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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Department of Agriculture
and
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
and the
County Extension Services of
Dakota, Dodge, Freeborn, Goodhue, Le Sueur, Mower, Nicollet, Olmsted,
Rice, Scott, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca, and Winona Counties
Cooperating

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Annual Report
of the
Southeastern Minnesota
Farm Management Service
1944

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Cooperator: _____

Mimeographed Report of No. 151
Division of Agricultural Economics
University Farm
St. Paul 8, Minnesota
April 1945

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Seventeenth Annual Report of the Farm Management Service of Dakota, Dodge, Freeborn, Goodhue, LeSueur, Mower, Nicollet, Olmsted, Rice, Scott, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca and Winona Counties for the Year 1944.

Prepared by T. R. Nodland and G. A. Pond

INTRODUCTION

The Division of Agricultural Economics and the Division of Agricultural Extension of the University of Minnesota, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the county extension services of Dodge, Freeborn, Goodhue, Rice, Steele and Waseca Counties organized late in 1927 the Farm Management Service Project, to operate in the above named counties, beginning January 1, 1928. Additional counties have since been added. This farm management service is offered to farmers who desire to keep farm records, and to have these records summarized and analyzed in connection with those of other farmers. Each farmer who cooperates in this service pays an annual fee which covers a part of the cost. The balance of the cost is defrayed by the University of Minnesota and the United States Department of Agriculture.

General administration of this project, analysis of the records and preparation of the reports is handled by the Division of Agricultural Economics under the direction of G. A. Pond and T. R. Nodland. Extension work in connection with the project is handled by S. B. Cleland and J. B. McNulty of the Agricultural Extension Division. Glen Myers is the field agent for this project. At the end of the year G. E. Toben and V. G. Dose of the Division of Agricultural Economics aided in closing the records. County agricultural extension agents who cooperate in this project include H. Lawrenz, V. Sander, W. M. Lawson, G. J. Kunau, R. D. Evans, F. L. Liebenstein, F. E. Wetherill, R. Aune, Alfred Halvorson, D. Marti, C. Graham, J. R. Gute, O. Nelson, C. F. Murphy, and Geo. Chambers.

The Southeast Minnesota Farm Management Association was organized in 1939 by the farmers cooperating in the S. E. Farm Management Service. This association now represents its membership as an additional cooperating agency to determine policies and especially to maintain the field organization and membership. Officers for 1944 were:

President, B. B. Witte, Faribault, Rice County;
Vice-President, Wm. A. Benitt, Hastings, Dakota County;
Secretary-Treasurer, Emery Lindesmith, Owatonna, Steele County.

The board of directors included these officers and also the following: G. R. Kellar, Dodge; Henry Opdahl, Freeborn County; Dwight Ericson, Goodhue County; Emil Dietz, Le Sueur County; Carl Kehret, Mower County; Carl Schattschneider, Olmsted County; Herman Krueger, Scott County; Harvey Carlton, Wabasha County; C. L. Sauffeur, Waseca County; and Elmer Wirt, Winona County.

In addition to records kept by members of the S. E. Minn. Farm Mgt. Service, 9 records from farmers in a detailed accounting study in Nicollet County are included. Since these farms are in the same area and of the same type as the others and since the same type of records are available they have been combined with those of the regular service to increase the size of the sample and make the comparison more significant. These records have been kept under the general direction of S. A. Engene of the Division of Agricultural Economics and serviced by V. G. Dose.

The following tabulation shows by counties the number of records submitted in 1944:

Dakota	5	Mower	11	Steele	16
Dodge	12	Nicollet	15	Wabasha	8
Freeborn	19	Olmsted	13	Waseca	18
Goodhue	18	Rice	6	Winona	9
LeSueur	5	Scott	11	Total	166

The table on page 4 and succeeding pages show 161 farms. Five farms have been omitted from all the averages in the tables because they differed so widely in type from the others or the records were not sufficiently complete for a full analysis.

TYPE OF FARMING

Most of the farms are livestock farms on which dairy cattle, hogs and poultry are the principal sources of income. Although some milk and cream are re-tailed in cities, and some milk is sold for shipment to the Twin Cities, most of the dairy products are sold to creameries and cheese factories. The principal crops grown are corn, oats, barley and hay. These crops are raised primarily as livestock feed, although a seasonal surplus may be sold. Wheat, sweet corn, canning peas, flax and seed crops are grown to a limited extent as cash crops.

WEATHER, SOIL AND TOPOGRAPHY

The spring of 1944 was somewhat cooler and very much wetter than usual. Weather conditions were very unfavorable for early spring farm activities. The seeding of small grains was seriously delayed and by the end of May some lowlands were still too wet for seeding. In the western portion of the area, haying, cultivating and the planting of late crops were delayed by heavy rains in June. There was considerable loss from hail storms in some areas during July. Weather conditions in August and September were generally favorable for haying, harvesting and maturing corn and other late crops. The months of September and October were very dry. Killing frosts occurred early in October. A considerable amount of corn at harvest time contained excessive moisture for storage.

There is some variation in soil conditions and topography among these counties. The soil varies from sandy loam to a rich black clay loam; the latter type predominates in this area. Some of the farms are level, all tillable and well drained, but most of them are gently rolling with some land too rough or too wet to cultivate. Goodhue, Wabasha and Winona Counties have more rolling land than the other counties. Much of the level land is tilled to make possible its cultivation in wet years. However, on a number of farms, there is considerable land which is poorly drained. In much of Goodhue, Dodge, Mower, Olmsted and Winona Counties and in the eastern part of Dakota, Rice and Steele Counties, the soil is lime deficient and applications of lime are necessary in order to grow alfalfa and sweet clover. In the remainder of the area it is not necessary, as a rule, to apply lime in order to grow these two crops.

Table 1. Monthly and Annual Precipitation

	Rochester		Albert Lea		Faribault		St. Peter	
	Precip- itation Inches	Depart- ure from normal Inches	Precip- itation Inches	Depart- ure from normal Inches	Precip- itation Inches	Depart- ure from normal Inches	Precip- itation Inches	Depart- ure from normal Inches
January	0.68	-0.42	0.89	+0.08	0.46	-0.22	0.56	-0.32
February	1.01	+0.19	0.77	-0.14	0.75	+0.06	1.28	+0.58
March	1.04	-0.28	1.60	+0.37	0.99	-0.12	1.18	-0.09
April	3.52	+1.06	1.64	-0.76	2.82	+0.91	2.55	+0.34
May	4.22	+0.42	7.52	+3.69	5.22	+2.02	6.91	+3.59
June	4.16	-0.43	4.63	+0.05	8.87	+4.50	6.43	+1.72
July	2.71	-0.45	5.22	+1.74	5.88	+2.53	4.38	+0.98
August	2.39	-1.06	4.70	+1.05	4.60	+1.19	4.77	+1.31
September	1.03	-2.45	1.55	-2.18	1.08	-2.37	1.35	-2.07
October	0.24	-1.86	0.38	-1.75	0.22	-1.86	0.28	-1.91
November	1.07	-0.50	1.64	+0.17	0.71	-0.63	0.70	-0.59
December	0.40	-0.52	0.41	-0.54	0.24	-0.44	0.19	-0.66
1944 Total	22.47	-6.30	30.95	+1.78	31.84	+5.57	30.58	+2.88
1943 Total	23.50	-5.27	37.78	+8.61	28.12	+1.85	35.26	-7.56
1942 Total	41.68	+12.91	31.22	+2.05	28.57	+2.30	27.94	+ .24
1941 Total	29.80	+1.03	36.35	+7.18	23.08	+3.19	29.95	+2.25
1940 Total	28.87	+ .10	27.81	-1.36	23.34	-2.93	38.39	+10.69
1939 Total	21.92	-6.85	19.74	-9.43	16.28	-9.99	22.49	-5.21
1938 Total	43.69	+14.92	38.04	+8.87	27.14	+ .87	30.81	+3.11

RECORDS KEPT

The records kept by the cooperators included inventories at the beginning and end of the year, cash receipts and expenses, a report of feed fed to the various classes of livestock, and a record of farm produce used by the farm family. Supplementary information was also secured during the year regarding crop and livestock production and practices.

