

	Proletarian and Semi-proletarian Farms*	Petty Commodity Producers*	Petty Capitalist Farms*	In Percentage of Poor Peasant Level	
				Middle Peasant	Kulak
UKRAINE—					
Yield of winter wheat (in centners per hectare)	8.1	10.0	10.8	123.6	133.3
Milk yield (in kilo- grams per cow)	1030.7	1074.9	1376.9	104.3	133.6
NORTHERN CAUCASUS—					
Yield of winter wheat	7.2	8.2	9.6	113.9	133.3
Milk yield	646.0	768.1	956.2	118.9	148.0
MIDDLE VOLGA REGION—					
Yield of spring wheat.....	12.8	12.9	13.1	100.8	102.3
Milk yield	1228.9	1249.4	1364.5	101.7	111.0

It is clearly evident that while the middle peasant holdings show a lower level of productivity in comparison with the highest group, the poorest group shows an even lower productivity than the middle peasant holdings.

In an especially clear-cut fashion may be seen the limitations of petty-peasant production by comparing its productivity and its means of production with that of the collective and state farms. Let us examine a comparison of expenditures per unit of labor as among the different groups of individual peasant holdings and collective and state farms. The expenditures per working day for the various types of farms are given below, in rubles:

**The proletariat and semi-proletariat of the village*—peasants selling their labor power, to whom this source of income is of primary or secondary importance.

Small market growers—independent farmers who do not hire any labor or who hire labor to a very small extent.

Petty-capitalist households—farms on which hired labor is used to a comparatively larger extent.