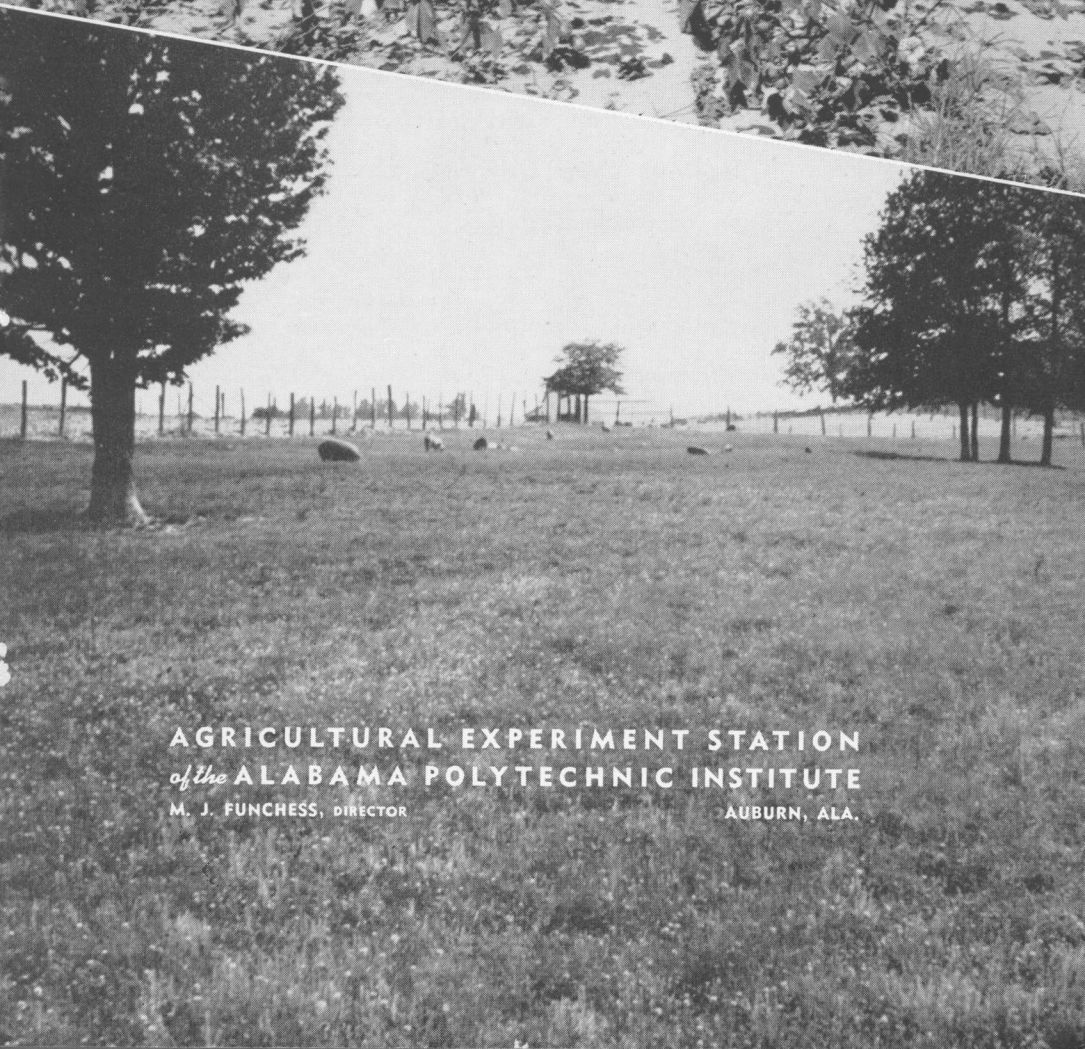


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Cotton-Hog Farming *on the* Sand Mountain



AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
of the ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
M. J. FUNCHESS, DIRECTOR
AUBURN, ALA.

CONTENTS

	Page
History of experiment	3
Early operations of the farm	5
System of cropping	7
Cotton	7
Corn	9
Vetch and crimson clover	10
Oats for late fall and early winter grazing	10
Improved pasture	11
Hay crop	12
Hog production	12
Returns from operations	14
Returns from 1938-40 production	15
Returns from 1941-43 production	15
Summary	17

Cotton-Hog Farming *on the Sand Mountain*

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THIS IS A STORY about results and experiences from 6 years' operation of a 96-acre cotton-hog farm on the Sand Mountain.

