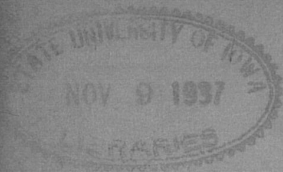


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COMBINED FARMING-INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE LUMBER SUBREGION  
OF ALABAMA, GEORGIA, AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Preliminary Report

Permission to publish this bulletin for administrative use was granted by the Works Progress Administration. The material contained herein is the outcome of a survey of relief problems in areas in which part-time farming is of major importance in the life of the community. The study was initiated by the Division of Research, Statistics, and Finance of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and completed by the Division of Social Research of the Works Progress Administration.

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## 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 used. At various times it has been proposed that these combinations be given public encouragement 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 into 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 industries would locate in such communities and provide supplementary cash income.
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 Federal Emergency Relief Administration in cooperation with the Land Policy Section, Division of Program Planning of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has undertaken a study of this question.<sup>1/</sup> 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 the heads of these families 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.

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<sup>1/</sup> Since the study was undertaken the former agency has become the Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration, and the latter has become the Land Use Planning Section, Land Utilization Division, Resettlement Administration. The study has been continued by these agencies.

The principal objectives of this study are:

1. To describe existing types of combined farming-industrial employment.
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 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.<sup>1/</sup>

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

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<sup>1/</sup> In cases where important types of farming areas within these states extend into adjacent states data are presented for the whole area.



in the analysis. This 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 and of industrial establishments, as well as 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 employment is taken to mean any gainful pursuit other than agriculture. Industry, thus defined, 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 in each industry. 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 Figure 1, do not indicate any sharp break in condition, but they roughly mark out those areas in which types of industry are sufficiently different to warrant separate study.

This is the sixth of a series of bulletins reporting the results of the study. It deals with combined farming-industrial employment in Sumter County, South Carolina, in the Lumber Subregion only. Other bulletins deal with the Cotton Textile Subregion;<sup>1/</sup> Charleston County, South Carolina (Atlantic Coast Subregion);<sup>2/</sup> the Coal and Iron Subregion;<sup>3/</sup> and the Naval Stores Subregion.<sup>4/</sup>

Selection of Sumter County. The area designated as the Lumber Subregion is a large and rather heterogeneous region covering about a third of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. It is a region of farms and forests, but is primarily agricultural, approximately two-thirds of the gainfully occupied persons being engaged in farming. The lumber industry is a much less important source of employment than is agriculture, but it is the only important manufacturing industry. Since the principal virgin forests have been removed, lumbering has been carried on in only a limited way in much of this as well as other parts of the Southeast.

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- 1/ "Combined Farming-Industrial Employment in the Cotton Textile Subregion of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina," and "Employment in the Cotton Textile Industry of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina," Bulletins J-1 and J-2.
  - 2/ "Combined Farming-Industrial Employment in Charleston County, South Carolina," Bulletin J-3.
  - 3/ "Combined Farming-Industrial Employment in the Coal and Iron Subregion of Alabama," Bulletin J-4.
  - 4/ "Combined Farming-Industrial Employment in the Naval Stores Subregion of Georgia and Alabama," Bulletin J-5.

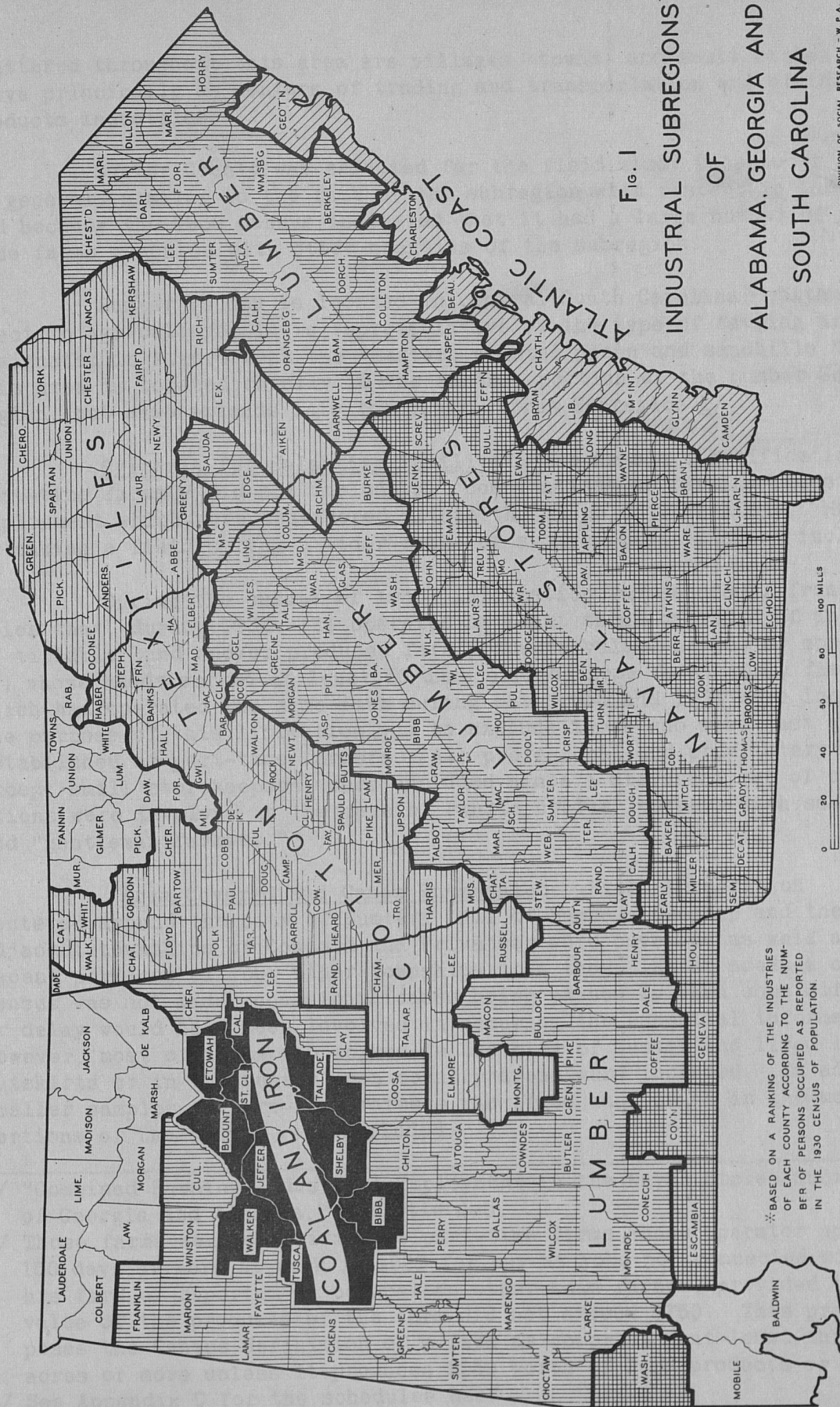


Fig. 1  
 INDUSTRIAL SUBREGIONS  
 OF  
 ALABAMA, GEORGIA AND  
 SOUTH CAROLINA

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\*BASED ON A RANKING OF THE INDUSTRIES  
 OF EACH COUNTY ACCORDING TO THE NUM-  
 BER OF PERSONS OCCUPIED AS REPORTED  
 IN THE 1930 CENSUS OF POPULATION



scattered throughout this area are villages, towns, and small cities which serve principally as centers of trading and transportation and of the wood products industries.

Sumter County was selected for the field study because it is, in general, similar to the rest of the subregion with respect to industry, and because the 1930 Census indicated that it had a large number of part-time farms compared with other counties of the subregion.

Sumter County is located in central South Carolina. With respect to agriculture, it is representative of the type of farming area designated in Figure 2 as the "Eastern coastal plain and sandhills." This area is located chiefly in the eastern portion of the Lumber Subregion, but also extends into the Naval Stores Subregion.<sup>1/</sup>

Criteria for Selecting Families. The Census classification of part-time farms<sup>2/</sup> did not include all combinations of farming-industrial employment which were considered within the scope of this study. Hence in making a field survey a wider range of such combinations was included.

During the summer of 1935, information was secured<sup>3/</sup> from families that, during 1934, (1) operated at least three-quarters of an acre of tillable land and/or produced farm products valued at \$50 or more, and (2) whose heads worked at least 50 days off the home farm. Only families which had operated the same farm during both 1933 and 1934 were included. The purpose of this limitation was to exclude those who were just getting established as part-time farmers. All professional and proprietary workers, except small storekeepers, were excluded since a different set of considerations were involved in the case of "white collar" workers with small farms and "gentleman farmers."

Area Covered and Cases Enumerated. Field enumeration centered around the city of Sumter. All of Sumter township and the two adjacent townships of Concord and Privateer were covered, as well as adjacent portions of four other townships. In these latter areas a complete Census was not made, occasional cases being passed by when some difficulty or delay would have been involved in securing the essential information. However, most of those who worked in the city of Sumter and lived in the outskirts or in the nearby open country areas were included. In addition smaller samples of part-time farmers who lived and worked in the more rural portions of the county were included.

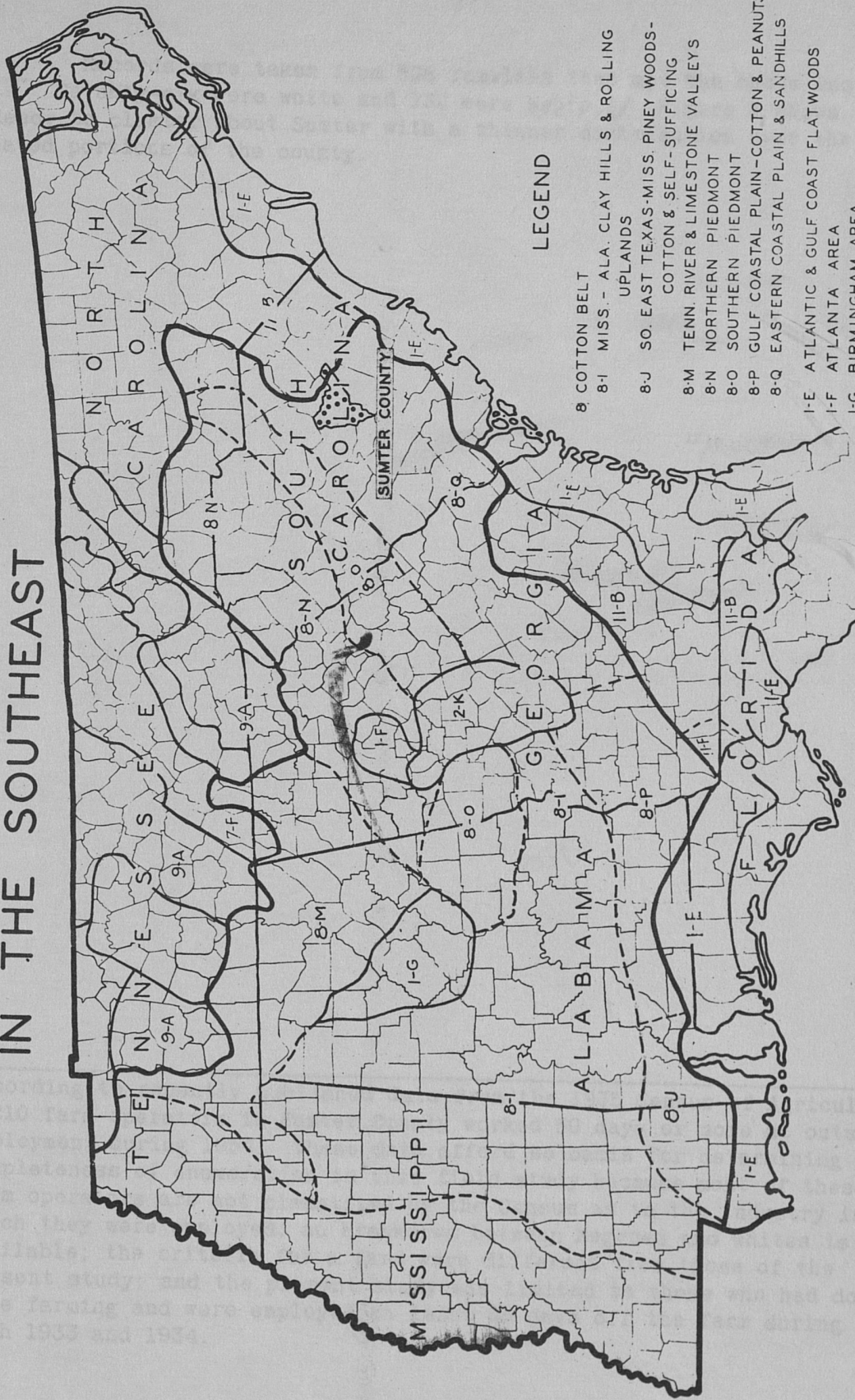
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<sup>1/</sup> "Combined Farming-Industrial Employment in the Naval Stores Subregion of Georgia and Alabama," Bulletin J-5.

<sup>2/</sup> Those farms were classified as part-time farms whose operator spent 150 days or more at work in 1929 for pay at jobs not connected with his farm or reported an occupation other than farmer, provided the value of the products of the farm did not exceed \$750. This presupposes the Census definition of a farm as comprising at least three acres or more unless it produces \$250 worth of farm products or more.

<sup>3/</sup> See Appendix C for the schedules used.

FIG. 2  
REGIONALIZED TYPES OF FARMING  
IN THE SOUTHEAST



LEGEND

- 8 COTTON BELT
- 8-1 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

SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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.

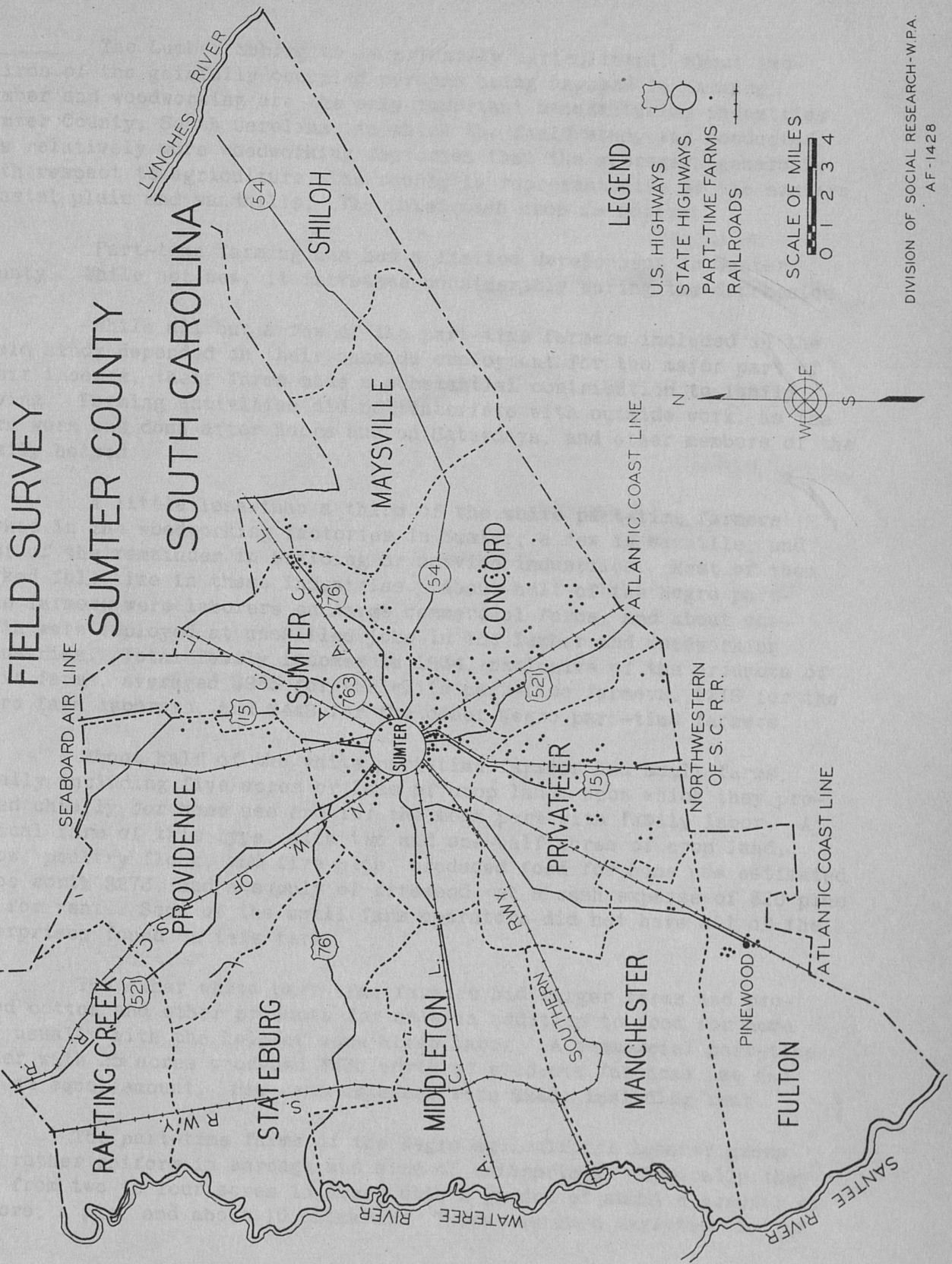


Records were taken from 208 families that met the above requirements. Seventy-six were white and 132 were Negro.<sup>1/</sup> Figure 3 shows their tendency to cluster about Sumter with a thinner distribution over the more isolated portions of the county.

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<sup>1/</sup> According to recently published data from the 1935 Census of Agriculture, 1,210 farm operators in Sumter County worked 50 days or more at outside employment during 1934. These data afford no basis for determining the completeness of enumeration in this field study because most of these farm operators are not classified by the Census as to the industry in which they were employed; no breakdown between Negroes and whites is available; the criteria for a farm were different from those of the present study; and the present study was limited to those who had done some farming and were employed at least 50 days off the farm during both 1933 and 1934.

Fig. 3 - LOCATION OF PART-TIME FARMS INCLUDED IN FIELD SURVEY



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AF-1428



## SUMMARY

The Lumber Subregion is primarily agricultural, about two-thirds of the gainfully occupied persons being engaged in farming. Lumber and woodworking are the only important manufacturing industries. Sumter County, South Carolina, in which the field study was conducted, has relatively more woodworking factories than the subregion generally. With respect to agriculture, the county is representative of the eastern coastal plain and sandhills. The chief cash crop is cotton.

