steady employment in the cotton goods industry throughout the depression and to an increase in employment in the Carrollton knitting mills and the Greenville textile finishing mills. Figure A-1 in the Appendix compares employment in the cotton goods industry in these two counties with the Bureau of Labor Statistics index. The industry in these counties followed the national trend fairly closely.

III. Farming Activities of Part-Time Farmers

Scope of the Study. In selecting representative areas for intensive study the location of farms classified as part-time in the 1930 Census was used as a general index of the geographical importance of combined farming-industrial employment. The possibilities for further analysis of part-time farming with Census data were also explored.

The Census definition of a part-time farm^{1/} does not include all combinations that come within the scope of the present study, and under this definition the total number of part-time farms in each of these two counties was less than 100. In order to approach more nearly the scope of the present study all farms reporting 75 days or more of off-the-farm employment for the operator were selected. To obtain a more detailed description than is available in the regular Census reports special tabulations were made for this group of farms. In Greenville County there were 594 such farms, or 8 percent of all farms, and in Carroll County 481 or 9 percent. In both counties they were scattered throughout every township with no significant grouping in those townships in which textile mills or other industries are located.

Information on the outside employment of these part-time farmers, though incomplete, indicates considerable diversity of non-farm employment. On the population schedule all persons reported their industries, but more than half reported agriculture, evidently referring to the industry in which they were principally employed. A wide variety of other industries were reported.

Table 2 shows the wide variation in the number of days worked off the farm by these farm operators. About one third worked 275 days or more, which might be considered as full-time. Owners worked considerably more days off the farm than did tenants.

These farms with outside employment were nearly as large and produced nearly as much as other farms in the same areas. This may mean that these farm operators worked harder, or, as seems more probable, that while they were employed elsewhere, hired labor or members of their families were doing the farm work.

^{1/} See page 3, footnote 4.

Table 2. Percentage Distribution of Farms Operated by Whites and Reporting 75 Days or More of Off-the-Farm Employment for the Operator by Number of Days of Off-the-Farm Employment in 1929 a/

Number of Days Worked	Greenville County	Carroll County
Total Cases: Number Percent	225 100	160 100
75 - 124	30	28
125 - 174	19	10
175 - 224	14	19
225 - 274	7	9
275 and over	30	34
Average days worked	192	204

Source: Special tabulations of 1930 Census of Agriculture data.

a/ All farms in these counties reporting 75 days or more of off-farm employment were not included in this and subsequent tabulations. In each county a group of townships surrounding the largest city and including the largest numbers of these part-time farms was selected in order to limit the area under consideration to one in which relatively homogeneous conditions prevailed. This procedure reduced the number of cases to 441 in Greenville County and 318 in Carroll County. Those cases where the household had moved during 1929 or 1930 onto the farm for which it reported were then excluded. This reduced the number to 267 and 178, respectively. Since only 42 of these in Greenville and 18 in Carroll were Negroes, the two white groups of 225 in Greenville and 160 in Carroll were selected for this and subsequent tabulations.

Table 3 shows how this group of farms compared in acreage with all farms in the same counties. In Greenville County almost half of the farms in both groups were from 20 to 49 acres in size but there were more small farms in the part-time farming group. In Carroll County about one third of the part-time farms were from 3 to 9 acres in size, while the modal group for all farms was 20 to 49 acres, as in Greenville County. Thus the part-time farms were somewhat smaller than all farms in both counties.

Table 3. Percentage Distribution, by Size, of All Farms and Farms Reporting 75 Days or More of Off-The-Farm Employment for the Operator, 1930

Acres in Farm	Greenville County		Carroll County	
	All Farms	Farms with Out-side Employment	All Farms	Farms with Out-side Employment
Total Farms: Number	7,079	267 ^a / ₁₀₀	5,286	178 ^a / ₁₀₀
Percent	100	100	100	100
Under 3	*	-	*	3
3-9	4	14	5	32
10-19	16	20	11	19
20-49	47	49	42	25
50-99	24	13	31	17
100 and over	9	4	11	4

Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1930, Vol. II, Part 2, and special tabulation.

*Less than 0.5 percent.

^a/This total includes Negroes in order to be comparable with the data for all farms.

Similar relationships between these groups existed with respect to the value of farm production. In Greenville County 76 percent of all farms produced, for home use and sale, products worth \$600 or more in 1929. Of the farms with outside employment 72 percent exceeded this volume of production. In Carroll County 60 percent of the part-time farmers raised products valued at \$600 or more, as compared with 77 percent of all farmers.

There are many families in this subregion, with less than three acres of land, that produce a considerable quantity of farm products, usually for home use. Under the Census definition a farm may be less than three acres in size provided its products are worth \$250 or more. Only 10 such farms in each of these two counties were reported for 1930. In the present study it seemed desirable to include farming operations on a somewhat smaller scale than those of minimum-sized farms enumerated in the Census, especially since farm production for home use was being stressed. In this region incomes of both farm and non-farm families average lower than those for the country as a whole.¹/ Consequently a given amount of production on a part-time farm is likely to be of relatively greater importance in the total income of the family.

¹/Levin, M., Moulton, H. G., and Warburton, C., America's Capacity to Consume, The Brookings Institution, 1934, pp. 45 and 48.

In order to include the entire range of combinations, from a little farming and a regular job to full-time farming and a little other employment, rather low limits were set upon the amount of each type of employment necessary to qualify a family for inclusion in the field survey. These limits were: that in 1934, (1) the family should have operated at least three quarters of an acre of tillable land and/or have produced farm products valued at \$50 or more, 1/ and (2) that the head of the household must have worked at least 50 days off the farm. Only those cases where the same farm had been operated during both 1933 and 1934 were included. The purpose of this limitation was to exclude part-time farmers who were just getting established. All professional and proprietary workers, except small storekeepers, were excluded, since it was considered that a different set of considerations are involved in the case of "white collar" workers with small farms, and of "gentleman" farmers.

In Greenville County 190 records and in Carroll County 103 records were taken from families that met the above requirements. This does not represent a complete census of such farms in the area covered. The field procedure was to cover a township thoroughly, then move to another township, and only include a large enough area to obtain the desired number of cases. To expedite the work, where any serious delay would have been necessitated in getting the desired information, the case was passed by. The townships included were those in the vicinity of the larger towns and cities. Thus for these townships most, but not all, farms meeting the requirements were included. All data presented in the remainder of this chapter come from these records of the field survey.

Types of Part-time Farms. In both Greenville and Carroll Counties the families included were predominantly those with small places on which they grew products primarily for their own use. Most of the farm work was done by the head of the family during spare time from his regular employment off the farm, and by other members.

Tables 4 and 5 show the acreage of crop land on these farms and the receipts from farm products sold. Most of the farmers had less than two acres of crop land and sold less than \$100 worth of farm products. They were quite different in these respects from the Census group of part-time farmers reporting 75 days or more of off-the-farm employment.

1/Objection may be raised to calling a home which includes only an acre garden plot a farm, especially when its owner is a full-time industrial worker. The same applies to the mill village dweller whose only farming is the keeping of a cow. For the purposes of this study, however, it was desirable that the term farm be used to refer to any holding upon which farming activities are carried on.

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Part-Time Farms by Acres of Crop Land, 1934

Acres in Crop Land		Greenville County	Carroll County
Total Farms:	Number	190	103
	Percent	100	100
None		8	-
1		59	82
2		5	4
3-4		7	2
5-9		5	3
10-19		9	2
20-49		7	5
50 and over		-	2

Table 5. Percentage Distribution of Part-Time Farms by Sales of Farm Products, 1934

Sale of Farm Products		Greenville County	Carroll County
Total Farms:	Number	190	103
	Percent	100	100
None		28	46
\$ 1-24		22	6
25-49		10	9
50-99		15	10
100-149		8	12
150-199		4	4
200 and over		13	13

There were a few cases in the group included in the field study with sufficient land and a large enough volume of sales to be considered as commercial or semi-commercial farmers. A more careful study of these cases reveals that they were of an essentially different type from the large group with an acre or two of land, a small garden, a cow, a few chickens, and a pig. They were usually in the open country, had in many cases been until recently full-time farmers, had considerable land, machinery, and workstock, and grew corn, cotton, or other field crops. They had at least one distinctly commercial farm enterprise.

Most of the cases studied fell rather definitely into one or the other of these types, which for convenience will be designated as non-commercial and commercial part-time farms. In Greenville County there were 158 non-commercial and 32 commercial part-time farms and in Carroll County 92 non-commercial and 11 commercial. The commercial type is roughly comparable to the farms with off-the-farm employment included in the above analyses from Census data. The non-commercial type is principally made up of a group which was not included in the 1930 Census.

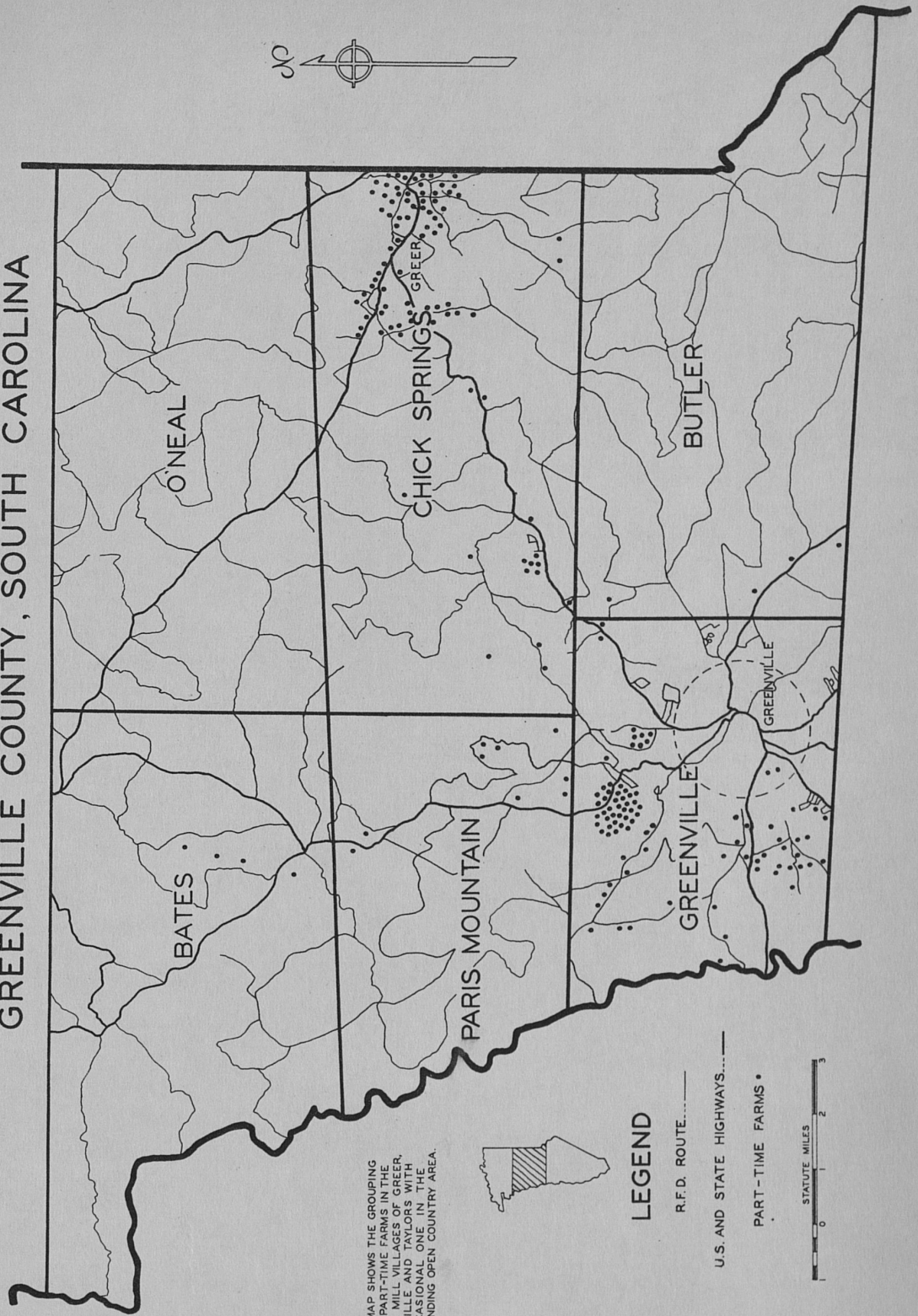
Since all part-time farms in the county were not enumerated, it is impossible to determine accurately the relative numerical importance of these two types. However, there seems to be no reason to expect bias in favor of a particular kind of case within the townships covered. This area includes the largest population and industrial centers in each county, the sections where part-time farms are most concentrated, and where they are predominantly of the non-commercial type. It includes only a part of the open country region of each county where most farms of the commercial type are found. However, Figures 7 and 8 indicate that part-time farms are rather thinly distributed over the open country areas. In Greenville County, for example, only about half of the part-time farms in the open country are commercial. There can be little doubt that the non-commercial type is numerically of much greater importance in these counties.

It may well be pointed out here that both the group of part-time farms described by Census data and the group included in the field survey were chosen on the basis of the head of the household having worked a specified number of days away from his farm. This procedure excludes those cases where the head of the household worked only on the farm but some other member was employed elsewhere. Since the textile industry employs a large proportion of both female and young workers it might be expected to attract farmers' wives, sons and daughters, thus making part-time farming on such a family basis an important type. This hypothesis was tested in Greenville County.

The field enumerators were instructed to include, in the area covered in this county, in addition to the group defined by the above limitations, all families with the prescribed amount of farming that had some member or members other than the head working 50 days or more away

LOCATION OF PART-TIME FARMS INCLUDED IN FIELD SURVEY
GREENVILLE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

FIG. 7



THIS MAP SHOWS THE GROUPING OF THE PART-TIME FARMS IN THE SIXTY MILL VILLAGES OF GREER, GREENVILLE AND TAYLORS WITH AN OCCASIONAL ONE IN THE SURROUNDING OPEN COUNTRY AREA.

LEGEND

- R.F.D. ROUTE.....
- U.S. AND STATE HIGHWAYS.....
- PART-TIME FARMS •

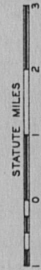
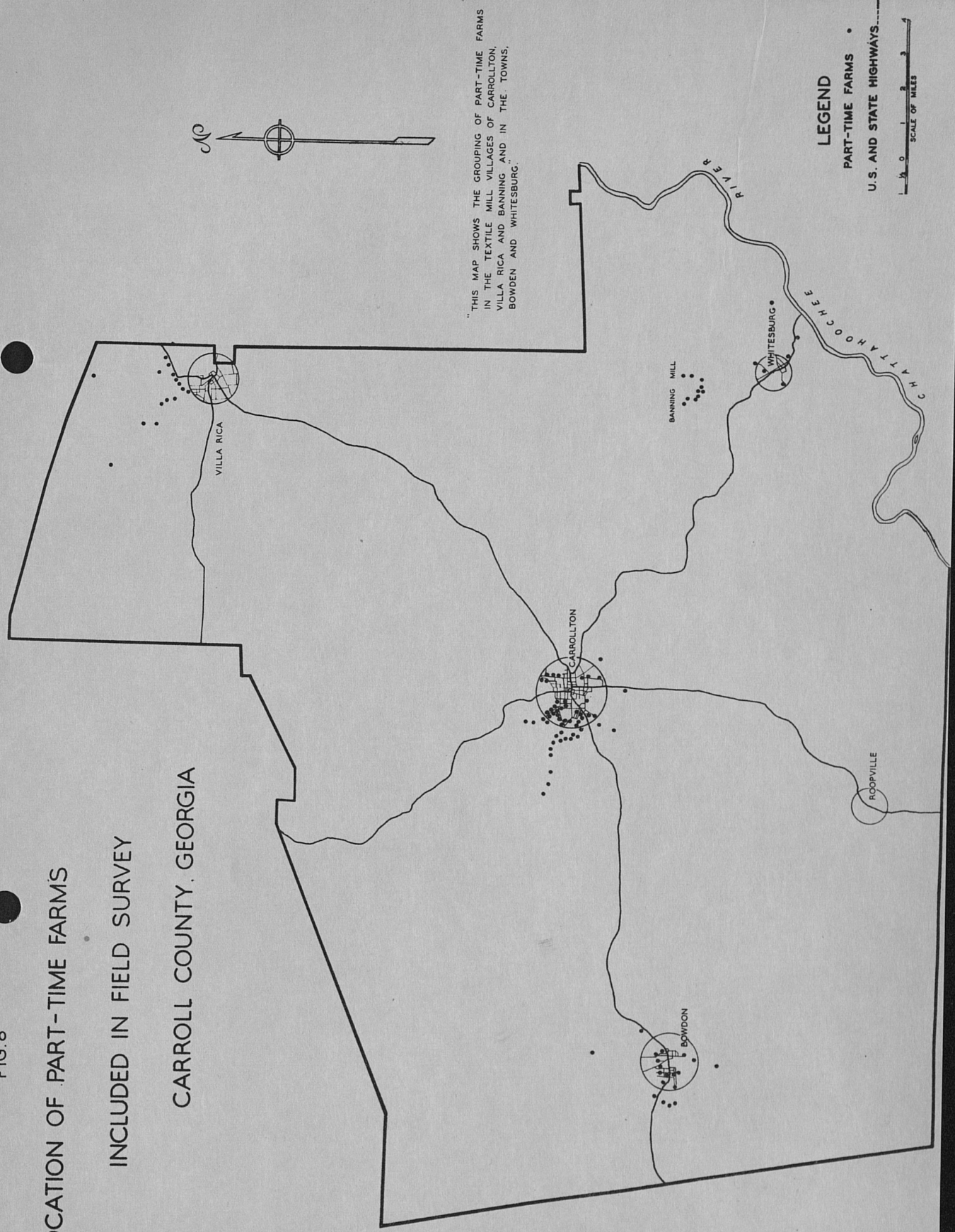


FIG. 8

LOCATION OF PART-TIME FARMS

INCLUDED IN FIELD SURVEY

CARROLL COUNTY, GEORGIA



THIS MAP SHOWS THE GROUPING OF PART-TIME FARMS IN THE TEXTILE MILL VILLAGES OF CARROLLTON, VILLA RICA AND BANNING AND IN THE TOWNS, BOWDON AND WHITESBURG.