It is by no means a report of all success during a period of relatively high and low hog production and prices received, even though its average annual cash income was about double that of Alabama farms of the same acreage and for the same years. Rather, it is a recounting of the methods of running the farm, the system of cropping as it fits together in a year around operation, the crops grown, the cash income and cash outgo, and what is left. True, there were successes, but also there were some failures or near failures. There were dry spells that cut crop yields; there were crops that didn't "grow off" as well as expected; there were times when weather kept the hands out of the field and delayed planting and gathering at just the right time; and there were some losses of livestock. These were the same kinds of experiences as those of neighbor farmers.

HISTORY OF EXPERIMENT

With acreage limited under the cotton control program, there was need for a more complete farming system that would put idle and non-profit acres to work producing additional cash income. Realizing this need the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station in 1937 decided to buy a farm near its Sand Mountain Substation at Crossville on which it could study such a program actually in operation. On this farm would be brought together

a combination of crops and other enterprises that would fit into a system of operation, with a weather eye to be kept on costs and profits. Only those practices would be used on this farm that could be followed by all farmers of the region. Thus, no selected eggs, seed, or registered livestock were to be produced and sold. Here would be put into farm scale practice those things found most profitable on the Substation, such as crop rotations, varieties, kinds and amounts of fertilizers, and the like.

The region is made up of small farms of relatively high priced land, with a high proportion in cultivation. Also, a large number of people live on these farms. The soils are easy to till and respond readily to fertilizer applications, but they are subject to severe erosion if not properly handled. With good treatment, they can be made to produce excellent yields of most of the crops grown in Alabama. For these reasons, it was quite clear that the future of cotton farming in the region under an acreage control program would have to be supplemented with hogs, poultry, or possibly dairy cattle. Because of the possibility of producing relatively high yields of corn in the area, and because hogs require less labor than other stock and only a moderate amount of pasture, hogs were selected as the livestock enterprise to be combined with cotton production on this farm.

In the fall of 1937, a 96-acre farm adjoining the Substation was bought. Like most farms on Sand Mountain, it had been operated for many years as a cotton farm. Yields had been averaging around a bale of cotton to the acre. On the other hand, corn had been grown primarily for use on the farm and very little for market either as grain or through livestock. Since it was not thought of as a cash crop, there was no profit motive for producing high yields, even though the land was capable of growing at least twice as much as the average 15-bushel yield of the farm. Similarly, no attention had been given to improving the 13 acres in pasture used for four mules, a cow, and a heifer. Although fenced the area had been allowed to grow up in briars and under-brush.

EARLY OPERATIONS OF THE FARM

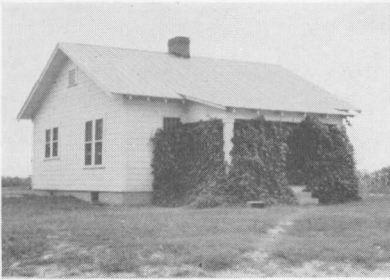
A tenant house and barn were built. Only a minimum amount of work stock and equipment was bought to start operation in 1938.

The first work done was clearing, ditching, and cleaning up the farm. The unit also was terraced completely, using the Nichols type terrace. By the time the farm was made ready for operation, the total capital investment (land, buildings, fencing, machinery, work stock, and other improvements) amounted to about \$8,500. About 81 acres were planned for row and hay crops; 10½ acres were fertilized and seeded for hog pasture.

The farm is operated entirely separate from the Substation. Simple but complete records are kept. These records include every expense item and every item of income, with more detailed records being kept on livestock grown for sale.

In the purchase of a farm, a bank or some lending agency is involved. In this case the Substation made the purchase and served as the lending agent, with the farm paying 6 per cent interest on the capital investment and necessary money to run it.

Since the Substation advanced the whole amount of about \$8,500, it is realized that this particular case is not a typical



Only necessary improvements were made and a minimum amount of work stock was bought. A tenant house and barn were built, and the original house on the farm was reconditioned.

farm loan. No lending agency can make sound loans where 100 per cent of the capital investment is advanced. However, there are many farmers in the region owning all or a large part of their farms who could obtain loans to establish a system of operation such as reported in this publication.

It was assumed that a farmer with two boys and a girl old enough to work could operate this size farm. To approach this as nearly as possible, two married men were hired to work on the farm under the management of the Substation. The wives and children of these two men, however, were not responsible to the Substation. Any work they did was paid as direct labor expenses.

Assuming that good farming includes provision of housing and electricity, and production of all possible food, the families of the two men are furnished houses and lights (up to 20 kilowatt-hours per month), 3 dozen eggs each per week, vegetables and potatoes, milk, fruit, chickens, and one large meat hog per family per year. The families provide the labor to work a part of the garden and truck patch.