Part-time farming has had a limited development in Sumter County. While not new, it increased considerably during the depression.

While all but a few of the part-time farmers included in the field study depended on their outside employment for the major part of their incomes, their farms made a substantial contribution to family living. Farming activities did not interfere with outside work, as the farm work was done after hours and on Saturdays, and other members of the family helped.

A little less than a third of the white part-time farmers worked in the woodworking factories in Sumter, a few in sawmills, and most of the remainder in building or service industries. Most of them worked full-time in these industries. About half of the Negro part-time farmers were laborers on large commercial farms, and about one-fifth were employed at unskilled jobs in the lumber and woodworking industries. Total family incomes in 1934, exclusive of the products of their farms, averaged \$863 for the white part-time farmers, \$219 for the Negro farm laborers, and \$448 for the other Negro part-time farmers.

About half of the white part-time farmers had small farms, usually including five acres or less of crop land, upon which they produced chiefly for home use and for the most part with family labor. A typical farm of this type, with two and one-half acres of crop land, a cow, poultry flock, and five pigs, produced food for home use estimated to be worth \$273, and a supply of firewood, at a cash expense of \$20 plus \$60 for rent. Some of the small farm operators did not have all of the enterprises found on this farm.

The other white part-time farmers had larger farms and produced cotton and other products for sale in addition to food for home use; usually with the help of some hired labor. A commercial part-time farmer with 25 acres produced \$335 worth of products for home use and sold an equal amount. His cash expenses were \$243, including rent.

The part-time farms of the Negro agricultural laborer group were rather uniform in acreage and size of enterprises. Typically they were from two to four acres in size, with a garden of about a quarter of an acre, a pig, and about 10 chickens. There was more variation in the

farms of the Negro industrial workers. Some were only an acre or two in size, and provided only a small garden and a place for a few chickens. Others were considerably larger and made possible the production of field crops. Frequently firewood was cut and an acre or two of cotton grown for sale. Two representative Negro part-time farmers produced \$73 and \$117 worth of farm products for home use. Very little of the work was done by hired labor. The amount of time worked by the family, about eight hours per day on the average through the summer, was rather large for the actual amount of farming done. The acre or two of cotton grown on most farms more than covered cash farm expenses.

There is considerable opportunity for those already doing part-time farming, especially the Negroes, to improve their farming practices in such a way as to increase both variety and amount of farm products without increasing the amount of labor.

The part-time farmer, even though he may be able to produce most of the food his family requires, must have a steady cash income sufficient to cover other needs. Hence it is only when the forests are managed so as to maintain steady employment that the farming-forest industry combination is a desirable one, unless the farm is large enough to provide the minimum cash requirement as well as subsistence.

In this subregion there is little old-growth timber left, but there are large areas of second growth of merchantable size. Employment in the lumber industry is not likely to regain pre-depression levels. The greatest possibilities for an increase in employment in the forest industries lie in an expansion of the pulp and paper industry. As better forest management practices are adopted and fuller utilization made of the forest lands, opportunity for desirable combinations of farming and work in forest industries will increase.

It does not appear likely that employment opportunities will increase sufficiently in the near future to enable large numbers of the unemployed relief population to become self-supporting by part-time farming.



## I. GENERAL FEATURES OF SUMTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Population. The population of Sumter County, 46,000 in 1930, was entirely rural with the exception of 12,000 in the city of Sumter. Slightly more than half (56 percent) of the population of the city was white in 1930, but the rural population was predominantly (75 percent) Negro.<sup>1/</sup> The city, which serves as a trading center for the county and also carries on some manufacturing based chiefly upon the products of the forests of nearby areas, has grown steadily since 1880 when its population was about 2,000. From 1910 to 1930, the population of the township of Sumter, which includes the city, increased 42 percent, while that of the remainder of the county (making allowance for changes in boundaries) decreased slightly.

Agriculture. Sumter County is located partly in the sandhills and partly in the coastal plain. The western portion of the county is representative of the sandhills while the remainder is fairly level country with sand and sandy loam soils interspersed with swampy areas along the rivers and streams. The county was originally covered with forests, but clearing the land for farming began at an early date.<sup>2/</sup> In 1935, 69 percent of the land area of the county was in farms.<sup>3/</sup> Most of the remainder was forest land, and in addition 41 percent of the land in farms was woodland.

Cotton became the chief crop shortly after the Civil War and has been the chief source of income since that time. Of the land in farms, 45 percent was in crops harvested in 1934, and 31 percent of the crop land harvested was in cotton. In 1929, the last year for which income data are available, 59 percent of the farm income was from the sale of cotton and cottonseed.<sup>4/</sup> In that year, 73 percent of the farms were classified as cotton farms. The next most important cash crop, tobacco, accounted for 9 percent of the farm income.

Cotton farming in Sumter County received a severe setback in the early twenties as a result of the ravages of the boll weevil.<sup>5/</sup> The number of farms decreased 20 percent from 1920 to 1930 but increased 3 percent between 1930 and 1935. The acreage of land in farms increased 27 percent during this five-year period. Cotton acreage declined, but there was an increase in the numbers of livestock and the acreage of feed crops.

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<sup>1/</sup> U. S. Census of Population.

<sup>2/</sup> Frank Bennett and Others, "Soil Survey of Sumter County, South Carolina", U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils, p. 8, 1908.

<sup>3/</sup> U. S. Census of Agriculture, South Carolina Statistics by Counties, 1935.

<sup>4/</sup> U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1930.

<sup>5/</sup> The U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1925 showed the 1924 crop to be 62 percent below that of 1919.

There is a great diversity in the form of land tenure of the rural population of the county.<sup>1/</sup> According to the 1935 Census, 602 white owners and managers operated 34 percent of the total crop land harvested, 612 white croppers and other tenants operated 19 percent, 474 Negro owners and managers operated 9 percent, and 2,382 Negro croppers and other tenants operated 38 percent. Thus there is a tendency for the farm lands to be concentrated in the hands of the white owners.

Industry. Sumter County is in general similar to the rest of the subregion with respect to type of industry, but there are some differences. The proportion of workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits in the county is somewhat higher than in the subregion as a whole (Table 1). While the principal manufacturing industries of both Sumter County and the subregion belong to the forest products group, the county has relatively more woodworking plants, as distinguished from sawmills, than has the subregion generally. The distribution of numbers employed in the productive industries in 1930 for the subregion and Sumter County has changed somewhat since that year, owing to the severe depression in the lumber industry.

The original stands of yellow pine timber in the county were cut some years ago. At present the lumber cut is mostly hardwoods from the swamps that border the Wateree River and other streams. These hardwoods are the raw material for Sumter's woodworking industries.

Except for a few sawmills, nearly all of the manufacturing plants of the county are located in the city of Sumter or on its outskirts. The principal factories are two large sawmills (cutting mostly hardwoods), a planing mill, two veneer plants, a cooperage stock plant, two furniture factories, and a casket factory. The largest employers of labor are the furniture factories, one of the veneer plants, and the cooperage stock plant. The latter concern is a subsidiary of a large sugar refining company and produces staves and heading stock for sugar barrels exclusively. The sawmills and woodworking plants employ about 80 percent of all the factory employees of the county.

The lumber and woodworking industries of Sumter County have fared relatively better during the depression than have those elsewhere in the subregion, probably because the local industry is not dependent on the construction business for a market, much of the lumber cut being consumed in the local factories. Table 2 gives statistics of manufactures for the the principal industry groups of Sumter County for the years 1929, 1931, and 1933, and Table 3 shows the number of establishments in each industry and the changes during these years. In "lumber and timber", which includes the sawmills, veneer, and cooperage stock plants, the decline from 1929 to 1933 in average number employed was about 15 percent and in wages 40 percent, as compared with declines of 60 and 75 percent respectively, for the total of the same industry for the three states of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina.<sup>2/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> W. C. Jensen and Others, An Economic Study of Sumter County Agriculture, Clemson Agricultural College, Bulletin 288, pp. 9 and 34, 1933.

<sup>2/</sup> U. S. Census of Manufactures, 1929 and 1933.



Table 1. Distribution of Persons, 10 Years Old and Over, Gainfully Occupied in the Lumber Subregion and in Sumter County, South Carolina, 1930

Industry	Lumber Subregion (Excluding Macon, Georgia)		Sumter County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	2,104,888		45,902	
Total Gainfully Employed	828,723	100.0	18,286	100.0
Agriculture	564,493	68.1	10,182	55.6
Service Industries	174,874	21.1	5,336	29.2
Productive industries	89,356	10.8	2,768	15.2
-----				
Total Productive Industries	89,356	100.0	2,768	100.0
Forestry and fishing	6,324	7.1	133	4.8
Coal mines	610	0.7	-	-
Other extraction of minerals	1,706	1.9	9	0.3
Building	9,987	11.1	398	14.4
Chemical and allied	1,863	2.1	55	2.0
Clay, glass, and stone	1,279	1.4	50	1.8
Clothing	521	0.6	25	0.9
Food and allied	3,289	3.7	180	6.5
Auto factories and repair shops	2,732	3.1	137	4.9
Iron and steel	2,514	2.8	146	5.3
Saw and planing mills	34,388	38.4	809	29.2
Other wood and furniture	3,765	4.2	489	17.7
Paper, printing, and allied	1,315	1.5	21	0.8
Cotton mills	7,051	7.9	6	0.2
Knitting mills	766	0.9	39	1.4
Other textiles	740	0.8	8	0.3
Independent hand trades	3,225	3.6	86	3.1
Other manufacturing	7,281	8.2	177	6.4

TABLE 2. STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES - SUMTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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	50	159	1,906	2,041	1,624	\$306,946	\$1,095,697	\$2,684,620	\$5,375,801
	1931	43	-	1,730	1,890	1,226	-	737,659	1,673,459	3,666,699
	1933	37	114	1,600	1,887	1,373	168,141	661,583	1,645,950	3,528,450
FOOD AND ALLIED	1929	7	17	98	136	43	31,290	53,852	343,167	505,805
	1931	8	-	100	344	29	-	45,651	174,844	384,621
	1933	8	13	74	115	36	18,799	27,669	186,840	455,931
LUMBER AND TIMBER	1929	20	70	1,100	1,178	890	145,676	620,369	968,038	2,506,372
	1931	14	-	887	1,080	626	-	400,228	739,846	1,556,389
	1933	11	46	942	1,039	848	75,533	369,935	495,705	1,374,639
OTHER FOREST PRODUCTS	1929	7	34	438	443	434	70,408	225,327	716,307	1,196,861
	1931	6	-	341	350	333	-	156,063	351,684	781,002
	1933	5	17	372	471	287	15,970	152,962	389,170	766,606
OTHER MANUFACTURING	1929	16	38	270	310	237	59,572	196,149	657,108	1,166,763
	1931	15	-	202	227	177	-	135,717	407,085	944,687
	1933	13	38	212	262	178	57,839	111,017	574,235	931,274

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



TABLE 3. CHANGE IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS 1929 TO 1933 IN SUMTER COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

GROUP	INDUSTRY	1929			1931				1933				NO SCHEDULE RECEIVED
		NUMBER REPORTING	NUMBER REPORTING	NEW SINCE 1929	IDLE OR UNDER \$5,000	OUT OF BUSINESS	TRANSFERRED TO	TRANSFERRED FROM	NUMBER REPORTING	NEW SINCE 1931	IDLE OR UNDER \$5,000	OUT OF BUSINESS	
	TOTAL	50	43	1	5	3	2	2	37	2	2	12	2
FOOD AND ALLIED	BEVERAGES, NONALCOHOLIC	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
	BAKERIES	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	BUTTER	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
	CANNED VEGETABLES, ETC.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	FOODS, PREPARED, FOR ANIMALS	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	ICE CREAM	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	ICE (MANUFACTURED)	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	LUMBER AND TIMBER	20	14	-	5	1	-	-	11	-	2	7	-
	FURNITURE	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
	PLANING MILL PRODUCTS	4	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
OTHER FOREST PRODUCTS	CASKETS	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	DYEING & FINISHING TEXTILES	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	KNIT GOODS	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	PRINTING & PUBLISHING, BOOKS & JOB	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	PRINTING & PUBLISHING, NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	FERTILIZERS	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	OIL, CAKE & MEAL, COTTONSEED	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	GAS, MANUFACTURED	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	CLAY PRODUCTS	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	OTHER MANUFACTURING	MARBLE, GRANITE & OTHER STONE PRODUCTS	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
CLOCKS, WATCHES, ETC.		1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FOUNDRY, MACHINE SHOP, ETC.		3	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
MOTOR VEHICLE BODIES & PARTS		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
RAILROAD REPAIR SHOPS, STEAM		1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

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

## II. LUMBER AND WOODWORKING INDUSTRIES

The major part of the income of part-time farm families is earned by work off the farm. Their success, therefore, depends largely on the amount of industrial employment available to them, and the wages paid for it. The time they can devote to farm work depends on working hours in industry. Therefore, employment trends, wage rates, customary hours of labor, seasonal variation, type of labor required, and other features of the principal industries of a region are elements that must be studied before an appraisal of the possibilities of part-time farming can be made.

This report is concerned chiefly with the combination of farming with employment in the lumber and woodworking industries. Closely allied with lumber are other forest products, of which the most important are pulpwood and naval stores.<sup>1/</sup> There are relatively few pulp and paper mills in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina as yet, but the possibilities for expansion of that industry in the area are considered in this section.

The Forests. The best timber stands of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, are found in the coastal plain, the principal species being long-leaf, slash, and loblolly pines, cypress, and hardwoods. There is, however, comparatively little old-growth timber left, the greater part of the forest area being covered by second-growth timber, of which there are now large areas of merchantable size.

The Piedmont region of South Carolina and Georgia is mostly a farm woodlot area, and produces only a small amount of lumber.

Acreages of forest and agricultural land in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, as found by the Southern Forest Survey,<sup>2/</sup> are shown in Table 4, and the location of the survey units in Figure 4. Alabama Unit No. 2 is an important sawmill area at present. Georgia Unit No. 1 is the area of concentration of the naval stores industry, producing nearly 50 percent of the country's turpentine and rosin.

Lumber Consumption in the United States.<sup>3/</sup> Consumption of lumber, both total and per capita, has been declining in the United States since 1906 (Figures 5 and 6). Peak consumption was nearly 45 billion board feet.

<sup>1/</sup> This industry is discussed in "Combined Farming-Industrial Employment in the Naval Stores Subregion of Georgia and Alabama", Bulletin J-5.

<sup>2/</sup> The Southern Forest Survey is part of a project of the U. S. Forest Service to survey national timber resources and timber requirements. The acreages of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina units, where field work has been completed, were furnished through the courtesy of I. F. Eldredge, Regional Survey Director.

<sup>3/</sup> The discussion in this section is based on "Our National Timber Requirements", by Frank J. Hallauer in A National Plan for American Forestry, 73rd Congress, 1st Session, Senate Document No. 12, pp. 245-278. Hereafter this report is referred to as the Copeland Report.

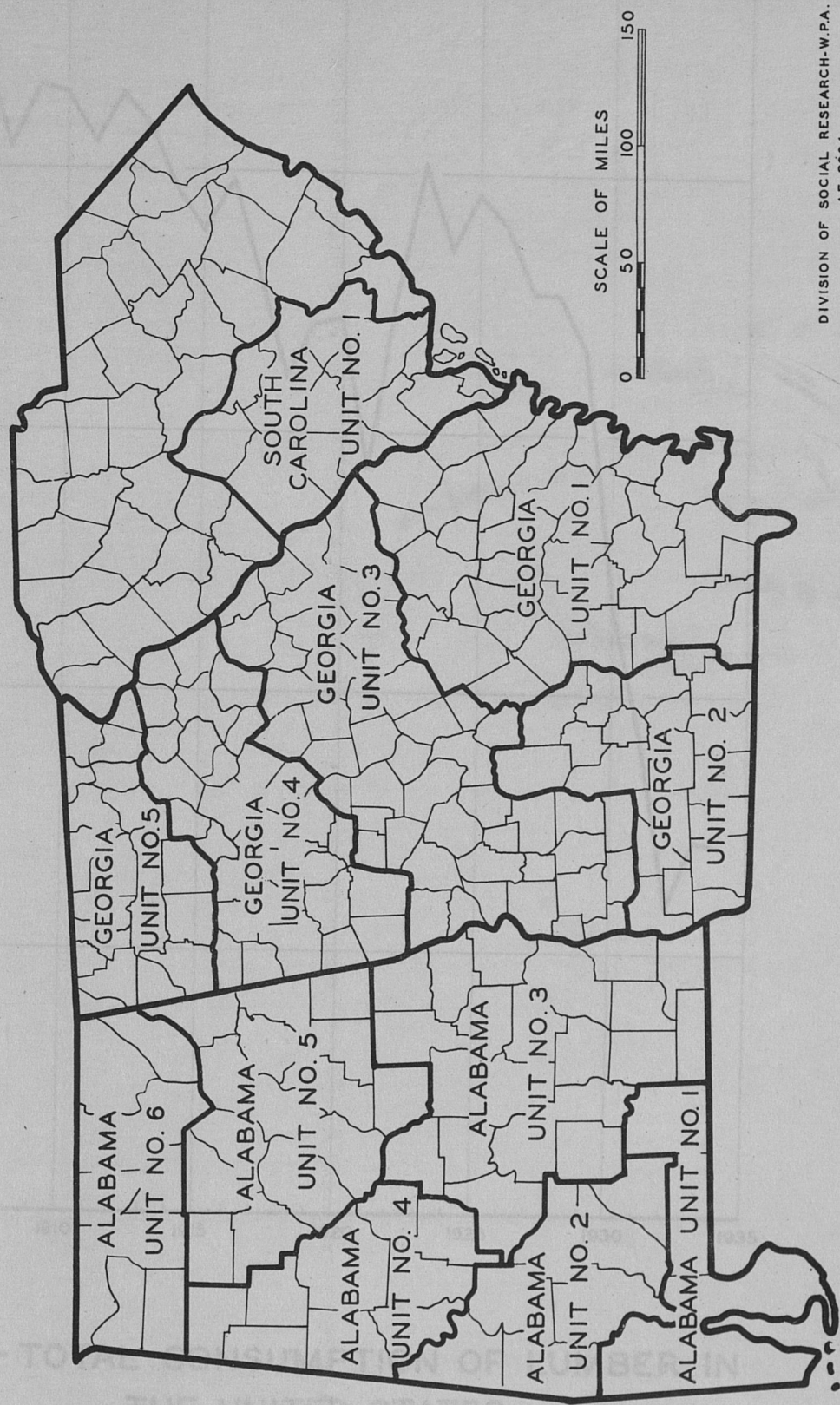


Table 4. Forest and Agricultural Areas, by Survey Units

Survey Unit	Total Areas		Forest Area		Agricultural Area		Other Areas	
	Thousands of acres	Percent	Thousands of acres	Percent	Thousands of acres	Percent	Thousands of acres	Percent
Alabama Unit No. 1	3,780	100	2,990	79	631	17	159	4
Alabama Unit No. 2	4,339	100	2,744	63	1,491	34	104	3
Alabama Unit No. 3	9,098	100	4,322	47	4,549	50	227	3
Alabama Unit No. 4	4,391	100	2,722	62	1,537	35	132	3
Alabama Unit No. 5	6,615	100	4,002	60	2,415	37	198	3
Alabama Unit No. 6	4,595	100	2,105	46	2,385	52	105	2
Georgia Unit No. 1	9,711	100	7,118	73	2,350	24	243	3
Georgia Unit No. 2	5,586	100	3,020	54	2,424	43	142	3
Georgia Unit No. 3	10,877	100	5,582	52	5,041	46	253	2
Georgia Unit No. 4	6,345	100	2,551	40	3,598	57	196	3
Georgia Unit No. 5	4,268	100	2,836	66	1,348	32	84	2
South Carolina Unit No. 1	5,187	100	2,993	58	1,858	36	336	6

Source: Southern Forest Survey, U. S. Forest Service.

