

to a like advantage. A large farm business uses labor more efficiently because on large farms it requires less work to care for an acre of crops or an animal unit. For example, it takes just as long to get ready to plow a large field as it does to plow a small one. Also more time is required per acre to plow small fields because much time is consumed in making turns.

Crop yields were not related to labor efficiency. Labor efficiency and size of business are closely related but neither has a direct relation to crop yields.

CROP YIELDS

The crop index of a farm measures the yield per acre of crops on that farm compared with the average yield per acre on all farms in the area. A crop index of 100 is average. A crop index of 90 means that crop yields per acre are 90 percent of average.

TABLE 8.—RELATION OF CROP YIELDS TO LABOR EFFICIENCY AND FARMING RETURNS, JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA, 1925.
(Average per farm)

Crop Index		Number of Farms	Productive Man Work Units per Man	Farm Income	Labor Income
Range	Average				
White farmers					
Under 70	56	18	159	\$ 116	\$-142
70 - 89	81	53	205	356	- 72
90 - 109	100	98	173	403	63
110 - 129	118	72	179	766	263
130 - 149	139	51	195	913	345
150 and over	173	43	206	1,021	349
Negro farmers					
Under 50	48	49	171	61	-132
50 - 69	64	28	190	150	-162
70 - 89	78	33	188	354	- 8
90 - 109	98	35	194	557	272
110 and over	129	19	140	390	20

In general, the farms having low crop yields had low farm returns and farms with high crop yields had high farm returns (Table 8). Good crop yields usually pay greater returns on good soil because much additional fertilizer is required to get good yields on poor soils. Good yields pay until the cost of producing the increased yield equals the value of the increased yield. In other words, it no longer pays to obtain higher yields when the