LEGEND

- PART-TIME FARMS •
- U.S. AND STATE HIGHWAYS - - -

SCALE OF MILES

0 1 2 3 4

from the farm. Only 13 cases were found which could be included under this provision. Ten of these were households in which the head was a full-time farmer, and a brother, son, daughter, or wife worked at some job not connected with the farm. In two cases the head had lost his usual non-farm employment and was left with only the work on his small farm. The other was a case in which four brothers divided their time between farming and caddying on a nearby golf course, where each was employed 25 days. These part-time farms, where the division of labor between farming and industry is on a family basis, are mostly commercial farms, and are numerically not very important. ^{1/}

Because of the character of the available data and what they indicate as to the relative numerical importance of non-commercial and commercial part-time farming, most of the discussion from this point on will be devoted to the non-commercial group, with occasional references to the other group for purposes of comparison.

Location of Part-Time Farms. The location of the part-time farms included in the field enumeration is shown in Figures 7 and 8. Their grouping about the towns and cities is evident. The majority of these families lived near enough to their places of employment so that transportation was not an important item. This was particularly true of the non-commercial group. In Greenville County 67 percent and in Carroll County 93 percent of this group lived less than a mile and a half from their work. It should be noted in this connection that about one third of these families in Greenville County and two thirds in Carroll County lived in textile mill villages. The distances travelled to work from the two types of part-time farms are shown in Table 6. Those few who were not within walking distance of their place of employment usually drove their own cars. Frequently two or more persons rode together to save in transportation cost.

Farm Production. It has been indicated that most of the part-time farms surveyed were town, village or suburban residences with small acreages of land devoted primarily to the production of food for home use. An examination of the opportunities for food production at the disposal of these families and of the results being obtained from their use is therefore of prime importance.

^{1/} The proportion of all part-time farms which were of this type was 6 percent, as compared with 11 percent found by Davis and Salter in Connecticut, "Part-Time Farming in Connecticut", A Preliminary Survey, Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 201, 1935, pp. 30 and 31. This figure was calculated excluding farms with no outside labor, in order to make it comparable with the present study.

Table 6. Distribution of Commercial and Non-Commercial Part-Time Farmers, by Miles To Usual Place of Employment, 1934

Miles to Place of Employment	Number of Cases			
	Greenville County		Carroll County	
	Commercial	Non-Commercial	Commercial	Non-Commercial
Total	32	157	11	92
None	2	5	-	-
Less than $\frac{1}{2}$	4	66	1	65
1	3	34	7	20
2	4	11	1	2
3	6	18	2	2
4-5	7	13	-	-
6-9	3	9	-	2
10 and over	3	1	.	1
Average number of miles	3.8	1.8	1.4	.8

Four important types of food were produced: vegetables and fruit, dairy products, poultry products and pork. Table 7 shows in detail the numbers producing the various combinations of these four products. Nearly one-third of the non-commercial and about three-fourths of the commercial part-time farms produced all four types of products.

Figure 9 shows graphically the proportions of part-time farmers with varying sizes of the several farm production enterprises for the different types of farms. A more detailed discussion of each of these enterprises follows.

In this discussion emphasis will be placed upon quantities consumed, since the contribution of the farm to the family living is the prime consideration. These quantities are less than the total production by the quantities sold, traded, given away, fed to livestock, or wasted. This difference is small except in the case of dairy products where sales are of some significance.

Gardens. A vegetable garden is the type of enterprise most common to part-time farms. All of the farms had gardens, except for 13 in Greenville County mill villages where the only farming operation was keeping a cow.

Figure 9 indicates considerable variation in size of gardens. There is a great deal of variation in the contribution that a garden of a given size may make to the family living. This contribution depends upon the number of different vegetables grown, the yields, and the manner in which the various crops are planned seasonally. Both Greenville and Carroll Counties have an average frost-free growing season of about seven months. This means that there are about five months in which the less hardy vegetables may be consumed fresh from the garden. A number of the root crops, such as carrots, parsnips, and turnips, and several leafy vegetables, such as collards, kale, and mustard, may be consumed from the garden during the colder months. In Carroll County two thirds of the gardens supplied three or more fresh vegetables over a period of four or five months, and about one fourth of them for six and seven months. Only one garden supplies three or more vegetables for more than seven months. In Greenville County more variation was reported in the length of the garden season. It varied from two to eight months for 82 percent of the cases with five gardens supplying three or more vegetables for nine months and one for 12 months. These facts suggest the possibilities for improvement of many of the gardens.

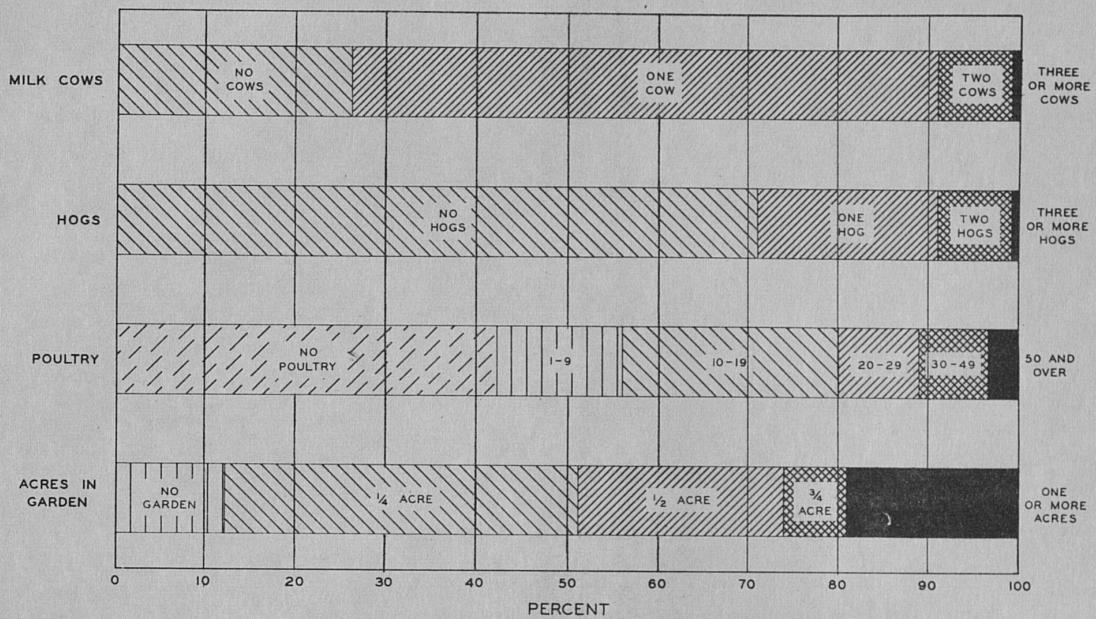
During the summer months the products from the garden reduce to a considerable extent the purchase of foods. In order to measure this reduction roughly, the part-time farmers were asked how much less their grocery bills were during the six summer months than during the remaining winter months. In Greenville County 82 percent of the families that had

Table 7. Distribution of Commercial and Non-Commercial Part-Time Farms by Variety of Food Products Produced for Home Use, 1934

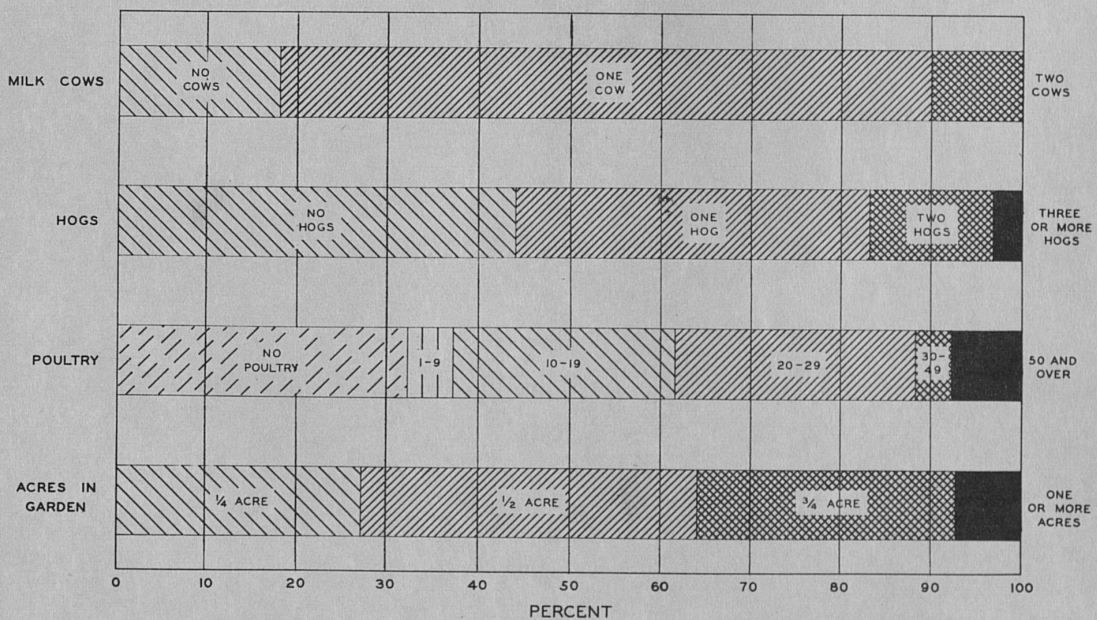
Products	Number of Cases			
	Greenville County		Carroll County	
	Commercial	Non-Commercial	Commercial	Non-Commercial
Total	32	158	11	92
Vegetables and fruits only	1	3	--	7
Dairy products only	1	11	--	-
Vegetables and fruits and dairy products only	--	19	--	11
Vegetables and fruits and poultry products only	1	8	--	9
Vegetables and fruits, dairy products and poultry products only	6	24	1	20
Vegetables and fruits, poultry products and pork only	1	10	1	2
Vegetables and fruits, dairy products and pork only	1	22	--	12
All four products	21	48	9	31
Other combinations	--	13	--	--

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME FARMS BY NUMBER OF MILK COWS, HOGS, POULTRY, AND ACRES IN GARDEN, 1934

GREENVILLE COUNTY S.C.—NON-COMMERCIAL



CARROLL COUNTY GA.—NON-COMMERCIAL



THIS CHART SHOWS FOR THE NON-COMMERCIAL PART-TIME FARMS THE PROPORTION HAVING DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF EACH OF THE FOUR CHIEF FARMING ENTERPRISES.

gardens reported that their grocery bills were reduced an average of \$7.60 per month. In Carroll County 88 percent reported an average reduction of \$3.75 per month. This difference was probably not entirely the result of better gardens in Greenville, although the Greenville gardens were somewhat larger and produced over a longer period. As will be shown later, incomes were considerably lower in Carroll County, and it is probable that expenditures for food were normally lower.

The above figure does not measure the entire contribution of the garden. In the first place, during the garden season the family may not only buy less groceries, but it may also fare better in quality and variety of food consumed. In the second place, to the extent that vegetables are canned they serve to reduce the grocery bill during the winter months. In Carroll County all but five percent of the families did some canning and the average quantity canned was 98 quarts. This includes fruits as well as vegetables - many families have a few apple and peach trees. In Greenville County there was somewhat less canning, twenty-six percent of the families doing none and the average for those who did canning being 86 quarts. The larger quantity of canning in Carroll County is another reason why the difference between the winter and summer grocery bills was less than in Greenville County. The quantities of fruits and vegetables canned are shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Percentage Distribution of all Part-Time Farms by Quantities of Fruits and Vegetables Canned, 1934

Quarts Canned		Greenville County	Carroll County
Total Farms:	Number	190	103
	Percent	100	100
None		26	5
1-19		14	3
20-49		23	23
50-99		16	40
100-199		14	21
200 and over		7	8
Average quarts canned by those doing canning		86	98

The difference between winter and summer expenditures for food is further reduced by the fact that there was some storage of vegetables and fruits for winter use in addition to canning. Both sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes were frequently stored. Other products occasionally stored were onions, peanuts, sorghum syrup, peas, beans, apples and peppers.

Corn. Field corn was grown by about 90 percent of the commercial part-time farmers in each county, and the average production for those producing corn was approximately 100 bushels. Only 10 percent of the non-commercial part-time farmers in each county produced field corn, and the average production was approximately 20 bushels. Those producing corn used on the average about 10 bushels as food and the remainder as feed for livestock.

Dairy Products. Dairy products are the most important contribution of these farms to the family living. It was frequently stated by the farmer or his wife that the cow supplied milk for the children when they could not afford to buy it. Figure 9 indicates that most of the families had only one cow, but that a few had two or three. The average production of milk per cow was about 2,500 quarts in Greenville County and 2,300 quarts in Carroll County. The usual practice was to use about two quarts of fresh milk per day. Occasionally milk was sold, but most of it was converted into butter. The butter-milk was usually consumed by the family or fed to the chickens. Most of the butter made was consumed at home. Table 9 shows the quantity of butter used by the family.

About half of the non-commercial part-time farmers that kept one or more cows sold dairy products. Butter was the most important dairy product sold. For those selling dairy products the average value of sales was \$66 in Greenville County and \$98 in Carroll County. Dairy products accounted for about three fourths of all sales of farm products for each of these two groups.

Table 9. Distribution of Commercial and Non-Commercial Part-Time Farm Families by Quantity of Home Produced Butter Consumed, 1934

Pounds of Butter Consumed	Number of Cases			
	Greenville County		Carroll County	
	Commercial	Non-Commercial	Commercial	Non-Commercial
Total	32	157	11	92
None	4	27	-	17
Under 50	-	7	-	-
50-99	4	26	1	2
100-199	10	62	3	31
200-299	8	22	5	34
300 and over	6	13	2	8
Average pounds of butter consumed by those consuming butter	205	166	224	221

It is customary for textile mills in this region to have a common pasture in which each employee may pasture his cow. These pastures are frequently over-stocked and do not supply all of the roughage needed. Frequently the cow is staked out along the roadsides or on vacant lots, but most of the feed has to be purchased by those who live in mill villages or on part-time farms of an acre or two. Thus in Table 10 it is shown that only a few of the non-commercial part-time farmers produced roughage. For those who purchased all of their feed other than pasturage the cost was usually from \$60 to \$75. Some of the mills also provide cow sheds.

Table 10. Distribution of Commercial and Non-Commercial Part-Time Farmers by Quantities of Roughage Grown in 1934

Tons of Roughage Produced	Number of Cases			
	Greenville County		Carroll County	
	Commercial	Non-Commercial	Commercial	Non-Commercial
Total	32	157	11	92
None	7	133	4	87
Less than .75	--	9	--	--
.75 - 1.4	2	4	1	2
1.5 - 2.4	12	10	2	2
2.5 - 3.4	6	1	2	1
3.5 - 4.4	4	-	1	-
4.5 and over	1	-	1	-
Average for those producing roughage	2.7	1.3	5.7	1.8

Poultry Products. About two thirds of the families in each county had poultry flocks varying in size from 10 to 50 birds. Table 11 shows the quantities of eggs consumed. Families with poultry had on the average about $1\frac{1}{2}$ dozen eggs per week for the whole year.

Table 11. Distribution of Commercial and Non-Commercial Part-Time Farms by Quantity of Home Produced Eggs Consumed in 1934

Dozens of Eggs	Number of Cases			
	Greenville County		Carroll County	
	Commercial	Non-Commercial	Commercial	Non-Commercial
Total	32	158	11	92
None	3	64	1	31
1 - 19	2	4	-	3
20 - 49	3	33	3	29
50 - 99	12	39	4	14
100 - 199	10	14	2	15
200 and over	2	4	1	-
Average for those consuming eggs	91	77	93	67

More than half of the families consumed poultry. As indicated in Table 12 the chicken consumed for those households that had chickens was about one three-pound chicken every two weeks for non-commercial part-time farm families and every week for commercial part-time farm families.

Table 12. Distribution of Commercial and Non-Commercial Part-Time Farms, by Quantity of Home Produced Poultry Consumed in 1934

Pounds of Dressed Poultry Consumed	Number of Cases			
	Greenville County		Carroll County	
	Commercial	Non-Commercial	Commercial	Non-Commercial
Total	32	158	11	92
None	7	68	2	48
1-19	-	7	1	3
20-49	2	19	-	17
50-99	5	34	1	10
100-199	9	22	3	14
200 and over	9	8	4	-
Average for those consuming poultry	176	91	164	73

Pork. In Greenville County 56 percent of the non-commercial part-time farmers and in Carroll County 49 percent produced pork in 1934, even though some of the mill villages had restrictions against keeping pigs. Most of the families had one pig but a few had two or three. The pig was usually slaughtered in late fall or early winter. Fresh meat was eaten for a few months and the remainder was preserved in one form or another for use throughout the year. Table 13 shows the quantities of pork consumed.