Fig. 4 - FOREST SURVEY UNITS IN ALABAMA, GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA



SOURCE: UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE, SOUTHERN FOREST SURVEY

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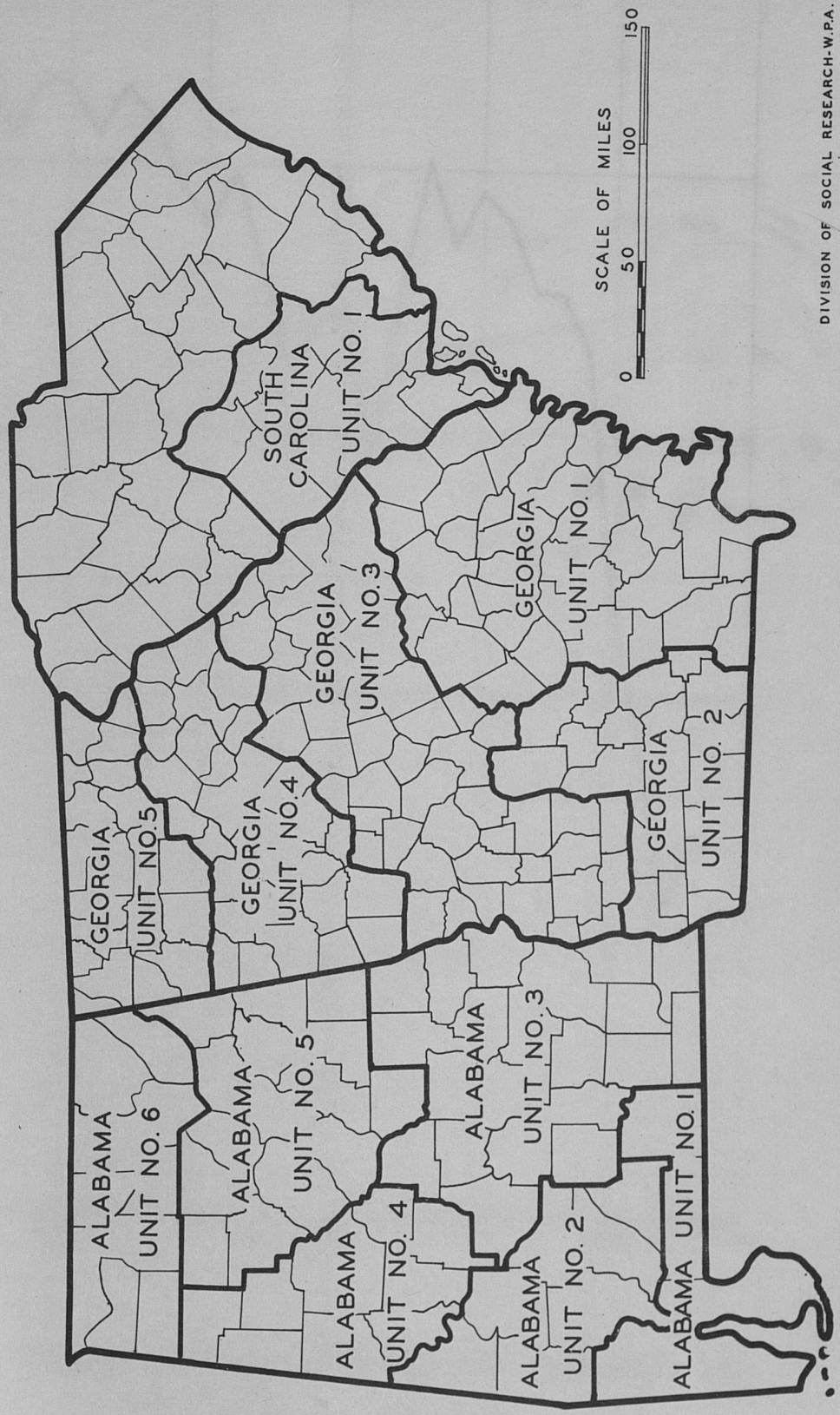


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Source: Southern Forest Survey, U. S. Forest Service.

FIG. 4 - FOREST SURVEY UNITS IN ALABAMA, GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA



SOURCE: UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE, SOUTHERN FOREST SURVEY

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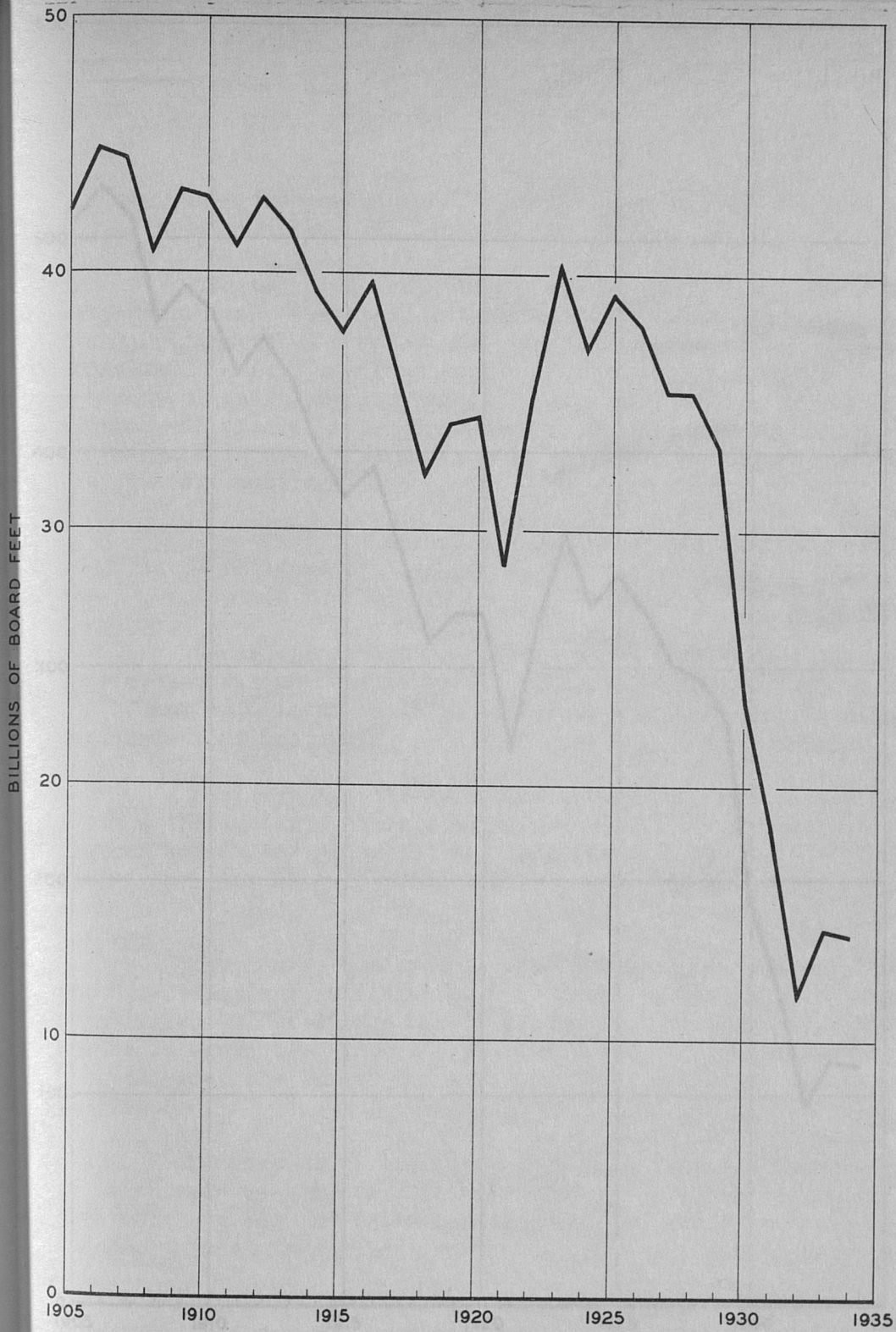
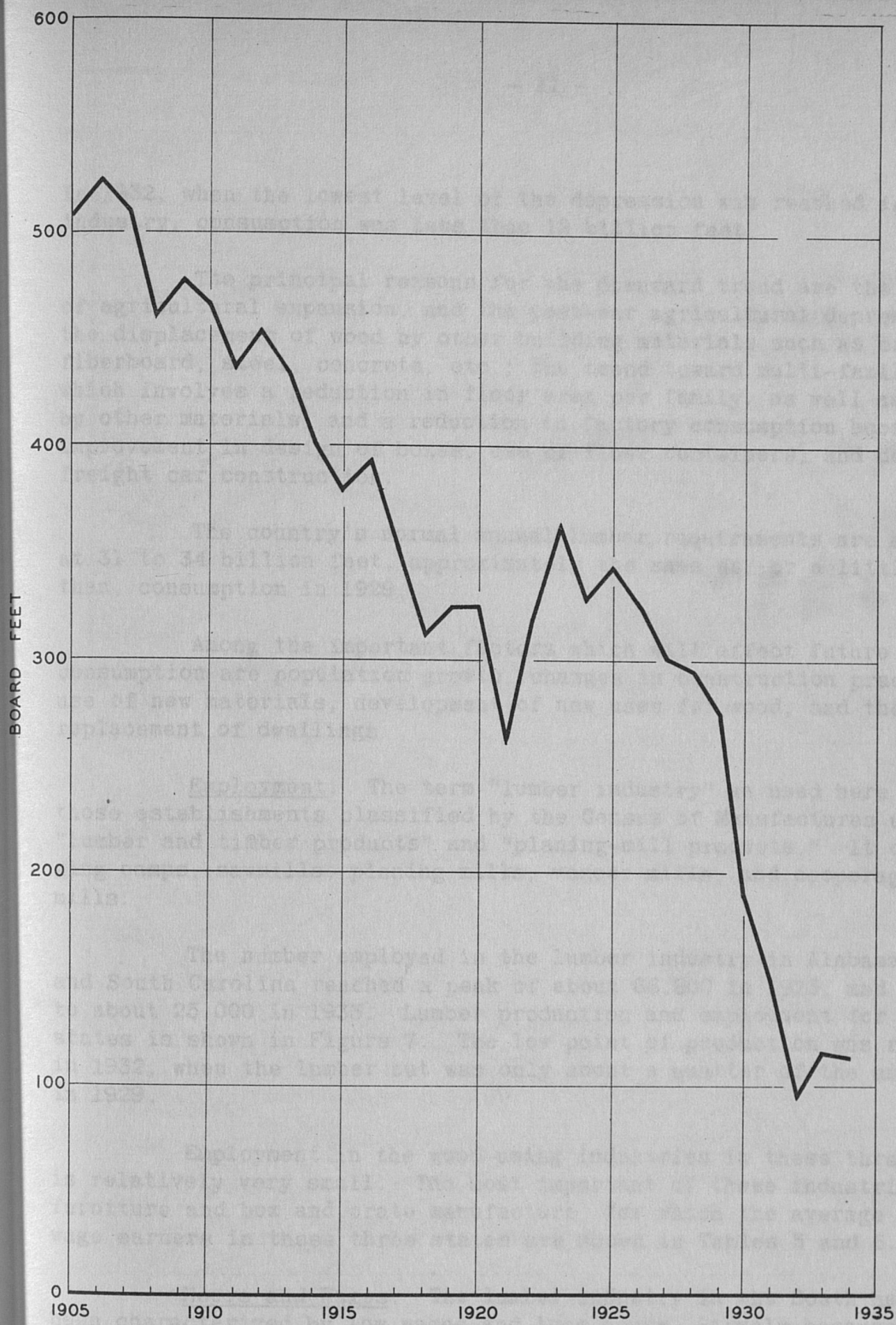


FIG. 5 - TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF LUMBER IN THE UNITED STATES

SOURCE: U. S. FOREST SERVICE

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**FIG. 6 - PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF LUMBER IN THE UNITED STATES**

SOURCE: U. S. FOREST SERVICE

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In 1932, when the lowest level of the depression was reached in this industry, consumption was less than 12 billion feet.

The principal reasons for the downward trend are the cessation of agricultural expansion, and the post-war agricultural depression; the displacement of wood by other building materials such as brick, fiberboard, steel, concrete, etc.; the trend toward multi-family housing, which involves a reduction in floor area per family, as well as displacement by other materials; and a reduction in factory consumption because of improvement in design of boxes, use of fiber containers, and decline of freight car construction.

The country's normal annual lumber requirements are estimated at 31 to 34 billion feet, approximately the same as, or a little less than, consumption in 1929.

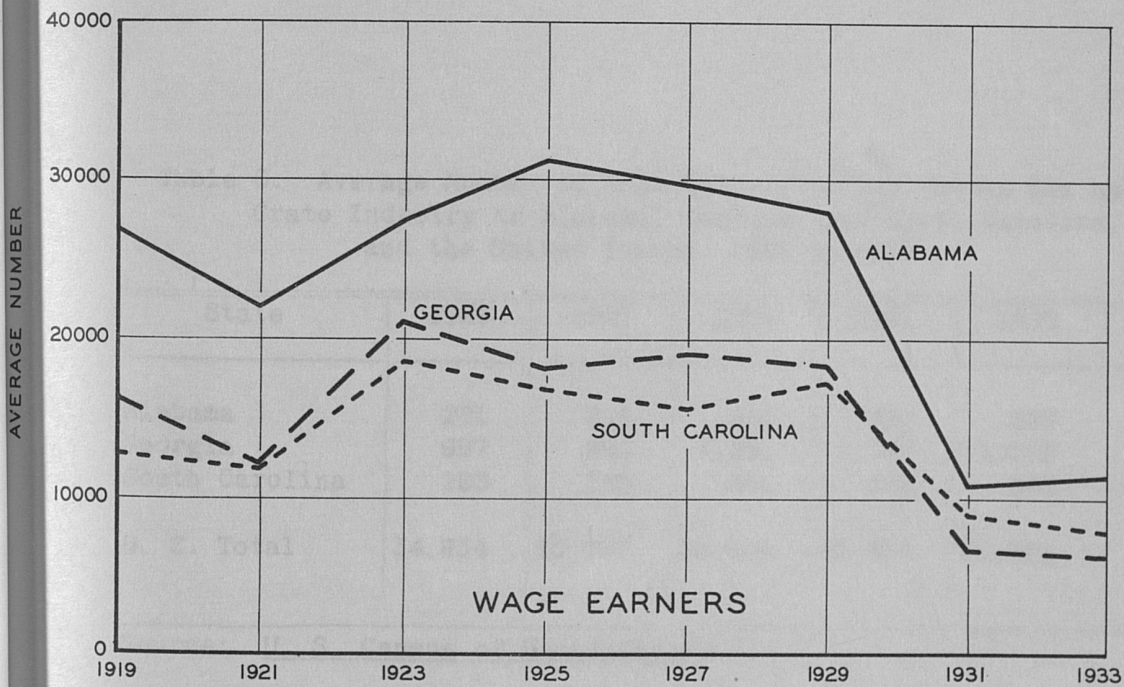
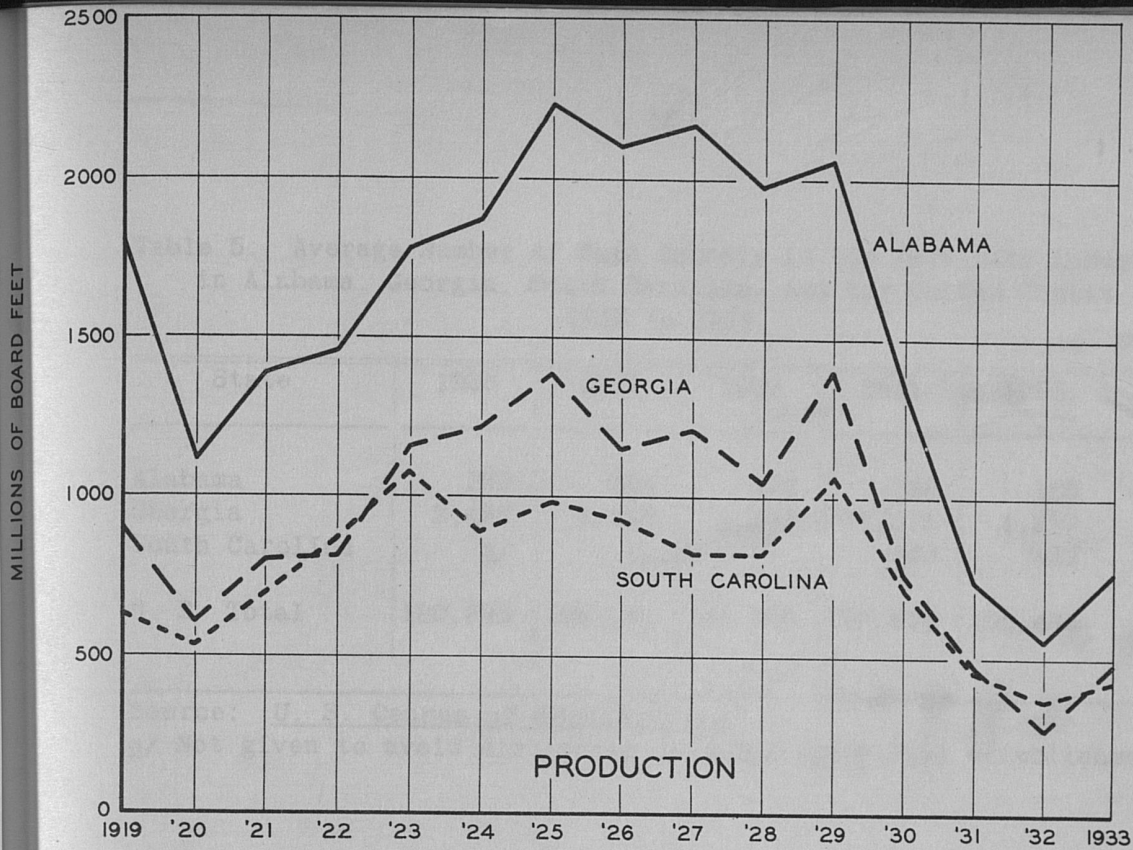
Among the important factors which will affect future lumber consumption are population growth, changes in construction practices, use of new materials, development of new uses for wood, and the rate of replacement of dwellings.