Production under the AAA program was continued when the farm was purchased, in order that cotton acreage would be on the same percentage-allotment basis as that of other farms in the region. Sufficient acreage was planted to produce all hay needed for the team of mules and two milk cows. The remaining acreage was planted to corn.

In the beginning only enough hay was bought to supply needs until a crop of spring oats could be harvested. In April, 1938, 37 weanling pigs and three shoats were bought. The following July, three bred gilts were added, and late in the year a pure-bred boar was purchased. Care was taken to buy cholera-free hogs. As a further precaution, these pigs were isolated on the farm for 21 days. The gilts were bought from a local farm on which there had been no cholera. The first boar and subsequent boars bought were double-vaccinated and isolated for a reasonable period. Such precautions are very important, because, if a farm once becomes infested with cholera germs, vaccination is a necessary annual expense item, at least for several years.

SYSTEM OF CROPPING

The system of crop production other than cotton has been aimed at growing as much feed as is economically possible. All corn produced other than that needed for the two mules, two milk cows, and a small flock of chickens is converted into a cash crop through hogs for market.

On the average, the main crop acreages are 17-3/10 in cotton, 52 in corn, 6 in soybeans for hay, 3-3/10 in lespedeza sericea, and 10½ in improved hog pasture.

Two rotations have been used. One involves a 2-year rotation of 17 acres each of cotton and corn, with vetch following the cotton as a soil-improving crop. The other is continuous cropping year after year of the remaining corn acreage (35 acres), with about a third of this acreage being planted to vetch and to crimson clover. In other words, these 35 acres in corn have a winter cover crop every third year. Available manure is applied each year to 4 or 5 of the poorest acres planted continuously to corn.

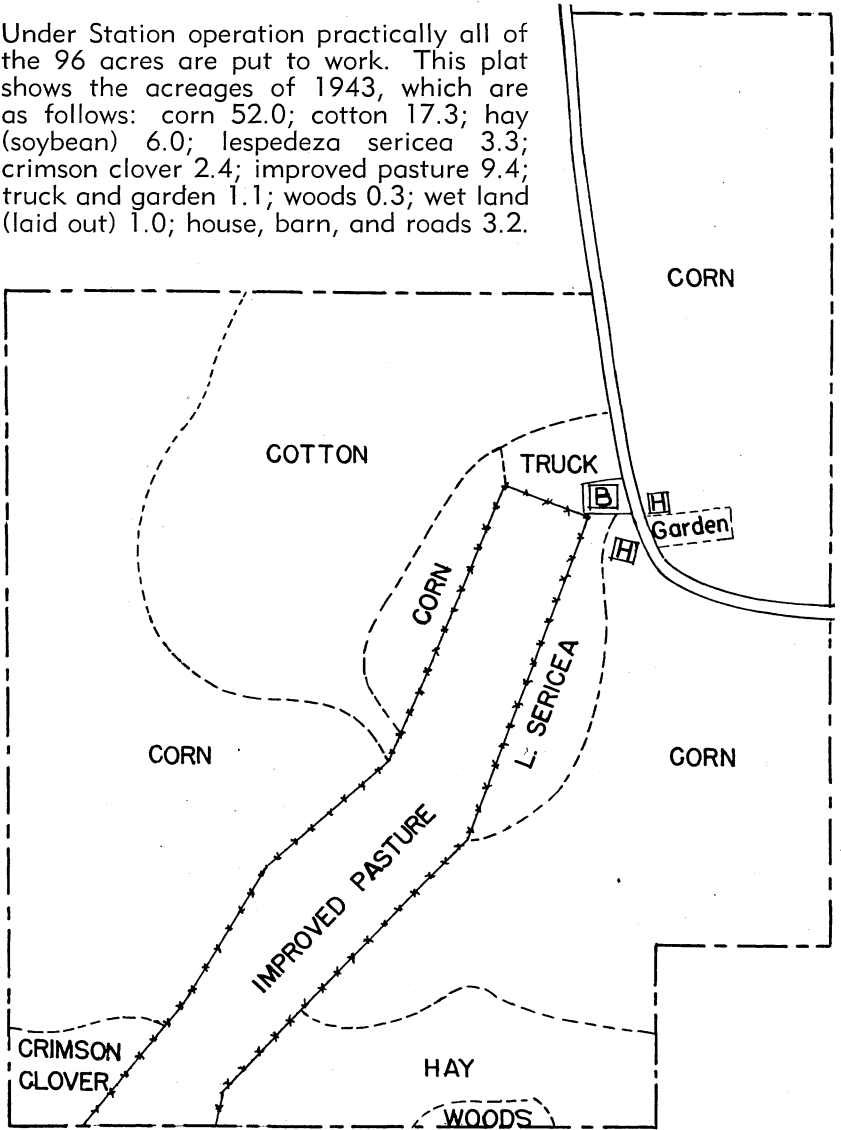
Although the 3-3/10 acres of lespedeza sericea were planted on a well prepared and heavily fertilized seedbed, results were very disappointing. The area is very poor land, a part of which was badly eroded and the remainder was infested with Bermuda grass. Many farmers make the same mistake of planting this crop on such soil. The purpose of seeding the sericea was to establish a perennial hay crop, which can be produced much cheaper than an annual row-crop hay because yearly seed, land preparation, and cultivation costs are eliminated.

