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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Department of Agriculture
and
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
and
Resettlement Administration
Cooperating

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Report

of the

FARM MANAGEMENT SERVICE

for

FARMER-BORROWERS

of

Rural Rehabilitation Division
of
The Resettlement Administration

For the Year
1936

(For owner-operated farms in Southern Minnesota)

Name: _____

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Mimeographed Report No. 88
Division of Agricultural Economics
University Farm
St. Paul, Minnesota
June 1937

Report of the Farm Management Service for Farmer-Borrowers
of the Rural Rehabilitation Division

(For owner-operated farms in Southern Minnesota)

Prepared by W. P. Ranney and G. A. Pond

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INTRODUCTION

The analysis of the records and preparation of this report were under the direction of W. P. Ranney and G. A. Pond of the Division of Agricultural Economics, University of Minnesota. The records had been kept and closed under the general supervision of S. H. Rutford, former state director, and Lloyd I. Nelson, present state director, and the state personnel of the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Resettlement Administration, with counsel and aid from S. B. Cleland and J. B. McNulty of the Division of Agricultural Extension, University of Minnesota. The above parties were aided in the closing and summarization of the records by the Division of Rural Sociology of the University of Minnesota and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The Rural Rehabilitation Division has made loans to several thousand farmers in Minnesota, who, on account of the recent depression and droughts, were having difficulty in obtaining and maintaining credit from other sources. Many of the farmers would not have been able to continue farming without the credit secured from Rural Rehabilitation. The latter organization has required their borrowers to keep a system of farm records as a means of helping them to increase their incomes and control their expenses in order that their debts may be liquidated. To further this purpose the Resettlement Administration arranged to have these records summarized and analyzed in order that they may be made more useful to these farmer-borrowers. The several divisions of the University of Minnesota mentioned previously and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington have cooperated in the summarization, analysis, and interpretation of these records, realizing that this is an opportunity to aid directly a large group of worthy farmers, and to obtain valuable information for research, teaching and extension purposes, thereby being enabled to serve many farmers in this state.

Note: Completion of this project was made possible by workers supplied on Works Progress Administration Project Number 4841, Sub-Project Number 420B, and Federal Students' Work Project Number 41-100.
Sponsor: University of Minnesota.

The records included in this report were kept by farm operators who owned all or part of their farms. These farms were located in the southern part of Minnesota in the following counties:

<u>County</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>
Carver	1	Le Sueur	1	Steele	1
Dakota	2	Meeker	1	Wabasha	1
Dodge	2	Pipestone	2	Waseca	2
Fillmore	1	Pope	3	Washington	3
Grant	1	Ramsey	1	Winona	3
Hennepin	5	Rice	1	Wright	2
Houston	2	Scott	1	Yellow Medicine	1
		Stearns	11		

Although the predominant type of farming is not the same in all of the above counties, the system of farming did not vary greatly among the farms included in this report. Every farmersold some dairy products, mostly in the form of cream for manufacture into butter. A few farms had special whole milk or retail cream markets. On nearly every farm there were, besides the dairy cows, young dairy cattle, and a few hogs and chickens. Part of the farmers had sheep, and a very small number had a few beef cattle. The proportion of total receipts that came from sales of livestock, and livestock products, varied from farm to farm. As all of these farms were affected by the severe drought of 1936, receipts from the sale of crops were much less than normal and purchases of feed above normal. The southeastern portion of the state was not affected by the drought as severely as the remainder of the state.

About 2,100 records were submitted by the borrowers of the Rural Rehabilitation Division in Minnesota. Of this number, 862 are included in the reports similar to this one.* The other records were either too incomplete or did not represent a full year's record because the loans were obtained late in the year 1936. Only full twelve months' records are included in these reports. The majority were started March 1, 1936, but many started February first and April first, and a few on January first.

There are three phases of the analysis on the following pages: (1) The farm receipts, expenses, and earnings (only the operator's share is included); (2) The non-farm income and household and personal expenses; (3) The farmer's net worth and financial progress. All are somewhat interrelated, and dependent on each other. The data show that in all of these matters there are wide differences among farms. For example, the average operator's labor earnings for the farms in this report are \$480. The lowest is \$-643, and the highest is \$2848. There is a similar range for household and personal expenses, for net worth, and for financial progress (change in net worth).