Employment. The term "lumber industry" as used here includes those establishments classified by the Census of Manufactures under "lumber and timber products" and "planing-mill products." It covers logging camps, sawmills, planing mills, veneer mills, and cooperage stock mills.

The number employed in the lumber industry in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina reached a peak of about 66,800 in 1923, and dropped to about 25,000 in 1933. Lumber production and employment for these states is shown in Figure 7. The low point of production was reached in 1932, when the lumber cut was only about a quarter of the amount cut in 1929.

Employment in the wood-using industries in these three states is relatively very small. The most important of these industries are furniture and box and crate manufacture, for which the average numbers of wage earners in these three states are shown in Tables 5 and 6.

Hours and Wages. The lumber industry in the South has always been characterized by low wages and long hours, largely because its labor force is drawn from the farm population, which is notoriously a low income group. A study of wages and hours in the lumber industry made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1932 showed an average hourly rate of pay of about 13½ cents per hour and average weekly earnings of \$5.67 to \$6.49 in sawmills in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina.



## 7-LUMBER PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT IN ALABAMA, GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA

SOURCES: ANNUAL LUMBER PRODUCTION REPORTS OF U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS AND U.S. FOREST SERVICE  
WAGE EARNERS FROM U.S. CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES



Table 5. Average Number of Wage Earners in the Furniture Industry in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and the United States, 1925 to 1933.

State	1925	1927	1929	1931	1933
Alabama	250	284	304	186	125
Georgia	2,457	2,148	2,307	1,535	1,279
South Carolina	a/	a/	77	349	422
U. S. Total	180,895	188,143	193,399	127,605	105,488

Source: U. S. Census of Manufactures.

a/ Not given to avoid disclosing data for individual establishments.

Table 6. Average Number of Wage Earners in the Wooden Box and Crate Industry in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, and the United States, 1925 to 1933

State	1925	1927	1929	1931	1933
Alabama	201	216	360	430	509
Georgia	997	890	1,231	1,042	1,222
South Carolina	183	238	331	321	383
U. S. Total	34,834	30,797	30,554	22,864	21,753

Source: U. S. Census of Manufactures.

Wages were greatly below previous levels in 1932, the year of severe depression in the lumber industry (Table 7). Some laborers were paid less than 8 cents per hour. Average wages in this year were roughly 60 percent of the 1930 figure.

An indication of the variation in wage rates from year to year can be obtained from the average wage per wage earner in the Census of Manufactures data. This "Census average wage" does not truly represent an average annual income per worker, but it may be used as an index of full-time earnings.<sup>1/</sup> Table 8 shows that full-time earnings were fairly constant from 1923 to 1929 but fell sharply during the depression.

Prior to the adoption of the N.R.A. code, full-time hours in the sawmills in these states were usually 60 per week. In the Bureau of Labor Statistics study referred to above (Table 7), it was found that of the 45 sawmills studied in 1932 in the three states, 28 worked 60 hours per week, 10 worked less than 60, and 7 longer than 60. The minimum was 48 and the maximum 72 hours per week.

The N.R.A. code, approved August 19, 1933, provided for a maximum of 40 hours per week, with certain exceptions. The minimum wage allowed in the South varied from 23 to 26 cents per hour in the several divisions of the industry. Enforcement of the code was abandoned early in 1935 before the Supreme Court decision declaring all of the codes unconstitutional was handed down. It was stated by several employers at Sumter that since that time hours had been increased and wages reduced somewhat.

Type of Labor. A large majority of the workers in this industry are unskilled.<sup>2/</sup> According to the 1930 Census, the unskilled group, which includes laborers, teamsters, lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodcutters, made up about 70 percent of the total labor force of the industry. The remainder was about equally divided between the skilled and semi-skilled groups.

Because of the heavy nature of the work, women are not employed in this industry except in a few clerical and kindred positions.

Like other industries in the South which require large numbers of unskilled workers for heavy tasks, a majority of the labor force of the industry in this area are Negroes. The proportion of Negroes is somewhat lower in planing mills than in sawmills and logging camps.

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<sup>1/</sup> For a discussion of the Census average wage, see Earnings of Factory Workers, 1899 to 1927, by Paul F. Brissenden, U. S. Census Monograph X.

<sup>2/</sup> The classification by skills used here follows Dr. Alba M. Edwards' "social-economic groups." See Journal of American Statistical Association, pp. 377-387, December 1933.



Table 7. Average Days, Hours, and Earnings in Sawmills in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, 1930 and 1932.

State	Year	Average Full-Time Hours per Week	Hours Actually Worked in One Week		Average Earnings per Hour	Average Full-Time Earnings per Week	Average Actual Earnings in One Week
			Average Number	Percent of Full-Time			
Alabama	1930	60.8	48.5	79.8	\$0.218	\$13.25	\$10.56
	1932	60.3	47.7	79.1	.136	8.20	6.49
Georgia	1930	58.0	49.2	84.8	.218	12.64	10.75
	1932	58.9	42.5	72.2	.134	7.89	5.67
South Carolina	1930	60.1	50.7	84.4	.225	13.52	11.42
	1932	60.0	46.7	77.8	.133	7.98	6.21

Source: "Wages and Hours of Labor in the Lumber Industry in the United States, 1932," U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 586.

Table 8. Index of Wage Rates in Lumber and Timber and Planing Mill Industries in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina

Year	Average Number of Wage Earners	Total Wages	Average Wage per Wage Earner	Index of Full-Time Earnings 1929 = 100
1923	66,769	\$40,370,507	\$605	98
1925	65,938	42,329,738	642	104
1927	64,137	40,902,554	638	103
1929	63,376	39,246,526	619	100
1931	26,145	12,709,075	486	79
1933	25,120	9,609,719	383	62

Source: U. S. Census of Manufactures.

Lumbering is a rural industry. In the three states about 18 percent of the labor force is drawn from the urban population; 55 percent is drawn from the rural non-farm population; and 27 percent from the rural farm population.<sup>1/</sup>

Seasonal Variation. There is very little seasonal variation in the lumber industry in the South. Hardwood logging operations are frequently shut down when high water makes the swamps impassable, and much independent logging is done by farmers at times when they do not need to work on their farms. These factors result in only minor fluctuations in employment, however.

Outlook for Employment. The future of forest products industries will depend on the solution of many pressing problems, such as the ownership and management of forest lands, the balancing of timber drain and growth, taxation of forest lands, and development of new uses for forest products. These problems have been studied intensively by the Forest Service and other agencies for many years.<sup>2/</sup> The working out of them will take a long time, and the results cannot be forecast now. However, probabilities for the near future and possibilities for long-time development will be indicated here.

Lumber Industry. Employment in the lumber industry in this area would appear to be somewhat limited by the saw-timber drain that the forests will be able to stand. With normal demand, the South would easily be able to regain a quantity of lumber sales at least equal to its 1929 amount, provided it had a sufficient stand of merchantable timber. In the Copeland Report it was estimated that the 1925-1929 annual rate of saw-timber drain in the South was nearly four times the annual growth, and it is stated that, because of the resultant severe depletion of growing stock, a continuation of the 1925-1929 drain seems impossible.<sup>3/</sup> The later and more accurate figures of the Southern Forest Survey may change the estimates of drain and growth somewhat,<sup>4/</sup> but it seems clear that the lumber cut in the South must remain substantially below the 1925-1929 rate for many years. A reduction in the lumber cut will mean an approximately proportionate decrease in employment in the industry.

Pulp and Paper Industry. The greatest possibilities for increased employment in forest industries in the South lie in the expansion of wood-using industries, and the pulp and paper industry. However, the

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<sup>1/</sup> U. S. Census of Population, 1930.

<sup>2/</sup> The major forest problems are very fully discussed in the Copeland Report.

<sup>3/</sup> Copeland Report, pp. 222 and 224.

<sup>4/</sup> The Southern Forest Survey found that "the drain for the year 1934 in the deep South was only about one-third of the 1925-1929 production, and in those units where such computation has been made, the findings of the survey tend to show growth and drain figures much closer together than those used in the Copeland Report. The 1934 drain was exceeded by from 20 to 30 percent in 1935." Letter from I. F. Eldredge, Director, Southern Forest Survey.



desirability of this development from the standpoint of maintenance of the forests and stability of employment will depend largely on the forest policies that will be adopted. If sound practices are followed, the pulp and paper industry can be expanded and at the same time the growing stock can be built up. At the present time, however, a large proportion of the pulpwood operations in the South are using destructive methods.1/

The employment possibilities in an expansion of the paper industry in the county are indicated by the fact that in 1929 imports of foreign pulps, pulpwoods, and paper (mostly newsprint) were equivalent to full-time employment for more than 70,000 wage earners.2/

Although domestic supplies of spruce for pulpwood have been diminished, processes for making newsprint paper from young second growth southern pines have recently been developed and have been successful on an experimental scale.3/

Woodworking Industries. Some increase in employment may be gained by the expansion of wood-using industries, but as has been pointed out above, the numbers engaged in these industries in this area are relatively small. From the standpoint of numbers employed, furniture manufacture is the most important of these industries. The furniture factories draw largely on the South for their supplies of hardwoods, but nearness to consuming areas is more important to them than nearness to raw materials. These factories are located mostly in the northeastern states with the southern branch of the industry concentrated in and around High Point, North Carolina.

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1/ "The Expansion of the Pulp and Paper Industry in the South", by I. F. Eldredge, A. R. Spillers, and M. S. Kahler, Forest Survey Report.

This report presents data for several areas in the South within which the development of the pulp and paper industry is possible.

2/ Copeland Report, p. 270.

3/ Copeland Report, p. 18.

### III. PART-TIME FARMING ACTIVITIES

Types of Part-Time Farmers. The white part-time farmers included in the field survey were of two types. One group had small farming enterprises for home food production and sold nothing more than an occasional seasonal surplus. They did practically all of the work themselves, or with the help of other members of their families. The 37 white part-time farmers of this type will be referred to as non-commercial.

The remaining 39 white part-time farmers had larger farming enterprises, producing primarily for market. They all had 2 or more acres of cotton or tobacco and 15 or more acres of corn. The work on these farms was usually done at least in part with hired labor since only a few had sufficient time of their own in addition to their outside employment or sufficient family labor to carry on a one-mule farm, the minimum-sized commercial farming unit.

Of the Negro part-time farmers included in the field study, 63 were farm laborers and 69 were industrial workers. Most of the farm laborers were contract hands. They usually worked as contract laborers for seven months, and received about \$8 per month in cash, plus their rent, fuel, and certain supplies, usually three pounds of meat and a peck of meal per week. During the remainder of the year they worked when needed, usually for about 50 cents per day. It was customary for the landlord to furnish them a plot of land large enough for a garden, and sometimes for two or three acres of corn and cotton, as well as a mule and implements for cultivating the land. Thus these Negroes divided their time between production of food, and occasionally a little cotton, at home and work for a large commercial farmer. They are included in the present study chiefly to describe a situation which accounts for an important part of the part-time farming in the county which was indicated by the 1930 Census.<sup>1/</sup>

Farm Production. The non-commercial white part-time farms were usually small, the most common size being about an acre of crop land, while the commercial white part-time farms were considerably larger, most frequently including from 20 to 50 acres of crop land (Table 9).

The farms of the Negro part-time farmers employed in industry, most of whom lived in the open country, averaged somewhat larger than those of the farm laborers. Half of their farms were five acres or more in size, while the majority of the farms of Negro farm laborers were between three and four acres in size. However, the farming operations of the two groups were so similar that they will not be considered separately in this section.

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<sup>1/</sup> Special tabulations of 1930 Census data indicated that many of the farms classified as part-time were of this type.



Four important types of products were produced for home use by all part-time farmers: vegetables, dairy products, poultry products, and pork. Table 10 shows in detail the number producing the various combinations of these four products. All of the commercial white part-time farmers produced at least three of the four types of products, and 29 of them produced all four types. Production was more limited on the non-commercial farms. Both a garden and a poultry flock were found on over four-fifths of the Negro farms, and more than one-half also had one or more pigs.

The proportions of the part-time farmers with varying sizes of these four food producing enterprises are shown in Figures 8 and 9. Each enterprise averaged somewhat larger for the commercial than for the non-commercial group among the white farmers. Another enterprise, that of cutting firewood for home use, is also shown, as well as cotton growing, the principal source of cash income on commercial part-time farms. Each enterprise will be discussed separately with particular attention to quantities of products consumed at home.

Gardens. A vegetable garden was the enterprise most common to part-time farms. Only two white farms and only three Negro farms were without gardens. Most of the gardens of white part-time farmers were an acre or less in size while nearly two-thirds of those of Negroes were less than one-half acre in size.

There is considerable variation in the contribution that a garden of a given size may make to the family living. This depends upon the number of different vegetables grown, the yields, and the manner in which the various crops are planted seasonally. Sumter County has an average frost-free growing season of about eight months. As a result there are about six months in which the less hardy vegetables may be consumed fresh from the garden. Several root crops such as carrots, parsnips, and turnips, and several leafy vegetables, such as collards, kale, and mustard, may be used directly from the garden during the colder months. There was actually considerable variation in length of the garden season on the farms studied. As measured by the number of months in which three or more fresh vegetables were used, it varied from one to nine on white farms, but was usually from three to five. On Negro farms, the garden season varied from none to seven months, but was also most frequently from three to five.

During the summer months the products from the garden reduced the purchase of foods to a considerable extent. 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 winter months. Of the white part-time farmers with gardens, almost three-fourths reported reductions in grocery bills averaging about \$5.90 per month. Nearly three-fourths of the Negro families reported reductions averaging

Table 9. Distribution of Part-Time Farms by Acres of Crop Land, by Color, 1934

Acres of Crop Land	White		Negro	
	Com- mercial	Non- Commercial	Type of Employment off the Home Farm	
			Agri- cultural	Non- Agricultural
Total	39	37	63	69
None	-	1	-	-
1	1	14	2	15
2	-	7	17	10
3 - 4	2	9	34	10
5 - 9	-	5	4	7
10 - 19	4	1	3	14
20 - 29	10	-	3	11
30 - 49	13	-	-	2
50 - 74	5	-	-	-
75 and over	4	-	-	-
Average acres	40.4	2.9	4.8	9.7

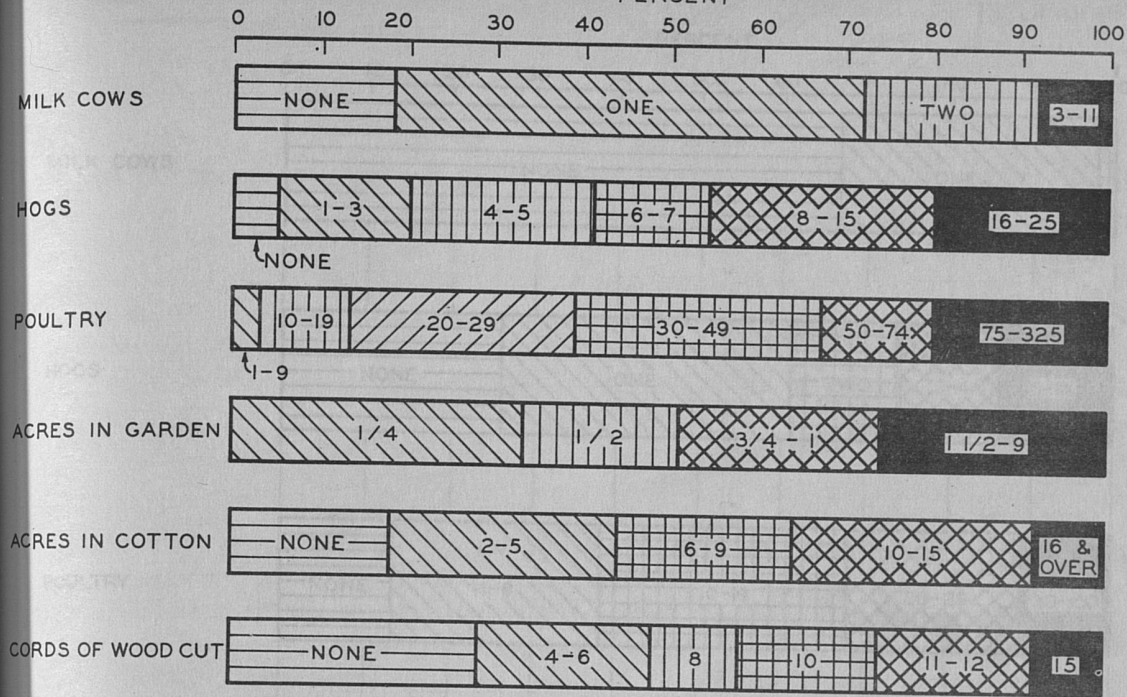
Table 10. Distribution of Part-Time Farms by Types of Food Produced for Home Use, by Color, 1934

Products	Number of Farms		
	White		Negro
	Com- mercial	Non- Commercial	
Total	39	37	132
Vegetables only	-	2	9
Vegetables and dairy products only	-	1	3
Vegetables and poultry products only	-	5	20
Vegetables and pork only	-	1	7
Dairy and poultry products only	-	2	-
Vegetables, dairy products, and poultry products only	1	4	10
Vegetables, poultry products, and pork only	8	6	48
Vegetables, dairy products, and pork only	1	2	-
All four products	29	14	32
Other combinations	-	-	3