The cooperators were assisted and supervised in keeping their records by the field agent, Glen Myers, who visited each farm several times during the year. In addition to securing the supplementary information, the field agent's duties included numerous services, such as, securing a monthly list of prices of farm products prevailing in the area, helping the farmer place uniform values on real estate and equipment, checking the cash and feed records, and answering any questions that might arise as to how the entries should be made in the account book. The supervision resulted in uniformity in the type of records secured, in the inventory valuations and in the prices at which feed and farm produce were charged.

Because the farmers included in this study are, in general, above the average in managerial ability and operate larger and more productive farms, they have returns materially higher than the average for this section of the state. There were, nevertheless, wide variations in the methods and practices followed by these men. It is reasonable to assume that similar variations occur among all farmers in the area. To the extent that this is true, this report should be of value to all farmers and to others interested in agriculture in that it illustrates how farm records may be used as a basis for making an analysis of a farm business and for improving the management of a farm.

Table 2. Summary of Farm Inventories, 1944*

Items	Your farm	Average of 161 farms	32 most profitable farms	32 least profitable farms
Size of farm (acres)	_____	229	280	215
Size of business (work units)**	_____	666	855	513
Beginning of Year				
Productive livestock (total)	_____	\$4449	\$6092	\$3828
Dairy and dual purpose cows	_____	1412	1642	893
Other dairy & dual pur. cattle	_____	808	1001	673
Beef cattle (incl. feeders)	_____	452	1027	559
Hogs	_____	1258	1401	1277
Sheep (including feeders)	_____	189	455	141
Poultry (including turkeys)	_____	330	566	285
Horses	_____	325	334	321
Crop, seed, and feed	_____	3911	5360	3350
Mach. & equipment (total)	_____	3306	4227	3024
Power mach. (f. share)	_____	1132	1421	980
Crop & gen. mach. (f. share)	_____	1501	1853	1467
Livestock equip. & supplies	_____	673	953	577
Buildings, fences, etc.	_____	7327	8745	6948
Land	_____	8971	10907	9202
Total farm capital	_____	\$28289	\$35665	\$26673
End of Year				
Productive livestock (total)	_____	\$4075	\$5302	\$3409
Dairy & dual purpose cows	_____	1385	1478	901
Other dairy & dual pur. cattle	_____	791	945	629
Beef cattle (incl. feeders)	_____	420	746	562
Hogs	_____	954	1125	903
Sheep (including feeders)	_____	188	446	123
Poultry (including turkeys)	_____	337	562	291
Horses	_____	286	282	281
Crop, seeds, and feed	_____	3782	5575	2741
Mach. & equipment (total)	_____	3286	3976	3168
Power mach. (f. share)	_____	1085	1287	1033
Crop & gen. mach.	_____	1541	1781	1569
Livestock equipment & supplies	_____	660	908	566
Buildings, fences, etc.	_____	7378	8673	6996
Land	_____	8971	10907	9202
Total farm capital	_____	\$27778	\$34715	\$25797

* For the purpose of comparison the inventories as shown in this table and the earnings as shown elsewhere in this report with the exception of pages 8 and 9 are presented on a full-owner basis. The assets, expenses and receipts of the landlord were included in the statements for rented farms.

**See page 13 for an explanation of "work units".

Table 3. Family Living From the Farm, 1944

Items	Your farm	32 most		32 least		Average 161 farms	32 most		32 least	
		Average 161 farms	profit-able farms	profit-able farms	Average 161 farms		profit-able farms	profit-able farms		
No. of persons (Fam.)	_____	3.0	3.1	2.7	_____	\$77.39	\$95.32	\$47.40	_____	_____
adult equiv. (Other*)	_____	.8	1.0	.8	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Wholemilk	_____	1326 qts.	1691	781	_____	\$77.39	\$95.32	\$47.40	_____	_____
Skim milk	_____	189 qts.	168	426	_____	1.62	1.32	4.25	_____	_____
Cream	_____	160 pts.	124	209	_____	35.42	25.67	46.99	_____	_____
Farm made butter	_____	4 lbs.	3	6	_____	2.05	1.64	3.42	_____	_____
Eggs	_____	202 doz.	222	192	_____	63.99	69.34	59.99	_____	_____
Cattle	_____	515 lbs.	641	599	_____	50.10	61.66	55.91	_____	_____
Hogs	_____	512 lbs.	525	423	_____	67.93	70.55	54.63	_____	_____
Sheep	_____	6 lbs.	15	0	_____	.72	1.68	0	_____	_____
Poultry	_____	138 lbs.	190	142	_____	29.30	39.14	30.30	_____	_____
Potatoes	_____	15 bu.	18	14	_____	20.21	24.50	17.25	_____	_____
Vegetables & fruits	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	54.99	67.63	47.41	_____	_____
Farm fuel	_____	5 cds.	7	5	_____	26.81	38.53	30.91	_____	_____
Rental vl. of house	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	215.27	253.20	223.35	_____	_____
Total	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	\$645.80	\$750.18	\$621.81	_____	_____

Table 4. Household and Personal Expenses for Those Farms Which Kept Complete Accounts of These Expenses, 1944

Items	Your farm	Average of 99 farms	20 most		20 least	
			profit-able farms	profit-able farms	profit-able farms	profit-able farms
Number of persons - family	_____	3.9	4.5	3.5	_____	_____
Number of persons, (Family adult equivalent (Other*)	_____	3.1	3.5	2.8	_____	_____
	_____	.7	.9	.9	_____	_____
Food and meals bought	\$ _____	\$419	\$435	\$408	_____	_____
Operating and supplies	_____	158	140	140	_____	_____
Clothing and clothing materials	_____	197	216	181	_____	_____
Personal care, personal spending	_____	63	65	73	_____	_____
Furnishings and equipment	_____	77	106	27	_____	_____
Education, recreation and development	_____	70	97	73	_____	_____
Medical care and health insurance	_____	130	141	130	_____	_____
Church, welfare, gifts	_____	154	185	135	_____	_____
Income tax	_____	130	273	65	_____	_____
Personal share of auto expense	_____	60	84	53	_____	_____
Household share of elect. & gas eng. exp.	_____	41	50	41	_____	_____
H.H.&pers.shr.of new auto,gas eng.&motors bot.	_____	8	0	23	_____	_____
Life insurance and other investments	_____	1009	1751	535	_____	_____
Total household and personal cash expenses \$	_____	\$2516	\$3543	\$1884	_____	_____
Food furnished by the farm	_____	412	488	366	_____	_____
Fuel furnished by the farm	_____	27	33	32	_____	_____
House rental	_____	209	283	208	_____	_____
Total household and personal expenses	_____	\$3164	\$4347	\$2490	_____	_____