The data have been compiled so as to show the average figures for all of the 48 farmers included in this report, the average of 10 farmers highest in operator's labor earnings, and the average of 10 farmers lowest in operator's labor earnings. Each farm included herein received a report with his own figures copied in the "your farm" column, and his estimated budget also copied. He can compare his own figures with the averages of all farms and the most successful and least successful groups.

*See Footnote, page 11.

SUMMARY OF FARM EARNINGS
(Owner-Operated Farms)

Items	Your budget (RA-RR-14)	Your farm	Average of 48 farms	10 most profitable farms	10 least profitable farms	
Cash Farm Expenses						
Operating						
Tractor			\$ 18	\$ 62	\$ 21	
Auto (farm share) & truck			58	65	58	
General machinery & equip.			33	63	28	
Buildings, fencing, tiling			11	30	6	
Machinery & horse work hired			0	0	1	
Hired labor			46	133	13	
Feed for livestock			156	128	155	
Veterinary			0	1	1	
Other expense for livestock			20	46	16	
Seed			20	45	11	
Fertilizer			2	9	0	
Threshing			9	16	5	
Twine			5	9	2	
Other crop expense			14	25	12	
Cash rent			10	7	19	
Taxes			65	150	60	
Insurance			13	22	10	
Interest			116	158	158	
General farm			5	9	8	
Money loaned out*			4	17	1	
Total cash farm oper. exp.			\$605	\$995	\$585	
Capital Goods						
Auto (farm share) & truck			\$ 18	\$ 28	\$ 8	
General machinery & equip.			54	86	40	
Buildings, fencing, tiling			25	76	10	
Horses			81	114	47	
Cows			82	93	37	
Other cattle			7	17	5	
Hogs			17	41	18	
Sheep			1	0	0	
Poultry			8	13	5	
Payments on debts(Rur.Reh.)			116	51	200	
Payments on debts (other)			263	854	203	
Total cash farm cap. pay.			\$672	\$1373	\$573	
(1) Total cash farm expenses			\$1277	\$2368	\$1158	
(2) Decrease in net farm capital			-	-	96	
(3) Board for hired labor			25	68	5	
(4) Total farm expenses (to page 4)			1302	2436	1259	
% actual expenses were of farm						
			No. of Farms:	24 ^x	4 ^x	6 ^x
budget (Form RA-RR-14)						
Total cash farm operating expenses				109%	106%	96%
Total cash farm capital payments				142%	304%	93%

*Includes amount to offset credit sales, and amount of premiums paid on insurance for future years.

xNumbers specify how many farms are included in these groups. Only those farms are included for which Forms RA-RR-14 were provided. These numbers of farms apply also for following pages where "per cent of budget" is considered.

SUMMARY OF FARM EARNINGS (continued)

Items	Your budget (RA-RR-14)	Your farm	Average of 48 farms	10 most profitable farms	10 least profitable farms
Cash Farm Receipts					
Horses	_____	_____	\$ 11	\$ 13	\$ 2
Cows	_____	_____	34	75	34
Dairy products	_____	_____	510	942	327
Other cattle	_____	_____	54	115	54
Hogs	_____	_____	286	782	194
Sheep	_____	_____	9	25	17
Wool	_____	_____	3	2	9
Poultry	_____	_____	41	46	25
Eggs	_____	_____	89	124	25
Small grain	_____	_____	68	199	53
Corn	_____	_____	38	119	43
Hay	_____	_____	1	3	1
Root crops	_____	_____	25	97	0
Other crops	_____	_____	42	76	19
Miscellaneous	_____	_____	30	48	10
Machinery & horses hired out	_____	_____	3	9	1
Income from work off the farm	_____	_____	117	69	148
AAA adjustment payments	_____	_____	15	38	4
Payments from old debts	_____	_____	9	45	0
Money borrowed (Rur. Rehab.)	_____	_____	224	389	177
Money borrowed (elsewhere)*	_____	_____	124	193	217
(5) Total cash farm receipts	_____	_____	1733	3409	1362
(6) Increase in net farm capital	_____	_____	221	881	-
(7) Farm perquisites (itemized below)	_____	_____	224	192	227
(8) Total farm receipts (sum of (5) & (6))	_____	_____	2178	4482	1589
(4) Total farm exp. (from page 3)	_____	_____	1302	2436	1259
(9) Ret. to cap. & fam. labor (8) minus (4)	_____	_____	876	2046	330
(10) 5% interest on net farm capital	_____	_____	133	316	107
(11) Family labor earnings (9) minus (10)	_____	_____	743	1730	223
(12) Unpaid family labor	_____	_____	263	202	537
(13) Operator's earnings (11) minus (12)	_____	_____	480	1528	-314