## COMMERCIAL

PERCENT



## NON-COMMERCIAL

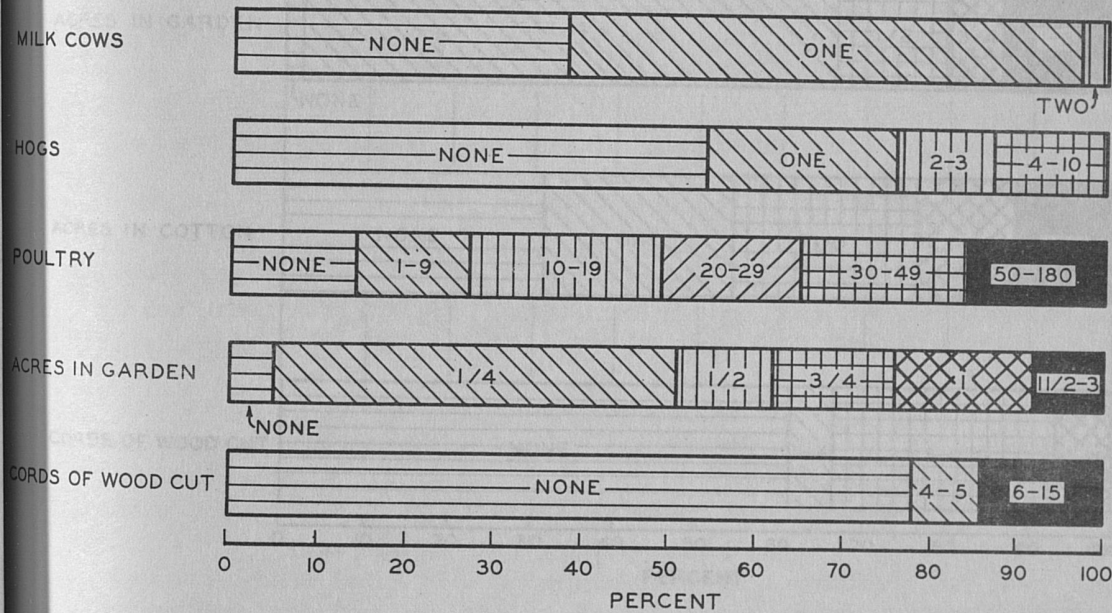


FIG. 8- PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 39 COMMERCIAL AND 37 NON-COMMERCIAL WHITE PART-TIME FARMS BY SIZE OF PRINCIPAL ENTERPRISES, SUMTER COUNTY, S. C., 1934

THIS CHART SHOWS THE GENERALLY LARGER SIZE OF ENTERPRISES ON THE COMMERCIAL PART-TIME FARMS AND THE PRESENCE OF A COTTON ENTERPRISE ON MOST OF THEM.

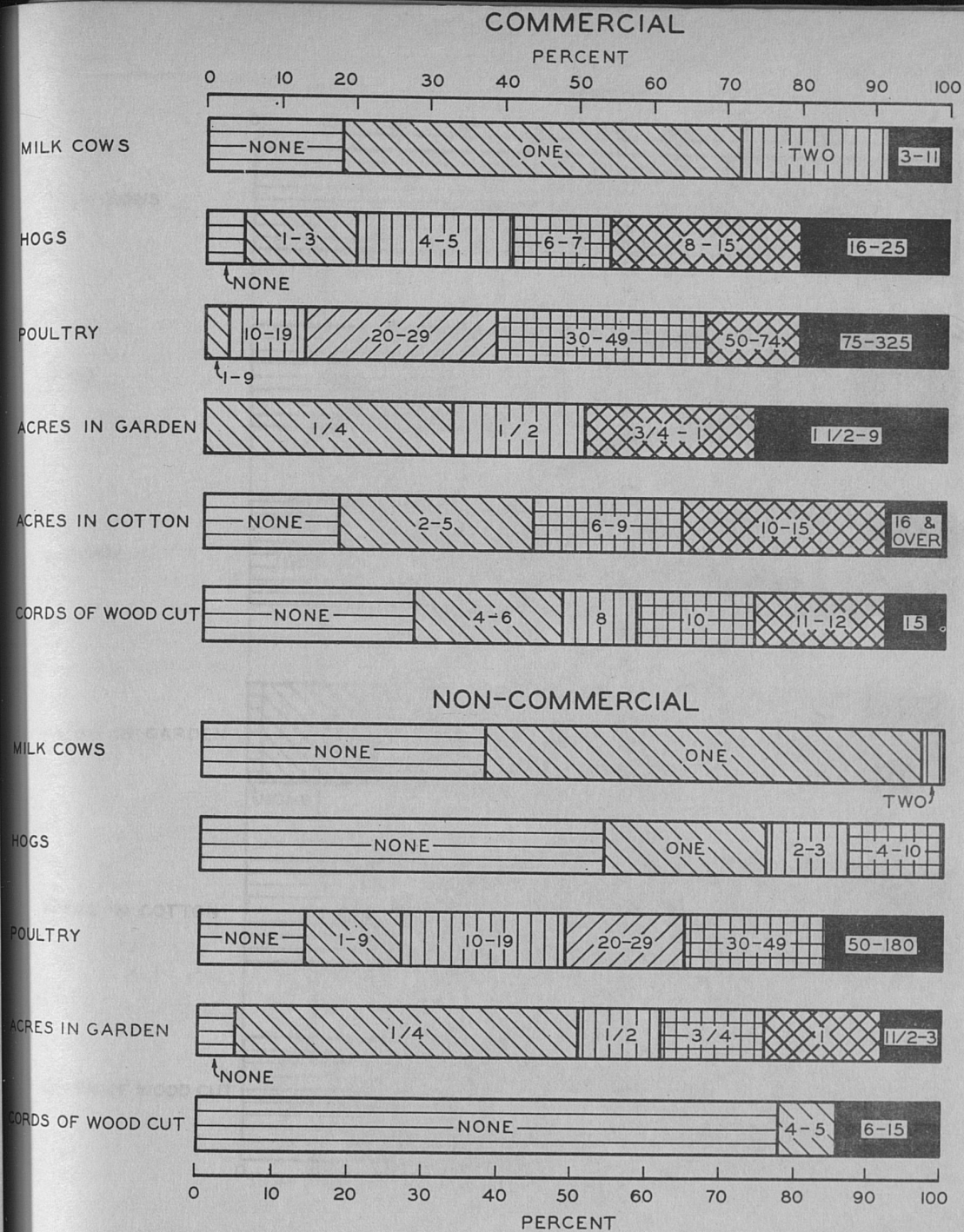


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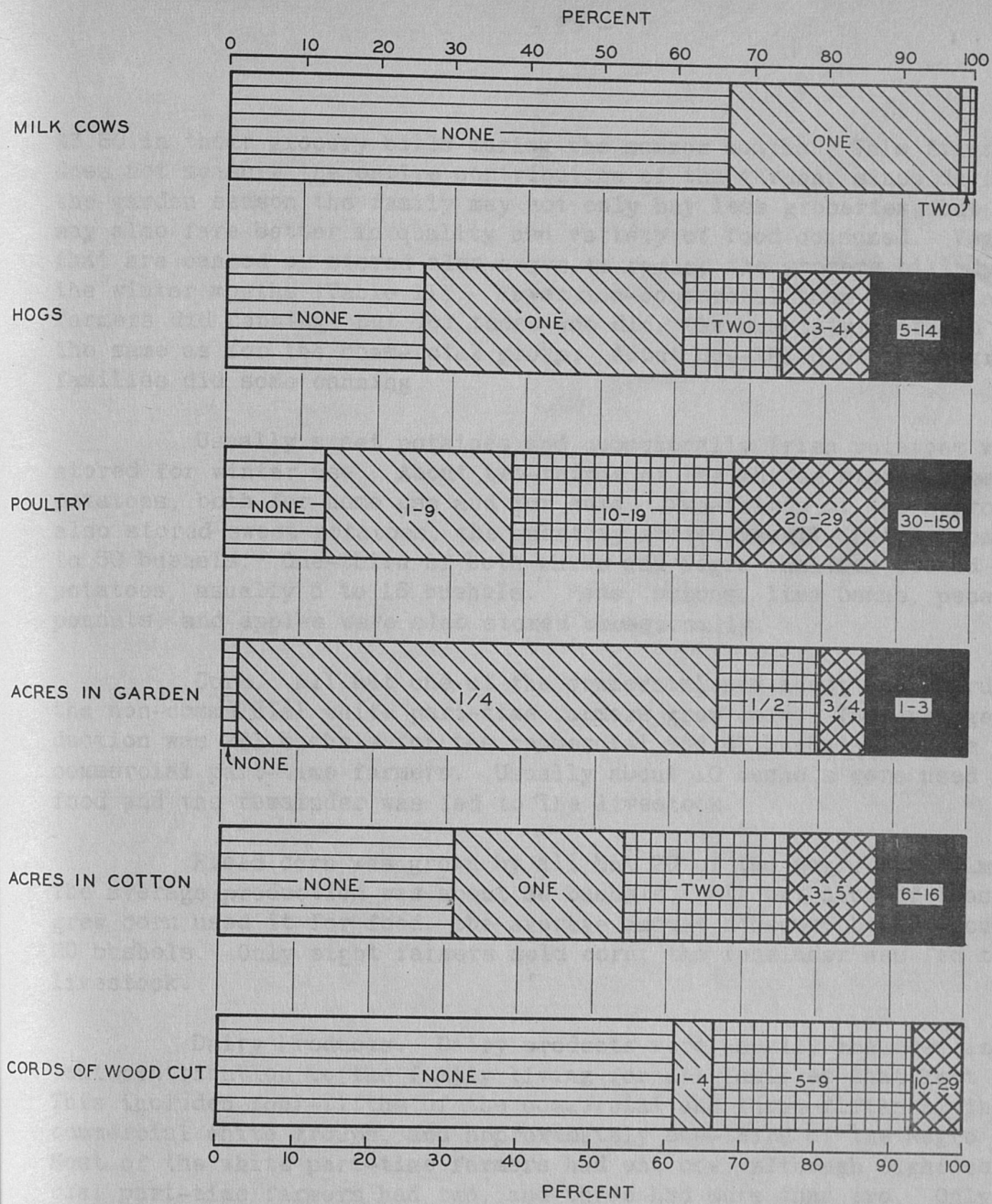


FIG. 9 - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF 132 NEGRO PART-TIME FARMS BY SIZE OF PRINCIPAL ENTERPRISES, SUMTER COUNTY, S. C., 1934

THIS CHART INDICATES THAT THE MAJORITY HAD ONE OR MORE PIGS, A POULTRY FLOCK, A SMALL ACREAGE OF COTTON, AND A SMALL GARDEN.

\$3.60 in their grocery bills during the summer months. This figure does not measure the entire contribution of the garden, since 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. Vegetables that are canned or stored also serve to reduce the grocery bill during the winter months (Table 11). Fewer non-commercial than commercial white farmers did canning, but for those who did, the quantity averaged about the same as for the commercial group. About one-third of the Negro families did some canning.

Usually sweet potatoes and occasionally Irish potatoes were stored for winter use. About two-thirds of the whites stored sweet potatoes, both for home use and for sale. Two-thirds of the Negro families also stored sweet potatoes, the quantity stored usually being from 10 to 50 bushels. One-third of both white and Negro families stored Irish potatoes, usually 5 to 15 bushels. Peas, onions, lima beans, pecans, peanuts, and apples were also stored occasionally.

Corn. All but one of the commercial and about one-third of the non-commercial white part-time farmers grew corn. The average production was 281 bushels for the commercial and 41 bushels for the non-commercial part-time farmers. Usually about 10 bushels were used as food and the remainder was fed to the livestock.

Field corn was grown by all but 20 of the Negro part-time farmers. The average production was about 50 bushels. All but nine of those that grew corn used it for food, the average amount consumed being about 20 bushels. Only eight farmers sold corn; the remainder was fed to livestock.

Dairy Products. Dairy products were usually the most important contribution to the family living for all families that kept cows. This included four-fifths of the commercial and three-fifths of the non-commercial white groups, and approximately one-third of the Negro group. Most of the white part-time farmers had one cow, although eight commercial part-time farmers had two, and three had more than two. Only three Negro families had two cows. Butter was made on most of the farms on which there were cows. The usual practice was to use about two quarts of fresh milk per day. Occasionally milk was sold, but most of the remainder was converted into butter. The buttermilk was used as food or was fed to the livestock. Very little butter was sold. Table 12 shows the quantity of home-produced butter used by the family.

Poultry Products. All of the commercial and all but five of the non-commercial white part-time farmers had poultry flocks. All but 17 of the Negro part-time farmers had chickens. These flocks varied considerably in size but most of those on white farms contained less than 75 birds while all but four of those on Negro farms contained



Table 11. Distribution of Part-Time Farm Families by Quantity of Fruits and Vegetables Canned, by Color, 1934

Quarts Canned	Number of Families		
	White		Negro
	Commercial	Non-Commercial	
Total	39	37	132
None	7	13	85
1 - 19	4	3	20
20 - 49	8	8	15
50 - 99	8	6	8
100 - 199	10	6	4
200 and over	2	1	-
Average quantity canned by those canning	82 qts.	85 qts.	37 qts.

Table 12. Distribution of Part-Time Farm Families by Quantity of Home Produced Butter Consumed, by Color, 1934

Pounds of Butter Consumed	Number of Families		
	White		Negro
	Commercial	Non-Commercial	
Total	39	37	132
None	12	17	93
1 - 49	2	4	19
50 - 99	11	3	9
100 - 199	10	10	8
200 - 299	3	1	2
300 and over	1	2	1
Average for those consuming butter	121 lbs.	129 lbs.	73 lbs.

less than 50 birds. Table 13 shows the quantities of home produced eggs consumed. The commercial white group with poultry had on the average about three dozen eggs per week, and the non-commercial white group about two dozen. The Negro farmers' flocks supplied about one and one-third dozen eggs per family per week.

Practically all of the families with chickens used poultry meat as well as eggs (Table 14). The quantity of fowl consumed by white poultry owners was about one chicken a week for each group. The average consumption of Negro families was about two chickens a month.

Pork. Pork is an item of major importance in the diets of these families. All but one of the commercial white group, and nearly two-thirds of the non-commercial white group produced pork for home use (Table 15). All but 44 of the Negro part-time farmers produced pork for their own use. Hogs were nearly always slaughtered in the fall, but the meat was used throughout most of the year.

Feed Crops. The commercial white part-time farmers grew most of the feed for their cows and other livestock. A few of the non-commercial white part-time farmers and of the Negro farmers grew a part of their feed in spite of their limited amount of land (Table 16). Occasionally as much as \$50 worth of feed was purchased for the cow. Few of the non-commercial white group had any pasturage, and that of the commercial white group was quite limited.

Fuel. All but six of the commercial white part-time farms included some woodland, and in all but five cases the part-time farmers with woodland cut their own fuel. The amount used varied from 4 to 15 cords. On one farm \$200 was received from the sale of wood. Only five of the non-commercial white part-time farms included woodland. However, eight of this group cut their own fuel, some on land owned by their employers.

Most of the Negro part-time farmers cut wood for their own use. Only 20 had woodland on the farms which they operated, but the others cut wood on nearby farms. It was customary for the contract hands to be allowed to cut their firewood, which was counted as a part of their wages. The amount of wood usually cut was from 5 to 10 cords.

Cash Receipts and Cash Expenses. Only 15 of the 37 non-commercial white part-time farmers sold any farm products and none of these sold more than \$100 worth. Sales for the 15 averaged \$38. For the entire non-commercial white group cash expenses, exclusive of rent and taxes, averaged \$55.



Table 13. Distribution of Part-Time Farm Families by Quantity of Home-Produced Eggs Consumed, by Color, 1934

Dozens of Eggs	Number of Families		
	White		Negro
	Commercial	Non-Commercial	
Total	39	37	132
None	1	6	20
1 - 49	5	5	23
50 - 99	11	11	38
100 - 199	10	10	28
200 -299	7	3	17
300 and over	5	2	6
Average for those consuming eggs	160 doz.	117 doz.	69 doz.

Table 14. Distribution of Part-Time Farm Families by Quantity of Home-Produced Poultry Consumed, by Color, 1934

Pounds of Dressed Poultry Consumed	Number of Families		
	White		Negro
	Commercial	Non-Commercial	
Total	39	37	132
None	2	7	23
1 - 19	1	3	12
20 - 49	3	3	39
50 - 99	9	8	37
100 - 199	16	6	12
200 and over	8	10	9
Average for those consuming poultry	156 lbs.	153 lbs.	75 lbs.

Table 15. Distribution of Part-Time Farm Families by Quantity of Home-Produced Pork Consumed, by Color, 1934

Pounds of Dressed Pork Consumed	Number of Families		
	White		Negro
	Commercial	Non-Commercial	
Total	39	37	132
None	1	14	44
1 - 99	-	2	14
100 - 199	2	6	27
200 - 299	5	5	17
300 - 399	6	6	10
400 - 499	4	3	6
500 - 599	6	1	6
600 - 999	7	-	6
1,000 and over	8	-	2
Average for those consuming pork	583 lbs.	249 lbs.	263 lbs.

Table 16. Distribution of Commercial and Non-Commercial Part-Time Farms by Quantity of Roughage Produced, by Color, 1934

Tons of Roughage Produced	Number of Farms		
	White		Negro
	Commercial	Non-Commercial	
Total	39	37	132
None	13	31	103
1 - 2	6	5	18
3 - 4	4	1	5
5 - 9	10	-	6
10 - 14	5	-	-
15 - 19	1	-	-
Average for those producing roughage	6.5 tons	1.8 tons	2.8 tons



In the commercial white group of 39, there were 29 small scale cotton farmers growing from 2 to 18 acres of cotton, and 1 small scale tobacco farmer growing 4 acres of tobacco. For this group the net farm cash income<sup>1/</sup> averaged \$165, and ranged from minus \$285 to \$645. There were six others who kept livestock and grew feed crops but had very little to sell. For five of these, expenses were greater than receipts. Of the remaining three cases, one was a dairy farmer, and two were cotton farmers who also had important truck crop enterprises. The net farm cash incomes for these three were from \$800 to \$1,400.<sup>2/</sup>

Over two-thirds of the Negro part-time farmers grew an acre or more of cotton. In most cases, however, less than 5 acres were grown, and 16 acres was the most grown on any one farm. Cotton was practically the only product grown for sale, and total sales amounted to less than \$100 on over two-thirds of the part-time farms. In most cases the cotton sold for enough to more than cover all direct cash farm expenses (Table 17). Hence the part-time farmers received in return for their own labor and that of their families the products described above plus a small net cash income.

