

Relationship of the Farm Home
To the Farm Business.

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Bulletin 279

1836

22 farm-families studied
July 1931

for five years.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
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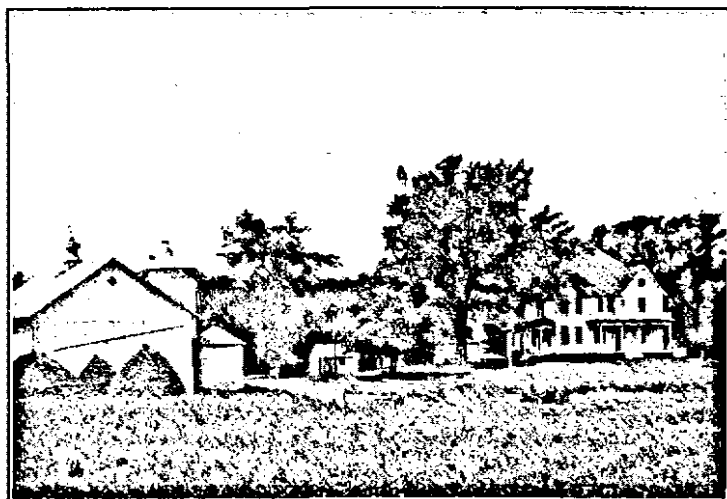


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RELATIONSHIP OF THE FARM HOME TO THE FARM BUSINESS

A STUDY IN COTTONWOOD AND STEELE
COUNTIES, MINNESOTA.

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DIVISION OF HOME ECONOMICS



UNIVERSITY FARM, ST. PAUL

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THE FARM HOME AND THE FARM BUSINESS

Table 20

Frequency Distribution of Range of Yearly Cash Income for Steele County Route, Cottonwood-Jackson County Route, and the Two Routes Combined, 1920-25

Yearly cash income	No. on Steele County route		No. on Cottonwood-Jackson County route		Total on both routes		Total on both routes owning and renting farms	
	Owning farms	Renting farms	Owning farms	Renting farms	Owning farms	Renting farms	No.	Per cent
\$-1,600-\$ 800	1	1	1	..	2	1	3	1.4
—800- 0	3	..	2	2	5	2	7	3.2
0- 800	10	4	16	8	26	12	38	17.2
800- 1,600	29	3	34	11	63	14	77	34.8
1,600- 2,400	31	1	17	3	48	4	52	23.5
2,400- 3,200	18	1	4	3	22	4	26	11.7
3,200- 4,000	3	2	2	3	5	5	10	4.5
4,000- 4,800	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	1.8
4,800- 5,600	1	..	1	1	2	1	3	1.4
5,600- 6,400 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,400- 7,200 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,200- 8,000	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	0.5
Total	101	12	77	31	178	43	221	100.0

Analysis of the estimated values of the farm dwellings showed a range in value from \$282 to \$8,000, with an average of about \$1,925.

The farm investment showed a range from \$11,250 to \$60,000, an average of \$26,900.

SUMMARY

1. The farm supplied all of these families with practically all the milk, eggs, and potatoes and much of the meat, thereby extending by so much the use of their money income.

The average daily consumption of these products per family per person in terms of adult equivalents were: Whole milk, one pint; meat, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; egg, one; potatoes, one pound. Pork and poultry were seemingly the favorite meats, as practically all of these families produced these meats for home use. Few families produced any lamb, mutton, or veal for the use of the family.

2. Members of the family, other than the farmer, contributed 14.5 per cent of all the hours of work on the farm. Since these are adult-equivalent hours, they represent less than the number of clock hours.

Cleaning dairy utensils and work with poultry constituted the chief farm activities for the housewives and occupied practically $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours each day.

Practically all of the boys between the ages of 9 and 19 contributed on the average about 2 hours of work daily, chiefly on chores with cows or on crops and miscellaneous farm work. The labor contribution of the girls to the farm enterprise was practically negligible, probably

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because they were occupied with work inside the home, thus freeing their mothers and brothers for work outside.

The farmer and hired help spent approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ hour daily on activities directly concerned with the interests of the family.

3. The average yearly income available for family living was \$1,600. The largest number of families had yearly incomes of \$800 to \$1,600. The range of income for the next largest number was \$1,600 to \$2,400.