Table 13. Distribution of Commercial and Non-Commercial Part-Time Farms, by Quantity of Home Produced Pork Consumed in 1934

Pounds of Dressed Pork Consumed	Number of Cases			
	Greenville County		Carroll County	
	Commercial	Non-Commercial	Commercial	Non-Commercial
Total	32	158	11	92
None	9	70	1	47
100-199	2	13	-	4
200-299	3	19	3	10
300-399	6	19	2	15
400-499	3	16	1	7
500 and over	9	21	4	9
Average for those consuming pork	527	396	464	413

Fuel. Only 9 percent of the part-time farmers in Greenville County and 3 percent in Carroll County cut wood for fuel on their farms. This is explained by the fact that many of them lived in villages and only 12 percent in Greenville and 8 percent in Carroll had woodland.

Changes in Size of Farming Operations, 1929-1934. The group of families under consideration had increased their farming operations along all lines in 1934 as compared with 1929. More had gardens and the gardens were larger. Likewise more had cows, pigs, and chickens. This increase does not accurately measure the change in amount of part-time farming in the region, since it does not take into account families that may have given it up during this time. It is, however, one indication that there had been some increase in farming activities carried on in connection with industrial employment. The increase was not significantly related to differences in the wage earnings of the families between the two periods for which data are available, although it may have been related to earnings during the years of lower wages between 1929 and 1934.

Cash Receipts and Cash Expenses. In Greenville County 66 percent of the non-commercial group and in Carroll County 47 percent sold some farm products. In most cases, however, the quantity sold was small, and, as has already been noted, dairy products accounted for about three fourths of the sales. It was usually a matter of selling a seasonal surplus of milk, butter, or some other product to a neighbor. Very little of such produce entered into regular commercial channels. Farms on which there was at least one enterprise of sufficient size to definitely produce beyond family needs, or at least one crop of a type such as cotton, the product of which is not used at home, comprised the commercial part-time farm group. No analysis of the commercial enterprises on these few farms has been made.

For the non-commercial group of part-time farmers cash expenses were in most cases in excess of cash receipts from products sold. Table 14 shows, however, that on the average those who sold more than \$200 worth of farm products in Greenville County and more than \$50 worth in Carroll County covered cash expenses exclusive of rent and taxes. The more favorable cash balances in Carroll County are explained by a combination of higher receipts and lower expenses. This is probably at least in part associated with the lower income status of the Carroll County group which made it urgent for them to take advantage of every possible source of income and to reduce expenses to the minimum. This was accomplished by selling as much as possible and by hiring no labor to do work that could possibly be done by members of the family. The net effect was that the food products from the farm were obtained at a lower net cash cost.

Table 14. Relation Between Cash Receipts from All Products Sold and Total Cash Farm Expenses Excluding Taxes and Rent on Non-Commercial Part-Time Farms, 1934

Cash Receipts	Greenville County				Carroll County			
	No. of Cases	Av. Total Cash Ex-penses ^{a/}	Av. Total Cash Re-ceipts	Av. Net Cash Ex-penses ^{b/}	No. of Cases	Av. Total Cash Ex-penses ^{a/}	Av. Total Cash Re-ceipts	Av. Net Cash Ex-penses ^{b/}
Total	157	\$107	\$ 44	\$ 63	92	\$66	\$ 47	\$ 19
None	53	84	-	84	48	57	-	57
\$1-49	60	89	25c/	64	15	61	25c/	36
50-99	27	129	75c/	54	10	47	75c/	-28
100-199	13	171	150c/	21	15	96	150c/	-54
200 and over	4	317	481	-164	4	125	287	-162

- a/ Rent and taxes are excluded since on most non-commercial farms they are accounted for chiefly by the home and are increased very little by the addition of farm land.
- b/ Receipts are deducted from expenses in order to arrive at the net cash expenses of producing those products which are available for family consumption. Where expenses were more than balanced by sales the result is a minus quantity.
- c/ Mid-points are used as the average to measure receipts.

Value and Tenure of Part-Time Farms. In view of the difficulties in arriving at significant real estate values, the very simple procedure was adopted of recording the rental charge if the property was rented or if owned by the operator, recording his estimate of what he could rent it for. The resulting rental values were capitalized at 5 percent to give a figure to serve as a rough index of value. This method has a disadvantage, when used in comparing tenants and owners, in that the value is determined differently for the two groups.

In Greenville County, 45 percent and in Carroll County, 16 percent of the part-time farmers owned their farms. Many part-time farmers live in mill villages where there is little or no opportunity for home ownership. Outside the mill villages the usual differences in economic status between owners and tenants appeared. Table 15 shows the value of real estate for the owners and tenants who lived outside of mill villages. The mill village group is not included because rents charged them by their employers were low ^{1/} and values computed from them would not be comparable with the others shown here. There were too few cases outside the mill villages in Carroll County for an analysis of differences between owners and tenants.

^{1/} See discussion of mill villages in "Employment in the Cotton Textile Industry in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina," W.P.A. Research Bulletin, J-2.

Table 15. Distribution of Non-Mill Village Part-Time Farms in Greenville County by Rental Value Capitalized at Five Percent, 1934

Capitalized Value of Real Estate	Number of Cases			
	Non-Commercial		Commercial	
	Owners	Tenants	Owners	Tenants
Total	67	32	16	16
Less than \$1,000	1	2	-	-
1,000-1,999	1	14	1	4
2,000-2,999	28	10	5	6
3,000-3,999	22	4	3	4
4,000-4,999	8	2	2	1
5,000-5,999	3	-	1	1
6,000 and over	4	-	4	-
Average	\$3,528	\$2,141	\$4,331	\$2,532

It is evident from the data in Table 15 that in the group living outside mill villages the real estate of the owners was of considerably greater value than that leased by tenants. Since the tenants operated considerably more land than did the owners, it is evident that the difference must have been chiefly in buildings, of which the dwelling was, of course, by far the most important. This fact indicates that better housing conditions prevailed among the owners.

In addition to real estate, the owners had more machinery than did the tenants although this was a minor item, since in Greenville County 87 percent and in Carroll County 93 percent of the non-commercial groups had no machinery other than small hand tools. Livestock was not a very important investment item since the typical combination of a cow, a pig, and 15 hens is usually not worth over \$100.

The owners were not ahead of the tenants in economic status by the full value of their real estate, since their indebtedness was greater. Only two of the tenants were in debt, as compared with half of the owners. The average indebtedness for the owners who were in debt was \$1,444.

The owners earned substantially higher wages at their employment away from the farm than did the tenants in all industries except building and construction. The higher wages were due both to the higher occupational level of the owners and to the fact that a larger proportion of owners were in industries paying higher wages. These facts are shown in Table 16. Higher earnings in this group had doubtless made possible the purchase of part-time farm homes.

Table 16. Earnings at Off-the-Farm Employment by Non-Mill Village Owners and Tenants in Greenville County, 1934

	Owners		Tenants	
	Number of Cases	Average Earnings	Number of Cases	Average Earnings
Total	83	\$924	48	\$660
Building and Construction	4	422	5	734
Cotton Mills	11	721	9	609
Other Textiles	21	908	11	657
Other Manufacturing and Mechanical	5	1,371	7	749
Transportation and Communication	8	1,275	4	645
Trade	24	872	9	673
Other	10	744	3	376

Labor Requirements of Part-Time Farms and Their Relation to Working Hours in Industry. A consideration of the manner in which part-time farmers divide their time between the farm and other employment leads to the conclusion that the daily and weekly hours in the chief industries in the subregion are such as to allow adequate time for the work required on the farms. The farming is distinctly secondary in the sense that these men work at their jobs whenever work is available and use as much of the remaining time as they wish for farm work. Seasonal fluctuations in industrial employment are not significant in relation to farm work in this subregion.

Table 17 shows the average hours per day worked on the farm by the head of the family and by other members by seasons. It is significant that during April, May, and June, the busiest season on the farm, the heads of the non-commercial part-time farms averaged less than two hours of work per day.

Daily working time in the textile mills was uniformly eight hours. The N.R.A. codes for the industry fixed the maximum weekly hours at 40, and the mills have adopted a working week of five eight-hour days

as standard. Most of the mills work two shifts, changing at two or three o'clock in the afternoon. Thus, either shift allows several hours of the day for farm work. It is evident that with such a day and week the amount of work done on the farm cannot be considered as burdensome. It may be done before or after work each day or during week-ends.

Table 17. Average Number of Hours Worked on Farms by Heads and Other Members, by Seasons, 1934

Season	Average Hours Per Day					
	Total		Head		Other Members	
	Non-Commercial	Com-mercial	Non-Commercial	Com-mercial	Non-Commercial	Com-mercial
			Greenville	County		
Total Cases	158	32	158	32	158	32
April-June	3.2	10.3	1.3	4.2	1.9	6.1
July-August	3.2	10.7	1.1	4.1	2.1	6.6
Sept.-October	2.8	10.3	1.1	3.3	1.7	7.0
November-March	1.9	6.1	0.7	2.2	1.2	3.9
			Carroll County			
Total Cases	92	11	92	11	92	11
April-June	3.9	10.3	1.8	5.2	2.1	5.1
July-August	3.7	11.3	1.7	5.9	2.0	5.4
Sept.-October	2.6	11.1	1.4	5.3	1.2	5.8
November-March	1.3	3.9	0.7	1.8	0.6	2.1

In the service industries, the N.R.A. codes were for the most part either non-existent or ineffective. Consequently working time in the service industries, except those that are strongly unionized, such as the railroads, was generally more than eight hours per day and averaged nearly 10. Workers in these industries, however, did approximately the same amount of farming as did textile workers.

The average number of days worked per month varied with industry and season as indicated in Table 18. The service industries show a greater number of days worked than the textiles and very little seasonal variation. The textile industry shows a period of low employment during the summer. This is characteristic of knitting mills in Carroll County and the finishing mills in Greenville County. In the cotton mills, however, the curtailment in 1934 was due to the N.R.A. order limiting hours per shift to 30 per week for 12 weeks, from June 4th to August 25th. In September the strike in the textile industry caused the Carroll County mills to close for some time but it was of little effect in Greenville County.

The summer period of low employment came after the planting season, but it made time available for some of the later care of the garden. It is doubtful, however, whether this period of low employment had any appreciable effect upon the amount of farming done.

As indicated in Table 17 the family usually did the greater part of the work on the farm. The wife might or might not give the farm a full day's work, but on 75 percent of the farms in Greenville and on 82 percent in Carroll the wife did some farm work. The children also worked after school hours and often the full day during summer vacation. Some members too old for outside employment also spent a good deal of time working in the garden. There were only 12 percent of the farms in Greenville and 3 percent in Carroll County on which no member of the household other than the head worked. The wife usually tended the cow and poultry and did some gardening. The heavier work, such as machine work on field crops, was done by the husband, or by hired labor if the occupation of the head was such that it did not leave him any time to work on the farm.

Table 18. Average Days per Month Employed for Part-Time Farmers and Non-Farming Industrial Workers, by Industry and Seasons, 1934 ^{a/}

Industry	Part-Time Farmers				Non-Farming Indus. Workers			
	Apr. May June	July Aug.	Sept. Oct.	Nov. to Mar. incl.	Apr. May June	July Aug.	Sept. Oct.	Nov. to Mar. incl.
Carroll County								
Total	19	15	12	19	20	10	10	19
Cotton Mills	20	16	12	20	19	10	8	18
Knitting Mills	*	*	*	*	20	9	13	20
Greenville County								
Total	19	17	20	21	21	18	22	22
Cotton Mills	18	15	19	20	18	14	21	21
Other textiles	17	14	19	20	19	14	20	21
Wholesale and Retail trade	20	23	22	21	25	24	23	25
Steam and Street Railroads	*	*	*	*	25	25	25	24
Auto Agencies & Filling.Stas.	*	*	*	*	25	27	28	26
Personal Service	*	*	*	*	25	26	25	25

* Less than 10 cases.

^{a/} These averages were computed from tabulations in which the figures were grouped in intervals; hence they do not total for a whole year exactly to the number for the year given in Table 21.

IV. Employment and Earnings in Industry^{1/}

Cash earnings from off-farm employment are of primary importance to the part-time farmer. The discussion of incomes in this chapter has two purposes, first, to present the principal facts concerning the industrial employment and earnings of the part-time farmers, and second, by means of comparisons with groups of industrial workers who do no farming, to indicate whether or not part-time farmers are at a disadvantage in earning money from industrial employment.

The Industrial Group. The term "industrial workers" covers a large group of individuals of such widely varying incomes and social status that it was decided to limit those to be included in the survey to a few important industrial groups which would be homogeneous enough in themselves to form a reasonable basis for comparison. Accordingly the enumerators were instructed to take approximately 100 schedules of white textile workers, 30 of white workers in other manufacturing and mechanical industries, and 70 of white workers in the service group of industries in Greenville County, and 100 white textile workers in Carroll County. Only those families were included which had raised less than \$50 worth of farm or garden products in 1934 and which had a male head physically capable of working at a full-time job during 1934 and who was employed at least 50 days each during 1933 and 1934 in certain clerical and kindred occupations, or in skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled occupations.^{2/}

Industry and Occupation. The part-time farmers were selected without any regard to the industry in which they worked. Table 19 shows the number of industrial workers and part-time farmers classified by industry.

Any classification of workers by skills is to a certain extent arbitrary. In the system used here all cotton mill operatives except loom fixers are classed as semi-skilled. The skilled group includes loom fixers, skilled mechanics, foremen, and overseers. Within these groups are wide variations in rates of pay. The occupational classification of the important industrial groups is shown in Table 20. It is significant that there was very little difference between the part-time farm and the non-farm groups in the proportions in various occupational classes, except in "other textiles" in Greenville County, where there was a higher proportion of skilled workers in the part-time farm group.

1/ See "Employment in the Cotton Textile Industry in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina", W.P.A. Research Bulletin, J-2, for a discussion of those features of the cotton goods industry which bear on part-time farming.

2/ The occupational classification used follows Dr. Alba M. Edwards' social-economic groups. See Journal of American Statistical Association, December 1933, pp. 377-387.

Table 19. Industry of Heads of Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households, 1934

Industry	Greenville County		Carroll County	
	Number of Part-Time Farmers	Number of Industrial Workers	Number of Part-Time Farmers	Number of Industrial Workers
Total	190	216	103	98
Agriculture	3	-	-	-
Forestry	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing and Mechanical Building and Construction	9	9	1	-
Food and Allied	4	7	-	-
Iron and Steel	5	8	2	-
Paper, Printing and Allied	-	3	-	-
Cotton Mills	37	87	76	78
Knitting Mills	-	-	7	20
Other Textiles	73	24	-	-
Independent Hand Trades	-	-	1	-
Other Manufacturing	3	9	8	-
Transportation and Communication				
Construction and Maintenance of Streets	1	-	-	-
Garages, Auto Laundries	3	1	3	-
Postal Service	2	3	-	-
Steam and Street Railroad	5	12	-	-
Other Transportation and Communication	1	2	-	-
Trade				
Auto Agencies and Filling Stations	10	11	-	-
Wholesale and Retail Trade	22	22	3	-
Other Trade Industries	2	-	-	-
Public Service (not otherwise classified)	5	3	1	-
Professional Service	3	-	1	-
Domestic and Personal Service	1	15	-	-

Table 20. Number in Occupational Groups by Industry,
for Heads of Industrial and Part-Time
Farming Households

Industry	Industrial Workers						Part-Time Farmers					
	Total	Pro- pri- etors	Cler- ical	Skill- ed	Semi- skill- ed	Un- skill- ed	Total	Pro- pri- etors	Cler- ical	Skill- ed	Semi- skill- ed	Un- skill- ed
<u>Carroll County</u>												
All Industries	98	--	5	11	77	5	103	1	6	17	72	7
Cotton Mills	78	--	4	10	59	5	76	--	4	8	60	4
Knitting Mills	20	--	1	1	18	--	7	--	--	--	--	--
<u>Greenville County</u>												
All Industries	216	2	37	63	108	6	190	9	30	54	88	9
Cotton Mills	87	--	1	23	58	5	37	--	1	12	21	3
Other Textiles	24	--	--	2	21	1	73	--	2	18	53	--
Steam & Street Railroads	12	--	--	8	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Auto Agencies and Filling Stations	11	--	11	--	--	--	10	4	6	--	--	--
Wholesale & Retail Trade	22	2	17	--	3	--	22	5	16	--	--	1
Personal Service ^{a/}	15	--	4	1	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

^{a/} Barbers and laundry employees.

Earnings of Heads of Households. The part-time farmers included in the survey were, with very few exceptions, "full-time" workers in industry. Table 21 gives a comparison of average yearly earnings, hourly rates of pay, days worked per year, and hours worked per day for the part-time farmers and the industrial workers enumerated. The principal differences in these figures for the two groups of workers in the same industry are explainable by factors other than part-time farming.

Table 21. Rate of Pay, Working Time, and Annual Earnings of Heads of Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households, 1934

Industry	Part-Time Farmers				Industrial Workers			
	Average Hourly Rate	Average Hours per Day	Average Full Days Worked	Yearly Earnings	Average Hourly Rate	Average Hours per Day	Average Full Days Worked	Yearly Earnings
<u>Carroll County</u>								
All Industries	\$.34	8.3	198	\$554	\$.31	8	180	\$447
Cotton Mills	.34	8	203	566	.31	8	180	461
Knitting Mills	*	*	*	*	.30	7.9	181	428
<u>Greenville County</u>								
All Industries	.43	8.6	228	\$816	\$.48	8.5	257	\$1,037
Cotton Mills	.41	8	217	722	.44	8	234	845
Other Textiles	.47	8	213	841	.43	8	230	800
Wholesale and Retail Trade	.37	9.1	238	784	.44	9.3	280	1,117
Steam and Street Railroads	*	*	*	*	.74	8.3	282	1,716
Auto Agencies and Filling Stations	*	*	*	*	.44	10.5	308	1,361
Personal Service <u>a/</u>	*	*	*	*	.39	9.5	294	1,050

* Less than 10 cases.

a/Barbers and laundry employees.