Value and Tenure of Part-Time Farms. In view of the difficulties in arriving at real estate values, the procedure was adopted of recording the rental charge, if the property was rented; or, if owned by the operator, of 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.

The average value of commercial white part-time farms was considerably greater than that of the non-commercial part-time farms, and the value of white part-time farms was in general far greater than that of those operated by Negroes (Table 18). In all groups the real estate of owners was of greater value than that leased by tenants. Over one-half of the commercial white part-time farmers owned their homes as compared with one-third of the non-commercial white farmers. Only one-fifth of the Negro part-time farmers owned their homes.

Implements and machinery represented an average investment of \$121 on the commercial white part-time farms, while only three non-commercial white part-time farmers had any farm equipment other than small hand tools.

Only 35 of the Negro part-time farmers owned farm implements and machinery other than small hand tools. Most of the farm laborers

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<sup>1/</sup> The difference between cash farm receipts and cash farm expenses, including rent and taxes, but excluding purchases of livestock in excess of normal replacements.

<sup>2/</sup> Schedule data are on file in the Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration.

Table 17. Relation between Cash Receipts from All Products Sold and Total Cash Farm Expenses, Excluding Taxes and Rent, on Negro Part-Time Farms, 1934.

Cash Receipts	Number of Farms	Average Cash Receipts	Average Cash Expenses <sup>a/</sup>	Average Net Cash Receipts
Total	132	\$ 96	\$ 38	\$ 58
None	31	-	12	-12
\$ 1 - 49	26	25 <sup>b/</sup>	24	1
50 - 99	35	75 <sup>b/</sup>	22	53
100 - 149	12	125 <sup>b/</sup>	31	94
150 - 199	12	175 <sup>b/</sup>	77	98
200 and over	16	364	120	244

<sup>a/</sup> Rent and taxes are excluded since on most part-time farms they are accounted for chiefly by the home and are increased very little by the addition of farm land.

<sup>b/</sup> The mid-point of the range included is used as the average for the group.

Table 18. Distribution of Part-Time Farms by Rental Value Capitalized at Five Percent, by Tenure, and by Color, 1934

Capitalized Value of Real Estate	Number of Farms					
	White				Negro	
	Commercial		Non-Commercial		Owners	Tenants
	Owners	Tenants	Owners	Tenants	Owners	Tenants
Total	25	14	12	25	26	106
Less than \$500	-	-	-	2	-	6
\$ 500 - 999	-	-	-	7	1	47
1,000 - 1,999	2	4	4	7	16	39
2,000 - 2,999	5	4	7	9	6	8
3,000 - 3,999	9	4	-	-	3	2
4,000 - 4,999	6	-	1	-	-	1
5,000 and over	3	2	-	-	-	3
Average value	\$3,780	\$3,214	\$2,332	\$1,500	\$1,876	\$1,217



used mules and machinery owned by their employers. In only three cases was the investment of Negro part-time farmers in farm implements and machinery in excess of \$100.

Mortgage indebtedness was reported occasionally, but when found was usually small except in the case of the owners of commercial white part-time farms. Sixteen of the 25 in this group were in debt and their indebtedness averaged \$1,300. Only four of the Negro farmers who owned their homes, and none of those who rented, were in debt as much as \$250. None of the four was in debt as much as \$750.

Labor Requirements of Part-Time Farms and Their Relation to Working Hours in Industry. A working week of five 8-hour days predominated during 1934 as a result of the N.R.A. maximum for the lumber and woodworking industries. A few service industry workers worked more hours. For farm laborers, five and one-half 10-hour working days per week was standard. The head of the family usually had some time to devote to his farm work mornings and nights, and on Saturdays.

Table 19 indicates that work on the home farm averaged only about two hours per day for the non-commercial white part-time farmers during the summer season. The average for farmers in the commercial group was between three and four hours per day. Negro part-time farmers averaged about three hours per day. In both white groups and also in the Negro group other members of the household did more work than the head. In addition to family labor the commercial white part-time farmers hired considerable labor, while the other two groups usually hired outside labor only for machine work for which they did not have work stock or equipment.

July-August 7.0  
September-October 7.5  
November-March 4.8

Table 19. Average Number of Hours Worked on Part-Time Farms by Heads and by Other Members of the Household, by Seasons, and by Color, 1934

Season	Number of Farms		
	White		Negro
	Commercial	Non-Commercial	
Total Cases	39	37	132
Average Hours Worked per Day by Head and Other Members			
April-June	10.5	5.5	9.0
July-August	10.4	5.4	8.2
September-October	10.2	4.5	8.0
November-March	7.2	3.6	4.9
Average Hours Worked per Day by Head			
April-June	3.5	2.2	2.9
July-August	3.4	1.9	2.6
September-October	3.2	1.8	2.5
November-March	2.3	1.3	1.8
Average Hours Worked Per Day by Members Other than Head			
April-June	7.0	3.3	6.1
July-August	7.0	3.5	5.6
September-October	7.0	2.7	5.5
November-March	4.9	2.3	3.1



#### IV. EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Minimum wage rates and hours of work in the lumber and woodworking industries were set by an N.R.A. code during 1934. As compared to 1929, there was a shorter working day.

Eight of the white part-time farmers in the sample were engaged in agriculture. They have been omitted from the discussion of earnings and living conditions because of the small number of cases involved and because they constitute a distinct group. Seven were farm laborers on a contract basis with about the same income and living conditions as Negro contract laborers, and one was a farm overseer with a considerably higher income.

The Industrial Group. For comparison with white part-time farmers, a sample of 92 non-farming industrial workers in the lumber and woodworking industries was included in the study. Only those families were included that had raised less than \$50 worth of farm or garden products in 1934, and that had a male head physically capable of working at a full time job during 1934 who was employed at least 50 days each during 1933 and 1934 in clerical and kindred occupations or in skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled occupations.<sup>1/</sup>

For comparison with Negro part-time farmers, a group of 103 non-farming workers in woodworking industries were included in the study.<sup>2/</sup>

Industry and Occupation. The part-time farmers were selected without regard to the industry in which they were employed. In the area covered, only 68 white part-time farmers engaged in non-agricultural industries were found, of whom 25 were in lumber and woodworking industries (Table 20). Of the 69 Negro workers employed in industries other than agriculture, 28 were in lumber and woodworking industries.

For whites, building and construction, the industry next in importance to lumber and woodworking, included seven carpenters, a brickmason, and a painter. Four school bus drivers, three truck drivers, and an auto mechanic were included under "other transportation and communication." There were two salesmen in filling stations, one manager and one owner of filling stations, and four salesmen in retail stores. The two cases in personal service were truck drivers for a laundry.

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<sup>1/</sup> The occupational classification used follows Dr. Alba M. Edwards' "social-economic groups." See Journal of American Statistical Association, pp. 377-387, December 1933.

<sup>2/</sup> Specifications were identical with those for the white industrial workers.

Table 20. Industry of Heads of Part-Time Farm Households,  
by Color, 1934

Industry	Part-Time Farmers	
	White	Negro
Total	68	132
Agriculture	-	63
Manufacturing and Mechanical		
Building and construction	9	15
Food and allied	2	1
Iron and steel	3	-
Lumber and woodworking	25	28
Independent hand trades	1	-
Other manufacturing and mechanical	2	7
Transportation and Communication		
Construction and maintenance of streets	2	2
Postal service	1	-
Steam and street railroads	3	5
Other transportation and communication	8	2
Trade		
Auto agencies and filling stations	4	1
Wholesale and retail trade	5	1
Professional Service	-	1
Public Service	1	-
Personal and Domestic Service	2	5
Industry not specified	-	1



Most of the white workers in these industries were in either skilled or semi-skilled occupations, the bulk of the unskilled work being performed by Negroes (Table 21). Although a larger proportion of the lumber and woodworking part-time farmers were classified as skilled workers, their earnings were not significantly different from those of the non-farming industrial workers.<sup>1/</sup> For this reason the two groups are not presented separately in the discussion of earnings of heads of households which follows.

All except one of the Negroes engaged in agriculture were farm laborers. The proportion of unskilled non-agricultural workers was greatest in the service industries, and least in the building and construction industry (Table 21). About half of those engaged in lumber and woodworking industries were unskilled workers. The occupational distribution of part-time farmers and non-farming industrial workers engaged in the lumber and woodworking industries were roughly similar, about half of each group being unskilled laborers.

Earnings of Heads of White Households. Annual earnings of heads of white households employed in lumber and woodworking industries averaged somewhat less than for those in service industries, but more than for those in "other manufacturing and mechanical" industries (Table 22). The low annual earnings of this latter group were due to the small number of days worked (Table 23). About half of this group were in the building industry in which the work has been very irregular. Most of the lumber and woodworking employees had steady employment, about four-fifths working 200 days or more during 1934. Workers in service industries were employed slightly fewer days but at a higher average hourly rate of pay, 45 cents, as against 35 cents for the lumber and woodworking group (Table 24). Hours and rates of pay in lumber and woodworking industries were regulated by an N.R.A. code during 1934. Eight hours was the usual length of the working day in that year. As compared to 1929, annual earnings were substantially less in 1934. The average reduction for the 87 workers who were employed in lumber and woodworking industries in both 1929 and 1934 was 29 percent. With the subsequent collapse of the N.R.A., hours of work were increased and wage rates reduced. A local employer expressed the opinion that this adjustment, however, had resulted in little change in weekly earnings.

Earnings of Heads of Negro Households. Differences in earnings between Negro part-time farmers engaged in the lumber and woodworking industries and non-farming workers in the same industries were not significantly related to the farming activities carried on by the part-time farmers; hence the two groups are not presented separately in this discussion.

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<sup>1/</sup> Average annual earnings in 1934 were \$662 and \$654, respectively, for the part-time farmers and the non-farming workers in the lumber and woodworking industries.

Table 21. Occupation of Part-Time Farmers and Non-Farming Industrial Workers by Industry, 1934

A. Whites

Occupation	Part-Time Farmers				Non-Farming Industrial Workers
	Total	Lumber and Woodworking	Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries	Other	
Total	68	25	17	17	92
Proprietary	3	-	-	-	-
Clerical	8	1	-	-	2
Skilled	31	11	14	3	33
Semi-skilled	22	10	3	3	49
Unskilled	4	3	-	-	8

B. Negroes

Occupation	Part-Time Farmers			Non-Farming Industrial Workers
	Agriculture	Lumber and Woodworking	Non-Agriculture Building and Construction	
Total	63	28	15	103
Clerical	-	-	-	-
Skilled	1	5	11	15
Semi-skilled	-	10	-	36
Farm laborers	62	-	-	-
Servants	-	-	-	2
Other unskilled	-	13	4	50



Table 22. Annual Earnings from Industrial Employment of Heads of White Households, 1934

Annual Earnings	Number of Heads Engaged In		
	Lumber and Woodworking	Other Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries	Service Industries
Total	117	17	26
\$100 - 249	3	3	4
250 - 499	26	6	4
500 - 749	61	5	6
750 - 999	15	2	4
1,000 - 1,249	6	1	4
1,250 - 1,499	4	-	-
1,500 - 1,999	2	-	4
Average earnings	\$655	\$500	\$809

Table 23. Number of Days Heads of White Households Were Employed, 1934

Number of Days Employed, 1934	Number of Heads Engaged in		
	Lumber and Woodworking	Other Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries	Service Industries
Total	117	17	26
50 - 99	2	4	4
100 - 149	5	3	2
150 - 199	17	5	3
200 - 249	35	3	4
250 - 299	46	1	7
300 - 349	9	1	5
350 and over	3	-	1
Average number of days worked	237	167	226

Among non-agricultural workers, those employed in building and construction had the lowest annual incomes, due to irregular employment in spite of slightly higher average hourly rates (Tables 25, 26, and 27). The higher average earnings of lumber and woodworking employees was due to steadier employment, 94 out of the total of 131 working 200 days or more during 1934. A number of these workers reported hourly rates less than the code minimum of 23 cents, and six reported rates of less than 20 cents an hour. As compared with 1929, the average annual earnings of lumber and woodworking employees were somewhat reduced in 1934. The average earnings of 93 heads who were employed in these industries in both 1929 and 1934 were 11 percent less in the latter year.

Agricultural laborers had incomes considerably lower than those of workers employed in other industries. It was customary for contract farm laborers to work as needed for their employer during the growing season or throughout the year, and in return to receive a definite amount in cash, a stipulated amount of meat and meal, a house, wood as needed for fuel, two or three acres of land, and use of farm implements. The payments were sometimes based on a daily rate and sometimes on a lump sum for a year or part of a year.

The average cash earnings of this group in 1934 were about \$100, and the estimated average value of the payments in kind, including rent, was \$50. The number of days worked varied considerably, but averaged a little less than 200. The usual length of the working day was 10 hours. The computed hourly rate of pay, based on total earnings including payments in kind, was less than 10 cents per hour for all but six of these laborers.

Total Cash Income of White Households. Total incomes of white part-time farm households from non-farm sources were slightly greater than were those of non-farming households, while per capita incomes were somewhat less (Table 28). When households of similar size were compared, part-time farm households of two to four persons had larger per capita incomes than non-farming households, while those containing five to seven persons had smaller per capita incomes. Practically the entire family income from non-farm sources for both groups was from wage earnings.

Commercial white part-time farmers worked approximately the same number of days and had the same annual earnings as non-commercial white part-time farmers. In addition to this off-farm income, commercial farmers had a very considerable cash income from sale of farm products.<sup>1/</sup>

In approximately one out of three families of both groups, one or more members other than the head was employed. Employed female members in part-time farm households earned an average of \$143, and employed male members other than the head an average of \$392, as compared to \$175 and \$436 in the non-farming group.

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<sup>1/</sup> See pp. 25 and 28.



Table 24. Hourly Rates of Pay of Heads of White Households, 1934

Hourly Rates of Pay	Number of Heads Engaged in		
	Lumber and Woodworking	Other Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries	Service Industries
Total	117	17	26
10 - 19 cents	1	2	1
20 - 29 cents	35	2	5
30 - 39 cents	51	4	7
40 - 49 cents	17	5	2
50 - 59 cents	5	2	3
60 - 69 cents	4	-	4
70 - 79 cents	3	-	2
80 - 89 cents	1	2	2
Average cents per hour	35	40	45

Table 25. Annual Earnings from Industrial Employment of Heads of Negro Households, 1934

Annual Earnings	Number of Heads Engaged in			
	Agriculture	Lumber and Woodworking	Building and Construction	Other Industries
Total	63	131	15	26
\$1 - 99	5	2	2	4
100 - 249	56	16	6	7
250 - 499	1	70	3	11
500 - 749	-	43	4	2
750 - 999	1	-	-	-
1,000 - 1,249	-	-	-	1
1,250 - 1,499	-	-	-	-
1,500 - 1,999	-	-	-	1
Average earnings	\$150	\$416	\$301	\$377

Table 26. Number of Days Heads of Negro Households Were Employed, 1934

Number of Days Employed, 1934	Number of Heads Engaged in			
	Agriculture	Non-Agriculture		
		Lumber and Woodworking	Building and Construction	Other Industries
Total	63	131	15	26
1 - 49	-	-	1	-
50 - 99	5	4	7	6
100 - 149	3	16	2	3
150 - 199	23	17	2	4
200 - 249	24	48	3	3
250 - 299	4	40	-	4
300 - 349	2	3	-	3
350 and over	2	3	-	3
Average number of days worked	195	218	121	206

Table 27. Hourly Rates of Pay of Heads of Negro Households, 1934

Hourly Rates of Pay	Number of Heads Engaged in			
	Agriculture	Non-Agriculture		
		Lumber and Woodworking	Building and Construction	Other Industries
Total	63	131	15	26
Less than 10 cents	57	-	-	5
10 - 19 cents	5	6	3	7
20 - 29 cents	1	105	5	7
30 - 39 cents	-	20	4	3
40 - 49 cents	-	-	2	1
50 - 59 cents	-	-	1	1
60 - 69 cents	-	-	-	-
70 - 79 cents	-	-	-	1
80 - 89 cents	-	-	-	1
Average cents per hour	8.7	24	28	24



Fifteen women in each group were engaged in bedspread manufacturing. The manufacturer delivered the bedspreads and returned to collect them at the end of the week. The women tufted and embroidered the spreads at home. The earnings seldom amounted to more than one or two dollars a week. The average amount earned by the women in this employment in 1934 was \$53. Other women were employed in personal and domestic service, retail stores, nursing, sewing, and teaching. Most of the employed male members of the household other than the head were in woodworking industries or in retail stores.

Total Cash Income of Negro Households. Negro part-time farm families whose heads were engaged in non-agricultural work had an average of \$98 a year less income from industrial employment than did non-farming households. Part of this difference was due to the irregular employment of part-time farmers engaged in the building trades. In addition, members other than the head contributed less to part-time farm households. The earnings of both heads and other members of agricultural part-time farm households were considerably less than those of the other groups. The total family incomes by size of household groups for part-time farmers and industrial workers are shown in Table 29. In addition to having smaller family incomes, part-time farm families were larger than non-farming households, and their per capita incomes were therefore relatively smaller.

The employment and earnings of members of Negro households other than head are shown in Table 30. Although a larger number of members other than heads were employed in families of farm laborers, they usually worked on the farms during the busy season only and their earnings were small. Most of the male members of households in which the head was engaged in industrial work were employed in woodworking or service industries. Female members were usually employed in domestic and personal service, with the exception of a few in the non-farming group who were engaged in embroidering bedspreads. As in the case of white women, the earnings of one person seldom amounted to more than one or two dollars a week.

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Total	63	242	39	3 15	13
1 and 2 persons	40	191	18	38	245
3 and 4 persons	17	72	27	40	32
5 and 7 persons	15	39	13	32	28
8 persons and over	11	21	15	34	3
average income per household	\$215	\$445	\$545		\$545

figures not computed for less than 10 cases

Table 28. Cash Income from Non-Farm Sources of White Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households, 1934

Size of Household	Part-Time Farm Households		Non-Farming Industrial Households	
	Number of Cases	Average Income per Capita	Number of Cases	Average Income per Capita
Total	68	\$152	92	\$188
2 and 3 persons	13	274	34	247
4 persons	12	216	18	210
5 persons	14	163	14	191
6 and 7 persons	15	139	20	144
8 persons and over	14	105	6	*
Average income per household	\$863		\$834	

\* Average not computed for less than 10 cases.

