

scale agricultural production, from individual to socialized production.

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The period of the rehabilitation of industry is thus co-existent with the prevalence of small peasant economy. What was small-scale production able to achieve during this period of its domination in agriculture? First of all, it should be noted that the system of government of the U. S. S. R. created the necessary prerequisites for raising the economic level of the small peasantry, instead of its wholesale ruination. This was demonstrated by the rather rapid restoration of animal and plant husbandry, which had been almost destroyed by the war, blockade and famine. Also the sown area grew from year to year.

The rapid restoration of agriculture in the U. S. S. R. took place not only under conditions of a growth in savings and investments in production, but also was accompanied by an improvement in the living conditions of the agricultural producer. According to data of the Statistical Administration, the consumption of butter by the rural population in 1925 was over one-third more than the pre-war consumption in the village. In the following years the consumption of butter showed a continuous gain, as indicated in the following table:

Year	Annual Per Capita Butter and Fat Consumption in Villages	
	(in kilograms)	Per Cent of 1924-25
1924-25	16.05	100.0
1925-26	16.54	103.1
1926-27	18.29	114.0
1927-28	18.71	116.6
1928-29	22.41	139.6