

technical methods. Moreover, even wherever there are tractors as yet on the collective farms (and there still a considerable shortage of tractors, despite their ever wider distribution throughout the agricultural areas of the U. S. S. R.), the advantages of large-scale production are clearly in evidence.

First of all, one must point out the increase in the productivity of agricultural labor as a consequence of uniting of the small peasant holdings into large collective farms. Thus the number of hectares sown per farm laborer in the collective farms has increased, in comparison with the peasant holdings prior to their entrance into the collective farms (in 1929): in the Ukraine—31.6 per cent; in the Middle Volga Region—73.1 per cent; in the Central Black Soil Region—100.0 per cent; in the Lower Volga Region—78.0 per cent; in the Northern Caucasus—50 per cent.

At the same time, there has been a considerable increase in the utilization of draft cattle, which in the small peasant holdings had never been fully utilized. Thus, according to budgetary data, the percentage of draft cattle which were not used had been as follows:

In the Ukraine—68.6 per cent.

In the Northern Caucasus—78 per cent.

In the collective farms the draft cattle have been utilized much more productively than was the case in the petty peasant holdings. In the Ukraine the utilization of draft cattle has increased, in comparison with the peasant holdings prior to their collectivization (in 1929), 24.1 per cent; in the Middle Volga Region—30 per cent; in the Central Black Soil Region—77.4 per cent; in the Lower Volga Region—25.2 per cent; in the Northern Caucasus—34.6 per cent.

The significant increase in the productive possibilities