

additional costs exceed the income from the additional yield. The farmer's aim is high financial returns, not the highest possible yield of a crop. Farmers on poor land should not attempt to obtain as high yields as farmers on good land. Fertilizer applied to good land will yield greater returns than the same amount of fertilizer applied to poor land.

The fertility of the soil is one of the greatest factors affecting crop yields. One reason negro farmers have low crop yields is that they use much less fertilizer per crop acre.

TENURE

The principal types of tenure in Jackson County are: Owner, part owner,⁵ cash renter, and share renter. The United States Census of 1940 shows that 58 percent of the farmers in Jackson County were either owners or part owners and 42 percent were tenants.

The largest farms were operated by part owners, while the smallest were operated by cash renters. A high proportion of the white farmers were owners. This was not true among the negro farmers. The crop index was exceedingly low on cash rented farms compared with the other types of tenure (Table 9).

TABLE 9.—RELATION OF TENURE TO SIZE OF FARM AND CROP INDEX,
JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA, 1925.

Tenure	Number of Farms	Crop Acres per Farm	Crop Index
White farmers			
Owners	210	70	116
Part owners	79	88	114
Cash renters	24	45	94
Share renters	22	57	108
Negro farmers			
Owners	39	55	85
Part owners	40	88	79
Cash renters	68	62	69
Share renters	17	83	86

Although during the past 20 years there has been little change in the proportion of farms operated by tenants, there has occurred considerable shifting of tenants from farm to farm every

⁵ Part owners are farm operators who own their farms but in addition farm other land which they rent.