Cotton

The Stoneville 5 variety, one of the leading cottons on the Sand Mountain, has been grown on this farm. Eight hundred pounds per acre of 6-8-4 fertilizer are applied about mid-April, and the cotton is planted 2 weeks later.

In the first 3 years of operation, 1938-40, the 17-3/10 acres of cotton, which were in a 2-year rotation with vetch and corn, averaged 564 pounds of lint per acre. The average yield in the

Under Station operation practically all of the 96 acres are put to work. This plat shows the acreages of 1943, which are as follows: corn 52.0; cotton 17.3; hay (soybean) 6.0; lespedeza sericea 3.3; crimson clover 2.4; improved pasture 9.4; truck and garden 1.1; woods 0.3; wet land (laid out) 1.0; house, barn, and roads 3.2.



1941-43 period increased to 648 pounds, or a gain of 15 per cent in lint per acre. The average annual lint yield for the 6 years was 606 pounds per acre.

The average annual production of lint cotton from the 17-3/10 acres during the 1938-43 period was about 21 bales of 500 pounds each. The net cash returns to regular labor for lint, seed, and AAA payment averaged \$1,507.23 per year for the period. This is the amount of return after costs have been deducted for seed, extra hired labor for hoeing and picking, fertilizer, ginning and weighing, and enough cottonseed meal kept for farm use. The average AAA payment was \$243.17 per year for the period. The price received during that time ranged from 9.00 to 20.20 cents per pound, and averaged 14.16 cents.



Cotton has been grown under the A A A program with an allotment of 17-3/10 acres.

Corn

The 17-3/10 acres of corn in the cotton-vetch-corn rotation receives no fertilizer except in the years when poor vetch growth occurs. In such years sufficient nitrate is used as a side-dressing to supply the corn at least 36 pounds of nitrogen per acre.

All of the continuous corn (35 acres) is fertilized at planting time with 100 to 200 pounds per acre of 4-10-7. Those acres in corn year after year that do not follow vetch or grazed crimson clover receive 200 to 250 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda as a side-dressing 30 to 40 days after the corn is planted.

The average annual yield in the 1938-40 period was 27 bushels per acre as compared to 34 bushels in the succeeding 3 years. This is a 27 per cent increase in production. The average for the



The bulk of the corn from 52 acres is converted into a cash crop through market hogs.

6-year period was $30\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, or about double the yield formerly obtained. The Indian Chief variety of corn is used.

Vetch and Crimson Clover

The acreage in the cotton-vetch-corn rotation and about 4 acres of continuous corn are planted to hairy vetch between August 20 and September 1. Depending upon moisture and available labor, 3 to 6 acres of crimson clover are planted in late August or early September on soybean hay stubble or in early corn that is cut and shocked off. Before planting 300 to 400 pounds per acre of an 0-14-10 fertilizer are applied and worked into the soil for the clover. In the case of vetch, the fertilizer is drilled at the same rate per acre. The crimson clover is used for winter and early spring grazing by hogs. The acreages of vetch and grazed crimson clover are plowed under in the spring and followed by corn.

Oats for Late Fall and Early Winter Grazing

About 2 of the 6 acres in soybeans are seeded to the Fulgrain variety of oats between August 15 and September 1. The soybeans are either grazed off or cut for hay in time for seeding the oats, which are planted at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. A 4-10-7 fertilizer is used at the rate of 200 pounds per acre at planting time. As soon as the oats are up to a good stand, they are top-dressed with 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre.

The oats are used for grazing hogs principally before the crimson clover is ready for pasturing, which is around January 15 under favorable fall moisture conditions.

Improved Pasture

Hogs prefer clover to all other pasture plants. On this farm white clover has proved to be the best pasture plant on good, moist land for spring, summer, and early fall grazing. If land of low fertility is to be used for pasture, common lespedeza can be planted to build up soil productivity before seeding the white clover.