In Carroll County most of the part-time farmers in the cotton mill group worked in the mills at Carrollton, while a large number of the non-farming cotton mill group worked in the Banning and Fullerville Mills, one of which was shut down for two months and the other for three months during 1934. This accounts for the difference in days worked and earnings of the two groups. In the Carrollton mill village there are large areas of tillable land directly back of the mill houses and conveniently located pasturage for cows. Hence a large majority of this mill's employees were

part-time farmers. In Banning the land is difficult to work because of the steep slopes and poor soil and in Fullerville there is a lack of land suitable for gardens near the workers' homes. Therefore, there were only a few part-time farmers in these two mills.

In Greenville the table indicates that the part-time farming cotton mill group worked less days and earned less money than the other cotton mill group, but by leaving out three of the part-time farmers, who were extreme cases, the group average would show 231 days worked instead of 217 and \$772 earnings instead of \$722. Only one of these three was a mill operative; he worked only three months of the year in the mill and eight months as a wood dealer. The other two cases were an elevator man and a carpenter who worked 40 days and 70 days, respectively, in a cotton mill.

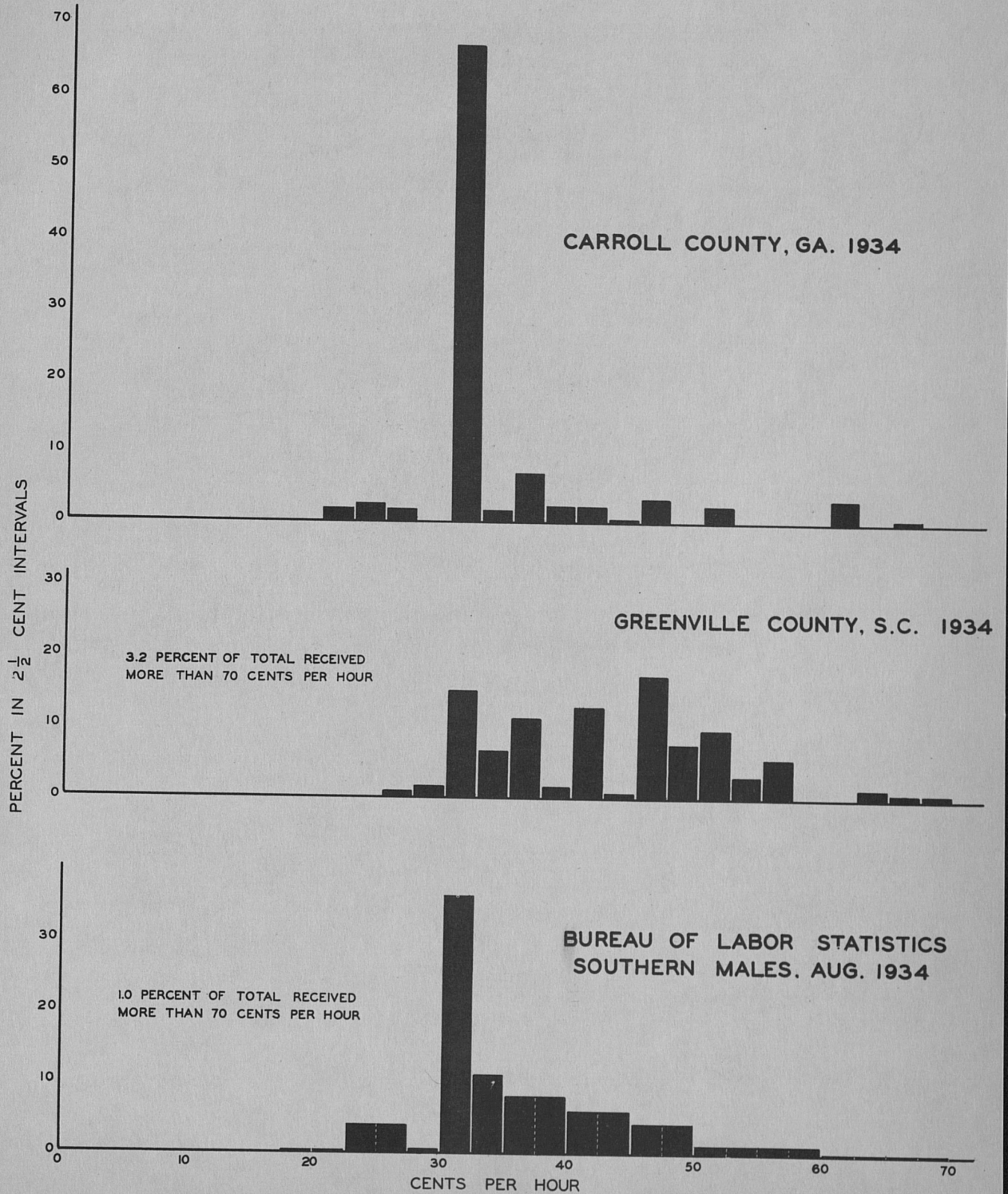
The table indicates some difference between incomes of the part-time farm and non-farm groups in wholesale and retail trade, but the number of cases (22 each) is so small and the groups so heterogeneous that it is not safe to draw any conclusions from this fact. The non-farm group included several highly paid salesmen, who were not matched in the part-time farm group.

The outstanding fact brought out by the table is the higher incomes of the Greenville cotton mill workers as compared with the Carroll County cotton mill group, which, as has already been pointed out, is due to the difference between the Greenville and Carroll mills. The Bureau of Labor Statistics study of wage rates in the cotton textile industry¹ showed a median of 33.9 and an average of roughly 36 cents per hour, for male workers in the South in August 1934. Thus it appears that in general the Greenville mill workers received higher pay than the southern average, and the Carroll mill workers less than the southern average. Figure 10 gives a comparison of the percentage of the cotton mill workers receiving different hourly rates in Greenville and Carroll with corresponding figures for males in southern cotton mills in August 1934 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics study. The Greenville and Carroll figures cover both the industrial workers and part-time farmers. Sixty-nine percent of the Carroll workers received between 30 and 32.5 cents per hour. The N.R.A. code minimum rate was 30 cents per hour. In the Greenville group a large number were in the 45 to 57.5 cent class.

Comparison between the industrial groups in Greenville County (Table 21) indicates that, on the average, the textile workers made about as much per hour as the wholesale and retail trade groups, and a little more than the barbers and laundry workers. The shorter hours and fewer days worked by the textile group bring their annual earnings below that of the others mentioned. Hourly pay and total earnings of the railroad men are high because this group of 12 cases included five locomotive engineers.

FIG. 10

DISTRIBUTION OF HOURLY RATES OF PAY OF MALE COTTON MILL EMPLOYEES



Total Family Cash Income. There is no significant difference between the part-time farm and industrial groups in average total family cash income from non-farm sources, except for the differences in earnings of the heads, explained in the preceding section. Table 22 shows the main facts about family composition and cash income. Comparing the part-time farm and the non-farm groups in Greenville County, the average number of employed members per household, percentage of households with only the head employed, and average earnings of members other than head were substantially the same. In Carroll County the earnings of the other members of the family differed for the two groups in the same fashion that earnings of heads differed and for the same reason, as explained in the preceding section. In Carroll there was a greater total number employed per household than in Greenville County, but no difference between the farm and non-farm groups in this respect.

In both counties there was a higher proportion of large families in the part-time farm group. Table 23 shows the numbers of families of various sizes and their average per capita cash incomes. A farming operation is a greater help to a large family than to a small one. The reduction in cash outlay for food is greater, there is less waste of farm produce, and the dependent family members can help greatly with the farm work. These reasons may have prompted many of the heads of large households to go into farming or gardening.

The data presented here shows that the part-time farm families in this area were able to get about as much industrial employment and earn as much money as the comparable non-farming industrial workers families in the same locality. This indicates that cash income from industrial employment was not affected by whether or not the family did part-time farming. The characteristics of the individual, the amount and type of employment available, and wage scales, are the important factors.

It should be emphasized that the earnings discussed here are for 1934, a year in which the N.R.A. was effective in the textile industry. Whether the industry will be able to maintain the N.R.A. wage rates in the face of keen competition and a large supply of available low-income labor on the farms of the South is problematical. These industrial incomes were substantially higher than farm incomes in the same counties in 1929, as will be discussed in Chapter VI. Some differential existed in 1929 also, but it has undoubtedly widened during the depression. Such differentials ordinarily exert a pressure toward equalization of earnings, but adjustments take time, since there are resistances to be overcome. Two important elements of resistance in this case are the efforts of the textile manufacturers' organizations to maintain the N.R.A. scale, and the constant battle of the labor union, although weak in numbers, against any wage reductions.

Table 22. Cash Incomes, etc., of Industrial Households and Part-Time Farm Households in Greenville and Carroll Counties, 1934.

	Greenville County				Carroll County	
	All Industries		Textile Indus.		All Industries	
	Indus- trial Workers	Part- Time Farm	Indus- trial Workers	Part- Time Farm	Indus- trial Workers	Part- Time Farm
Average annual earnings of head at principal employment	\$1,037	\$ 816	\$ 835	\$ 801	\$447	\$ 554
Average annual earnings of members other than head per household	\$ 267	\$ 280	-	-	\$330	\$ 487
Average annual income off-farm per household <u>a/</u>	\$1,308	\$1,116	\$1,131	\$1,055	\$801	\$1,060
Percent of households with only head employed	57	56	49	55	21	28
Average number of employed members per household	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1
Average size of household	4.2	5.4	4.3	5.3	4.0	5.2
Average number of dependents per employed worker	1.6	2.2	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.5
Average annual off-farm income per person	\$ 315	\$ 209	\$ 267	\$ 200	\$198	\$ 203

a/ Includes all sources except the farm.

Table 23. Average Cash Income per Capita by Size of Household, 1934

Number of Persons in Household	Greenville County						Carroll County					
	All Industries			Textile Industry			All Industries			All Industries		
	Part-time Cases	Per Capita Income	No. of Cases	Part-time Cases	Per Capita Income	No. of Cases	Part-time Cases	Per Capita Income	No. of Cases	Part-time Cases	Per Capita Income	No. of Cases
All Households	189	\$210	214	\$315	110	\$201	111	\$261	103	\$203	98	\$198
1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	*	1	*
2	8	*	44	615	8	*	24	526	8	*	20	360
3	29	410	55	409	13	352	26	367	11	254	27	242
4	42	241	41	306	25	234	21	257	23	270	12	195
5	54	189	29	296	20	183	15	225	22	190	18	161
6	32	184	19	229	19	183	9	*	14	146	11	155
7	13	172	10	216	8	*	4	*	8	*	4	*
8 and over	31	153	16	169	17	155	12	170	16	177	5	*

* Less than ten cases.

V. Conditions of Living and Organized Social Life

Some knowledge of the conditions under which part-time farmers live is necessary in order to come to a conclusion as to the desirability of part-time farming. Accordingly certain features of the part-time farmers' surroundings and facilities for living will be discussed here and compared with those of the non-farming industrial workers in order to discover what extra satisfactions or inconveniences may be associated with part-time farming. Housing, household facilities, automobiles and radios, home-ownership, education, and participation in organized social activities are considered here. Other things more difficult of description, as for example health, may be quite as important.

The features discussed here depend to a great extent on whether the part-time farmer lives in the open country, in a mill village, or other village. The textile industry is so located in relation to good farm land that part-time farmers live either in the same communities as do non-farming industrial workers or within easy commuting distance from town. Hence the problem of rural isolation is not a serious one. In Greenville County 30 percent of the part-time farmers lived in mill villages, 40 percent in the open country, and the rest in country or suburban villages. Of the non-farm group about one half lived in mill villages, and the others in the city of Greenville or in other villages. In Carroll County 55 percent of the part-time farmers and 85 percent of the non-farm group lived in mill villages; very few were in the open country.

Living conditions of the mill village inhabitants depend in part upon the policies of the mill management in the maintenance of the village and furnishing of facilities. The type and general state of repair of the houses and the household facilities provided are fairly uniform in any one mill village, but these things and the general community facilities vary widely from village to village.^{1/} It was observed by those making the study that in general those mill villages in which a considerable number of the workers were part-time farmers were somewhat better than the average with respect to housing and facilities furnished. These better villages had more land available, and farming by the workers was encouraged by the management. This situation tended to make living conditions for a selected group of part-time farm families better than those for a group of non-farming industrial workers. On the other hand, electric power is sometimes not available in the open country without a private generating plant, but is almost always supplied in the mill villages. The fact that a large proportion of the part-time farmers in Greenville live in the open country tends to place them at a disadvantage in this respect.

^{1/} For discussion of mill village facilities see "Employment in the Cotton Textile Industry in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina," W.P.A. Research Bulletin, J-2.

Housing. In general, the houses in Greenville County both in mill villages and outside were in better repair and had more conveniences than those in Carroll County. Table 24 indicates the types of repairs needed. Exterior or interior repairs such as paint, screens, porch repairs, plastering, painting or papering, and new flooring were most frequently required. Leaky roofs were fairly common while a smaller number needed general structural repairs.

Table 24. Condition of Dwelling of Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households, 1934

Condition of Dwelling	Greenville County				Carroll County	
	All In- dustries		Textile Industry		All In- dustries	
	Part- Time Farm	In- dus- tri- al	Part- Time Farm	In- dus- tri- al	Part- Time Farm	In- dus- tri- al
Total Dwellings	190	216	110	111	103	98
Percent Needing:						
No repairs	41	39	46	38	18	6
Exterior or Interior repair ^{a/}	55	57	48	59	75	93
Roof Repair	15	11	12	5	22	21
General structural repair	11	2	8	1	10	15

^{a/} Exclusive of roof and general structural repairs.

A typical mill village dwelling in Carroll County, occupied by a part-time farm family of five persons, consisted of three rooms in a one story single family house with electric lights but without running water. The building was in need of paint and minor repairs. The annual rental was \$91, which included one-fourth acre for a garden and pasturage for cow. Mill village dwellings of the non-farm family were often double houses, more crowded together and with no available land nearby for a garden. Also, the houses were not in as good condition, on the average, as those of the part-time farmers. (See cuts of typical houses, pp.)

Typical dwelling of a part-time farm family of seven persons in Greenville County was a six room, single family house in good repair with electric lights, running water and bathroom. The annual rental, which included 2½ acres of ground, was \$78.

Part-time farmers have larger homes than industrial workers as is shown in Table 25. The difference is greatest in Carroll County where the dwellings of non-farming industrial households are smaller than those of the part-time farmers for each size of household. Among the Greenville textile workers, part-time farm families had larger dwellings due for the most part, to the greater size of houses located outside the mill villages.

Table 25. Size of Dwelling of Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Families by Size of Household, 1934

Size of Household	Average Number of Rooms per Household					
	Greenville County				Carroll County	
	All Industries		Textile Industry		All Industries	
	Part-Time Farm	Industrial	Part-Time Farm	Industrial	Part-Time Farm	Industrial
All Households	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.4	2.9
1 person	*	*	*	*	*	*
2 persons	5.0	4.5	*	4.4	4.0	2.2
3 persons	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	2.7
4 persons	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.2	4.6	2.9
5 persons	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.1	4.1	3.1
6 and 7 persons	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.9	3.5
8 and over	5.5	5.2	5.4	4.8	4.1	*

* Less than 10 cases.

In Carroll County, approximately three fourths of each group had electric lights but only a few had running water or bath facilities (Table 26). Nearly all families in Greenville County except those living in the open country had electric lights and running water. Electric lights were available to only about two thirds of those living in the open country and running water to approximately one fourth. The relatively larger proportion of part-time farmers having bathrooms was largely due to the fact that a larger proportion lived in mill villages which furnished this convenience.

Table 26. Households with Specified Conveniences, 1934

Conveniences	Greenville County				Carroll County	
	All Industries		Textile Industry		All Industries	
	Part-Time Farm	Industrial	Part-Time Farm	Industrial	Part-Time Farm	Industrial
Total Households	190	216	110	111	103	98
Percent having:						
No conveniences	11	2	9	2	23	28
Electric lights	88	98	90	98	77	73
Running water	52	88	58	85	8	7
Bath	37	50	44	22	6	4

Automobiles, Radios and Telephones. A larger proportion of part-time farmers than of industrial workers owned automobiles (Table 27). In Greenville 41 percent of this group were $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles or more from their place of employment, and an automobile was required for transportation to and from work in many cases. Only 17 percent of the industrial workers were $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles or more from their place of employment. Since 90 percent of the part-time farmers and all of the industrial workers in Carroll County were less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from their place of employment, distance from work cannot explain the larger number of part-time farmers having automobiles.

Part-time farm households possessed significantly more radios than did non-farming households, with the greatest difference appearing in Carroll County (Table 27). For both groups, the percentages of those having radios were considerably higher in Greenville than in Carroll County. The number of telephones was too small to be of significance.

Table 27. Households with Automobiles, Radios and Telephones, 1934

Facilities	Greenville County				Carroll County	
	All Industries		Textile Industry		All Industries	
	Part-Time Farm	Industrial	Part-Time Farm	Industrial	Part-Time Farm	Industrial
Total Households	190	216	110	111	103	98
Percent having:						
No facilities	11	20	13	32	28	51
Automobile	70	48	62	36	51	28
Radio	74	70	74	59	52	34
Telephone	7	12	1	-	2	-

Home Ownership. The proportion of owners was greater among part-time farm than non-farming industrial households (Table 28). This difference is associated with a somewhat greater number of the industrial households living in mill villages where there is little or no chance for ownership. However, when the comparison is limited to part-time farmers and industrial workers living outside of mill villages, the part-time farm group still shows a higher percentage of owners.