* Hired help or others boarded

Table 5. Summary of Farm Earnings (Cash Statement), 1944

Items	Your farm	Average of 161 farms	32 most profitable farms	32 least profitable farms
FARM EXPENSES				
Dairy and dual-purpose cows bought	\$ 151	\$ 211	\$ 88	
Other dairy & dual-purpose cattle bot.	102	126	97	
Beef cattle bot. (incl. feeders)	104	254	60	
Hogs bought	182	131	142	
Sheep bought (including feeders)	80	255	6	
Poultry bought (including turkeys)	194	395	142	
Horses bought	30	14	15	
Misc. livestock expenses	155	294	118	
Misc. crop expenses	472	608	383	
Feed bought	1730	2513	1141	
Custom work hired	240	285	201	
Mech. power mach. (farm share) (new)	187	157	256	
Mech. power mach. (farm share)(upkp.)	164	192	158	
Mech. power (farm share)(gas, oil, etc.)	467	563	451	
Crop and general mach. (new)	302	328	369	
Crop and general mach. (upkeep)	138	178	120	
Livestock equipment (new)	82	110	73	
Livestock equipment (upkeep)	70	91	59	
Buildings and fencing (new)	382	328	374	
Buildings and fencing (upkeep)	236	267	236	
Hired labor	805	1252	484	
Taxes	289	365	252	
General farm and insurance	110	155	93	
(1) Total farm purchases	\$ 6672	\$ 9072	\$ 5318	
(2) Decrease in farm capital	511	950	876	
(3) Board furnished hired labor	156	192	148	
(4) Interest on farm capital	1402	1759	1312	
(5) Unpaid family labor	395	424	354	
(6) Total farm exp. (Sum of (1) to (5))	\$ 9136	\$12397	\$ 8008	
FARM RECEIPTS				
Dairy and dual-purpose cows	\$ 584	\$ 962	\$ 330	
Dairy products	2961	4033	1342	
Other dairy & dual-purpose cattle	415	597	371	
Beef cattle (including feeders)	493	1151	335	
Hogs	3168	3976	2644	
Sheep and wool (including feeders)	214	503	117	
Poultry (including turkeys)	814	2628	247	
Eggs	1022	1359	970	
Horses	28	28	15	
Corn	143	209	177	
Small grain	261	331	197	
Other crops	762	1287	510	
Machinery & equip. sold	159	305	138	
Agricultural adjustment payments	81	106	78	
Income from work off the farm	230	251	168	
Misc.	46	58	23	
(7) Total farm sales	\$11381	\$17784	\$ 7662	
(8) Increase in farm capital	-	-	-	
(9) Family living from the farm	646	750	622	
(10) Total farm receipts (7)+(8)+(9)	\$12027	\$18534	\$ 8284	
(6) Total farm expenses	9136	12397	8008	
(11) Operator's labor earnings (10)-(6)	2891	6137	276	

Table 6. Summary of Farm Earnings (Enterprise Statement) 1944*

Items	Your farm	Average of 161 farms	32 most profitable farms	32 least profitable farms
EXPENSES AND NET DECREASES				
Total power	\$ _____	\$1090	\$1266	\$1033
Horses	_____	233	250	230
Tractor	_____	374	409	384
Truck	_____	125	246	91
Auto (farm share)	_____	155	122	171
Gas engine (farm share)	_____	4	2	2
Elec. plant or current (farm share)	_____	85	109	68
Hired power	_____	114	128	87
Crop and general machinery	_____	340	434	345
Livestock equipment	_____	154	229	131
Buildings, fencing and tiling	_____	453	531	437
Misc. productive livestock expense	_____	150	283	116
Labor	_____	1429	1959	1052
Real estate taxes	_____	237	296	212
Personal property tax	_____	52	69	40
Insurance	_____	43	78	24
General farm	_____	67	77	69
Interest on farm capital	_____	1402	1759	1312
(1) Total expenses & net decreases	_____	5417	6981	4771
RETURNS AND NET INCREASES				
All productive livestock	_____	\$9072	\$13675	\$5896
Dairy and dual purpose cows	_____	3413	4654	1635
Other dairy & dual pur. cattle	_____	668	836	455
Beef breeding herd	_____	134	66	320
Feeder cattle	_____	166	542	39
Hogs	_____	2813	3640	2183
Sheep - farm flock	_____	100	97	93
Sheep - feeders	_____	36	143	0
Turkeys	_____	437	1924	0
Chickens	_____	1305	1773	1171
Crops, seed and feed	_____	-1131	-1001	-1154
Income from labor off the farm	_____	145	171	106
Agricultural conservation payments	_____	81	106	78
Miscellaneous	_____	141	167	121
(2) Total returns & net increases	_____	8308	13118	5047
(1) Total expenses & net decreases	_____	5417	6981	4771
(3) Oper. labor earnings (2) - (1)	_____	2891	6137	276

* Cash receipts and expenses are adjusted for changes in inventory for each enterprise and for each item of expense in order to show total receipts and net increases, and total expenses and net decreases. The operator's labor earnings are the same as those in page 6.

Table 7. Net Worth Statement for Those Farmers Who Kept a Complete Record of All Assets and Liabilities*

	Your farm	38 owners	22 part owners**	14 renters***
January 1, 1944				
Total acres in farm		178.8	243.0	185.7
Owned		178.8	158.5	-
Rented		-	84.5	185.7
Total farm capital	\$	\$22749	\$22490	\$7623
Accounts receivable		120	161	362
Stocks and bonds		986	511	629
Life insurance		793	390	502
Outside real estate		279	-	1119
Other outside investments		123	213	139
Total outside investments		2181	1114	2389
Cash on hand and in bank		544	330	351
Other household & personal assets		967	1063	1057
Total cash, household & pers. assets		1511	1393	1408
Total assets		26561	25158	11782
Federal Land Bank Mortgage		885	2459	-
Land Bank Commissioner		75	303	-
Other mortg. on land operated		2662	1784	-
Mortgages on other real estate		125	-	281
Production Credit Assoc.		131	109	-
Other chattel mortgages		102	271	420
Notes payable		1105	502	866
Accounts payable		160	279	229
Total liabilities		5245	5707	1796
Farmer's net worth		21316	19451	9986
December 31, 1944				
Total farm capital	\$	\$22138	\$22584	\$7993
Accounts receivable		121	162	525
Stocks and bonds		1978	1355	1225
Life insurance		840	438	538
Outside real estate		324	-	1119
Other outside investments		117	230	157
Total outside investments		3259	2023	3039
Cash on hand and in bank		691	386	263
Other household & personal assets		964	967	1082
Total cash, household & pers. assets		1655	1353	1345
Total assets		27223	26122	12902
Federal Land Bank Mortgage		808	1878	-
Land Bank Commissioner		59	223	-
Other mortg. on land operated		2445	1692	-
Mortgages on other real estate		122	-	281
Production Credit Assoc.		94	104	-
Other chattel mortgages		116	238	412
Notes payable		840	485	763
Accounts payable		75	254	180
Total liabilities		4559	4874	1636
Farmer's net worth		22664	21248	11266
Gain in net worth		+1348	+1797	+1280

*Only operator's share of the assets and liabilities is included.