% actual total cash farm receipts were of the budget for cash farm receipts (Form RA-RR-14)

120% 85% 153%

Summary of Farm	Quantities				Values			
	Your Farm	Ave. of 48 farms	10 most profitable farms	10 least profitable farms	Your farm	Ave. of 48 farms	10 most profit. farms	10 least profit. farms
Perquisites								
Whole milk, qts.	_____	851	856	1089	_____	\$38	\$37	\$50
Cream, pts.	_____	169	184	166	_____	21	23	20
Farm-made butter, lbs.	_____	37	19	36	_____	13	6	13
Eggs, doz.	_____	110	87	113	_____	22	17	22
Poultry, number	_____	32	16	29	_____	15	5	14
Cattle, lbs.	_____	77	18	140	_____	7	5	7
Hogs, lbs.	_____	384	307	452	_____	34	27	33
Potatoes, bu.	_____	24	19	33	_____	21	16	27
Vegetables & fruit	_____	-	-	-	_____	27	34	14
Fuel, cds.	_____	6	3	9	_____	26	22	31
Total value of farm perquisites	_____				_____	\$224	\$192	\$227

SUMMARY OF HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS

	Your budget (RA-RR-14)	Your farm	Ave. of 48 farms	10 most profitable farms	10 least profitable farms
Number of persons in family					
Total number of persons in family	_____	_____	5.3	3.9	7.0
Total adult equiv. members of family	_____	_____	4.1	3.2	5.5
Code of no. of persons in family	_____	_____	3.2	2.7	3.8
Cash Expenses (other than savings, etc.)					
Food	_____	_____	\$215	\$202	\$269
Operating and supplies	_____	_____	45	72	33
Furnishings and equipment	_____	_____	31	46	35
Clothing and materials	_____	_____	68	74	82
Health	_____	_____	24	30	39
Development and recreation	_____	_____	22	32	22
Personal	_____	_____	14	17	16
Personal share of auto expense	_____	_____	27	41	27
Personal share of auto new	_____	_____	5	14	0
Housing expense	_____	_____	3	5	1
(16) Total cash exp. (other than svgs., etc.)	_____	_____	\$454	\$533	\$524
% actual (16) of budget	_____	_____	122%	116%	116%
Non-cash items of expense					
(17) Food furnished by the farm	_____	_____	\$197	\$170	\$198
(18) Fuel furnished by the farm	_____	_____	27	22	30
Interest & deprec. on auto (farm share)	_____	_____	7	7	9
Interest & deprec. on house	_____	_____	106	122	76
(19) Total non-cash expenses	_____	_____	\$337	\$321	\$313
(20) Total expenses (16) + (19)	_____	_____	\$791	\$854	\$837
(21) Tot. exp. less board of hired labor (20)-(3)	_____	_____	\$766	\$786	\$832
Other cash expenditures					
Life insurance and savings	_____	_____	\$ 22	\$ 53	\$ 36
New housing	_____	_____	5	0	0
Payments on notes and old bills	_____	_____	11	16	9
(22) Total other cash expenditures	_____	_____	38	69	45
(23) Total cash exp. (16)+(22)+(1)	_____	_____	\$1769	\$2970	\$1727
(24) Total of all exp. (20)+(22)+(1)+(2)	_____	_____	2106	3291	2136
Household and personal cash receipts					
(25) Grants, rel., o. age asst., sol. bonus, surp. com.	_____	_____	\$84	\$17	\$193
Net income from outside investments	_____	_____	0	1	0
Gifts (inc. rec. from sons in CCC camps)	_____	_____	38	0	0
Misc. (sale of old clothes, furn., etc.)	_____	_____	0	0	124
Money borrowed (to offset cr. pur.)	_____	_____	12	0	20
(26) Total H. & Pers. cash receipts	_____	_____	134	18	337
(27) Rental value of house	_____	_____	98	153	77
(28) Total cash receipts (26) + (5)	_____	_____	\$1867	\$3427	\$1699
(29) Total of all income (28) + (27) + (8)	_____	_____	2410	4653	2003
(30) Net cash receipts (28) minus (1)	_____	_____	590	1059	541
(31) Net income (29) minus (4)	_____	_____	1108	2219	744
(32) % Gov. asst. is of net inc., % (25) of (31)	_____	_____	18%	2%	29%
(33) % food & fuel of H. & P. exp., % (17) + (18) is of (21)	_____	_____	31%	25%	31%