After 6 years' experience in developing and managing improved pastures for hogs on this farm, it is believed that white clover pasture must be rotated with corn every third or fourth year, in order to use the high amount of nitrogen built up in the soil by the clover. Hogs will graze white clover closely before they will consume much grass. Even where grazing is controlled, the native grasses, greatly stimulated by the nitrogen added by the clover, will "take" the pasture in a few years.

To extend the use of such a pasture by preventing damage to the white clover, the hogs are moved to other permanent pasture or to temporary grazing when the clover plants are grazed down to about 2 inches in height. Also, the practice of ringing the pigs at weaning time is followed to reduce damage.

Land to be planted to improved pasture is thoroughly prepared. Before planting the first pasture on this farm, 2,000 pounds of basic slag per acre were applied and worked into the soil. After the third year, it was found necessary to make annual applications of 200 pounds of superphosphate and 100 pounds of muriate of potash per acre in December or January.

Excellent stands of white clover have been obtained from a



Improved pasture of white clover provides spring, summer, and early fall grazing.

seeding rate of 3 pounds per acre. Thorough soil preparation appears to be the most important practice in establishing a good improved pasture of white clover. Poor seedbed preparation cannot be offset by high rates of seeding.

Hay Crop

Six acres of Otootan soybeans are used as a hay or grazing crop, depending upon immediate needs. It is either grazed off or cut in time to seed 4 of the acres to crimson clover and 2 acres to oats between August 15 and September 1. From 300 to 400 pounds per acre of an 0-14-10 fertilizer are applied at planting time.

With the more recent discovery by the Substation that successful alfalfa production on the Sand Mountain is dependent on the use of boron, relatively heavy applications of potash, and certain methods of seedbed preparation, this acreage is being shifted to alfalfa to furnish temporary grazing for the hogs and to furnish hay. This shift is being made in order to reduce the labor load and to cut the annual costs of seeding, land preparation, and cultivation of soybeans for hay.

Hog Production

The farm did not buy into the hog business. Other than the 37 weanling pigs bought to market the first year's corn crop, only foundation stock was purchased. Corn yields had to be improved before an extensive hog business could be established on the farm. During the 6-year period, an average of about 70 hogs, or a little over 15,000 pounds, was marketed per year.

A total of 28,132 pounds of hogs (live weight) was sold in the first 3 years, 1938-40, whereas, sales amounted to 62,311 pounds in the last 3 years, 1941-43, or an increase of 121 per cent. However, the corn and hog production of the earlier period was greater than the actual sales of market animals would indicate. Supplies of corn and feeder pigs were being accumulated for reserves which are necessary in good farm management. These supplies at the close of the first 3 years, 1940, consisted of 86 market pigs and shoats, and 1,055 bushels of corn. This is

what the farm produced in the 1938-40 period in addition to the 28,132 pounds of hogs marketed. Had these reserves been converted to finished animals, there would have been about 20,000 additional pounds to market in the first 3-year period. Similarly, the farm had on hand at the close of the last year, 1941-43 period, totals of 105 feeder shoats and fall pigs, and 750 bushels of corn.

The hogs and market pigs are run on the improved white clover pasture and temporary grazing, receiving about one to one and a half ears of corn a day. At 9 to 10 months of age, the market pigs are put on full feed and "topped out" with corn and supplement. They are marketed when about 1 year old.



Nine to 10-month-old pigs are put on full feed and "topped out" on corn and supplement.

The time of finishing the hogs in the fall is dependent upon the time of harvesting the corn crop and the start of cool weather. The hogs for spring market are finished when the winter weather begins to moderate, but before the start of early spring work on the farm. It was observed that during either extremely cold or hot weather market pigs made less rapid gains.

The pigs weigh about 95 to 100 pounds when put on the finishing ration of corn and supplement, and they are fed to a weight of 225 to 250 pounds. Market pigs grown on improved white clover pasture and temporary grazing plus a little corn are in a thrifty condition and have developed sufficient bone and muscle to make fast gains. Under this plan pigs made daily gains of 2 to 2½ pounds on the finishing ration of corn and supplement.

After deduction of \$129.14 (6-year average) for supplement plus the expenses of hauling to market, yardage, insurance, sales commission, the hogs gave an average return of \$1,391.91 per year for the home-produced corn, improved pasture, and temporary grazing. Hog prices during the period ranged from \$5.29 to \$13.67 per hundred pounds live weight, and averaged \$8.94.

RETURNS FROM OPERATIONS

The 6-year period of operation of the 96-acre farm covers 3 years each of relatively low and high hog production and prices received. Given here are the average annual earnings of the farm, 1938-43, and what they would mean to a farmer operating the farm on such a system of cotton and hog production.