Table 28. Tenure of Part-Time Farmers and Non-Farming Industrial Workers, 1934

Tenure	Number of Cases					
	Greenville County				Carroll County	
	All Industries		Textile Industries		All Industries	
	Part-Time Farm	Industrial	Part-Time Farm	Industrial	Part-Time Farm	Industrial
Total	190	216	110	111	103	98
Owners	86	28	35	2	16	1
Tenants						
Mill Village	58	105	57	105	58	83
Non-Mill Village	46	83	18	4	29	14

Most mill employees who live in company villages have an advantage over the others in the matter of rent. The usual charge is 25 cents per room per week which is considerably less than workers must pay for comparable housing elsewhere.^{1/}

Education. Children 7-16 years of age of both groups who had attended school during 1933-34 had made approximately normal progress. However, four percent of the part-time farm children in Greenville County between these ages had not attended school as against nine percent of those in industrial households. In Carroll County, however, 18 percent of the children of both groups were not in school during the 1933-34 term. Most of these children were seven years of age, and had not yet started to school, or had left school between 14 and 16. Only four children in Greenville and three in Carroll County were employed.

^{1/} See "Employment in the Cotton Textile Industry in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina", W.P.A. Research Bulletin, J-2.

Approximately half of the heads of households in Greenville County had completed grade school and most of those had attended high school. Of those not completing grade school, about half had completed four grades or less (Table 29). The amount of schooling received by Carroll County workers was somewhat less than for those in Greenville.

Table 29. Education of Heads of Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households, 1934

Education	Percent of Heads with Specified Education						
		Greenville County			Carroll County		
		All Industries		Textiles	All Industries		
		Part-Time Farm	Industrial	Part-Time Farm	Industrial	Part-Time Farm	Industrial
Total:	Number	190	216	110	111	103	98
	Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
None		4	5	6	8	1	7
1-4 grades completed		18	19	19	31	24	26
Grade school not completed		25	21	29	24	29	32
Grade school completed		15	14	17	12	18	11
1-3 years high school		29	26	21	14	23	22
High school completed		5	8	5	7	2	2
1-3 years college		2	6	3	4	3	-
College completed		2	1	-	-	-	-
Average grade completed		6.6	6.8	6.0	5.5	6.1	5.4

Greenville County has a free public library service with over 100 distributing points outside the city of Greenville receiving some form of library service.^{1/} The main library in Greenville supplies books to branch libraries, reading rooms, rural schools, crossroad stores, filling stations, post offices, churches, clubs and homes. More than one half of the part-time farm and approximately 40 percent of the non-farming families made use of this service.

Social Participation. Participation in organized social activities was usually confined to the local community although occasional families in villages near Greenville were able to attend in the larger city.

^{1/} Frayser, Mary E., The Libraries of South Carolina, S. C. Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 292, 1933.

In Greenville County, the villages were quite well organized. The church was the center of social life and members of the family had an opportunity to participate in church, Sunday School, adult church organizations and young people's organizations. In some of the mill villages, community houses formed a center for many social activities such as athletic contests, club meetings, plays, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and other groups. A baseball league, including teams from a number of mills, plays about four games a week during the season. Parent-teacher's associations and fraternal orders are also active. Table 30 shows the availability of social organization and the extent to which families participate in them. Except for the fact that more of the textile workers were members of athletic teams, their participation was about the same as for the remainder of the Greenville County groups. Textile workers in the part-time farm group averaged 91 attendances per person as against 78 for the non-farming families in 1934. Extremely small households participated less in community social organization than did larger households because children, especially children of school age, tend to increase the interest of the family in community activities. This is responsible, to some extent, for the favorable showing of part-time farm families in Greenville.

Carroll County villages showed considerable variation with respect to the number of social organizations. The mill villages varied from one with only a church and an athletic club to a well organized community. The average number of attendances per person was greater for part-time farm households. The figures show 56 and 29 attendances per person, respectively, in 1934 for part-time farm and non-farming households. This difference is related to the scarcity of social organizations in some of the mill villages where industrial workers live.

The part-time farm group furnished a larger proportion of the leadership of local organizations than did the industrial households. An average of nearly one of every two part-time farm households in Greenville furnished an officer for a local organization, as compared to one of eight for the non-farming group. Twenty-one husbands, 31 wives, 34 children and 5 other members of part-time farm households were officers of one or more organizations whereas only 10 husbands, 12 wives and 6 children of the industrial households held office. In Carroll County, only three persons from the part-time and one from the industrial group held office.

Table 30. Availability of Specified Social Organizations and Participation of Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households in Organized Social Life, 1934

Organization	Greenville County						Carroll County					
	Part-Time Farm			Industrial			Part-Time Farm			Industrial		
	No. of families to which organization is available	No. of families with one or more members participating	No. of families to which organization is available	No. of families with one or more members participating	No. of families to which organization is available	No. of families with one or more members participating	No. of families to which organization is available	No. of families with one or more members participating	No. of families to which organization is available	No. of families with one or more members participating	No. of families to which organization is available	No. of families with one or more members participating
Total	190	216	103	98	103	103	98	103	103	103	103	98
Church	186	216	103	98	103	103	98	103	103	103	103	98
Adult Church Organization	187	216	103	98	103	103	98	103	103	103	103	98
Young People's Organization	187	216	103	98	103	103	98	103	103	103	103	98
Sunday School	190	216	103	98	103	103	98	103	103	103	103	98
Athletic Team	148	209	102	97	102	102	97	102	102	102	102	97
School Club	111	152	79	49	79	79	49	79	79	79	79	49
Fraternal Order	142	207	48	49	48	48	49	48	48	48	48	49
Labor Union	76	94	16	12	16	16	12	16	16	16	16	12
Trade or Business Assoc.	7	68	11	2	11	11	2	11	11	11	11	2
P. T. A.	140	203	51	75	51	51	75	51	51	51	51	75
Boy Scouts	66	168	10	3	10	10	3	10	10	10	10	3
Girls Scouts	65	157	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2
Cooperative	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other Women's Organization	64	67	10	12	10	10	12	10	10	10	10	12
L-H Club	22	9	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Special Interest Group	50	27	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	4
Other	63	15	7	40	7	7	40	7	7	7	7	40

VI. Comparisons in Economic Status between Part-Time
Farmers and Full-Time Farmers

Part-time farmers as a group may be considered as representing a combination of the characteristics of farm and urban people. Most of those included in this study, while evidencing a farm background, have at present acquired more of the characteristics of urban families. Accordingly more attention has been given to comparisons between part-time farmers and non-farming industrial workers. However, since about one fourth of all gainfully employed persons in Greenville County and three fourths in Carroll County are in agriculture, and since the mill hands for the most part originally came from farms, any available information about the social-economic status of full-time farmers is pertinent.

In Greenville County the 1930 Census showed that for all farm ^{1/} the average value of products sold or traded, plus receipts from boarders and lodgers, was \$777 in 1929. The Census did not report all expenses, but only the three major cash items: feed, fertilizer, and labor. The total for these items averaged \$171. Deducting this amount from receipts leaves \$606 to cover other direct cash expenses, overhead and family living expenses. These data are not inconsistent with the results of a study from accounts kept during 1932-33 by 46 rural families in South Carolina. The average total annual cash income available for family need for this group was \$555. ^{2/} The investment in real estate, implements, and machinery averaged \$3,446. Of this, \$650 was accounted for by the dwellings. No charge for interest and depreciation on this investment is considered here. The amount for 1929, \$606, may be compared with the average off-farm cash income per household for part-time farmers in 1934 of \$1,116. Farm products used by the family have been omitted thus far because they are roughly comparable for all farmers and part-time farmers.

A similar comparison may be made for Carroll County. For 1929 the Census reported the average value of all products sold or traded plus receipts from boarders and lodgers on all farms as \$758. ^{3/} Expenses for feed, fertilizer, and labor averaged \$193, leaving available for minor cash expenses, overhead expenses and family living, \$565, which may be compared with total family off-farm earnings for part-time farmers in 1934 of \$1,060.

^{1/} The eight percent of all farms that reported 75 days or more of outside employment for the operator are included since the data are not available in such form that they can be excluded. Their number, however, is too small to make a significant difference in the group average. As has already been pointed out, most of the farms in the part-time group with which all farms are compared were not enumerated in the 1930 Census of Agriculture, and hence are not included under all farms.

^{2/} Frayser, Mary E., A Study of Expenditures for Family Living by 46 South Carolina Rural Families, South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 299, 1934, p. 11.

^{3/} Nine percent of these farms reported 75 days or more of outside employment for the operator (See footnote 1.).

In these comparisons it should be noted that in Greenville County 28 percent, and in Carroll County, 20 percent of all farms were operated by Negroes. Inclusion of these Negroes tends to reduce the average net cash income, although their number was too small to affect materially the above relationship.

The use of 1929 data for farm incomes for comparison with 1934 part-time farm incomes requires a word of explanation. Farm incomes were somewhat higher in these counties in 1929 than they were in 1934. The value of crops harvested in 1929 reported by the Census was \$695 per farm in Greenville County as compared with \$393 in 1934. ^{1/} In Carroll County the corresponding figures were \$604 for 1929 and \$510 for 1934. In the absence of actual net income data for 1934 these figures may be used as rough indices of net incomes for the two years, since farm receipts vary much more from year to year than do farm expenses in this region. The value of farm real estate, a further index of agricultural conditions, was substantially lower in both counties in 1935 than in 1930. These facts indicate that if 1934 net income data for full-time farmers were available the comparison would be even less favorable to this group than that indicated above.

Table 31 shows how all farm families compare with the group of part-time farm families studied with respect to the possession of certain facilities. In both counties a greater proportion of the part-time farm families had automobiles, running water, bathrooms and electric lights. The number of telephones was too small to be of much significance. It is recognized that these facilities occupy different degrees of importance in urban and rural standards, but they do represent actual differences in physical comfort and convenience in favor of the part-time farmers.

Table 31. Possession of Specified Facilities by Part-Time Farmers and All Farmers^{a/}

Specified Facilities	Greenville County		Carroll County	
	Part-Time Farmers 1934	All Farmers 1929	Part-Time Farmers 1934	All Farmers 1929
Total Farmers	190	7,079	103	5,286
Percent having				
Automobile	70	58	51	38
Telephone	7	2	2	8
Running water in house	52	4	8	2
Bathroom	37	2	6	1
Electric lights	88	6	77	4

^{a/}Data on all farmers from Census of Agriculture, 1930, Vol. II, County Table 12.

^{1/}Value of crops harvested was calculated using quantities reported by the Census for the counties and prices reported for the states.

Perhaps a clearer idea of the comparison that is being attempted here may be gained from the statement of a mill owner that whenever the mill whistle blows an abundance of labor appears from the surrounding area. Workers have in the past been continuously coming to town to work in the mills. Some have returned, but most of them have remained. In the open country near a mill village it is not unusual to see a rather dilapidated set of farm buildings and nearby two or three attractive new houses which have been built by young folks who grew up on the farm, but found mill work more attractive than farming.

VII. Case Studies of Part-Time Farmers

From what has gone before it may be seen that part-time farmers are not a homogeneous group of people, but rather, they may be considered as a fairly representative cross-section of the population of a given area. The only thing which they all have in common is the specified twofold source of income. A description chiefly in statistical terms of such a group of people may not accurately describe any one family in the group, or convey a concrete picture of the activities of the people under consideration. For this reason descriptions of actual representative cases of part-time farming are introduced.

Typical Case, Greenville County. The first case to be described is a typical non-commercial part-time farm family in Greenville County. The household consists of a man and wife, each 34 years old, and four children ranging from seven to fifteen years. They live in the open country, seven miles from Greenville, to which both parents commute daily in their 1931 Ford to work in a textile mill. The head is a weaver and in 1934 worked eight hours a day for five days a week except for three months during the summer when employment was curtailed to a 30-hour week. His total earnings were \$864. The wife worked in the same mill, also as a weaver, for four months and added \$300 to the family income.

This family rents a five-room house and 4 1/2 acres of land for \$100 a year. The house, while fairly substantial, is 25 years old, needs painting, and is unattractive in general appearance. It does not have a telephone, electric lights, or running water.

Two and one half acres were planted in crops in 1934. These crops included 1 1/2 acres of field corn, 1/4 acre each of sweet corn and peanuts, and 1/2 acre of other vegetables, including Irish and sweet potatoes, tomatoes, okra, peas, snap beans, lettuce, peppers, squash, cucumbers, onions, turnips, and melons. This garden furnished a good supply of vegetables from June through October with turnips somewhat earlier and later. The grocery bill was only \$20 per month during the summer, as compared with \$25 during the winter. In addition 59 quarts of vegetables were canned for winter use, and potatoes, peas, beans, and peanuts were stored. Sales from the garden amounted to \$9. The corn crop of 15 bushels was fed to the pig and chickens. There were on the place six pear trees and a fig tree which together yielded 1 1/2 bushels of fruit.

The livestock consisted of a cow, a pig, and eight chickens. The cow produced 2500 quarts of milk, but was dry for two months. Two quarts of milk per day were used fresh, and about 200 pounds of butter were made from the remainder. Thus, in addition to fresh milk, the family had butter-milk and about five pounds of butter a week for 10 months.

The pig was killed in November when it weighed 200 pounds dressed. Most of the meat was cured for use throughout the year. The eight hens laid 25 dozen eggs over a period of eight months, only enough for family use during that time.

The family did practically all of the work on the farm, paying only \$5 for hired machine work. The head worked on the farm all day Saturday and one or two hours after work each day during most of the year. His wife fed the chickens and sometimes did the milking. Cash expenses exclusive of rent were \$70 for the year. The feed cost was considerably reduced by the fact that the landlord allowed the use of a pasture for the cow.

The cash value of the contribution of even this one farm is difficult of precise determination. In the first place, quantities of garden products are not definitely known, since the family used them as needed from day to day. More important, however, is the question of prices to be used in evaluating the produce. Should they be what the products could have been sold for at the farm or what the family would have had to pay for them on the retail market? When a particular vegetable or other product was available in abundance the family used much more of it than it would have done had it been necessary to purchase it.

It should also be noted that the quantity of products grown on this farm would be worth more to a larger family than to a smaller one. This is so because larger quantities of one product could be used in a given period by the larger family, thus reducing the waste from surplus. The variety of products is therefore very important since with a greater variety more can be utilized to advantage.

Recognizing these difficulties it still seems worth while to estimate a value for this production, assuming prices which seem reasonable and stating the prices used, so that this factor may be varied as desired by the critical reader. The chief guide in arriving at the prices used in the following calculations was the prices paid to mill workers in this area in 1934 when they sold farm products to one another. The quantities described above are used here. The importance of dairy products is clearly shown.

600 qts. milk @ 10¢ -	60.00
200 lbs. butter @ 25¢ -	50.00
800 qts. buttermilk @ 3¢ -	24.00
200 lbs. pork @ 10¢ -	20.00
25 doz. eggs @ 20¢ -	5.00
63 qts. vegetables and fruits canned @ 25¢	15.75
15 bu. sweet potatoes stored @ \$1.00	15.00
2½ bu. peas, beans and peanuts @ \$1.00	2.50
Fresh vegetables and fruits	75.00
Total value	<u>\$267.25</u>

Although this family had moved out from Greenville to the farm only two years before, the head had had five years of previous farming experience, was managing this small place very well, and wanted a larger farm. The children were all in school and all members of the family were going to church and Sunday School regularly. There were no organized social activities in this community. The parents attended school through the elementary grades.

Typical Case, Carroll County. The second case to be described is a typical non-commercial part-time farm family in Carroll County. The household consists of a man and wife, aged 29 and 39 respectively, and their two daughters, aged four and two. They live in the Mandeville Mill Village only one quarter of a mile from the mill where both husband and wife work. Each worked an eight-hour day for five days a week during 1934 except for the month of September during the textile strike. They worked on different shifts, however. The head ran a waste machine on the afternoon shift and earned \$516, and his wife was a spinner on the morning shift, earning \$480.

This family rents a three-room company-owned house with half an acre of land for \$90 a year. Rents in this village are higher than those usually charged in mill villages. The house is in fair condition except for the need of paint. It has electric lights, but no telephone or running water. The family has a radio, but no automobile.

Virtually all of the land except that on which the house is located was used as a garden in 1934. The vegetables grown were tomatoes, okra, peas, snap beans, lima beans, cabbage, lettuce, peppers, squash, cucumbers, beets, onions, turnips, collards, and sweet corn. A good supply of vegetables was available from June through September with turnips and collards in October and November. The wife canned 45 quarts of vegetables. The grocery bill was reduced on the average of \$8 per month during the six summer months.

The livestock consisted of a cow, a pig, and 11 chickens. The cow produced 2,600 quarts of milk, being dry only one month. The wife made 200 pounds of butter. They sold \$27 worth of milk, butter, and buttermilk, and had on the average two quarts of milk a day and four pounds of butter a week for 11 months. The pig was slaughtered in December when its dressed weight was 250 pounds. The chickens laid throughout the year, producing a total of 30 dozen eggs. Ten chickens were raised. The males were eaten and the pullets replaced the hens that were culled from the laying flock. In this way the family had 10 chickens to eat at various times during the year.