SUMMARY OF INVENTORIES AND NET WORTH STATEMENT

	Your Farm		Average of 48 farms	10 most profitable farms	10 least profitable farms
	Beginning Inventory	Ending Inventory			
Farm Inventories			(Ending	Inventory)	
Land			\$3321	\$5943	\$2922
Farm buildings			1356	2103	1539
Machinery and equipment			388	719	390
Tractors			36	98	47
Trucks			12	20	3
Auto (farm share)			68	68	65
Gas engine			10	1	8
Electric equipment			6	4	16
Miscellaneous supplies			3	7	5
Feeds and seeds			257	658	163
Horses			323	437	300
Cows			543	1033	389
Other cattle			139	256	134
Hogs			128	354	103
Sheep and wool			18	7	44
Poultry			55	62	47
Accounts and notes receiv.			8	16	1
Other farm assets			38	108	19
(34) Total farm assets			\$6709	\$11894	\$6195
Farm liabilities					
Real estate mortgages			\$2957	\$3910	\$2703
Chattel mtgs. & crop liens			100	47	430
Rural Rehabilitation loans			758	946	866
Other debts			296	224	216
(35) Total farm liabilities			\$4111	\$5127	\$4215
(36) Net farm capital (34)-(35)			\$2598	\$6767	\$1980
Personal Assets					
House			\$1377	\$1793	\$1192
Auto (personal share)			34	51	38
Cash on hand and in bank			9	0	4
Household goods			282	389	341
Cash surrender value of life insurance			30	20	125
Miscellaneous			3	6	2
(37) Total personal assets			\$1735	\$2259	\$1702
(38) Total personal liabilities			46	24	107
(39) Total assets (34) + (37)			\$8444	\$14153	\$7897
(40) Total liabilities (35)+(38)			4157	5151	4322
Farmer's net work(39)-(40)			\$4287	\$ 9002	\$3575
Change in net worth			\$200	\$870	\$-130
% R.R. loan is of total liabilities (end inventory)			23%	25%	21%
% Total liabilities are f total assets			54%	44%	58%
Age of proprietor			42	42	41
Formal schooling of proprietor, yrs.			8	9	6

EFFECT OF FARM EARNINGS ON FINANCIAL PROGRESS ON THESE FARMS

The data on page 6 indicate that the 10 farmers highest in earnings managed to increase their net worth, while those with the lowest earnings were worth less at the end of the year than at the beginning. Hence, the wide range in operator's labor earnings has a great significance.

EFFECT OF WELL-BALANCED EFFICIENCY ON FARM EARNINGS

On page 4 it was shown that the average operator's labor earnings for the 10 most profitable farms was \$1528, and for the 10 least profitable farms \$ -314. The difference between the averages of these two groups was \$1842. Some of the causes for these differences in earnings may be beyond the control of the farmer. It is significant, however, that the data in this report indicate that there are several factors which show definite relationship with operator's labor earnings and which suggest opportunities for increased earnings. The more important of these factors are the following:

1. Butterfat production per cow.
2. Returns from other productive livestock.
3. Productive livestock units per 100 acres.
4. Crop yields.
5. Percentage of tillable acres in high return crops.
6. Size of business.
7. Amount of work accomplished per worker.
8. Control of power, machinery, and building expense.

Size of business tends to be a disadvantage to those who show a loss, for greater size is a factor serving to increase the loss. However, for those who excel in most of the other factors and received some return for their labor and management, the latter tends to be increased by size of business. Likewise, it is an advantage to have more livestock per hundred acres when the stock shows a profit and a disadvantage when it shows a loss. Hence, a high-balanced standing in the above eight factors is quite essential in order to secure the highest possible earnings.

In Chart I is shown the effect of the number of these eight factors in which the farmer excels on his labor earnings. The 14 farmers who excelled in 5 or more of the 8 factors had earnings of \$800 above the average of 16 farmers who did not excel in more than 2 factors.

CHART I. Relation of Earnings to Number of Factors in which Farmer is Above Average

No. of factors in which farm excels	No. of farms	Your farm	The length of the shaded lines are in proportion to the average operator's labor earnings.	Average operator's earnings
5 or more	14	_____	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	\$918
3 or 4	18	_____	XXXXXXXXXXXX	391
2 or less	16	_____	xxx	118

The array in Chart I suggests that it will be worth-while for each cooperator to study carefully his ranking on pages 8 and 9, and learn through his standing in respect to each of the above factors the elements of strength and weakness in his farm business.