CASH RECEIPTS FROM PRODUCTION

Total average cash receipts from the sales of cotton, seed, hogs, and miscellaneous items (AAA payment included)	\$3,472.11
Increase in amount of crops and livestock on hand	+ 440.26
<i>Total sales and increases</i>	<u>\$3,912.37</u>

COST ITEMS

Money to run on	
Interest on money to run on (6 per cent)	
Interest on total money invested (6 per cent)	
Depreciation on buildings, tools, work stock, milk cows, and fences (6 per cent)	
Taxes and insurance	
Total of all cost items	— \$2,042.92
<i>Net returns including cash and increase in amount of crops and livestock on hand</i>	<u>\$1,869.45</u>

FOOD SUPPLIED BY FARM

Value of meat, eggs, milk, fruits, and vegetables supplied by farm	+ 339.05
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PAY FOR YEAR'S LABOR

<i>Net returns, plus increase in amount of crops and livestock, and food supplied by the farm</i>	<u>\$2,208.50</u>
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The average return and increase in supplies amounted to \$1,869.45 per year in the 6 years' operations. This is what a farmer using this system would have after paying all cash expenses, including average total interest charges of \$632.92 (Appendix Table 2). However, if he owned the farm and had the money to run on, he could have paid the 6 per cent interest to himself instead of to the bank, and had an annual return of \$2,502.37.

Returns from 1938-40 Production

In dealing with averages for such a period of wide extremes, the net returns from the farm in the 1938-40 period are hidden.

This was a time when hog prices ranged from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to 7 cents a pound and cotton was 9 cents. The farm's average annual total cash receipts for this period was \$1,798.70. In addition, the average increase in farm-produced supplies of feed, seed, and livestock amounted to \$551.84 per year, valued at current local prices. Thus, the total worth of the farm's sales and increases amounted to \$2,350.54 per year in the period. Average total expenses amounted to \$1,780.73, leaving a net return of \$569.81 per year in the 1938-40 period. (See Appendix Table 1.)

After paying all bills and allowing for depreciation of buildings, tools, and the like, there was little cash left, \$53.92, at the close of the 3 years. However, the farm did pay average annual interest charges of \$601.53, and did provide meat, eggs, milk, fruit, and vegetables for the family valued at \$305.76 per year. Also, in these beginning years the new system of operation was being established and supplies of feed, seed, and livestock were being accumulated, which totaled \$1,655.51 (based on current local prices) for the 3 years.

The low income in this period was similar to that experienced by other farmers. It was a time when meeting bills and paying interest charges were a struggle. In part, this explains why farms are lost and why farms are seldom bought and paid for in times of 6-cent hogs and 9-cent cotton.

Returns from 1941-43 Production

In the last 3 years of operation, 1941-43, the farm's hog sales were 121 per cent higher than the 3 earlier years, and cotton production was 15 per cent higher. Farm prices were relatively high, with hogs ranging from 9 to $13\frac{2}{3}$ cents, and cotton from $17\frac{1}{4}$ to $20\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound.

The farm's average total annual cash receipts during this period amounted to \$5,145.52. Based on local prices, the average annual increase of the supply of feed, seed, and livestock pro-

duced amounted to \$328.68 per year. The average total annual worth of the farm's sales and increases was \$5,474.20. After paying all bills, interest charges, and allowing for depreciation, the average net returns for the year's work was \$3,169.08. In addition, the farm supplied an average of \$372.34 per year in food during this period. (See Appendix Table 2.)

Dealing only with *total cash receipts* and *total cash expenses* (leaving out the \$1,655.51 value of increase in supplies of feed, seed, and livestock and the \$917.28 value for food furnished by the farm), the farm had a total cash balance of only \$53.92 at the end of the first 3 years, during which time the amount of hogs marketed, production, and prices were low as compared with 1941-43 period. On the other hand, in the later 3-year period of higher production, larger volume of marketing, and higher prices, the cash balance amounted to \$8,521.20. The large difference between the two cash balances is the combined result of increased hog and cotton production, greater number of market hogs finished and sold, and rise in farm prices.

As stated earlier in this publication, the former owner obtained relatively high cotton yields, but this was about the extent of his cash crop business. While the farm under Station management was able to increase cotton yields only 15 per cent, the production of corn, pasture, and temporary grazing reached such a volume that 62,311 pounds of hogs (live weight) were finished and marketed in the 1941-43 period.

The average price received for cotton in the 1938-40 period was 9.25 cents per pound, and for hogs \$6.08 per hundred. In the 1941-43 period, the average prices were 19.06 cents for cotton and \$11.80 for hogs.

