

**SUMMARY**

1. Only 61 percent of the farms made plus labor incomes. The average labor income was \$807. The lowest labor income was minus \$3,586, the highest \$19,925.
2. The average capital was \$8,111, about 80 percent being fixed capital and 20 percent working capital.
3. The principal crops were corn, peanuts and cucumbers. These crops constituted about two-thirds of the crop acres.
4. Total receipts amounted to \$3,087 per farm; \$2,700 from crops, \$291 from livestock and \$96 from other sources. Cucumber receipts were 72.3 percent of the total.
5. Expenses were \$1,712 per farm. Labor constituted 33.8 percent, fertilizer 23.0 percent, containers 9.0 percent, auto 8.8 percent, and other expenses 25.4 percent. Sixty-two percent of farmers operated cars at an average cost of \$308 per farm. The operator valued his labor on the farm at \$251.
6. As capital increased labor income increased until a capital of \$12,000 was reached; then a slight decrease occurred in labor income.
7. As productive man work units increased, labor income increased. Efficiency of horse labor and intensity of crops also increased as man work units increased.
8. Farmers with land valued from \$40 to \$59 per acre made higher labor incomes than farmers with lower priced or higher priced land.
9. As the crop index for cucumbers increased, labor income increased.
10. The size of business had no appreciable effect on the crop index of cucumbers.
11. As the acres of cucumbers per farm increased the labor income increased.
12. The 10 best farms, based on labor income, had more work units, acres in cucumbers, crop acres, capital, receipts, expenses and a higher crop index on cucumbers than the average; and a labor income of \$7,828 while the average had only \$807.
13. Contractors made an average of \$120 per acre on cucumbers and lost an average of \$10 per acre on watermelons. Contractors spent \$691 and received in return \$1,711 per farm.