MEASURES OF FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY

Measures used in chart on page 9.	Your budget farm (RA-RR-14)	Your farm	Average of 48 farms	10 most profitable farms	10 least profitable farms
Operator's labor earnings			\$480	\$1528	\$-314
(1) Pounds of butterfat per cow			192	211	157
(2) Ret. per a.u. (pr. lvst. other than cows)*			\$124	\$152	\$ 89
(3) Pr. lvst. units per 100 acres			15.5	18.6	14.7
(4) Crop yields**			100	129	71
(5) % of tillable land in high ret. crops***			34.5	39.5	27.4
(6) Size of business-days of pr. work****			333	534	298
(7) Days of prod. work per worker			192	244	140
(8) Power & eq. exp. per day of prod. work*****			\$ 1.02	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.21

Other related measures

Gross returns per cow			\$75.35	\$87.71	\$58.34
" " " head of other cattle			34.96	37.96	34.29
" " " litter pigs raised			83.17	115.77	41.63
" " " cwt. hogs produced			9.31	13.33	8.41
" " " head of sheep			.29	3.56	-2.54
" " " hen			2.21	3.26	1.64
Number of pigs raised per litter			5.3	6.2	4.0
Number of eggs laid per hen			124	105	114
Number of cows per worker			5.2	7.9	3.7
Crop acres per horse			20.2	23.5	21.5
Power exp. per day of prod. work			\$.40	\$.31	\$.52
Machinery exp. per day of " "			.27	.28	.32
Building " " " " " "			.34	.41	.37
Days of productive work on crops			92	154	83
" " " " " prod. lvst.			202	357	173
" " other productive work			39	23	42
Number of workers, total			1.7	1.8	2.2
" " " , family			1.6	1.5	2.2
" " " , hired			.1	.3	.0

*Returns are calculated by subtracting beginning inventory and purchases from the sum of end inventory, sales of animals and their products, and value of home used animals and animal products. Animal unit represents one cow, one bull, two head of young cattle, seven head of sheep, fourteen lambs, five hogs, ten pigs and one hundred hens.