**13 rented for cash, 2 cash and crop share, 5 crop share and 2 livestock share.

***8 farms were rented for cash, 2 cash and crop share and 4 livestock share.

Table 8. Summary of Farm Earnings by Tenure, 1944

	Your farm	38 owners	22 part- owners	14 renters
FARM EXPENSES				
Dairy and dual purpose cows bot.	\$	\$ 61	\$ 286	\$ 57
Other dairy and dual pur. cattle bot.		78	98	87
Beef cattle bot. (including feeders)		-	157	2
Hogs bot.		96	134	103
Sheep bot. (including feeders)		16	1	-
Poultry bot. (including turkeys)		143	298	122
Horses bot.		6	54	31
Misc. livestock expenses		104	161	106
Misc. crop expenses		405	617	243
Feed bought		1237	2205	1292
Custom work hired		219	289	205
Mech. power mach. (farm share) (new)		119	237	185
Mech. power mach. (farm share) (upkeep)		147	227	155
Mech. power (farm share) (gas, oil, etc.)		377	474	357
Crop and general mach. (new)		260	299	395
Crop and general mach. (upkeep)		99	190	104
Livestock equipment (new)		82	116	111
Livestock equipment (upkeep)		61	69	47
Buildings and fencing (new)		354	718	29
Buildings and fencing (upkeep)		191	246	46
Hired labor		499	1009	456
Taxes (real estate & pers. property)		209	198	36
General farm and insurance		101	109	61
Cash rent		-	346	660
Interest paid		186	241	53
(1) Total farm purchases	\$	\$ 5047	\$ 8779	\$ 4943
(2) Decrease in farm capital		561	-	-
(3) Board furnished hired labor		111	230	121
(4) Interest on farm capital		937	889	337
(5) Unpaid family labor		451	214	213
(6) Total farm exp. (Sum of (1) to (5))	\$	\$ 7107	\$10112	\$ 5614
FARM RECEIPTS				
Dairy and dual purpose cows	\$	\$ 340	\$ 567	\$ 313
Dairy products		2321	2825	2125
Other dairy and dual purpose cattle		399	450	225
Beef cattle (including feeders)		153	383	227
Hogs		2716	3220	2011
Sheep and wool (including feeders)		55	130	100
Poultry (including turkeys)		355	1192	237
Eggs		1049	912	913
Horses		16	53	12
Corn		166	109	15
Small grain		145	236	129
Other crops		699	1411	290
Machinery & equipment sold		62	93	124
Agricultural adjustment payments		66	88	34
Income from work off the farm		215	299	326
Misc.		18	128	10
(7) Total farm sales	\$	\$ 8775	\$12096	\$ 7091
(8) Increase in farm capital		-	94	370
(9) Family living from the farm		618	634	518
(10) Total farm receipts (7) + (8) + (9)	\$	\$ 9393	\$12824	\$ 7979
(6) Total farm expenses		7107	10112	5614
(11) Operator's labor earnings (10) - (6)		2286	2712	2365
(12) Ret. cap. & family lab. (4)+(5)+(11)		3674	3815	2915

ANALYSIS OF THE REASONS FOR DIFFERENCES IN OPERATOR'S EARNINGS

The operator's labor earnings varied widely among the farmers included in this study. The average labor earnings of those farmers ranking in the upper 20 per cent in the range according to earnings was \$6137 and of those in the lower 20 per cent was \$276. This is a range of \$5861 between the average earnings of these two groups. Some of the causes for these differences in earnings may be beyond the control of the farmer. However, all of these farmers could make some changes in their farming operations which would increase earnings. A farmer can secure some ideas as to changes that could profitably be made on his farm by studying the facts about his business as presented in this report and comparing his accomplishments with other farmers following the same general type of farming. The more important management factors affecting earnings and their relationships with earnings are presented in the following tables. These factors vary from year to year in their relative influence on earnings.

Table 9. Relation of Crop Yields to Farm Earnings

Group	Per cent crop yields were of the average for all 161 farms	Average	No. of farms	Average operator's labor earnings
Below 85	72		45	\$1799
85-114	99		70	3022
115 and above	128		46	3760

High production per acre, up to certain limits, tends to lower the cost per bushel of grain or per ton of hay. Any possible method of management that will increase crop yields and therefore lower cost of production more than the extra expense incurred in securing the higher yields should be given consideration.

Table 10. Relation of Choice of Crops to Farm Earnings

Group	Per cent of tillable land in high return crops*	Average	No. of farms	Average operator's labor earnings
Below 41.0	34.7		35	\$2300
41.0 - 54.9	48.1		84	3023
55.0 and above	64.0		42	3120

*Crops are marked on page 16 as (A), (B), (C), and (D). All of acres in (A) crops, one-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.

As a rule, on these farms, such crops as alfalfa, clover, canning crops, sugar beets, corn, barley, winter wheat, and flax bring a higher net return per acre than other crops usually grown. Additions can be made to earnings by putting as high a percentage as possible of the tillable land into these higher return crops.

Table 11. Relation of Returns From Productive Livestock to Farm Earnings

Index of returns for \$100 feed fed to productive livestock* Group	Average	No. of farms	Average operator's labor earnings
Below 85	75	33	\$1625
85 - 114	100	96	3057
115 and above	127	32	3698

*The index is weighted by the number of animal units of each class of livestock.

The majority of these farms maintain dairy cattle. However, in addition to the dairy herd there is quite an investment in other classes of productive livestock such as beef cattle, hogs, sheep or poultry. Most or all of the feed raised is fed on the farm and considerable additional feed is purchased. Feed is the major item of cost in livestock production and livestock constitute the major source of income on these farms. Hence there is some relationship between returns for \$100 of feed and operator's labor earnings on these farms. There are a number of reasons for differences among farms in livestock returns. High productivity per animal and economy in the use of feed and labor are important. Other factors of considerable importance are kind of feed used, quality of pastures, balance of ration, degree of sanitation, and kind of shelter and equipment.

Table 12. Relation of Amount of Productive Livestock to Farm Earnings

Productive livestock units per 100 acres* Group	Average	No. of farms	Average operator's labor earnings
Below 17.9	14.6	36	\$1914
18.0 - 29.9	23.2	92	2852
30.0 & above	35.7	33	4065

*Acres in timber not pastured, roads, waste and farmstead were not included.

On some farms the returns from livestock are so low that they do not cover feed and other costs. Such livestock is unprofitable, especially if there is more than enough to utilize what would otherwise be waste feed. If the livestock is yielding a net return, an increased amount of livestock adds to size of business and the opportunity to increase the farm earnings. Livestock produces manure and aids in keeping up the fertility of the land, and utilizes waste products on the farm. Livestock also helps to provide productive employment throughout the year. Any method that aids in utilizing the available resources to full and efficient capacity should add to the farm income.

Table 13. Relation of Size of Business (Work Units) to Farm Earnings

Days of productive work Group	Average	No. of farms	Average operator's labor earnings
Below 500	410	38	\$1464
500 - 799	624	84	2823
800 and above	1008	39	4427

Average farm earnings tend to increase with an increase in size of business. For farmers operating their farms at a loss, the larger the volume of business, the larger will be the loss, but a farmer who is making a profit could make a larger profit if he increased his size of business, providing that in so doing he does not lower materially the efficiency in some one or more important branches of his business. Those farmers who have large businesses usually have more flexibility of their organization than does the man with a small business, and can utilize more efficiently and to better advantage available labor, power, machinery and buildings.

Table 14. Relation of Amount of Work Accomplished per Worker to Farm Earnings

Group	Work units	No. of farms	Average operator's labor earnings
	per worker		
Average			
Below 250	220	35	\$1604
250 - 349	299	82	3023
350 and above	410	44	3669

More days of productive work accomplished per worker reduces the labor charge per unit of business. Higher labor accomplishment can be secured in several ways. In the first place, the business must be large enough so that there will be at least sufficient work available for the family labor. The farm should be so organized that the labor requirements are well distributed throughout the year. Handling pastures in such a way that as large a proportion as possible of the year's feed for livestock may be obtained from them helps to reduce labor requirements. Proper planning of the farm work and economical use of labor-saving machinery help to increase the work accomplished per worker.

