

state grain farms. They are as follows per 100 rubles of products:

	Rubles
Wages	28.40
Seeds	21.00
Amortization	18.60
Spare parts	4.96
Fuel	16.50
Sundry materials	2.54

Thus, a large portion of the cost of production of the state grain farms is made up of items representing industrial products. This causes a state grain farm to stand out as a distinct and new type of economy in comparison with those types which were hitherto the rule in agriculture.

The Soviet state has boldly carried over the experience of large-scale industrial production into agriculture. When this question was up for consideration in 1928, the majority of the big specialists in agriculture, having agreed to the exceptional importance of such an approach to the problem of grain-raising, emphasized that at the same time this would be a first experiment and hence its success could not be guaranteed.

But the provision of ample resources for this mode of grain-raising proved of decisive importance in securing a solution of the grain problem as a whole, inasmuch as the mass collective farm movement which at this period took the form of small collective farms, was thus afforded a clear demonstration of the advantages of real large-scale farming. The state grain farms in a practical way answered the question as to the possibilities and advantages of large-scale socialist agriculture.