Table 29. Cash Income from Non-Farm Sources of Negro Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households, 1934

Size of Household	Part-Time Farm Households				Non-Farming Industrial Households	
	Agricultural		Non-Agricultural		Number of Cases	Average Income per Capita
	Number of Cases	Average Income per Capita	Number of Cases	Average Income per Capita		
Total	63	\$42	69	\$ 83	103	\$143
2 and 3 persons	20	70	14	136	54	206
4 and 5 persons	17	52	27	102	32	132
6 and 7 persons	15	39	13	82	14	86
8 persons and over	11	24	15	54	3	*
Average income per household	\$219		\$448		\$546	

\* Average not computed for less than 10 cases.



Table 30. Employment and Earnings of Members Other Than the Head of Negro Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households, 1934

Members Other than Head	Part-Time Farm Households		Non-Farming Industrial Households
	Agricultural	Non- Agricultural	
Total	63	69	103
Number of households with employed members	60	36	59
Number of members employed			
Male	28	18	14
Female	81	32	60
Average earnings			
Male	\$ 47	\$ 185	\$ 281
Female	26	50	84

## V. LIVING CONDITIONS AND ORGANIZED SOCIAL LIFE

Part-time farmers generally lived in the open country and were frequently without conveniences common to urban dwellers. Non-farming industrial households lived in the city of Sumter or on the outskirts, with the exception of the workers in a logging camp 25 miles from Sumter. Those in the logging camp had no modern conveniences, and had no social organizations nearer than those in the village of Pinewood, six miles distant. Workers living on the outskirts of Sumter generally had electric lights but not city water.

Housing of White Households. Dwellings of white part-time farmers were somewhat larger for each size of household and in better condition than were those of non-farming industrial workers (Table 31). On the average, they contained 4.6 rooms as against 3.7 rooms for the homes of the non-farmers. Approximately two-fifths of the part-time farm houses and one-fourth of the industrial houses needed no repairs. Paint, screens, weatherboarding, porch repairs, flooring, and papering were needed by nearly half of the part-time farm and by three-fourths of the industrial dwellings. Twenty-one houses of each group needed roof repairs while a few needed more extensive repairs.

The availability of electricity and running water depended largely on the location of the home. Electric power lines were available to people living in the city of Sumter or in the immediate vicinity, while city water was generally available only to families within the city limits.

Since most of the part-time farmers lived in the open country, only 3 had running water, 2 had bathrooms, and 12 electric lights. There are a few power lines leading out of Sumter, but cost of installation and service is practically prohibitive for the vast majority of rural residents. A few part-time farmers were found close to town whose houses were wired for lights, but because of the high rates they had been forced to abandon the use of electricity. Fifty-seven non-farming industrial families lived in the city of Sumter, and of these 53 had running water, 47 had bathrooms, and 43 had electric lights. Of the 26 industrial households on the outskirts of Sumter, 16 had electric lights only, and 3 had electric lights and running water. None of the nine non-farming white families who lived in a logging camp 25 miles from Sumter had any of these conveniences.

Better than average conditions were represented by a part-time farm family of five persons living on the outskirts of Sumter in a four-room dwelling with electric lights and radio, although without running water. The house was in good condition, having been constructed in 1929. The rent for the place, which included three acres of land, was \$101.



Conditions somewhat below the average were represented by a carpenter with a family of 10 living in an old five-room house which had never been painted, was in need of porch and window repairs, and had a leaky roof. No conveniences were available. Rent of \$130 was paid for the farm, which included 25 acres of land.

Housing of Negro Households. The typical dwelling of a Negro contract farm laborer was a shack of two, three, or four rooms owned by his employer. It was usually constructed of rough boards and was without paint, plaster, or screens. Frequently the roof leaked, window panes were broken, and porch and floor repairs were needed.

Negro part-time farmers engaged in the industries in Sumter were also without modern conveniences but their houses were in a better state of repair than were those of farm laborers. Better than average conditions were represented by a family of four living in a single-family frame house of five rooms constructed in 1925 and kept in good condition. A number of dwellings were fairly comfortable but lacked screens, paint, or other minor repairs. Approximately one-fourth needed roof repairs, and many of these dwellings were old and dilapidated.

The dwellings of non-farming industrial workers were smaller than those of part-time farmers (Table 32), but they had more modern conveniences. Twenty-four dwellings of non-farmers, but only 2 of part-time farmers, had running water; 20 non-farmers, but only 2 part-time farmers, had bathrooms; and 11 non-farmers, but only 2 part-time farmers had electric lights. The five non-farming industrial families living in the logging camp had fairly new dwellings which were crudely constructed and with no conveniences.

Telephones, Radios, and Automobiles. Very few of the white or Negro families had telephones and few of the Negro families had radios. As compared with the part-time farmers, a relatively high proportion of the white non-farming workers had radios, partly because a greater number of this group had electricity in their homes.

More than two-thirds of the white part-time farmers owned automobiles, while only a third of the non-farming workers had them (Table 33). An automobile was the chief means of getting to work for those who lived at a distance, and those who had cars usually drove them. A few rode with relatives or friends. Three-fifths of the white part-time farmers and less than one-fifth of the non-farmers lived one and a half, or more, miles from their places of usual employment.

Twenty-three Negro part-time farmers, including 5 employed in agriculture, and 17 of the non-farming industrial workers had automobiles. Only one farm laborer and one non-farming industrial worker lived more than two and a half miles from their places of employment. Twenty-four of the part-time farmers engaged in non-agricultural industries were located three miles or more from their places of employment. Most of these drove their own or friends' cars, or rode bicycles. Several who lived three or four miles from their places of employment walked to and from work daily.

Table 31. Average Number of Rooms in Dwellings of White Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households, 1934

Size of Household	Part-Time Farm Households		Non-Farming Industrial Households	
	Number	Average Number of Rooms	Number	Average Number of Rooms
	of Cases	per Dwelling	of Cases	per Dwelling
Total	68	4.6	92	3.7
2 and 3 persons	13	4.8	34	3.1
4 persons	12	3.8	18	3.7
5 persons	14	4.1	14	4.0
6 and 7 persons	15	4.8	20	4.1
8 persons and over	14	5.6	6	*

\* Average not computed for less than 10 cases.

Table 32. Average Number of Rooms in Dwellings of Negro Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households, 1934

Size of Household	Part-Time Farm Households				Non-Farming Industrial Households	
	Agricultural		Non-Agricultural		Number of Cases	Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling
	Number of Cases	Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling	Number of Cases	Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling		
Total	63	3.6	69	3.9	101 <sub>a</sub> /	2.9
2 and 3 persons	20	3.1	14	3.4	54 <sub>a</sub> /	2.6
4 and 5 persons	17	3.8	27	4.0	31	3.1
6 and 7 persons	15	3.7	13	4.0	13 <sub>a</sub> /	3.2
8 persons and over	11	3.9	15	3.9	3	*

<sub>a</sub>/ Number of rooms unknown for 2 cases.

\* Average not computed for less than 10 cases.



Home Ownership. Home ownership, by both whites and Negroes, was greater among part-time farmers than among the non-farming industrial workers. Thirty-seven, or more than half, of the white part-time farmers, but only two of the industrial workers, owned their homes. Tenants on non-commercial white part-time farms paid \$75 rent per year on the average, which provided a small plot of land in addition to the house. This was less than the average of \$110 paid by the non-farming tenants, most of whom lived in Sumter. As already pointed out, however, the rent for non-farming dwellings more frequently included such facilities as running water, bathroom, and electric lights.

Twenty-three, or one-third, of the Negro part-time farmers working in industry owned their dwellings, as compared to only 11 owners among the non-farming industrial workers. Only three of the Negro workers in agriculture owned their houses. One of these was an overseer for a pigeon farm, who had an income of \$750, and another had a son employed in a furniture factory in Sumter. Both of these workers had houses which were in excellent condition and both owned automobiles. The third family owned a farm of 23 acres, but the dwelling seemed to be little better than those of the farm laborers.

Education. Children of school age of white part-time farm and non-farming industrial households had made slightly less than normal progress in school, both groups being retarded about three-fourths of a year on the average. Only 10 children between the ages of 7 and 17 in the families studied were not in school. Of these, four were 7 years of age and had not yet started to school; two were 15 and three were 16 years of age and had dropped out. Only one, a boy of 16, was employed.

Heads of white households had completed six grades in school on the average (Table 34). There was no significant difference in this respect between part-time farmers and non-farming industrial workers. Slightly less than half of either group had completed grade school, and only three members of each group had completed high school.

The term for white children varied from seven to nine months, and transportation to and from school was frequently furnished.<sup>1/</sup> Library service was more frequently available to non-farming families, but more often was used by part-time farm families. Thirty-one part-time farmers reported having a library available, and 16 used it during the year. Although the library was available to 90 of the non-farming families, only 10 made any use of it.

There were three Negro schools in Sumter in addition to a Negro college, which also had a grammar and high school in connection with it. Most of the schools in rural districts are one- and two-teacher schools which have terms of less than seven months.

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<sup>1/</sup> Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education of the State of South Carolina, 1934.

Table 33. White Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households with Specified Conveniences, 1934

Conveniences	Part-Time Farm Households	Non-Farming Industrial Households
Total	68	92
Telephone	2	7
Radio	17	34
Automobile	48	30
Number having no telephone, radio or automobile	18	44

Table 34. Education of Heads of Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households, by Color, 1934

Number of Years Completed in School	Part-Time Farmers			Non-Farming Industrial Workers	
	White	Negro		White	Negro
		Agricultural	Non-Agricultural		
Total	68	63	69	92	102a/
None	1	10	10	5	15
1 - 4 grades	15	42	40	13	49
5 - 6 grades	21	8	8	29	22
Grade school completed	13	-	3	15	7
1 - 3 years high school	15	3	5	27	6
High school completed	3	-	2	3	2
1 - 3 years college	-	-	1	-	1
Average grades completed	6.1	2.8	3.6	6.2	3.7

a/ One case unknown.



Negro children of school age were somewhat retarded in school. Children of farm laborers were retarded more than two and one-half years on the average, while children of the other part-time farmers and of the non-farming industrial workers were retarded about one and one-half years.<sup>1/</sup> Twenty-six children 7 to 16 years of age in the families studied were not in school, and of these 7 had some employment during 1934. Negro heads of households had had very little education (Table 34), the data reflecting the limited opportunities available to Negroes in past years.

Social Participation. Organized social life, particularly for the Negroes, was centered largely around the church and related organizations (Table 35). Although a considerable variety of social organizations were available in Sumter, many of them were not attended by the white factory employees. In fact, their participation in social life was limited largely to church, Sunday school, and the labor union. Adult church organizations, young people's organizations, 4-H Clubs, fraternal orders, athletic teams, and womens' organizations were the types most frequently attended by members of white part-time farm households. Of those reporting labor unions available, about the same proportion of both groups attended. Not only did the non-farming group participate in fewer organizations, but the average number of attendances per person in 1934 was less. This number was 48 for the non-farming group as against 69 for the part-time farm group.

Only six members of white part-time farm households and one member of a white non-farming household held office during 1934.

Among the Negroes, the members of part-time farm households in which the head had industrial employment showed the greatest participation in organized social life (Table 35). The average number of attendances per person during 1934 was 84 for this group, 68 for the group in which the head was a farm laborer, and 67 for the non-farming industrial group.

Negro leadership was largely confined to the church and related organizations. Thirty-eight members of Negro households held office in social organizations: 18 in church, 9 in Sunday school, 4 in adult church organizations, 2 each in young people's organizations, in women's organizations, and fraternal orders, and 1 in a Parent-Teacher Association. Twenty-one of these officers were from non-agricultural part-time farm households, and 6 from agricultural part-time farm households while 11 were from non-farming industrial households.

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<sup>1/</sup> Age grade schedule that was taken as normal is given in Appendix B.

Table 35--Availability of Specified Social Organizations and Participation of Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households in These Organizations, by Color, 1934

Organizations	Part-Time Farm Households						Non-Farming Industrial Households						
	White			Negro			White			Negro			
	Number of Households to Which Organization is Available	Number of Households with One or More Members Participating	Number of Households to Which Organization is Available	Number of Households with One or More Members Participating	Number of Households to Which Organization is Available	Number of Households with One or More Members Participating	Number of Households to Which Organization is Available	Number of Households with One or More Members Participating	Number of Households to Which Organization is Available	Number of Households with One or More Members Participating	Number of Households to Which Organization is Available	Number of Households with One or More Members Participating	
Total	68	-	63	69	92	103	92	80	103	92	103	80	103
Church	67	63	63	69	92	103	80	103	92	103	101	80	103
Adult Church Organization	66	22	62	57	92	103	18	103	92	103	23	18	103
Young People's Organization	63	18	61	54	91	103	9	103	91	103	2	9	103
Sunday School	68	63	63	69	92	103	51	103	92	103	71	51	103
School Club	21	2	11	20	83	95	2	95	83	95	-	2	95
Athletic Team	48	13	41	31	90	103	6	103	90	103	-	6	103
Fraternal Order	33	11	11	31	82	97	4	97	82	97	4	4	97
Labor Union	19	6	1	14	66	77	1	77	66	77	4	24	77
Parent-Teacher Association	58	5	6	27	92	98	1	98	92	98	20	-	98
Boy Scouts	32	1	-	-	82	-	1	-	82	-	-	1	-
Girl Scouts	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-H Club	67	31	53	47	67	97	5	97	67	97	2	2	97
Women's Organization	28	12	18	15	82	93	7	93	82	93	2	4	93
Other	-	-	2	3	-	43	2	-	-	-	43	-	43



## VI. APPRAISAL OF COMBINED FARMING-INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

The Combination of Employment in Lumber or Woodworking Industries and Agriculture. There are several ways in which agriculture and employment in the lumber or woodworking industries may be combined. The more important combinations are as follows:

- (1) Regular employment in the industries with small farm operations for producing food for home consumption and perhaps a small amount of farm products for sale.
- (2) Operation of commercial farms with work in the forest, sawmills, or factories for cash wages.
- (3) Division of labor on a family basis, some members operating the farm while others work for cash wages in the industries.
- (4) Production by farmers of logs, cordwood, poles, posts, etc., from their own woodland.

This study is concerned with the first two of these combinations only.

In Sumter County, most of the part-time farming that was associated with the forest industries was of the first type, production chiefly for home use by regular employees of the cooperage stock, veneer, furniture, and other woodworking plants. The fact that there were very few part-time farmers who worked in the forests or sawmills suggests that part-time farming in connection with the lumber industry may be quite limited over the subregion as a whole. However, the stipulations that to be eligible for enumeration a man must have been established as a part-time farmer for two years and must have had 50 days employment in 1934 may have excluded a number of farmers who were deriving some supplementary income from forest or sawmill work.

The forests and farms of the South lie side by side, and the forest industries have always provided supplementary income to farm families. The forest industries, however, have not always proved to be a dependable source of income. Few owners of forest lands have operated for sustained yield. Financial pressure, due to lack of resources, taxation, and other factors, have caused many to adopt a "cut and get out" policy. The result has been that when the merchantable timber has been cut, the local population dependent on the industry has been left stranded or has been forced to find other means of livelihood.

The part-time farmer, even though he may be able to produce most of the food his family requires, must have a steady cash income sufficient to cover other needs. Hence, unless the farm is large enough to provide the minimum cash requirement as well as subsistence, the farming-forest industry combination is a desirable one only under the following conditions respecting forest management:

- (1) If employment is in the forest, the forest must be operated on a sustained employment basis within an area small enough to lie within reasonable daily commuting distance of the farm.
- (2) If employment is in a sawmill or woodworking factory, the forests within the area from which the sawmill or factory can economically draw its raw material must be operated for sustained yield. For plants producing direct from the log, such as sawmills or cooperage stock plants, this economic radius is limited. Planing mills and furniture factories, whose raw material is sawed lumber, are usually not dependent on local supplies.<sup>1/</sup>

In much of this area the large sawmill is practically a thing of the past, its place having been taken by the small portable mill. These small mills are the units of production that make it possible to utilize fully the output of the growing stock. They are constantly moving, but return every few years to the same neighborhood and provide labor for the farmers and their teams. These farmers must have farms large enough to provide the necessary cash income between periods of employment in the woods. Since this outside employment can usually be carried on at times when it does not interfere with the farm work, it makes a net increase in the incomes of these farmers.

In the future, as better forest management practices are adopted and fuller utilization is made of the forest lands, opportunity for desirable combinations of farming and work in forest industries will increase. The growing recognition and acceptance by private forest owners of the need of fire protection, selective logging, and other features of good forest management, are hopeful signs.

Contribution of the Farm to Family Living. Since off-the-farm employment was the chief source of cash income, and farm production was chiefly for home use on the majority of the farms, the combination may logically be appraised from the standpoint of the net addition of the farm to the family living. Home production of food and fuel was chiefly important because it substantially reduced the proportion of the wage earnings used to purchase these items and correspondingly increased the amount available for other purposes.

A typical white part-time farmer with a garden, a cow, a pig, and a small flock of chickens produced food for home use estimated as worth \$273.

The part-time farm families, which did not have all four of the enterprises which the above mentioned family had, produced correspondingly less. Only a few of the Negro families had a cow. A typical Negro wood-working employee who had a garden, a pig, and a small flock of chickens produced food for home use estimated at \$117 in value.

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<sup>1/</sup> Much of the hardwood now used in the furniture factories of the North comes from the lower Mississippi Valley. Copeland Report, p. 194.



Significant though home food production is, it is evident that at best it falls considerably short of supporting a family. It may, however, with the aid of a small reserve of cash tide the family over a considerable period.

A second consideration difficult to measure is the improvement in the quality of the diet made by home grown products. In this region pellagra, tuberculosis, and malnutrition of school children are serious problems. <sup>1/</sup> Milk and fresh fruits and vegetables in the diet are important in preventing these diseases and disorders.

Part-time farming might be made to contribute considerably more, particularly among the Negroes, by the improvement of farming practices and the addition of more enterprises. Actual production was in many cases small in relation to hours worked. The opportunities for improving methods to such an extent that more poultry and dairy products and a greater variety of vegetables might be produced with no more labor than is now being used seem worthy of attention. No detailed study of farming methods has been undertaken here, however. This is, of course, a general problem in this region upon which educational agencies have been working for many years.