Table 15. Relation of Power, Machinery, Equipment and Building Expense to Farm Earnings*

Group	Expense per work unit	No. of farms	Average operator's labor earnings
	Average		
\$3.90 and above	\$4.79	32	\$1872
\$2.30 - \$3.89	3.10	98	3059
Below \$2.30	1.91	31	3414

*Includes building, fencing, all crop machinery and livestock equipment, power, horse feed, and miscellaneous horse expense.

The expense factor does not show as high relationship with earnings when prices are high as when they are low. Some farms are under-equipped. On a few farms, excessive expenses constitute the main factor causing earnings to be very low.

Some of the cash expenses can be kept down by careful management. Often times necessary repairs and improvements can be made by using the available farm labor rather than by hiring extra help. Repairs and overhauling should be done before spring work begins insofar as possible; or on rainy days or in other spare time during the summer. Reducing the number of horses to the minimum required for efficient operation of the farm helps reduce the power expense. In some cases, farmers can offset some or all of the power and machinery expense by using their equipment for outside work.

EFFECT OF WELL BALANCED EFFICIENCY ON FARM PROFITS

It is quite evident from this report that few farmers have a monopoly on efficiency. Quite often farm operators show efficient management in one part of the farm business, which is offset by poor results in other phases. These farmers get medium returns while those who fall down all along the line get the lowest returns, and on the other hand those few who can manage to attain high efficiency in all parts of their organization receive returns well above average. This is well illustrated in Table 16.

Table 16. Relation of Operator's Labor Earnings to the Number of Factors in Which the Farmer Excels

No. of factors in which farmer excels	No. of farms	Your farm	The length of the shaded lines is in proportion to the average operator's labor earnings	Average operator's labor earnings
None or one	21	_____	XXXXXXXX	\$1241
Two or three	70	_____	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	2306
Four or five	55	_____	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	3701
Six or seven	15	_____	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	4590

The array in Table 16 indicates that it will be worth while for each cooperator to study carefully his ranking on pages 14 and 15, and learn his standing in respect to each of the above factors and the elements of strength and weakness in his farm business.

EXPLANATION OF "WORK UNITS"

The total "work units" for any one farm is a measure of the size of that farm business. A work unit as used in this report is the average accomplishment of a farm worker in a ten hour day working on crops and productive livestock at average efficiency or ten hours of work off the farm for pay. The number of work units for each class of livestock and each acre of crop are presented in Table 17.

Table 17. Number of Work Units for Each Class of Livestock and Each Acre of Crop

Item	No. of work units	Item	No. of work units
Dairy and dual pur. cows	14.5 per cow	Small grain	.8 per acre
Other dairy & du.pur.cattle	4.4 per an.unit*	Sugar beets	3.0 per acre
Beef breeding herd	4.0 per an.unit*	Sweet corn	2.3 per acre
Feeder cattle	.4 per 100 lbs.	Corn, husked	1.2 per acre
Sheep - farm flock	2.0 per an.unit*	Corn, hogged	.7 per acre
Sheep - feeders	.5 per 100 lbs.	Corn, shredded	2.4 per acre
Hogs	.3 per 100 lbs.	Corn silage	1.9 per acre
Turkeys	.7 per 100 lbs.	Corn fodder	1.1 per acre
Hens	28.0 per 100 hens	Alfalfa hay	1.0 per acre
Canning peas	2.0 per acre	Soybean hay	1.4 per acre
Soybeans for grain	1.0 per acre	Other hay crops	.6 per acre

* Animal unit represents one cow, one bull, one feeder steer or heifer, two head of other cattle, seven head of sheep, fourteen lambs, five hogs, ten pigs, 100 hens or 1400 pounds of turkeys produced.

Table 18. Measures of Farm Organization and Management Efficiency, 1944

Measures used in chart on page 15	Your farm	Average of 161 farms	32 most profit- able farms	32 least profit- able farms
Operator's Labor Earnings	\$ _____	\$2891	\$6137	\$276
(1) Crop yields*	_____	100	112	87
(2) % of tillable land in high ret. crops**	_____	49.3	50.6	46.7
(3) Ret. for \$100 feed to prod. livestock***	_____	100	106	91
(4) Prod. livestock units per 100 acres****	_____	23.8	27.2	20.3
(5) Size of business - work units	_____	666	855	513
(6) Work units per worker	_____	303	329	270
(7) Pow., mach., equip., & bldg. exp. per work unit	\$ _____	\$3.21	\$2.91	\$3.98

Measures and items related to some of the above measures:

(3) Index of return for \$100 feed from -				
Dairy cattle	_____	100	104	87
Dual purpose cattle	_____	100	119	96
Beef breeding herd	_____	100	-	93
Feeder cattle	_____	100	107	-
Hogs	_____	100	113	85
Native sheep	_____	100	89	93
Turkeys	_____	100	98	-
Chickens	_____	100	113	89
(5) Work units on crops	_____	171	208	159
Work units on productive livestock	_____	458	596	332
Other work units	_____	37	51	22
(6) Total number of workers	_____	2.2	2.6	1.9
Number of family workers	_____	1.4	1.4	1.4
Number of hired workers	_____	.8	1.2	.5
(7) Power expense per work unit	\$ _____	\$1.73	\$1.52	\$2.10
Crop mach. expense per work unit	_____	.53	.51	.70
Livestock equip. exp. per work unit	_____	.24	.27	.27
Bldgs. & fencing exp. per work unit	_____	.71	.61	.91

*Given as a percentage of the average.

**Crops are marked on page 16 as (A), (B), (C), and (D). All of acres in (A) crops, one-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.

***An index weighted by the animal units of livestock.

****Acres in timber not pastured, roads, waste, and farmstead were not included.

Thermometer Chart

Using your figures from page 14, locate your standing with respect to the various measures of farm organization and management efficiency. The averages for the 161 farms included in this summary are located between the dotted lines across the center of this page.