**Given as a percentage of the average.

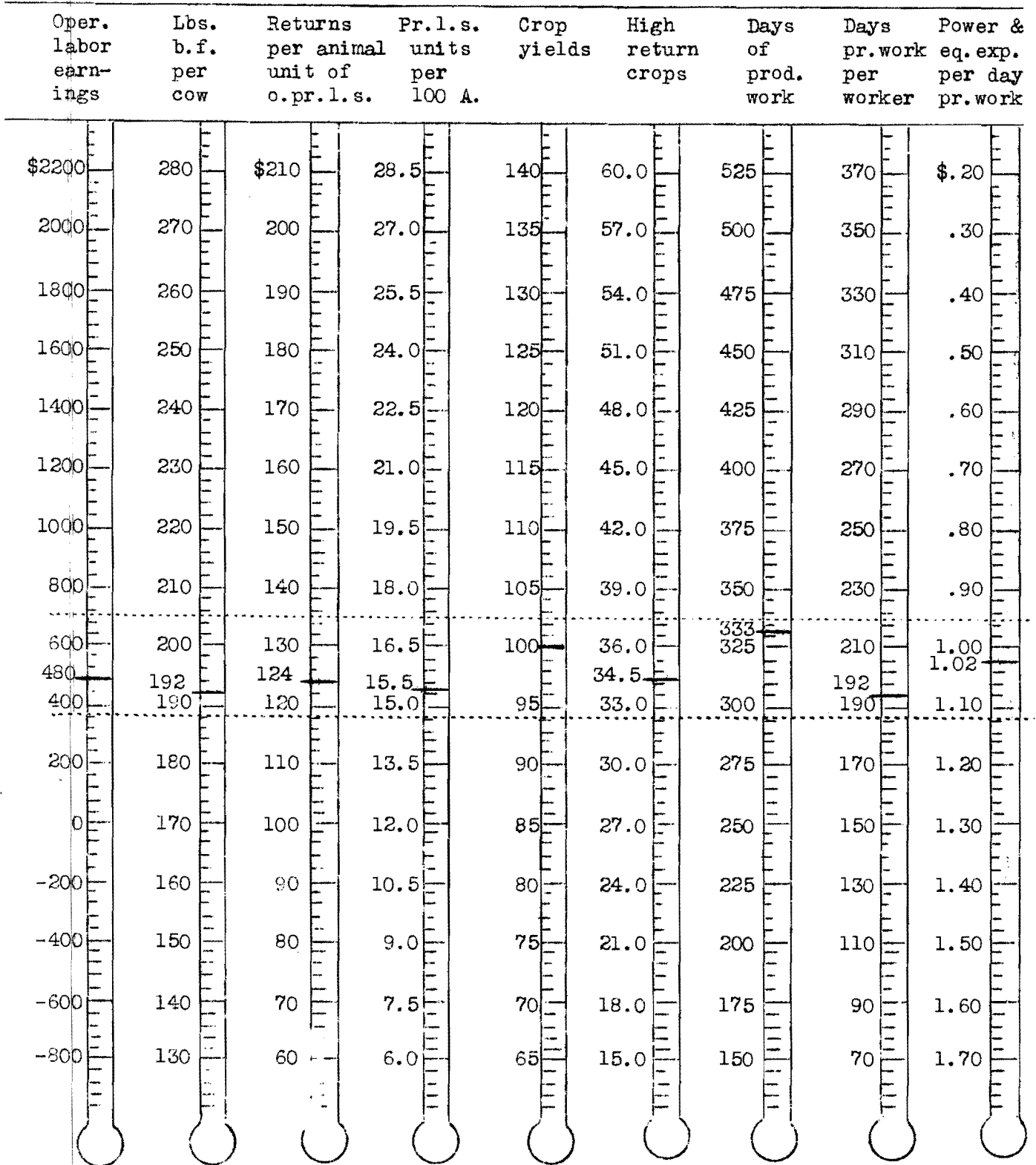
***Crops are marked on page 10 as (A), (B), (C), (D). All of acres in (A) crop, half of acres in (B) crops, and one-fourth of acres in (C) crops are used in calculating per cent of tillable land in high return crops.

****The total "days of productive work" for any one farm are a measure of size of that farm business. The average number of "ten-hour days" of man labor (as shown in Minn. Tech. B. 1.44) are as follows per animal unit: cows, 16.6; other cattle, 7.6; sheep, 2.7; hens, 20.1; per 100 lbs. hogs produced, .55; per acre of crops: alfalfa, 1.5; other hay, .6; small grain, 1.0; canning peas, 2.5; corn husked, 2.1; corn silage, 2.6; corn fodder, 1.8; sweet corn, 3.0; potatoes, 6.4; sugar beets, 4.0.

*****The expense for any one item, as machinery, is calculated by subtracting the sum of end inventory, sales, and hire from the sum of beginning inventory, purchases, repairs, and fuel.

THERMOMETER CHART

Using your figures from page 8, locate your standing with respect to the various measures of farm organization and management efficiency. The averages for 48 farms included in this summary are located between the two dotted lines across the center of this page.