The \$8,521.20 cash balance represents what a farmer might have netted from operating such a farm under such a system. However, out of this total balance would have to come family cash expenses for clothing, education, doctor's services, medicine, and the like during the period of the farm's operations. Nevertheless, if the farmer had had a debt of \$5,000 against the farm, he might have paid off the entire indebtedness in the last 3-year period without handicapping his family. He would then be in a

position to weather seasons of lower yields and production, and periods of lower prices.

These results show the importance of rapid debt retirement when times are good and when farm incomes are relatively high. Also, they show that it is unwise for the farmer in such times to continue to maintain a long-term loan when he could pay the debt in a few years and relieve himself of interest costs, which remain about the same year after year regardless of farm prices. In the case of this farm, annual interest charges averaged \$632.92 per year, or a total interest payment of \$3,797.52 during the 6 years. Thus, it is wise to eliminate such expense in times of higher farm prices in order to be prepared for the time when farm receipts again may be low.

SUMMARY

A 96-acre farm was established by the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station near its Sand Mountain Substation at Crossville in 1938 to put into practice a complete system of operation that would supplement cotton income with some form of livestock.

Like neighboring farms, it has been operated under the cotton acreage control program. Practices found profitable by the Substation have been applied. However, only those practices that all farmers of the region could follow have been used.

Hogs were selected as the livestock enterprise to combine with cotton in the operations of the farm, because of the possibility of producing relatively high yields of corn and because hogs require only moderate amounts of pasture. All corn other than that used for two mules, two cows, and a small flock of chickens has been converted to cash through hogs.

The average net returns including increases in supplies of crops and livestock on hand for the 6-year period amounted to \$1,869.45 per year. With acreage of cotton controlled, the net income of the farm was practically double that had only cotton been grown under the same AAA program.

The average net return including the increases in supplies of

feed, seed, and livestock on hand for the first 3 years, 1938-40, was \$569.81, whereas it amounted to \$3,169.08 in the 1941-43 period. These net amounts do not include the average value per year of the food supplied by the farm, which amounted to \$305.76 in the earlier period and \$372.34 in the last 3 years.

In the 1938-40 period, when production and prices received were relatively low and supplies of feed, seed, and livestock were being accumulated, the farm marketed 29,286 pounds of lint cotton and 28,132 pounds of hogs (live weight), and had a net cash balance of \$53.92 at the end of 3 year's operations. On the other hand, in the 1941-43 period of higher production, larger volume of sales, and higher prices received, 33,619 pounds of lint and 62,311 pounds of hogs (live weight) were sold. At the close of the latter 3-year period, the farm had a net cash balance of \$8,521.20. Thus, the combination of increased sales of cotton (15 per cent) and hogs (121 per cent), made possible by increased production, and the rise in farm prices was responsible for the wide difference between the cash balances of the two periods. The average price received for cotton in the 1938-40 period was 9.25 cents per pound and for hogs \$6.08 per hundred. In the 1941-43 period, the average prices were 19.06 cents for cotton and \$11.80 for hogs.

If a farmer had operated the farm under such a system, he would have had to deduct from the net cash balance of \$8,521.20 the total family expenses, such as clothing, education, doctor's services, and medicine. However, even with an assumed debt of \$5,000 against the farm, he could have paid off the whole indebtedness in the 1941-43 period of operation without handicapping his family.

Average production in the 6-year period was 21 bales of cotton and about 70 top hogs, totaling a little more than 15,000 pounds of live weight per year. Profitable hog production on this farm has been dependent largely upon the large amounts of feed and grazing produced.

Appendix Table 1.—Summary of 1938-40 Business of 96-Acre Cotton-Hog Farm, Sand Mountain Substation, Crossville, Alabama