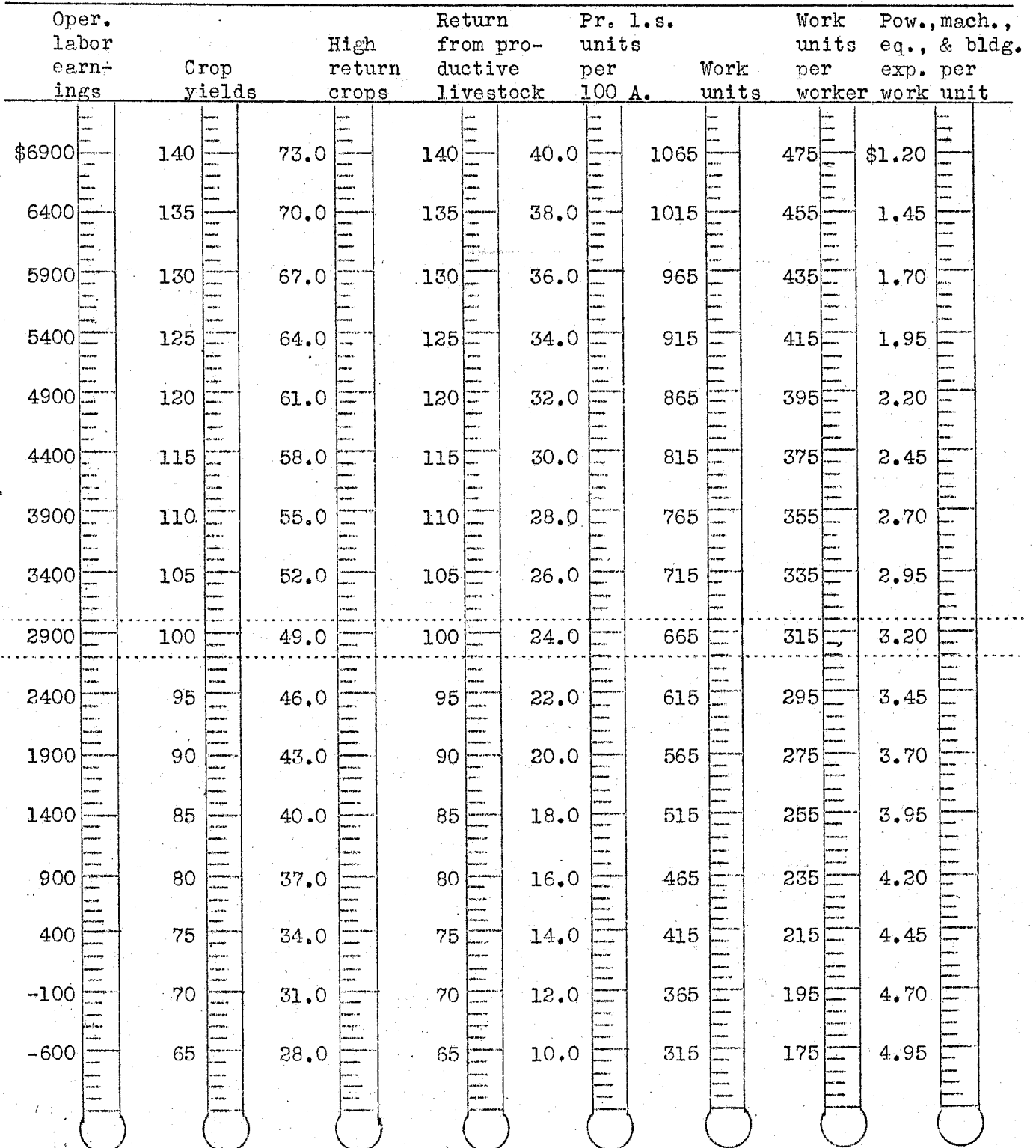


Table 19. Distribution of Acres in Farm, 1944

Crop: (A) (B) (C) and (D) refer to ranking used in calculating % of tillable land in High Return Crops (see page 14)	No. growing this crop	Your farm	Average of 161 farms	32 most profitable farms	32 least profitable farms
Canning peas	(A) 16	_____	1.1	2.0	1.0
Flax	(C) 18	_____	1.7	2.3	1.0
Barley	(D) 27	_____	1.9	1.1	3.4
Oats and barley	(D) 30	_____	4.3	8.3	2.5
Wheat	(D) 56	_____	3.7	5.7	3.0
Oats and wheat	(D) 25	_____	2.2	2.3	1.6
Oats	(D) 144	_____	26.3	36.9	21.1
Soybeans for grain	(D) 40	_____	3.0	3.5	2.8
Rye	(D) 5	_____	.3	-	.8
Millet	(D) 10	_____	.9	.1	1.5
Buckwheat	(D) 8	_____	.5	-	.2
Hemp	10	_____	1.4	2.1	1.7
Total small grain and peas	157		47.3	64.3	40.6
Sugar beets, hybrid seed corn, potatoes and truck crops	(A) 69	_____	3.4	2.8	2.9
Corn grain	(A) 160	_____	42.2	56.4	37.2
Corn silage	(B) 141	_____	13.1	13.7	12.8
Sweet corn	(B) 18	_____	1.4	1.4	2.4
Corn fodder	(D) 45	_____	2.0	1.3	3.0
Total cultivated crops	161		62.1	75.6	58.3
Alfalfa hay	(A) 129	_____	15.0	20.0	11.5
Red clover hay	(B) 46	_____	3.3	3.4	5.2
Soybean hay	(C) 49	_____	2.5	2.7	2.5
Mixed legumes & non-legumes	(C) 46	_____	5.2	5.9	3.5
Legumes for seed	(C) 7	_____	.3	.2	.1
Timothy and/or brome	(D) 40	_____	2.4	2.7	1.9
Timothy seed	(D) 5	_____	.3	-	-
Other annual hay	(D) 19	_____	1.1	1.0	1.7
Total tillable land in hay	161		30.1	35.9	26.4
Alfalfa and mixtures incl. alfalfa	(A) 62	_____	5.0	3.4	3.6
Sweet clover pasture	(B) 27	_____	2.0	4.1	.9
Other legumes and mixtures	(C) 50	_____	6.8	10.9	1.8
Sudan grass or rape pasture	(C) 40	_____	1.4	1.0	.8
Other tillable pasture	(D) 67	_____	6.6	7.8	5.1
Total tillable land in pasture	143		21.8	27.2	12.2
Tillable land not cropped	(D) 72	_____	7.8	6.4	13.9
Total tillable land			169.1	209.4	151.4
Phalaris hay (non-tillable)	11	_____	1.6	.5	2.7
Wild hay (non-tillable)	47	_____	4.3	1.4	7.3
Non-tillable pasture	134	_____	30.2	34.8	29.7
Timber (not pastured)	68	_____	6.6	11.4	5.8
Roads and waste		_____	10.5	13.8	11.3
Farmstead		_____	7.0	8.2	6.4
Total acres in farm			229.3	279.5	214.6
% land tillable			73.7	74.9	70.5
% tillable land in high return crops			49.3	50.6	46.7

Table 20. Crop Yields Per Acre, 1944

Crop	Your farm	Average 161 farms	32 most profitable farms	32 least profitable farms
Canning peas, value above seed cost	\$ _____	\$22.75	\$23.23	\$8.46
Flax, bu.	_____	6.0	5.9	4.5
Barley, bu.	_____	9.8	14.0	6.8
Oats and barley, bu.	_____	31.4	36.0	25.4
Wheat, bu.	_____	14.3	13.5	12.3
Oats and wheat, bu.	_____	27.3	32.6	20.5
Oats, bu.	_____	39.1	46.6	31.9
Soybeans for grain, bu.	_____	14.0	16.6	16.9
Rye, bu.	_____	7.7	-	8.0
Millet, bu.	_____	7.7	-	20.4
Buckwheat, bu.	_____	14.3	-	-
Hemp, tons	_____	1.9	2.5	.7
Corn, grain, bu.	_____	51.6	57.2	44.2
Corn and cane silage, tons	_____	7.3	8.6	6.2
Sweet corn, tons	_____	2.4	2.2	2.5
Corn and cane fodder, tons	_____	2.3	2.2	2.5
Alfalfa hay, tons	_____	2.1	2.1	1.9
Red clover hay, tons	_____	2.2	2.5	2.2
Soybean hay, tons	_____	1.5	1.8	1.5
Mixed legume & non-legume hay, tons	_____	1.7	1.5	1.7
Legumes for seed, lbs.	_____	84.	-	-
Timothy and/or brome hay, tons	_____	1.7	1.7	2.0
Timothy seed, lbs.	_____	177.	-	-
Other annual hay, tons	_____	1.0	1.5	.4
Phalaris hay or non-tillable land, tons	_____	1.7	2.0	1.7
Wild hay, tons	_____	1.0	.8	1.0