DISTRIBUTION OF ACRES IN FARM

Crop (A) (B) (C) (D) refer to ranking used in calculating % of tillable land in High Return Crops (see page 8)	No. of farms growing this crop	Your budget (RA-RR-14)	Your farm	Ave. of 48 farms	10 Most profit- able farms	10 Least profit- able farms
Winter wheat (B)	10	_____	_____	1.5	0	1.5
Spring wheat (C)	2	_____	_____	.5	0	2.5
Oats (D)	28	_____	_____	11.3	13.0	13.2
Barley (B)	21	_____	_____	5.4	8.5	2.6
Rye (D)	3	_____	_____	.7	0	2.2
Flax (B)	4	_____	_____	.6	0	1.3
Wheat and oats (C)	5	_____	_____	1.3	2.9	1.2
Oats and barley (C)	5	_____	_____	1.6	4.3	0
Canning peas (A)		_____	_____	.3	1.5	0
Miscellaneous (C)		_____	_____	.2	0	.1
Total grain and peas				23.4	30.2	24.6
Corn, grain (B)	35	_____	_____	10.8	21.6	6.1
Corn, silage (C)	14	_____	_____	3.0	7.8	2.7
Corn, fodder (D)	11	_____	_____	2.4	1.3	1.8
Sweet corn (B)	7	_____	_____	1.8	4.6	.1
Potatoes (A)	28	_____	_____	1.0	1.7	1.1
Miscellaneous (A)		_____	_____	.6	.4	.7
Total cultivated crops				19.6	37.4	12.5
Alfalfa (A)	25	_____	_____	5.5	13.3	1.7
Red clover (B)	6	_____	_____	1.2	2.0	2.8
Other legumes & mix. (C)	6	_____	_____	2.2	3.0	0
Timothy (D)	1	_____	_____	.1	.3	0
Annual hay (D)	17	_____	_____	3.7	3.9	8.3
Miscellaneous hay & seed crops (C)		_____	_____	.1	.6	0
Phalaris (non-tillable land)		_____	_____	0	0	0
Wild hay (non-tillable land)		_____	_____	5.9	.6	4.7
Total hay				18.7	23.7	17.5
Total crop acreage				61.7	91.3	54.6
Sweet clover pasture (B)		_____	_____	1.8	6.3	2.2
Alfalfa pasture (A)		_____	_____	.1	0	0
Red clover or rape pasture (hogs) (B)		_____	_____	.1	.3	0
Miscellaneous legume pasture (C)		_____	_____	.4	2.0	0
Other tillable pasture (D)		_____	_____	1.3	2.2	.6
Non-tillable pasture		_____	_____	24.9	18.9	41.2
Total pasture				28.6	29.7	44.0
Tillable land not cropped		_____	_____	1.7	4.1	2.8
Timber (not pastured)		_____	_____	3.4	4.0	3.4
Roads and waste		_____	_____	3.2	2.6	5.5
Farmstead		_____	_____	3.3	4.2	2.9
Total acres in farm				101.9	135.9	113.2
% of tillable land in high return crops				34.5	39.5	27.4

CROP YIELDS

Yield of Crops per Acre	Your budget (RA-RR-14)	Your farm	Average of 48 farms	10 most profitable farms	10 least profitable farms
Winter wheat, bu.	_____	_____	6.9	-	7.2
Spring wheat, bu.	_____	_____	5.1	-	3.8
Oats, bu.	_____	_____	16.9	22.7	11.4
Barley, bu.	_____	_____	12.2	14.1	12.7
Oats and barley, bu.	_____	_____			
Rye, bu.	_____	_____	1.5	-	4.5
Flax, bu.	_____	_____	.6	-	.4
Wheat and oats, bu.	_____	_____	13.0	12.2	2.7
Oats and barley, bu.	_____	_____	30.4	38.7	-
Corn, grain, bu.	_____	_____	14.7	21.0	8.7
Corn, silage, tons	_____	_____	4.0	4.6	3.0
Corn, fodder, tons	_____	_____	1.7	1.6	.6
Potatoes, bu.	_____	_____	48.6	73.3	37.8
Alfalfa, tons	_____	_____	1.5	1.1	1.9
Red clover, tons	_____	_____	1.7	1.1	1.9
Clover and timothy, tons	_____	_____	1.0	.7	-
Timothy, tons	_____	_____	1.0	1.0	-

SUMMARY OF LIVESTOCK

Number of horses	_____	3.1	3.8	3.2
Number of colts	_____	.3	.6	.2
Number of cows	_____	8.8	15.2	7.3
Head of other cattle	_____	5.2	9.2	4.7
Litters of pigs raised	_____	3.2	6.7	3.6
Pounds of hogs produced	_____	3645	9433	2700
Head of sheep (2 lambs equal 1 head)	_____	2.5	1.2	5.8
Number of hens	_____	74.5	73.8	57.3
Total a.u. of productive livestock	_____	13.5	20.6	12.1
% of total that are cows	_____	61.3%	63.6%	59.6%
% of total that are other cattle	_____	18.4%	18.1%	18.4%
% of total that are hogs	_____	11.6%	14.1%	12.6%
% of total that are sheep	_____	1.7%	.4%	4.7%
% of total that are hens	_____	7.0%	3.8%	4.7%

Footnote: The remainder of the records that were summarized are included in the following reports:

- No.89, Tenant-operated farms, cash leases, Southern Minnesota
- No.90, Tenant-operated farms, crop-share and cash leases, Southern Minnesota
- No.91, Owner-operated farms, Northern Minnesota
- No.92, Tenant-operated farms, cash leases, Northern Minnesota
- No.93, Tenant-operated farms, crop-share and cash leases, Northern Minnesota
- No.94, A general and comprehensive summary and analysis of all the records included in the above reports.