The mill supplied a shed for the livestock and pasturage for the cow. All other feed was purchased. The total feed cost was \$80, most of which was feed for the cow. Cash farm expenses exclusive of rent totalled \$106. Deducting the \$27 received from sales of dairy products leaves \$79 as the cash cost of the farm products used by the family. The value of these products, at the prices used in the calculations for the farm in Greenville County, would be as follows:

650 qts. milk @ 10¢	-	\$65.00
200 lbs. butter @ 25¢	-	50.00
600 qts. buttermilk @ 3¢	-	18.00
30 doz. eggs @ 20¢	-	6.00
20 lbs. chicken @ 25¢	-	5.00
250 lbs. pork @ 10¢	-	25.00
45 qts. canned vegetables @ 25¢		11.00
Fresh vegetables		50.00
Total value	\$230.25

The garden was considerably smaller than the one on the Greenville County farm and there were no fruit trees on the place. Consequently, in spite of the greater variety of products grown, smaller quantities were available for preserving for winter use. The smaller size of the family also meant that fewer vegetables could be used. As a result of these considerations the value of the products of the garden was estimated at \$50 as compared with \$75 for the Greenville County farm.

The head and his wife did all of the work on this farm in 1934. The wife milked the cow and fed all of the livestock in the evening while her husband was working, and he did these chores in the morning. She also helped him with the gardening.

The head was a full-time farmer until four years ago when he moved into town and began working in the mill. Since then he has been a part-time farmer at two places in this mill village. He thinks part-time farming very much worth while.

There are many organized social activities in the village, but this family takes no part except for attending church and Sunday School. The head completed three grades in school and his wife five.

Unusually Successful Part-Time Farmer, Greenville County. Mr. Pickens^{1/} is one of the most successful part-time farmers in the Greenville area. His case is introduced here to illustrate what may be accomplished in combining farming with textile mill employment by persons with similar qualifications.

One does not talk with Mr. Pickens very long before gaining a distinct impression that he is a man of considerable intelligence, initiative and energy. His history bears out his statement that he has never been satisfied to remain idle. He seems to possess an unusual amount of drive to keep busy at what he regards as useful activities.

Mr. Pickens is 38 years of age, his wife 28. They have four children ranging from four to twelve. Mr. Pickens is a weaver in one of the larger cotton mills in Greenville. He has been with this mill for

^{1/} The name used is fictitious.

seven years, and has rarely been without employment, a record considerably above the average for cotton mill weavers. This mill makes fine goods, thus requiring a skilled labor force. Wages are correspondingly higher than in most mills; Mr. Pickens earned a little over \$1,000 in 1934. In addition to his work in the mill, he owns and operates a 15-acre farm about five miles from his place of employment.

When he was 11 years old his father was permanently disabled. His mother ran the farm for a few years, but it eventually became necessary for them to sell at a sacrifice. When he was about 12 years of age he started to work in a textile mill. When he was 18 he entered school at Berea College but left during his first year to join the Navy Medical Corps in 1917. After the war he was honorably discharged and returned to work in a mill near Greenville where the other members of his family were then employed. He saved money while he was working in the mill and bought four acres outside the city limits. At the end of three or four years he had improved this land to such an extent that he was able to sell for more than twice the amount he had paid. With the money received for his first venture he purchased a 100 acre farm in the lower part of Greenville County and went into commercial farming.

His commercial farming venture promised to be very successful, but his wife (he married shortly before moving to the farm) was not satisfied with rural life and was in poor health besides. So the family moved back to the city of Greenville where they lived for a time in the mill village. Five years ago, however, they decided to move to a small farm near enough to town for Mr. Pickens to keep his employment and for the family to enjoy advantages offered by proximity to the city.

During his five years of operation of his present farm Mr. Pickens has built a six-room, two-story brick house, doing most of the work himself, and he is now completing the inside finishing. He has wired the house for electricity and put in plumbing for running water. He has improved his farm to the point where he raises all of the vegetables, dairy products, and meat which the family needs. He is building up a small fruit orchard and a vineyard and already has small bush fruits and berries well established. Each year he maps out some plan of permanent improvement on the place. Last year he had $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of garden, 3 acres of corn, 1 acre of wheat and 2 acres of peavine hay. He had vegetables from the garden during all but two months of the year and in addition Mrs. Pickens canned 80 quarts of vegetables and 52 quarts of fruit. He grew 50 bushels of grain and 3 tons of hay so that with his 5 acres of pasture he spent only \$10 for feed for his cow, two heifers, 2 hogs, and 150 chickens. In addition he had corn and wheat ground for home use. He had a good supply of milk and eggs throughout the year. He also had 225 pounds of dressed poultry, 700 pounds of pork, and 140 pounds of veal. Mr. Pickens did practically all of the work himself with what little help his children were capable of giving. He spent only \$8 for hired labor. He sold practically nothing, although he did have con-

siderable surplus. Most of this surplus was given away. Mr. Pickens is a very conscientious member of the Baptist church and rigidly adheres to the rule of tithing his income. He feels that "If the Lord is good to a person, he should be generous to other people".

The family is active in the social life of the local neighborhood. Mrs. Pickens is an officer in the circulating library. Mr. Pickens is contributing a part of his land fronting on the road for the building of a women's club house. Both are regarded as "pillars of the church".

The attitude of the family seems to be strongly favorable toward part-time farming as a mode of living. When asked why he felt that it was the best adjustment a man in his position could make, Mr. Pickens answered in these words, "A man likes to feel that he is building himself a home that is his. You can't do that in the mill village. Another thing, you feel independent when you have a place of your own that you can depend on in case of a pinch. You don't feel cramped; your kids have plenty of room to play; they learn to work and not get into mischief."

When pressed for what he regarded as the most important reason for his having a farm, Mr. Pickens put it as follows: "I am almost forty years old, I know that I have earned in the mill as good money as I will ever earn. Pretty soon I will have to take less and before many years I will be 'out', but I will not be too old to work for a living. Now if I get me a place fixed up so I can raise all I need to eat and something extra to sell, I will be all set for my old age. If I can save up money while I am working and not spend it for food and rent I can give my kids a better education than what I have myself. When I think about such things as these I feel more like a man ought to feel - independent and able to do what I want to without asking anybody's permission."



Home of a semi-skilled textile mill worker in the open country two miles from Travelers Rest. He earned \$808 in 1934, the only cash income of the family of eight except that from the sale of one bale of cotton. He rents this five room house, badly in need of repairs, and 45 acres of land for \$120 a year. He has $3/4$ acre of garden, 8 acres of field crops, a mule, a cow, a pig, and 15 chickens. He works on the farm afternoons after 2:00 p.m. and during days when not employed. His wife and oldest daughter (11 years) do quite a bit of work in the field and tend to the cow and poultry. A fairly representative case of part-time farming in the open country by a textile mill worker with a large family and only one wage earner.



Home of a semi-skilled textile worker in Greenville. The mill is eight miles distant, making it necessary for him to live away from home during the week. His earnings in 1934 were \$672 and his wife added \$300 to the family income by textile mill work. Head of household is 35 and has seven children. This four room house and an acre of land is rented for \$48 a year. About half of the land is used as a garden and 15 hens are the only livestock. Head would like to get a cow in order to provide milk for the children. Since the head is away most of the time and the wife also works, the oldest daughter (14 years) does most of the daily work on the farm. This represents poorer than average conditions among textile worker - part-time farmers.



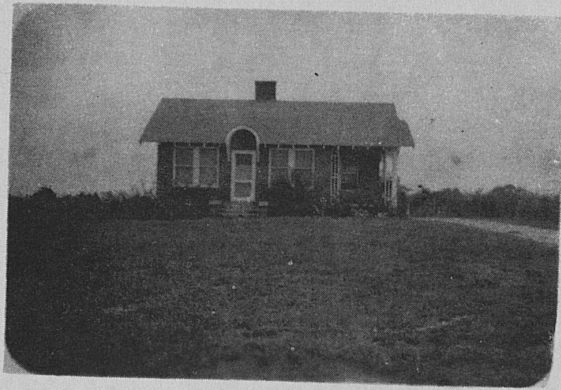
Part-time farm home of a skilled textile worker in open country 13 miles from Greenville. Head drives to work daily. He earned \$940 in 1934 even though he was out of work for two months. His working hours were 6:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. In the farm he worked late afternoons, week-ends, and occasionally mornings. No other member of the family worked out, but his oldest son (15 years) helped on the farm and his wife did some of the lighter work. With this help he was able to grow 2 acres of garden, 7 acres of corn, 3 acres of cotton, 4 acres of wheat, 4 acres of peavine hay, and 1 acre of sorghum on the 7 acres of land owned and 14 1/2 acres rented. These crops provided most of the feed for his livestock, consisting of a mule, a cow, a heifer, three pigs and 15 hens, as well as \$135 worth of products to sell. An unusually ambitious man who is particularly successful in and enthusiastic about his farming operations.



Home of a textile mill family doing part-time farming in a mill village in Carrollton. The father is rheumatic and does not work, but two sons and a daughter work in the mill. Together they earned \$1,728 in 1934. This is an exceptional case in that, although living in a mill village, they own their home, a five room house with electric lights and in excellent condition. They have 1/2 acre of land, about half of which is used for a garden. They also have a cow and 25 chickens. Most of the farm work is done by the mother and father. With three wage earners in the family of seven the income is somewhat above the average in the village.



Eight of the ten children of a semi-skilled textile worker in Carrollton. Head earned \$548 in 1934. The two oldest daughters (at left in picture) earned a total of \$920 in the same mill. They rent a four room house (in poor condition and with no modern improvements) and 2 acres of land for \$130 a year. All of the crop land (1 1/2 acres) is used for a garden. The wife and children do most of the gardening. They have two milk cows and two pigs. A fairly typical part-time farmer, although with so large a family the income is quite inadequate.



Open country home of a semi-skilled textile worker three miles from mill. Head earned \$714 in 1934, the only income of the family of four except for \$65 from the sale of dairy and poultry products. Head owns this new brick five room house and 1 3/4 acres of land. All of the land not occupied by the house and yard is used for gardening. Livestock includes a cow, a pig, and 12 hens. Head works after 4:00 p.m. on farm and is assisted by his wife. A fairly typical successful part-time farmer.



Mill village home of a skilled textile mill worker (loom fixer) in a suburb of Greenville. He worked an 8-hour day beginning at 4:00 p.m. and earned \$936 in 1934. Two daughters, aged 24 and 20, together earned \$916 as textile mill operatives. The rent for house and $\frac{3}{4}$ acre of land, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of which is used for a garden, was \$6 per month in 1934. Livestock includes a cow, two pigs, and 25 hens. The wife and 14 year old son, who constitute the remainder of the household, help the head with the farm work. This represents better-than-average conditions among textile mill worker part-time farm families.



Mandeville Mill, Carrollton, the largest in the county, and its mill village.

VIII. Appraisal of Combined Farming-Industrial
Employment

It is the purpose of this chapter to bring together in a summary those considerations, both favorable and unfavorable, which this study has shown to be pertinent to an appraisal of combined farming-industrial employment in this subregion. The factors which lend themselves to quantitative measurement have already been discussed in some detail; others of a less tangible nature will be introduced here for the first time. To give a general answer to the question of the desirability of combined farming industrial employment as a way of living necessitates a weighing of these factors. However, the advantages have been sufficiently evident to attract a large number of persons, and under conditions that prevail over much of the area would seem to rather clearly outweigh the disadvantages for those with a rural background.

Combined Farming-Textile Employment. Part-time farming in this area is built around the textile industry. Textile mill employment, due to the short hours, the location of the mills, and the fact that the work is not heavy, is well adapted to combination with farming. Even though the mills go back to the pre-N.R.A. long hours, farm operation can still be carried on. Many part-time farmers who work in service industries which require 10-hour working days or longer manage to carry on a satisfactory small farm or gardening operation with the aid of other members of the family.

The location of most of the textile mills in the open country or on the outskirts of cities and towns makes sufficient land available, within easy commuting distance, to a considerable number of the employees. In the company-owned villages there is frequently opportunity for the employees to have gardens, cows, pigs and a few chickens. Where they are not permitted to keep animals in the village proper, the management usually provides pastures and sheds for the cows and hogs.

Part-time farming by textile workers is by no means confined to the mill villages. The villages do not house all of the employees, and the location of the mills makes it convenient for many to live on small farms in the surrounding area. A tendency was noted in Greenville County for part-time farmers to locate in groups in the open country. Such groups were frequently composed of relatives. Often such groups effected a saving by driving to work in one car.

It should not be assumed that part-time farming is confined to textile workers. Part-time farmers are found in virtually every other industry although many of the other industries do not leave as much time available for farm work. The predominance of textile mill employment makes the textile part-time farmer of predominant importance.

Contribution of the Farm to the Family Living. Food production on part-time farms is of significance from several standpoints. In the first place, it makes possible the use of most of the wage earnings for other purposes. A study of food consumption by farm families in the South Carolina Piedmont showed that the food consumed by white families

in 1932 would have cost on the average \$510 at retail prices. ^{1/} These families actually produced 83 percent of their food. In the present study for the part-time farm group lower prices were used and hence a lower though still substantial value of home grown food was indicated. This saving in expenditures for food may make possible such things as the proper care of eyes and teeth as well as other medical attention. It may even permit the training of children in their special talents and interests. Such advantages often mean the difference between progress and retrogression for the families involved.

Another consideration is that of the importance from a health standpoint, of the types of products grown. In this region pellagra, tuberculosis, and malnutrition of school children are serious problems. ^{2/} Milk and fresh fruits and vegetables in the diet are important in preventing these diseases and disorders. In the study cited above the families whose diets were adequate were those with cows, pigs, chickens, fruit trees, and large gardens, and with preserved foods for winter use. A good cow will supply a large family with fresh milk as well as butter and butter-milk for almost the whole year. The cow is in fact most important in the economy of a part-time farm.

Intangible Benefits. In addition to the material contributions of the farm there are certain intangible benefits of part-time farming which contribute to the family well-being. Chief among these is a sense of security against unemployment and old age. The degree of security should not, however, be overemphasized. A typical part-time farm would not alone produce enough for the support of a family. It might, however, with the aid of even a small reserve of cash, tide the family over a considerable period. With a few acres of land an energetic person after being displaced from the mill on account of age, might add a small cash income to production for home use. The following expressions by part-time farmers indicate that security is an important factor in their thinking: "would like to return to a farm because of approaching old age", "adds to social security", "hope to farm extensively later", "gives security to industrial workers", "security for old age especially between the age of 55, when played out in textile work, and that eligible for the old age pension", "adds to social security, to fall back on if unemployed", "gardening means much to old father who is too old to do much other work" and "to support themselves during shut-downs".

^{1/} Moser, A. M., Food Consumption and Use of Time for Food Work among Farm Families in the South Carolina Piedmont, South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 300, 1935, page 29.

In 1931, the average value of food consumed by industrial families living in a Georgia cotton mill village was \$378 and that of farm families in an adjacent area \$453, according to a Survey of the Cost of Living for 57 Industrial Families and for 98 Farm Families in Georgia by Elma S. Jones, Georgia Experiment Station Bulletin 180, Dec. 1933, pages 9 and 20.

^{2/} Moser, A. M., op. cit., Introduction.

Other intangible benefits are: (1) the feeling of satisfaction arising from carrying out an enterprise independent of any bosses, (2) the pleasure and benefit to health derived from work in the open air, and (3) the belief that a farm is a better environment than a city or town in which to bring up children. Where the farm operation contributes enough to enable one to buy a home, there is the added satisfaction that comes from home ownership.

Disadvantages of Part-time Farming. Turning to the other side of the ledger, there are several considerations that are frequently cited as objections to combining farming with industrial employment. Some of these are disadvantages from the viewpoint of the individual who may try it, and others from the viewpoint of other groups or of society as a whole.

The extra work involved in caring for even a small garden and a cow is no light task when undertaken as an addition to a full-time job. In this subregion where a 40 hour week was general and where the head of the family had considerable help from other members this was usually not a serious objection.

There was no indication that the farming operation in any important way handicaps a worker or reduces his opportunity for employment or his cash income below what it would be if he did no farming. Textile mill executives sometimes favor the occupants of their own village houses when it comes to a question of curtailment of the labor force, but few have any objection to employees engaging in farm operations, and many favor it. In fact, some of the executives who take the greatest interest in the welfare of their employees actively foster part-time farming by providing pasturage for cows and by plowing employees' garden plots for them. At least one company lends money at low interest rates to enable employees to buy land and building materials.

Where the farm is located in the country, there is the added commuting expense and the lack of urban facilities. However, in this subregion most of the part-time farmers lived in mill villages or within easy commuting distance of their place of employment and likewise most had access to the same facilities as did the non-farming group.

As another disadvantage, it is sometimes stated that competition for jobs by part-time farmers tends to depress industrial wages. Two reasons are given for this: (1) that engaging in a part-time farm operation robs labor of its mobility and (2) that because a part-time farmer has the farm to supplement his income he will work for lower wages. The first is rather a charge against home ownership than against part-time farming. As to the second, there is no evidence from this study that the possession of this asset by part-time farmers reduces their bargaining power in any way.

The competition of the part-time farmer with commercial farmers is often given as an argument against part-time farming. The amount sold by non-commercial part-time farmers is small, as indicated in Chapter V. Hence the only competition with commercial farmers is in the amount of food that the part-time farm families produce that they might otherwise purchase. Any study of the possible effects of this small reduction in the market for the products of commercial farms is beyond the scope of this study.