Table 21. Average Price of Feeds, 1944

Item	Value	Item	Value
Ear corn, per bu.	\$.96	Alfalfa hay, per ton	\$15.00
Oats, per bu.	.68	Red or alsike clov.hay, per ton	12.75
Barley, per bu.	.92	Soybean hay, per ton	12.75
Wheat, per bu.	1.40	Timothy, per ton	9.00
Rye, per bu.	1.04	Sweet clover, per ton	8.75
Soybeans, per bu.	1.93	Wild hay, per ton	7.50
Bran, per cwt.	2.20	Corn fodder, per ton	6.75
Linseed oilmeal, per cwt.	2.82	Corn silage, per ton	5.00
Soybean oilmeal, per cwt.	3.08	Pasture, per no. per an. unit	1.10
Tankage, per cwt.	4.15	Skin milk, per cwt.	.26

Table 22. Summary of Amount of Livestock, 1944

Items	Your farm	Average of 161 farms	32 most profitable farms	32 least profitable farms
No. of horses	_____	3.5	3.5	3.4
No. of colts	_____	.7	.8	.4
No. of dairy & dual purpose cows	_____	17.9	21.8	11.2
Head of other dairy & dual pur. cattle	_____	18.3	21.7	14.8
Head of cattle in beef breeding herd	_____	3.5	1.9	6.7
Pounds of feeder cattle produced	_____	1059	3612	158
Litters of pigs	_____	12.1	15.3	11.0
Pounds of hogs produced	_____	20398	25861	16476
Head of sheep (2 lambs = 1 head)	_____	12.7	12.5	14.1
No. of hens	_____	250	310	241
Total no. of prod. lvstk. animal units	_____	46.8	63.9	37.2
% of total that are:				
Dairy cows	_____	37.3	37.9	25.1
Other dairy cattle	_____	19.2	18.4	16.2
Dual purpose cows	_____	2.9	.8	7.2
Other dual purpose cattle	_____	2.3	.8	5.4
Beef breeding herd	_____	4.1	1.8	10.0
Feeder cattle	_____	2.8	8.3	.6
Hogs	_____	19.8	17.1	23.1
Sheep	_____	4.0	3.9	4.7
Turkeys	_____	1.3	5.5	0
Hens	_____	6.3	5.5	7.7

Table 23. Feed Costs for Horses and Misc. Power and Machinery Expense, 1944

Items	Your farm	Average of 157 farms*	31 most profitable farms*	31 least profitable farms*
Feed per horse, ** lbs.:				
Grain	_____	1237	1350	1351
Hay	_____	3826	3765	4313
Fodder and stover	_____	452	125	504
Feed costs per horse:				
Grain	\$ _____	\$23.59	\$25.28	\$25.95
Roughage	_____	21.67	22.64	22.98
Pasture	_____	4.34	5.03	4.29
TOTAL FEED COSTS	\$ _____	\$49.60	\$52.95	\$53.22
Number of work horses	_____	3.6	3.6	3.4
Number of colts	_____	.7	.8	.5
Crop acres per farm	_____	145.4	177.7	135.3
Tractor and horse exp. per crop acre	\$ _____	\$4.46	\$3.87	\$4.88
Crop & gen. mach. exp. per crop acres	\$ _____	\$2.49	\$2.69	\$2.71

*Four farmers did not have horses. The crop acres and expenses per crop acre are averages of 161 farms.

**Two colts equal one horse.

Table 24. Feed Costs and Returns from Hogs, 1944

Items	Your farm	Average of 156 farms	31 farms highest in returns above feed	31 farms lowest in returns above feed
Feed per cwt. hogs produced, lbs.:				
Corn	_____	413	294	616
Small grain	_____	91	71	136
Com. feeds - under 25% protein	_____	15	11	11
Com. feeds - over 25% protein	_____	26	18	27
Total concentrates	_____	545	394	790
Skim milk, buttermilk and whey	_____	147	165	247
Feed cost per cwt. hogs produced:				
Concentrates	\$ _____	\$10.39	\$7.51	\$14.86
Skim milk, buttermilk and whey	_____	.38	.41	.66
Pasture	_____	.16	.12	.21
TOTAL FEED COSTS	\$ _____	\$10.93	\$8.04	\$15.73
Net increase in value per cwt. hogs prod. \$	_____	\$13.70	\$14.22	\$13.25
RETURNS ABOVE FEED COST PER CWT. HOGS PROD.	\$ _____	\$2.77	\$6.18	\$-2.48
RETURNS FOR \$100 OF FEED	\$ _____	\$134	\$178	\$87
Price received per cwt. hogs sold	\$ _____	\$13.08	\$13.32	\$12.77
No. of spring litters raised	_____	8	9	9
No. of fall litters raised	_____	4	4	2
Total no. of litters raised	_____	12	13	11
No. of pigs born per litter	_____	7.8	8.5	7.2
No. of pigs weaned per litter	_____	6.1	6.8	5.4
Pounds of hogs produced	_____	20925	25459	13728

High returns are associated with high quality management. The combined effect on return over feed from excelling in a number of hog management factors is shown in Table 25. The factors included are: (1) pounds of concentrates required to produce 100 pounds of hogs including skim milk and buttermilk on a grain equivalent basis, (2) price received for hogs sold, (3) number of pigs born per litter, (4) number of pigs weaned per litter, and (5) sanitation (pigs raised on clean ground). The 13 farmers who were below the average of the group in all five factors failed to receive a return large enough to cover the cost of the feed. The 16 farmers who were above average in all five factors had an average return over feed of \$4.99 per 100 pounds. The difference between the two extremes amounts to \$7.95 per 100 pounds or \$1664 for the average production of 20,925 pounds of hogs on these farms.

Table 25. Relation of Return Over Feed Per 100 Pounds of Hogs to the Number of Management Factors in Which Farmers Excelled

No. of factors in which farmer excels	No. of farms*	The length of the shaded lines are in proportion to the average return over feed per 100 pounds of hogs	Average return over feed
0	13	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	\$-2.96
1	31	XXXXXXXX	1.40
2	36	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	2.70
3	30	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	4.19
4	23	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	4.24
5	16	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	4.99

*The data from 7 farmers who purchased feeder pigs or who did not supply information on sanitation practices were omitted from this table.

Table 26. Factors of Cost and Returns From Dairy Cows, 1944

	Your farm	Average of 141 farms	28 farms highest in butterfat per cow	28 farms lowest in butterfat per cow
Pounds of butterfat per cow	_____	237	320	162
Feeds per cow, lbs.:				
Corn	_____	1000	1238	771
Small grain	_____	644	1088	365
Com. feeds - under 25% protein	_____	195	282	75
Com. feeds - over 25% protein	_____	145	257	81
Legume hay	_____	3214	3314	2995
Other hay	_____	727	525	916
Fodder and stover	_____	312	123	474
Total concentrates	_____	1984	2865	1292
Total dry roughage	_____	4253	3962	4385
Silage	_____	6094	6357	6082
Total digestible nutrients*	_____	4658	5246	4181
T.D.N. per lb. B.F.	_____	19.7	16.4	25.8
% T.D.N. that is protein	_____	13.6	14.2	13.0
Feed cost per cow:				
Concentrates	\$ _____	\$39.67	\$58.21	\$25.06
Roughages	_____	41.95	42.48	41.02
Pasture	_____	5.82	5.52	5.84
TOTAL FEED COSTS	_____	\$87.44	\$106.21	\$71.92
Value of produce per cow:				
B.F. Sales	\$ _____	\$160.23	\$236.01	\$92.43
Dairy produce used in house	_____	8.22	6.13	13.01
Milk to livestock	_____	14.29	14.15	13.00
Net increases in value of cows	_____	6.01	5.70	9.37
TOTAL VALUE PRODUCED	_____	\$188.75	\$261.99	\$127.81
RETURNS ABOVE FEED COST PER COW	\$ _____	\$101.31	\$155.78	\$55.89
RETURNS FOR \$100 OF FEED	\$ _____	\$222	\$253	\$196
Price rec. per lb. B.F. sold (cts.)	_____	73.8	79.4	67.4
As manufacturing cream (cents)	_____	61.4	62.9	60.7
Other (cents)	_____	84.2	83.6	81.0
Feed cost per lb. B.F. (cents)	_____	36.9	33.2	44.4
% fall freshening	_____	51.6	56.8	49.1
Number of cows**	_____	18.7	23.8	13.5

* Not including nutrients received from pasture.