Item	1938		1939		1940		1938-40 average	
CASH RECEIPTS								
Cotton and seed	10,201 ¹	\$ 908.70	10,059 ¹	\$ 940.38	9,026 ¹	\$ 883.39	9,762 ¹	\$ 910.82
Hogs	6,240 ¹	443.04	13,346 ¹	732.74	8,546 ¹	512.69	9,377 ¹	562.82
AAA payment		204.34		311.22		308.42		274.66
Misc. (Eggs, poultry, etc.)		16.32		87.61		47.26		50.40
Total		\$1,572.40		\$2,071.95		\$1,751.76		\$1,798.70
LIVESTOCK AND CROPS ON HAND								
Increase over previous year		1,106.70 ²		40.93		507.88		551.84
Total sales and increases		\$2,679.10		\$2,112.88		\$2,259.64		\$2,350.54
EXPENSES								
Fertilizer	436.20 ³		416.81		500.53		451.18	
Feed and supplies	219.50		111.04		99.51		143.35	
Extra labor	139.02		149.22		114.88		134.37	
Interest on capital investment, 6%	509.37		509.61		502.76		507.25	
Interest on operating capital, 6%	75.15		54.26		52.59		60.67	
Interest on one-half inventory of crops and livestock, 6%	33.20		33.20		34.43		33.61	
Depreciation on buildings and tools	177.40		180.08		170.95		176.14	
Taxes and insurance	70.70		77.82		77.82		75.45	
Planting seed	54.50						18.16	
Miscellaneous ⁴	352.82 ⁵		85.72		103.10		180.55	
Total	\$2,067.86	\$2,067.86	\$1,617.76	\$1,617.76	\$1,656.57	\$1,656.57	\$1,780.73	\$1,780.73
NET WORTH OF SALES AND INCREASES								
(Net cash return plus increase in amount of livestock and crops on hand)		611.24		495.12		603.07		569.81
FOOD SUPPLIED BY FARM (Value of meat, milk, eggs, fruit and vegetables)								
		339.05		280.33		297.90		305.76
PAY FOR YEAR'S WORK (Net worth plus food supplied by farm)								
		\$ 950.29		\$ 775.45		\$ 900.97		\$ 875.57

¹Pounds of lint and pounds of hogs (live weight) produced and sold.

²Total supplies on hand of livestock, seed, and feed produced the first year; in succeeding years this amount is the increase of these supplies over the previous year.

³Winter cover crop seed are charged as a fertilizer expense rather than as planting seed.

⁴This item includes repairs and miscellaneous purchases, charges for improved pasture and lespedeza sericea area, and pasture improvements.

⁵Includes purchase of hogs bought to feed first year's crops.

Appendix Table 2.—Summary of 1941-43 Business of 96-Acre Cotton-Hog Farm, Sand Mountain Substation, Crossville, Alabama

Item	1941	1942	1943	1941-43 average	6-year average
CASH RECEIPTS					
Cotton and seed	12,752 ¹ \$2,442.28	11,450 ¹ \$2,519.34	9,417 ¹ \$2,041.39	11,206 ¹ \$2,334.34	10,484 ¹ \$1,622.58
Hogs	20,231 ¹ 1,818.96	21,770 ¹ 2,806.12	20,310 ¹ 2,812.77	20,770 ¹ 2,479.28	15,074 ¹ 1,521.05
AAA payment	172.73	297.91	164.39	211.68	243.17
Misc. (Eggs, poultry, etc.)	84.34	146.32	130.02	120.22	85.31
Total	\$4,518.31	\$5,769.69	\$5,148.57	\$5,145.52	\$3,472.11
LIVESTOCK AND CROPS ON HAND					
Increase over previous year	524.57	499.37	—37.89	328.68	440.26
Total sales and increases	\$5,042.88	\$6,269.06	\$5,110.68	\$5,474.20	\$3,912.37
EXPENSES					
Fertilizer	506.32 ²	661.54	692.69	620.18	535.68
Feed and supplies	208.98	237.36	238.62	244.99	194.17
Extra labor	295.34	370.29	346.62	337.42	235.90
Interest on capital investment, 6%	510.73	512.31	512.31	511.78	509.51
Interest on operating capital, 6%	71.74	88.43	102.00	87.39	74.03
Interest on one-half inventory of crops and livestock, 6%	49.66	65.40	80.38	65.15	49.38
Depreciation on buildings and tools	178.92	175.27	172.67	175.62	175.88
Taxes and insurance	77.82	77.82	77.82	77.82	76.63
Planting seed	15.50	14.06	295.41	9.85	14.01
Miscellaneous ³	104.30	125.06		174.92	177.73
Total	\$2,019.31	\$2,019.31	\$2,327.54	\$2,568.52	\$2,305.12
NET WORTH OF SALES AND INCREASES (Net cash return plus increase in amount of livestock and crops on hand)	3,023.57	3,941.52	2,542.16	3,169.08	1,869.45
FOOD SUPPLIED BY FARM (Value of meat, milk, eggs, fruit and vegetables)	295.08	326.15	495.80	372.34	339.05
PAY FOR YEAR'S WORK (Net worth plus food supplied by farm)	\$3,318.65	\$4,267.67	\$3,037.96	\$3,541.42	\$2,208.50

¹Pounds of lint and pounds of hogs (live weight) produced and sold.

²Winter cover crop seed are charged as fertilizer expense rather than as planting seed.

³This item includes repairs and miscellaneous purchases, charges for improved pasture and lespedeza sericea area, and pasture improvements.