IX. Possibilities for Further Development of
Combined Farming-Industrial Employment

The Outlook for Industrial Employment. A farm of such size that it can be conveniently operated as an adjunct to industrial employment is not sufficient by itself to support a family. A very considerable portion of the family's food may be raised but a cash income is essential to provide the other necessities. Hence industrial employment is essential in the scheme of part-time farming and it is pertinent to inquire as to the employment outlook in this subregion.

Cotton is the key to the industrial employment situation in this area. Employment in the service and other local industries in general tends to rise or fall with the fortunes of the major productive industries and the agriculture of the region. Cotton goods manufacture employs about half of all the workers in productive industries in this area, and cotton itself is by far the most important cash crop.

The number of workers employed in the cotton mills was about at its peak in 1934, and its trend for the next several years will probably be downward.^{1/} The progressive industrialization of this area by the building of new cotton mills has about ceased. For industrialization to proceed, other industries must be expanded and new ones introduced.

A few of the smaller industries of Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina show a rising employment trend. The clothing industry in these three states employed 7,175 in 1933, an increase of 26 percent over 1929. Knitting mill employment was 11,571 in 1933, 20 percent more than in 1929. Women constitute two thirds of the labor force of these two industries.

Textile finishing in the South, where a large proportion of grey goods is produced, will probably continue to increase slowly. This industry employed 4,561, in South Carolina in 1933, an increase of 135 percent over 1929. Total employment in textile finishing in the United States was 66,300 in 1933. This number included those engaged in processing silk, woolen, and other fabrics, as well as cotton. At present New Jersey and Massachusetts are the most important states in this industry.

Southern agriculture is beset by many troubles. The difficulties of the cotton farmer have been widely discussed, and it is not necessary to go into the question here. One ominous fact is the recent decline in cotton exports. Exports, which normally take nearly 69 percent of the crop and averaged over 8,000,000 bales per year from 1925 to 1933, fell sharply to 5,753,000 bales in 1934, and in the first four months of 1935 were 35 percent below the corresponding months for 1934.^{2/} Under the A.A.A. program^{3/} cotton raisers had more money to spend than they would otherwise have had, but this program was regarded as only an expedient to enable them to adjust production to that volume, however reduced, which could be sold at

^{1/} See "Employment in the Cotton Textile Industry in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina W.P.A. Research Bulletin, J-2.

^{2/} U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, June, 1935, p. 16.

^{3/} Discontinued as a result of the U.S. Supreme Court decision of Jan. 6, 1936.

a fair price. Therefore, the hope for improvement in southern agriculture would appear to lie in the development of diversified farming rather than in cotton.

Hence the outlook for industrial employment in the next few years in this area is not encouraging. Cotton raising and cotton goods manufacturing have been a willing team, but they cannot be expected to pull as heavy a load in the future. Any substantial increase in industrial employment must await expansion of other existing industries, development of new ones, and a solution of the agricultural problem.

There is an abundant supply in labor in the Southeast. No attempt has been made in this study to estimate its amount or the number of industrial unemployed in the various subregions. Such estimates are subject to too many uncertainties to be of any value. In the first place, no reliable unemployment figures for such small units as counties or even states are available. Second, many who might be classed as employed are actually underemployed to an uncertain extent. Finally, there is on the farms of the South a tremendous amount of potential industrial labor ^{1/} which could quickly flow into any area offering jobs, thereby completely upsetting any calculations based on an estimate of the available supply of labor in a given area at a given time.

Characteristics Necessary for Success in Part-time Farming. The outlook for industrial employment in this region is such that keen competition for jobs in industry can be expected on the part of those groups now unemployed or only partially employed. The ability to get a job, therefore, may be the most important criterion for successful participation in a part-time farm program. It cannot be assumed that any group that may be selected and provided with small farms will be able to go out and obtain jobs for themselves in private industry. Hence, the greatest possibility for more part-time farming in the near future will be for those who have jobs or may from time to time obtain them.

Cultivating a garden and caring for farm livestock while working at an industrial job require a considerable amount of extra effort. Hence it is obviously not likely that anyone lacking in initiative and energy would make much of a success of them. The most successful part-time farmers appeared to be well above the average in these two qualities.

Furthermore, some experience in farm work is usually essential for the successful operation of even a small part-time farm, especially one on which there is livestock. However, a farm background is the rule rather than the exception even among industrial workers in this region.

^{1/} Woofter, T. J., Jr., "Southern Population and Social Planning" Social Forces, October, 1935.

Relief and Rehabilitation. Very little relief was received by the members of either group included in the study. Employment in the textile mills, the major industry of the subregion, was as high or higher in 1934 than in 1929. The textile workers on the relief rolls in Greenville County were, according to a local relief official, for the most part either too old to work in the mills or of the floater class. Since only those having at least 50 days of industrial employment during 1934 were included in the survey, these relief groups were excluded.

The number of relief cases included in the survey was too small for a comparison of the amount of relief received by the farming and non-farming groups to be of any significance in indicating whether or not part-time farming reduces the amount of relief needed. Likewise a comparison of the proportions of the farming and non-farming families receiving relief does not indicate clearly whether or not part-time farming tends to keep a family off the relief rolls entirely since the effects of variations in such factors as family composition, cash incomes, health, and relief administration practices could not be eliminated with so small a sample. However, the description in Chapter III of the contribution of part-time farms to family living shows what portion of the requirements of a given dietary standard may be furnished by a farm of specified type. From this, taking into account the cash farm expenses, the net reduction in relief requirements attributable to the farming activities may be estimated.

There were only three cases enumerated in the sample, all in Carroll County, in which the relief received during 1934 exceeded \$10. One industrial household received \$19 relief from private sources, due to five months unemployment of the head, during which time his leg was amputated. A part-time farmer, having had only 94 days of industrial employment during the year, received \$75 of public relief to care for doctors' bills and to replace mattresses following a contagious disease in the household. The third case was of an 11-person part-time farm household which was handicapped by other dependents and unemployment. This household received \$60 during 1934.

Only 2.1 and 1.4 percent, respectively, of the part-time farm and non-farming industrial households in Greenville County received any relief in 1934, as against 13.6 and 9.2 percent in Carroll County. In Greenville County, the relief reported was from public sources. More than half of the Carroll County relief cases, however, received this help from the Red Cross or other private sources.

The question has frequently been raised as to whether part-time farming could be widely used as a means for rehabilitating households now on relief rolls. The answer involves two considerations. First, would relief households be successful in carrying on small-scale farming operations? Those with a farm background and a reasonable amount of energy and initiative would have a good chance of being successful, although it is likely that, as a rule, they would require some supervision. Such a family under supervision could keep a cow, a hog, a few chickens and raise a garden. Second, could relief households obtain industrial employment? Without a substantial increase in the demand for workers, and none is in

prospect here in the near future, most of the relief group, particularly the floaters and unskilled, will be somewhat, at a disadvantage in the keen competition for available jobs, and probably cannot be depended upon consistently to find sufficient employment to provide the minimum cash income necessary for self support. However, the provision of facilities for part-time farming for those employed on government works projects (e.g., development of public parks and national forests) which will furnish employment over a period of years would seem to be desirable.

Possibilities for Improving Part-time Farming. The part-time farmers studied were doing varying amounts of farming and were meeting with varying degrees of success. No attempt has been made to appraise their farming methods and the efficiency with which they cared for their crops and livestock. Doubtless much improvement is possible in the control of insects and diseases, in livestock feeding practices, and in the cultivation of crops.

The amount of farming that can be done depends upon the working hours off the farm, the health and attitude toward farm work of the head, and the amount of family labor available. Hence no definite farm plan can be suggested for all conditions. It was quite evident in the field work that many part-time farmers were limited in their farming operations by a lack of capital, and that many industrial workers were kept from becoming part-time farmers for the same reason. Such remarks as "I could grow enough potatoes for the family if I could get that piece of land across the road", or "I would like to keep a cow but do not have the money to buy one", were frequently heard. It is only within the past year that the credit facilities of the Federal Land Banks have been made available to part-time farmers. It is as yet too early to observe the effects of this change in policy.

The desire for more land was most emphatically expressed in the Carroll County mill villages where wages were lowest and the least land for gardening was available. Here the available land was much more intensively used. In most mill villages those who wished to do part-time farming did not have as much land as they needed. The lower rents charged in mill villages and the tendency for employers to favor those living in mill villages tended to counterbalance the more favorable farming opportunities of the open country. Interest in part-time farming has increased considerably since most of the mill villages were built. Since they are in the open country or on the out-skirts of towns where land values are not excessive they could easily be planned in such a way as to allow two or three acres of land with each house instead of half an acre. This would not be sufficient for growing much feed for livestock, but would be enough for the growing of vegetables and fruits for home use, and animals could be kept if feed were purchased.

APPENDIX A

Schedules

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
HARRY L. HOPKINS, ADMINISTRATOR

ENUMERATORS RECORD NO. _____

STATE _____

DIVISION OF RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND FINANCE
CORRINGTON GILL, DIRECTOR

DATE TAKEN _____

COUNTY _____

TOWNSHIP OR DISTRICT _____

PART-TIME FARM SCHEDULE

ENUMERATOR _____

LINE NUMBER	NAME OF EACH MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD	RELATION TO HEAD	AGE	LAST GRADE IN SCHOOL COMPLETED IN SCHOOL DURING LAST SCHOOL YEAR	STATE OF BIRTH (COUNTRY IF OTHER THAN U.S.)	COLOR OR RACE	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS PER DAY WORKED ON THE FARM IN EACH MONTH IN 1934 (EXCLUDE HOUSEWORK)												NUMBER OF DAYS INCAPACITATED FOR WORK IN 1934	ANY PERMANENT PHYSICAL HANDICAP SPECIFY	MILES TO PLACE OF USUAL EMPLOYMENT	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION	TIME REQUIRED FOR ROUND TRIP	FREQUENCY OF MAKING TRIP
							J F M A M J J A S O N D																	
							8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19						
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7										9	10	11	12	13	14		
1																								
2																								
3																								
4																								
5																								
6																								
7																								
8																								
9																								
10																								
11																								
12																								
13																								
14																								
15																								

B EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OFF THIS FARM 1934:

LINE NUMBER	NAME OF FIRM AND/OR PLACE WHERE WORK IS USUALLY DONE	SPECIFIC OCCUPATION	TYPE OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF FULL DAYS EMPLOYED IN:												TOTAL AVERAGE HOURS PER DAY WORKED	AVERAGE HOURLY RATE OF PAY	TOTAL EARNED FROM THIS EMPLOYMENT 1934
				J F M A M J J A S O N D														
				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
1	1	2	3															
2																		
3																		
4																		

C PRINCIPAL EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSE OFF THE FARM IN 1929: OCCUPATION _____; TYPE OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY _____; AMOUNT EARNED IN 1929 FROM THIS EMPLOYMENT _____.

D EMPLOYMENT OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD OFF THIS FARM IN 1934:

"A" SECTION LINE NUMBER OF THE PERSON	SPECIFIC OCCUPATION	TYPE OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY	TOTAL EARNED IN THIS EMPLOYMENT 1934
1	2	3	4
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

E INCOME FROM ANY SOURCE OTHER THAN FARM OR EMPLOYMENT INDICATED IN B AND D 1934:

"A" SECTION LINE NUMBER OF THE PERSON	SOURCE	AMOUNT IN 1934
1	2	3
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

LINE NO.	CROPS AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS 1934	PRODUCTIVE UNITS	CROPS HARVESTED AND LIVE-STOCK PRODUCTS	CHECK MONTHS IN WHICH CONSUMED FRESH												QUARTS CANNED	QUANTITY STORED, DRIED OR CURED	QUANTITY SOLD	RECEIPTS
				J F M A M J J A S O N D															
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
1	A. GARDEN	A.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4		6	7
2	IRISH POTATOES		X													X			
3	SWEET POTATOES		X													X			
4	TOMATOES		X														X		
5	OKRA		X																
6	PEAS		X																
7	SNAP BEANS		X														X		
8	LIMA BEANS		X																
9	CABBAGE		X																
10	LETTUCE		X													X	X		
11	PEPPERS		X													X	X		
12	SQUASH		X																
13	CUCUMBERS		X																
14	ASPARAGUS		X														X		
15	RHUBARB		X														X		
16	BEETS		X														X		
17	CARROTS		X																
18	ONIONS		X																
19	RADISHES		X																
20	TURNIPS		X																
21	COLLARDS		X																
22	WATERMELONS		X														X	X	
23	CANTALOUPE		X													X	X		
24	OTHER		X														X	X	
25																			
26																			
27	B. FRUITS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
28	APPLES	BU.																	
29	PEACHES																		
30	BERRIES	QT.																	
31																			
32	OTHER																		
33																			
34	C. DAIRY PRODUCTS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
35	MILK	QT.														X	X		
36	BUTTER	LB.														X			
37	CHEESE	LB.														X			
38	OTHER															X			
39																X			
40	D. POULTRY	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
41	MEAT	LB.														X	X		
42	EGGS	DZ.														X			
43	E. LIVESTOCK PROD.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
44	PORK	LB.														X			
45	VEAL	LB.														X			
46	OTHER															X			
47																X			
48	F. FIELD CROPS	X	X	F	E	D										X	X	X	X
49	CORN	BU.														X			
50	COTTON	BALES				X										X			
51	TOBACCO	LB.				X										X	X		
52	PEANUTS	LB.														X			
53	OTHER ANN. LEGUMES															X			
54	HAY	TON														X			
55	SORGHUM	GAL														X			
56	SUGARCANE	GAL														X			
57	OTHER															X			
58																			
59																			
60																			
61	G. FUEL	X	COGS	X												X	X		
62		X	OTONS	X												X			
63	H. MISCELLANEOUS	X	X	X															
64	HONEY	LB.				X													
65	OTHER	X																	
66																			
67																			
68																			
69																			

H. FARM LAND OPERATED	1934	1929
	1	2
1 CROP LAND		A
2 PASTURE		A
3 WOOD LAND		
4 OTHER		
5 TOTAL		

I. TENURE	1934	1929
	1	2
1 ACRES OWNED		
2 ACRES RENTED		
3 IF PLACE IS OWNED WHAT WOULD IT RENT FOR NOW _____		

J. LIVESTOCK: JAN. 1	1934	1929
	1	2
1 HORSES AND MULES		
2 MILK CATTLE		
3 OTHER CATTLE		
4 SWINE		
5 POULTRY		
6 OTHER (SPECIFY)		

K. FARM EXPENSES	1934
1 HIRED LABOR	
2 FEED	
3 FERTILIZER	
4 LIVESTOCK PURCHASED	
5 SUPPLIES	
6 MACHINERY REPAIRS	
7 INSURANCE	
8 TAXES	
9 RENT	
10 OTHER	
11 TOTAL	

L. DESCRIPTION OF WAY DAY, WEEK, MONTH OR YEAR IS DIVIDED BETWEEN FARM WORK AND OTHER EMPLOYMENT

0. 1 WAS GROCERY BILL LESS MAY-OCTOBER THAN DURING WINTER MONTHS? _____
 IF SO HOW MUCH PER MONTH? _____
 2 APPARENT STANDARD OF LIVING: 1 2 3 4 5

M. IMPORTANT IMPLEMENTS OR MACHINERY 1934

	KIND OF MACH. OR IMPL.	SIZE	AGE	COST NEW
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				

- N.**
- 1 NUMBER OF YEARS HEAD OF HOUSE HAS BEEN ON THIS FARM _____.
 - 2 NUMBER YEARS HEAD HAS BEEN A PART-TIME FARMER SINCE 1928 _____.
 - 3 CHECK RESIDENCE OF HEAD OF HOUSE ON OCT. 1ST, 1929: OPEN COUNTRY _____; VILLAGE _____; TOWN _____; CITY _____.
 - 4 NUMBER OF CHANGES IN RESIDENCE MADE BY HEAD OF HOUSE SINCE OCT. 1ST, 1929 _____.
 - 5 NUMBER OF YEARS HEAD OF HOUSE HAS LIVED ON A FARM SINCE HE WAS SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE _____.

- O.**
- 1 KINDS OF WORK PERFORMED ON FARM IN 1934 (EXCLUSIVE OF HOUSEWORK): BY WIFE _____; BY OLDER CHILDREN _____; BY YOUNGER CHILDREN _____.
 - 2 KINDS OF WORK PERFORMED ON FARM IN 1929 (EXCLUSIVE OF HOUSEWORK): BY WIFE _____; BY OLDER CHILDREN _____; BY YOUNGER CHILDREN _____.
 - 3 NUMBER OF ACRES IN GARDEN IN 1929 _____.
- P.**
- 1 DWELLING: TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION _____; DIMENSIONS _____; NUMBER OF STORIES _____; YEAR CONSTRUCTED _____; NUMBER OF ROOMS _____; RUNNING WATER _____; BATHROOM WITH RUNNING WATER _____; ELECTRIC LIGHTS _____; CONDITION OF DWELLING _____.
 - 2 OTHER CONVENIENCES: TELEPHONE _____; RADIO _____; AUTOMOBILE (YEAR AND MAKE) _____.
 - 3 OTHER BUILDINGS (CHECK THOSE PRESENT): BARN _____; GARAGE _____; POULTRY HOUSE _____; OTHER (SPECIFY) _____.
 - 4 TYPE OF ROAD ON WHICH THIS FARM IS LOCATED: CONCRETE _____; HARD SURFACED _____; GRADED _____; DIRT _____.
 - 5 HOW FAR IS THIS FARM FROM A HARD SURFACED ROAD _____.
- Q.** INDICATE BY "A" SECTION LINE NUMBER THE FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE OF EACH PERSON IN THE HOUSEHOLD AT THOSE ORGANIZATIONS LISTED BELOW WHICH EXIST IN THE COMMUNITY (INFORMATION AS OF 1934):

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION	DID ORGANIZATION EXIST IN COMMUNITY IN 1934	NUMBER MONTHS ACTIVE IN 1934	TIMES PER MONTH MEETS WHEN ACTIVE	ATTENDANCE IN 1934								
				No ATTENDANCE	LESS THAN ONCE PER MONTH	ONCE PER MONTH	TWICE PER MONTH	THREE TIMES PER MONTH	FOUR OR MORE TIMES PER MONTH	HELD OFFICE IN 1934		
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 CHURCH												
2 ADULT CHURCH ORGANIZATION												
3 YOUNG PEOPLES ORGANIZATION												
4 SUNDAY SCHOOL												
5 SCHOOL CLUB												
6 ATHLETIC TEAM												
7 FRATERNAL ORDER												
8 LABOR UNION												
9 TRADE OR BUSINESS ASSOCIATION												
10 LIBRARY												
11 P.T.A.												
12 BOY SCOUTS												
13 GIRL SCOUTS												
14 COOPERATIVES												
15 OTHER WOMENS ORGANIZATIONS												
16 4-H CLUB												
17 SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP												
18 OTHER												

- R.**
- 1 AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS JAN. 1ST, 1935: REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE _____; CHATTEL MORTGAGE _____.
 - 2 AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS JAN. 1ST, 1930: REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE _____; CHATTEL MORTGAGE _____.