The chief cost of this food production was the labor of the operator and his family. Cash expenses were small and were in part offset by cash sales. The labor involved was not a serious drawback with the short working hours which prevailed in 1934.

Disadvantages of Part-Time Farming. There are several considerations frequently cited as objections to combining farming with industrial employment. Some of these are disadvantages to the individual who may try part-time farming, and others to other groups or to society in general.

The principal disadvantages to the individual are: (1) the extra work involved, (2) the expense and time involved in traveling considerable distances to work, and (3) the lack of urban facilities and conveniences.

The extra work involved in running even a small scale farming enterprise is not light. In this area, however, no objection was reported to the labor involved. The long hours customary in the lumber industry prior to the N.R.A. code allowed employees little or no time for the farm work. The N.R.A. reduced working hours, but a lengthening of the working day and week has occurred since the breakdown of the code. Thus the year studied, 1934, was one in which working time was abnormally short in this industry. Nevertheless, in this year the greater part of the work even on the non-commercial part-time farms in Sumter County was done by members of the family other than the head. The farming-lumber industry combination can readily be worked on a family basis, but where the industry has returned to anything like the 60-hour week of the pre-code years the wage earner cannot be counted on to do much of the farm work himself.

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<sup>1/</sup> For example, see A. M. Moser, Food Consumption and Use of Time for Food Work among Farm Families in the South Carolina Piedmont, South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 300, p. 29, 1935

In this area roads were in good condition and farm land was available within easy commuting distance, so that the expense involved in transportation was not great. An automobile was the usual means of getting to work, and frequently several neighbors rode together.

Part-time farmers who lived in the open country were without such urban conveniences as running water, bathrooms, and electric lights. Those living on the outskirts of Sumter generally had electricity available but not city water. The lack of these conveniences was partly compensated for, however, by the fact that part-time farm dwellings were larger and in a better state of repair than those of the non-farming workers.

An objection to part-time farming is raised to the effect 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 a farm to supplement his income he will work for lower wages. However, the first is more a charge against home ownership than against part-time farming. As to the second, there is no evidence from this study that the general wage level in the area was lower than it would have been if many of the workers had not undertaken part-time farming.

The competition of part-time farmers with commercial farmers is often cited as an argument against part-time farming. Any study of the possible effects of this small reduction in the market for these products is beyond the scope of this study. It may be noted, however, that the average amount sold by non-commercial part-time farmers was very small. Hence the only significant competition with commercial farmers in the amount of food that the part-time farm families produce that they might otherwise purchase. The Sumter commercial farmers produced in considerable quantities for the market, but commercial production on part-time farms was not a new thing in this area. Only 13 of the 39 commercial part-time farmers had taken up this way of making a living since 1928.

Relief and Rehabilitation. Only five white part-time farmers and seven white non-farming industrial workers included in the survey received any relief during 1934. The amounts they received varied from \$27 to \$169, averaging \$74. Fourteen Negro part-time farmers and seven non-farming workers received relief in 1934, the amounts ranging from \$5 to \$200. In general, those receiving relief had unsteady employment.

The number of cases receiving relief was too small for any conclusions to be drawn regarding the value of part-time farming in keeping families off relief. However, from a consideration of the net value of the farm contribution to the family living it would appear beyond doubt that the farm, even when it is too small to provide cash crops, is an aid in tiding industrial workers over short periods of unemployment. For complete self-support a minimum of industrial employment, or some cash crop, is necessary.



The answer to the question as to whether part-time farming could be widely used as a means for rehabilitating relief families involves two considerations. First, would relief households be successful in carrying on small scale farming operations? Those with a farm background, and this would include most of the population in this area, and a reasonable amount of energy and initiative would have a good chance of being successful, although some supervision would add considerably to the value of products raised. A relief family, under supervision, could profitably keep a cow, a hog, a few chickens, and grow a garden.

Second, could relief households obtain industrial employment? In this area the principal forms of industrial employment are in the service group of industries, and the forest industries. Opportunities for employment in the former are limited, and are not likely to expand until the general prosperity of the region, which is based on agriculture, improves. The lumber industry<sup>1/</sup> probably will not again reach pre-depression levels, but where the condition of the forests is favorable an increase in activity above that of recent years is likely. The greatest hope for the future of the forest industries lies in an expansion of the pulp industry in the South and its integration with other wood-using industries. Such a development will take time, and it is impossible to forecast where or when or to what extent it will take place. Rehabilitation of the forests, forest industries, and the population dependent on them is a long-time problem.

Rehabilitation of the forests appears at present to be too uncertain a venture to attract private capital. However, where public money is being spent in reforestation or the maintenance of national or state forests, the provision of facilities for part-time farming for those employed would seem to be desirable.

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<sup>1/</sup> See Part II.

APPENDICES





### Case Studies of Part-Time Farmers

A description chiefly in statistical terms of the group of part-time farmers included in the study may not accurately describe any one family in the group, or convey a complete picture of all of the activities of the people under consideration. In order to meet this difficulty detailed descriptions of two families representing the two most common types of part-time farming found among white families in the county and two descriptions representing Negro families are introduced here.

A White Commercial Part-Time Farmer. This man, with his wife and eight children, lived on a rented 25-acre farm 10 miles out from Sumter and a mile from a hard surfaced road. He was a carpenter employed by a contractor in Sumter, and commuted with a relative who owned a car. His employment in 1934 was not steady. He worked 20 days a month from May through September, but only about 10 days a month during the remainder of the year. Working a 10-hour day and receiving 22½ cents an hour, his total earnings were \$382 for the year. These earnings were somewhat below the average for all part-time farmers studied, but fairly representative of those in the building industry where employment was quite uncertain.

The entire farm was in crops in 1934 with the exception of about an acre of woodland. These crops were, approximately, 15 acres of corn, 7 acres of cotton, and an acre of sweet potatoes. About a quarter of an acre was used for a garden. Of the 175 bushels in the corn crop, 150 bushels were used for feed, 15 bushels for food, and 10 bushels were sold. The four bales of cotton produced were sold, together with the seed, for \$320. The 50 bushels of sweet potatoes produced were used by the family. The garden supplied tomatoes, okra, peas, lima beans, and cabbage during July, August, and September. Turnips and onions were supplied two months earlier, and collards a month later. The only food canned was eight quarts of peaches from the three trees on the place.

Enough feed was produced on the farm for the mule, the cow, the 7 pigs, and the 26 chickens. The cow was milked throughout the year, her total production being 1,460 quarts. About a quart and a half of fresh milk was used daily and the remainder was churned. About 100 pounds of butter were made during the year. Four hogs were butchered in the fall, and their total weight dressed was 800 pounds. Fifty pounds of pork were sold, and the remainder was used by the family. The hens laid throughout the year. Only six dozen eggs were sold, the family keeping 200 dozen for home consumption. Poultry was eaten from time to time throughout the year, since chickens were raised to replace those culled from the flock. About 200 pounds of poultry were used. In addition to these food products, the farm supplied six cords of firewood.

The cash value of the contribution of this farm to the family living cannot be determined with precision. Vegetables were taken from the garden day by day as desired, and when a product was available, it



was often used by the family in much larger quantities than it might have been had it been purchased. Also, this household of 10 could more fully utilize a given quantity of products than could a smaller family, since there would be less wasted as surpluses.

Using prices which approximated those which prevailed when products were sold at the farm, the value of the production of this farm may be estimated as follows:

500 qts. milk	@ 10¢	\$50
104 lbs. butter	@ 25¢	26
400 qts. buttermilk	\$ 3¢	12
750 lbs. pork	@ 10¢	75
200 doz. eggs	@ 20¢	40
8 qts. canned fruit	@ 25¢	2
50 bu. potatoes	@ \$1	50
Fresh vegetables and fruits		50
6 cords firewood	@ \$5	<u>30</u>
Total value of products used		\$335
Receipts from products sold		<u>333</u>
Total value, farm production		\$668

Cash expenses of running this farm were \$60 for hired labor, \$130 for rent, \$32 for fertilizer, and several minor items bringing the total to \$243. With total sales of \$333 the cash balance was \$90. While the farm operator worked only about two hours a day on the farm, his wife and three oldest children (13 to 17 years) worked on the place four or five hours a day through the summer, and even longer during the cotton picking season. The two oldest children, both daughters, had left school after completing the seventh grade. The others were still in grade school, commuting three miles by school bus.

The family had been living on this farm for 10 years. The dwelling was a very old, poorly kept house, which had never seen paint, and had never been finished inside. The roof leaked and the boards in the floor of the porch had rotted. Electricity and running water were not available. The family had no automobile or radio. While several organized social activities existed in the community, the members of this family took part in none, other than church and Sunday School.

A White Non-Commercial Part-Time Farmer. This man, with a wife and two daughters, lived three miles out of Sumter on a rented two and one-half acre farm. He was a skidder operator at a Sumter saw and planing mill, and during 1934 worked a total of 240 days: five and one-half days a week for eight months, and about half that time from July to October. His working day was eight hours, his rate of pay 35 cents per hour, and his total earnings \$672.

The older daughter (19 years of age) had completed high school and was employed as a clerk in a "5 and 10 cent store" in Sumter, earning \$432. Thus the total family cash income was \$1,104, somewhat above the average. The younger daughter attended high school in Sumter and expected to graduate in another year.

Of the farm's two and one-half acres, two acres were planted in corn and one-fourth acre was in garden in 1934. The vegetables produced were sweet potatoes, tomatoes, okra, snap beans, lima beans, cabbages, cucumbers, onions, radishes, watermelons, cantaloupes, rape, and mustard. Three or more vegetables were used fresh during the five months from May to September. Thirty-two quarts of tomatoes and 30 quarts of peas were canned for winter use, and 15 bushels of sweet potatoes were stored. Thirty bushels of corn were raised, of which 20 bushels were fed to livestock and 10 bushels were ground into cornmeal for home use. There were two apple and two peach trees from which about five bushels of fruit were picked. Eight cords of firewood were cut on a nearby farm woodlot.

The livestock on the place included a cow, 5 pigs, and 12 hens. The cow was dry during two months of 1934, but supplied the family with a quantity of milk, of which about a quart and a half was used fresh every day. Two pounds of butter a week were made, and an abundance of butter-milk was used during the ten months. Two pigs weighing about 150 pounds each were killed in the fall, and the pork was cured for use throughout the year. The hens produced 60 dozen eggs, and in addition 100 chicks were raised and 240 pounds of fowl were used by the family during the year. All the feed for the livestock was produced on the farm.

The value of the products of this farm may be estimated as follows:

420 qts. milk	@ 10¢	\$42
80 lbs. butter	@ 25¢	20
300 qts. buttermilk	@ 3¢	9
60 qts. canned vegetables	@ 25¢	15
15 bu. sweet potatoes	@ \$1	15
240 lbs. chicken	@ 25¢	60
60 doz. eggs	@ 20¢	12
300 lbs. pork	@ 10¢	30
10 bu. corn	@ \$1	10
Fresh vegetables and fruits		<u>60</u>
Total		\$273

Nearly all of the farm work was done by the head and his wife who each spent at least two hours a day on the farm throughout the year and more during the spring months. The older daughter helped regularly with some of the chores. The only farm expenses were \$10 for hired labor and \$10 for fertilizer. No farm products were sold.

This family moved out of town and undertook part-time farming three years ago. The head had no previous farm experience. The rent for their five-room house and the farm, which included a barn, garage, and poultry house, was \$60. The dwelling was in good condition, but did not have running water, electric lights, telephone, or radio. The family had a 1928 automobile, which was used in getting to and from work and school. While within easy reach of the organized social activities of Sumter, the family took part only in church and Sunday school.



A Negro Woodworking Employee. The head of this family of seven worked as a clipping machine operator in a veneer manufacturing plant in Sumter. He was employed only five days a month during January, February, and March, but worked from 20 to 25 days a month during the remainder of the year, a total of 225 days. He worked eight hours a day at 28 cents per hour, earning \$504 during 1934. This was the sole cash income of the family.

This family lived four miles out of town in a fairly new three-room house on two acres of land. It was without running water, electricity, radio, or automobile. The head went to work on a bicycle. There was a county school a half mile away which the three oldest children attended. The dwelling, barn, poultry house, and land were rented for \$42 a year.

An acre of corn and one-fourth acre of garden were cultivated by the family. Twenty-five bushels of corn were produced, of which 20 bushels were fed to the pig and the chickens, and five bushels were ground into grits for home use. Garden vegetables included Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, peas, cabbages, peppers, carrots, turnips, collards, and watermelon. Three or more fresh vegetables were used from May through September, with cabbages and collards during the winter months as well. In addition, 5 bushels of Irish potatoes and 15 bushels of sweet potatoes were stored. The pig was butchered in November when it weighed 125 pounds. The 20 hens laid 75 dozen eggs during the summer months, and in addition 120 pounds of fowl were eaten during the year.

The value of the contribution of this farm to the family living may be estimated as follows:

5 bu. potatoes	@ \$1	\$ 5
15 bu. sweet potatoes	@ \$1	15
100 lbs. chicken	@ 25¢	25
75 doz. eggs	@ 20¢	15
120 lbs. pork	@ 10¢	12
5 bu. corn	@ \$1	5
Fresh vegetables		<u>40</u>
Total		\$117

All farming was done by the family with the exception of a few days work received in trade from a neighbor in return for plowing his ground. The operator spent about an hour per day on the farm, leaving most of the work to his wife and two oldest children. The family averaged from four to nine hours per day, depending on the season. Cash expenses included \$4 for feed, \$2 for fertilizer, and \$1 for supplies.

The family had lived on the present place three years, but had engaged in part-time farming continuously since 1928. The head had always lived on a farm. All members of the family attended church and Sunday school each week. The head belonged to a fraternal order and a labor union. The only other organization reported as available was a 4-H club, to which none of the children belonged.

A Negro Contract Farm Laborer. This man of 35, with his wife, 28, and five children, lived in a three-room house on two and one-half acres of land, which he received rent free from his farm employer. In 1934 he contracted to work on this farm for seven months at 60 cents per day, and besides his house and land, he received fuel, the use of a mule for working his land, and farm implements. The remaining five months of the year, he worked by the day, as needed, and this amounted to from 10 to 12 days per month. The usual length of the working day was 10 hours. He received wages estimated at \$152, \$122 of which was in cash, and the remainder in food supplies and rent. His wife earned \$35 for work for the same farmer.

The available land was used to grow an acre of corn, an acre of cotton, and a quarter of an acre of vegetables. The vegetables included Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, peas, lima beans, cabbages, cucumbers, beets, onions, collards, and watermelon. Three or more vegetables were available only during June, July, and August, with only collards during the winter months. Four bushels of Irish potatoes and six bushels of sweet potatoes were stored. Twenty bushels of corn were produced, of which half was ground for home use and half fed to livestock. The acre of cotton produced one bale of lint which together with the seed sold for \$81, the only cash farm receipts.

The only livestock was a young pig which was not butchered during the year, and seven hens. The hens laid only 15 dozen eggs during the year, but 25 young chicks were raised and 40 pounds of fowl were eaten.

The value of the products of this farm may be estimated as follows:

4 bushels potatoes	@ \$1	\$4
6 bushels sweet potatoes	@ \$1	6
10 bushels corn	@ \$1	10
40 lbs. chicken	@ 25¢	10
15 doz. eggs	@ 20¢	3
Fresh vegetables		<u>40</u>
Total value products used		\$73
Receipts from products sold		<u>81</u>
Total value, farm production		\$154

No labor was hired. The head of the household worked an average of an hour a day on the place throughout the year. Most of the work was done by the wife with the help of the two oldest children, 10 and 12 years of age, when they were not attending school. The only farm expenses were \$10 for fertilizer and \$4 for ginning the cotton.

The dwelling furnished by the employer was a crude three-room shack in a generally dilapidated condition. The family had lived in this place for five years. All members attended church and Sunday school regularly, and the wife attended a women's organization monthly. The children were retarded in school, the girl of 12 having completed only the second grade, and the two girls of 10 and 8, having completed only the first grade.



Appendix B

AGE GRADE SCHEDULE

Age Grade Schedule

The following age grade schedule was taken as normal in the computation of the educational index.1/

<u>Age in Years</u>	<u>Last Grade Completed in School</u>
7	1
8	2
9	3
10	4
11	5
12	6
13	7
14	8
15	9
16	10

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1/ All children 7 to 16 years of age were included whether in school or not.









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				
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													X	X		
10	LETTUCE		X													X	X		
11	PEPPERS		X													X			
12	SQUASH		X														X		
13	CUCUMBERS		X														X		
14	ASPARAGUS		X														X		
15	RHUBARB		X														X		
16	BEETS		X																
17	CARROTS		X																
18	ONIONS		X																
19	RADISHES		X												X	X			
20	TURNIPS		X												X	X			
21	COLLARDS		X													X	X		
22	WATERMELONS		X												X	X			
23	CANTALOUPE		X												X	X			
24	OTHER		X																
25																			
26																			
27	B. FRUITS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
28	APPLES	BU.															X		
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			
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			
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			
44	PORK	LB.														X			
45	VEAL	LB.														X			
46	OTHER															X			
47																X			
48	F. FIELD CROPS	X	X	FED												X	X		
49	CORN	A.	BU.													X			
50	COTTON		BALES		X											X	X		
51	TOBACCO		LB		X											X	X		
52	PEANUTS		LB													X			
53	OTHER ANN. LEGUMES		LB													X			
54	HAY		TON													X			
55	SORGHUM		GAL													X			
56	SUGARCANE		GAL													X			
57	OTHER																		
58																			
59																			
60																			
61	G. FUEL	X	QDS OR TONS	X												X	X		
62		X		X															
63	H. MISCELLANEOUS	X	X	X															
64	HONEY	X	LB	X															
65	OTHER	X																	
66																			
67																			
68																			
69																			

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

I. TENURE		1934	1929
1	ACRES OWNED	1	2
2	ACRES RENTED		

3 IF PLACE IS OWNED WHAT WOULD IT RENT FOR NOW \_\_\_\_\_

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

K. FARM EXPENSES		1934
1	HIRE 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

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G. 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

- 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	9	10
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.T.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



**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						HELD OFFICE 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	
				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	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 PUBLIC (GOVERNMENTAL) RELIEF							
2 PRIVATE (EXCLUSIVE OF HELP FROM RELATIVES) RELIEF							
3 HELP FROM RELATIVES							

