

whether he is better off on the surer footing of average ground, where his chances of great success are fewer, but where he is sure of being at least fairly comfortable.

On a previous page of the chapter in which the question of intensity of operation was discussed, it was pointed out that increased farm profits resulted from keeping as many cows as possible on a given acreage. This would appear to conflict with the suggestions just made that specialization in milk production should not be carried by the average farmer to too high a degree. It appears, however, that increasing the number of cows on a farm does not necessarily mean that side lines be reduced. The following table of highly stocked farms in Oxford in 1918 shows that increased intensity of dairying does not need to be accompanied by any great changes in the degree of specialization followed for greatest profit. In this table are the thirty-one farms which were shown on page 204 to have had a cow to each four acres or less of tillable land. These farms were the most highly stocked farms in the survey and also had the largest profits of any group based on rate of stocking. Fifteen of the thirty-one farms specialized to the extent of only 66 per cent. of their revenue from the dairy herd and had \$287 more profits per farm than did the other sixteen farms which specialized to the extent of over 90 per cent. of their revenue from the dairy. The table following shows this clearly.