S. AMOUNT IN DOLLARS OF RELIEF AND AID RECEIVED BY THIS HOUSEHOLD:

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
1 PUBLIC (GOVERNMENTAL) RELIEF	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2 PRIVATE (EXCLUSIVE OF HELP FROM RELATIVES) RELIEF							
3 HELP FROM RELATIVES							

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION
 HARRY L. HOPKINS, ADMINISTRATOR
 DIVISION OF RESEARCH, STATISTICS AND FINANCE
 CORRINGTON GILL, DIRECTOR

STATE _____
 COUNTY _____
 TOWNSHIP OR DISTRICT _____
 STREET AND HOUSE NUMBER _____

ENUMERATOR'S RECORD No. _____
 DATE TAKEN _____
 ENUMERATOR _____

FULL-TIME INDUSTRIAL SCHEDULE

LINE NUMBER	NAME OF EACH MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD	RELATION TO THE HEAD	AGE	LAST GRADE IN SCHOOL COMPLETED	IN SCHOOL DURING LAST SCHOOL YEAR	STATE OF BIRTH (COUNTRY IF OTHER THAN U. S.)	COLOR OR RACE	NUMBER OF DAYS IN-CALCULATED FOR WORK IN 1934	ANY PERMANENT PHYSICAL HANDICAP (SPECIFY)	MILES TO PLACE OF USUAL EMPLOYMENT	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION	TIME REQUIRED FOR ROUND TRIP	
												12	13
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													

B. EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IN 1934

NAME OF FIRM AND/OR PLACE WHERE WORK IS DONE	SPECIFIC OCCUPATION	TYPE OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY	NUMBER FULL DAYS EMPLOYED IN:												TOTAL	AVERAGE HOURS PER DAY WORKED	AVERAGE HOURLY RATE OF PAY	TOTAL EARNED FROM THIS EMPLOYMENT IN 1934
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D				
1	2	3	4												5	6	7	8
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		

C. PRINCIPAL EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSE IN 1929: OCCUPATION _____ TYPE OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY _____
 AMOUNT EARNED IN 1929 FROM THIS EMPLOYMENT _____ Total cash income of head from all sources in 1929 _____
 Total cash income of all others in household from all sources in 1929 _____

D. EMPLOYMENT OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD IN 1934

#A# SECTION LINE NUMBER OF THE PERSON	SPECIFIC OCCUPATION	TYPE OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY	TOTAL EARNED IN THIS EMPLOYMENT IN 1934
1	2	3	4
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

E. INCOME FROM ANY SOURCE OTHER THAN EMPLOYMENT INDICATED IN B AND D IN 1934

#A# SECTION LINE NUMBER OF THE PERSON	SOURCE	AMOUNT IN 1934
1	2	3
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

F. 1 DID THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD DO ANY GARDENING OR FARMING IN 1934 _____; 1929 _____
 2 NUMBER OF YEARS HEAD OF HOUSE HAS LIVED ON A FARM SINCE HE WAS SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE _____

- G.
- 1 HOW LONG HAS HEAD OF HOUSE LIVED IN THIS COMMUNITY _____.
 - 2 NUMBER OF DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES HEAD HAS LIVED IN SINCE OCT. 1ST, 1929 _____.
 - 3 CHECK RESIDENCE OF HEAD OF HOUSE ON OCT. 1ST, 1929: OPEN COUNTRY _____; VILLAGE _____; TOWN _____; CITY _____.
 - 4 CHECK TENURE OF THIS HOME: OWNED _____; RENTED _____; OWNED BY EMPLOYER _____.
 - 5 IF HOME IS RENTED, WHAT IS ANNUAL RENTAL _____.
 - 6 IF HOME IS OWNED, WHAT WOULD IT RENT FOR (ANNUAL RENT) _____.
 - 7 DESCRIPTION OF DWELLING: TYPE _____; TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION _____; NUMBER STORIES _____; NUMBER ROOMS _____; RUNNING WATER _____; BATHROOM WITH RUNNING WATER _____; ELECTRIC LIGHTS _____; CONDITION _____.
 - 8 OTHER CONVENIENCES: TELEPHONE _____; RADIO _____; AUTOMOBILE (YEAR AND MAKE) _____.
 - 9 TYPE OF STREET OR ROAD ON WHICH DWELLING IS LOCATED: CONCRETE _____; OTHER HARD SURFACE _____; GRADED _____; DIRT _____.

H. INDICATE BY "A" SECTION LINE NUMBER THE FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE OF EACH PERSON IN THIS HOUSEHOLD AT THOSE ORGANIZATIONS LISTED BELOW WHICH EXIST IN THE COMMUNITY (INFORMATION AS OF 1934)

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION	DID ORGANIZATION EXIST IN THE COMMUNITY IN 1934	NUMBER MONTHS ACTIVE IN 1934	TIMES PER MONTH MEETS WHEN ACTIVE	ATTENDANCE IN 1934						HELD OFFICE IN 1934		
				No ATTENDANCE	LESS THAN ONCE PER MONTH	ONCE PER MONTH	TWICE PER MONTH	THREE TIMES PER MONTH	FOUR TIMES PER MONTH			
				1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
1 CHURCH												
2 ADULT CHURCH ORGANIZATION												
3 YOUNG PEOPLES ORGANIZATION												
4 SUNDAY SCHOOL												
5 SCHOOL CLUBS												
6 ATHLETIC TEAMS												
7 FRATERNAL ORDERS												
8 LABOR UNIONS												
9 TRADE OR BUSINESS ASSOC.												
10 LIBRARY												
11 P.I.A.												
12 BOY SCOUTS												
13 GIRL SCOUTS												
14 4-H CLUB												
15 COOPERATIVES												
16 OTHER WOMEN'S ORGANIZ.												
17 SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS												
18 OTHER												

- I.
- 1 AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS, JAN. 1ST, 1935: REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE _____; CHATTEL MORTGAGE _____.
 - 2 AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS, JAN. 1ST, 1930: REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE _____; CHATTEL MORTGAGE _____.

J. AMOUNT IN DOLLARS OF RELIEF AND AID RECEIVED BY THIS HOUSEHOLD

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 PUBLIC RELIEF (GOVERNMENTAL)							
2 PRIVATE RELIEF (EXCLUSIVE OF HELP FROM RELATIVES)							
3 HELP FROM RELATIVES							

K. APPARENT STANDARD OF LIVING: 1 2 3 4 5

APPENDIX B

Statistics of Manufactures
Greenville County, S. C. and Carroll
County, Ga.

TABLE A

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES - GREENVILLE COUNTY, S.C.

INDUSTRY OR GROUP	YEAR	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF PROPRIETORS, SUPERINTENDENTS, CLERKS	NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS			SALARIES	WAGES	COST OF MATERIALS CONTAINERS FUEL AND POWER	VALUE OF PRODUCTS
				AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM				
TOTAL	1929	112	664	15,976	16,467	14,829	\$1,972,701	\$11,099,674	\$32,308,043	\$57,887,553
	1931	100	-	11,882	12,542	11,286	-	7,847,864	18,028,094	33,486,563
	1933	96	555	15,709	16,870	13,928	877,367	9,340,948	19,364,253	40,578,264
BAKERIES	1929	7	15	78	82	73	20,761	86,624	185,784	430,294
	1931	6	-	83	95	77	-	80,994	194,621	437,606
	1933	4	14	95	108	85	13,688	66,726	186,659	448,980
MANUFACTURED ICE	1929	6	14	76	110	51	29,536	51,393	49,162	338,804
	1931	6	-	23	37	9	-	18,321	46,827	292,201
	1933	6	13	55	73	40	16,273	30,551	45,846	232,097
OTHER FOODS	1929	(A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1931	13	-	179	183	171	-	164,090	1,306,459	2,206,957
	1933	11	35	233	284	197	43,709	170,438	1,308,562	1,996,726
COTTON MILLS	1929	23	263	12,428	13,054	11,179	894,838	8,314,658	22,709,038	40,013,266
	1931	21	-	8,391	8,950	7,883	-	5,159,524	10,894,371	19,467,608
	1933	22	181	11,412	12,376	10,121	321,113	6,380,229	12,885,093	25,448,732
TEXTILE FINISHING MILLS	1929	5	83	868	922	804	297,541	836,120	1,236,390	3,761,097
	1931	5	-	979	1,026	939	-	877,179	1,433,329	3,478,327
	1933	5	91	1,529	1,718	1,346	182,327	1,297,684	891,830	4,937,141
OTHER TEXTILES	1929	(A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1931	9	-	1,651	1,799	1,447	-	953,275	2,415,226	4,311,394
	1933	10	63	1,747	2,059	1,438	109,550	898,448	2,738,342	4,667,855
FOREST PRODUCTS	1929	13 (B)	1	42	53	38	750	15,992	20,638	76,987
	1931	6	-	70	79	59	-	43,942	86,047	203,658
	1933	6	11	75	86	68	9,190	46,876	129,895	230,939
PRINTING & PUBLISHING BOOK & JOB	1929	5	14	41	46	34	31,654	51,719	55,224	184,918
	1931	5	-	38	41	35	-	42,788	70,397	188,059
	1933	4	6	36	41	31	6,403	28,809	52,879	142,634
TEXTILE MACHINERY & PARTS	1929	6	19	152	161	143	46,079	151,598	270,817	622,792
	1931	6	-	114	120	108	-	120,532	187,783	440,616
	1933	7	11	167	183	152	18,789	142,066	232,597	584,000
OTHER MANUFACTURING	1929	47 (A,B)	255	2,291	2,485	2,195	651,542	1,591,570	7,780,990	12,459,395
	1931	23	-	354	413	282	-	387,249	1,393,034	2,460,137
	1933	21	130	360	454	265	156,325	279,121	892,450	1,889,160

(A) "OTHER FOOD" AND "OTHER TEXTILES" ARE INCLUDED IN "OTHER MANUFACTURING" FOR 1929.
 (B) "PLANING MILLS" AND "WOOD TURNED AND SHAPED, ETC." ARE INCLUDED IN "OTHER MANUFACTURING" FOR 1929.
 SOURCE: SPECIAL TABULATIONS OF THE U. S. CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES.

TABLE B
STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES - CARROLL COUNTY, GEORGIA

INDUSTRY OR GROUP	YEAR	NUMBER OF PLANTS	NUMBER OF PROPRIETORS SUPERINTENDENTS CLERKS	NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS			SALARIES	WAGES	COST OF MATERIALS CONTAINERS FUEL & POWER	VALUE OF PRODUCTS
				AVERAGE	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM				
TOTAL	1929	40	52	1,524	1,559	1,399	\$66,421	\$788,970	\$3,615,184	\$5,450,340
	1931	21	-	1,072	1,138	1,007	-	469,351	1,317,930	2,248,549
	1933	18	40	1,503	1,783	1,107	33,827	543,405	1,212,213	2,033,097
COTTON GOODS	1929	4	21	895	915	784	34,560	441,028	2,106,887	3,045,617
	1931	3	-	641	683	613	-	217,738	585,442	989,196
	1933	4	11	792	1,033	548	11,260	244,107	657,187	1,026,615
KNIT GOODS	1929	5	4	310	315	303	6,156	165,971	362,742	690,500
	1931	4	-	341	347	334	-	188,095	324,180	648,587
	1933	5	11	590	683	512	14,968	239,611	368,966	723,950
OTHER MANUFACTURING	1929	31	27	319	324	300	25,705	181,971	1,145,555	1,714,223
	1931	14	-	90	115	60	-	63,518	408,308	610,766
	1933	9	18	121	163	44	7,599	59,667	186,060	282,532

SOURCE: SPECIAL TABULATIONS OF THE U. S. CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES.

TABLE C
CHANGE IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS 1929 TO 1933 IN GREENVILLE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

GROUP	INDUSTRY	1929				1931				1933							
		NUMBER REPORTING	NUMBER REPORTING	NEW SINCE 1929	IDLE OR UNDER \$5,000	OUT OF BUSINESS	SCHEDULE RECEIVED	NUMBER REPORTING	NEW SINCE 1931	IDLE OR UNDER \$5,000	OUT OF BUSINESS	SCHEDULE RECEIVED	NUMBER REPORTING	NEW SINCE 1933	IDLE OR UNDER \$5,000	OUT OF BUSINESS	SCHEDULE RECEIVED
	TOTAL	112	100	5	7	8	2	96	3	5	15	4					
	BAKERIES	7	6	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	3	-					
	MANUFACTURED ICE	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-					
	BEVERAGES	5	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-					
	CANNED & DRIED FRUIT & VEGETABLES	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	CERICAL PREPARATIONS	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	CONFECTIONERY	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	FLAVORING EXTRACTS	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	FLOUR & OTHER GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-					
	ICE CREAM	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	ICE DRESS	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	MEAT PACKING, WHOLESALE	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	SAUSAGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	COTTON MILLS	23	21	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	2					
	TEXTILE FINISHING MILLS	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-					
	BAGS (NOT PAPER)	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	CLOTHING, WOMEN'S	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	CLOTHING, WORK, MEN'S (INCLUDING SHIRTS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	CLOTHING, WORK, MEN'S (EXCLUDING SHIRTS)	1	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-					
	COTTON SMALL WARES	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	FURNISHING GOODS, MEN'S	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	SHIRTS, MEN'S (EXCLUDING WORK)	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	SILK AND RAYON	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	WASTE, PROCESSED	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	WOBBED GOODS	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	LUMBER AND TIMBER	13	2	-	6	5	-	2	-	-	6	1					
	PLANING MILL PRODUCTS	3	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	1					
	WOOD TURNED AND SHAPED	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-					
	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING BOOK AND JOB	5	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-					
	TEXTILE MACHINERY AND PARTS	6	6	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-					
	PHOTO-ENGRAVING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	PRINTING & PUBLISHING - PAPERS & PERIODICALS	4	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-					
	FERTILIZERS	3	4	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-					
	OIL, CAKE, MEAL, COTTON SEED	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-					
	PAINTS, VARNISHES	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	MANUFACTURED GAS	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	BELTING, LEATHER	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-					
	STOVES AND RANGES	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	STRUCTURAL & ORNAMENTAL METAL	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	SHEET METAL	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-					
	PUMPS & PUMPING EQUIPMENT	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	ELECTRIC RAILWAY SHOPS	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	STEAM RAILWAY SHOPS	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	CIGAR AND CIGARETTES	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
	SPORTING GOODS AND ATHLETIC GOODS	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					

SOURCE: SPECIAL TABULATIONS OF THE U. S. CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES.

TABLE D
CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1929 TO 1933 IN CARROLL COUNTY, GEORGIA

GROUP	INDUSTRY	1929				1931				1933				
		NUMBER REPORTING	NUMBER REPORTING	IDLE OR UNDER \$5000	OUT OF BUSINESS	NUMBER REPORTING	NUMBER REPORTING	IDLE OR UNDER \$5000	OUT OF BUSINESS	NUMBER REPORTING	NUMBER REPORTING	IDLE OR UNDER \$5000	OUT OF BUSINESS	NO SCHEDULE RECEIVED
TOTAL		40	21	11	2	18	6	2	2	5	2	2	17	
	COTTON GOODS	4	3	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	KNIT GOODS	5	4	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	BEVERAGES, NON-ALCOHOLIC	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ICE, MANUFACTURED	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CLOTHING (EXCEPT WORK CLOTHES, ETC.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	COTTON SMALL WARES	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	FURNITURE	2	1 ^{A/}	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS	12	1	8	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	10	-
	PLANING MILL PRODUCTS	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
	WINDOW AND DOOR SCREENS, ETC.	-	1 ^{A/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, ETC.	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	FERTILIZERS	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	OIL, CAKE AND MEAL, COTTON SEED	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	MARBLE AND OTHER STONE PRODUCTS	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MATTRESSES AND BED SPRINGS	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^{A/} ONE ESTABLISHMENT TRANSFERRED FROM "FURNITURE" CLASSIFICATION TO "WINDOW AND DOOR SCREENS, ETC."

SOURCE: SPECIAL TABULATIONS OF U. S. CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES.

APPENDIX C

Employment Trend

FIG. A-1

INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE COTTON GOODS INDUSTRY