** All dairy cows which have at some time in the past freshened are included in the dairy herd, and affect the average number of cows used in computing this table. There is some variation in the number of months of dry period per cow; however, this variation is small for the majority of farms.

Table 27. Feed Costs and Returns From Other Dairy Cattle, 1944

Items	Your farm	Average of 140 farms*	28 farms highest in butterfat per cow	28 farms lowest in butterfat per cow
Feeds per head, lbs.:				
Concentrates		475	642	377
Hay and fodder		1587	1569	1703
Silage		2067	2114	2354
Skin milk		547	486	373
Whole milk		365	448	261
Feed cost per head:				
Concentrates	\$	\$10.18	\$13.92	\$8.65
Roughages		14.16	14.94	14.10
Milk		10.22	10.70	6.70
Pasture		2.03	1.88	2.27
TOTAL FEED COSTS	\$	\$36.59	\$41.44	\$31.72
Net inc. in value of other dairy cattle		\$37.07	\$48.23	\$28.39
RETURNS ABOVE FEED COST PER HEAD	\$	\$.48	\$6.79	\$-3.33
RETURNS FOR \$100 OF FEED	\$	\$108	\$131	\$96
Number of head of other dairy cattle		18.2	21.3	16.0

Table 28. Feed Costs and Returns From All Dairy Cattle, 1944

Items	Your farm	Average of 141 farms	28 farms highest in butterfat per cow	28 farms lowest in butterfat per cow
Feeds per animal unit, lbs.:				
Concentrates		1633	2299	1146
Hay and fodder		3836	3600	3971
Silage		5371	5575	5477
Feed cost per animal unit:				
Concentrates	\$	\$33.02	\$47.21	\$22.94
Roughages		36.82	37.46	36.01
Pasture		5.21	4.97	5.34
TOTAL FEED COSTS	\$	\$75.05	\$89.64	\$64.29
Value of produce per animal unit:				
Dairy products	\$	\$115.21	\$165.28	\$66.38
Net increase in val. of dairy cattle		26.66	31.26	26.45
TOTAL VALUE PRODUCED	\$	\$141.87	\$196.54	\$92.83
RETURNS ABOVE FEED PER ANIMAL UNIT	\$	\$66.82	\$106.90	\$28.54
RETURNS PER \$100 OF FEED	\$	\$191	\$219	\$151
Animal units of dairy cattle		28.1	35.0	21.9

* One farmer having both a dairy and a beef herd used a beef bull and included all the young stock in the beef herd.

Table 29. Factors of Cost and Returns from Dual Purpose Cows, 1944

Items	Your farm	Average of 15 farms	7 farms highest in butterfat per cow	7 farms lowest in butterfat per cow
Pounds of butterfat per cow		169	199	139
Feeds per cow, lbs.:				
Corn		674	736	672
Small grain		596	682	476
Com. feeds - under 25% protein		45	54	18
Com. feeds - over 25% protein		66	96	40
Legume hay		3153	3516	2983
Other hay		667	539	708
Fodder and stover		357	376	352
Total concentrates		1381	1568	1206
Total dry roughage		4177	4431	4043
Silage		4783	5099	4139
Total digestible nutrients*		3945	4272	3643
T.D.N. per lb. B.F.		23.3	21.5	26.2
% T.D.N. that is protein		13.2	13.8	12.9
Feed cost per cow:				
Concentrates	\$	\$27.20	\$31.06	\$23.40
Roughages		37.97	41.15	35.01
Pasture		6.15	6.25	6.02
TOTAL FEED COSTS	\$	\$71.32	\$78.46	\$64.43
Value of produce per cow:				
B.F. sales	\$	\$88.90	\$107.36	\$70.21
Dairy produce used in house		8.12	8.10	8.48
Milk to livestock		24.12	29.84	19.27
Net increases in value of cows		10.54	6.70	9.14
TOTAL VALUE PRODUCED	\$	\$131.68	\$152.00	\$107.10
RETURNS ABOVE FEED COST PER COW	\$	\$60.36	\$73.54	\$42.67
RETURNS FOR \$100 OF FEED	\$	\$193	\$199	\$180
Price received per lb. B.F. sold(cts.)		65.0	66.3	64.6
As manufacturing cream (cents)		61.0	61.7	60.6
Other (cents)		87.1	92.4	83.6
Feed cost per lb. B.F. (cents)		42.2	39.4	46.4
% fall freshening		55	64	49
Number of cows		16.3	16.0	15.6

* Not including nutrients received from pasture.

Table 30. Feed Costs and Returns From Other Dual Purpose Cattle, 1944

Items	Your farm	Average of 15 farms	7 farms highest in returns above feed	7 farms lowest in returns above feed
Feeds per head, lbs.:				
Concentrates	_____	576	653	514
Hay and fodder	_____	1759	1548	1869
Silage	_____	1597	1347	1942
Skim milk	_____	828	1098	509
Whole milk	_____	501	247	783
Feed cost per head:				
Concentrates	\$ _____	\$10.82	\$12.29	\$9.62
Roughages	_____	14.28	11.82	16.64
Milk	_____	14.89	9.33	21.06
Pasture	_____	1.92	2.12	1.81
TOTAL FEED COSTS	\$ _____	\$41.91	\$35.56	\$49.13
Net increase in value	\$ _____	\$37.42	\$43.65	\$32.14
RETURNS ABOVE FEED COST PER HEAD	\$ _____	\$-4.49	\$8.09	\$-16.99
RETURNS FOR \$100 OF FEED	\$ _____	\$93	\$126	\$62
Number of head	_____	26.6	29.3	24.9

Table 31. Feed Costs and Returns From All Dual Purpose Cattle

Items	Your farm	Average of 15 farms	7 farms highest in returns above feed	7 farms lowest in returns above feed
Pounds of butterfat per cow	_____	169	188	143
Feeds per animal unit, lbs.:				
Concentrates	_____	1289	1415	1249
Hay and fodder	_____	3727	4237	3139
Silage	_____	4020	3694	4245
Feed cost per animal unit:				
Concentrates	\$ _____	\$24.90	\$27.64	\$23.62
Roughages	_____	32.49	33.35	30.42
Pasture	_____	5.06	5.58	4.79
TOTAL FEED COSTS	\$ _____	\$62.45	\$66.57	\$58.83
Value of produce per animal unit:				
Dairy products	\$ _____	\$58.50	\$76.67	\$41.43
Net increase in value	_____	36.66	39.96	32.73
TOTAL VALUE PRODUCED	\$ _____	\$95.16	\$116.63	\$74.16
RETURNS ABOVE FEED PER ANIMAL UNIT	\$ _____	\$32.71	\$50.06	\$15.33
RETURNS FOR \$100 OF FEED	\$ _____	\$156	\$181	\$130
Animal units	_____	30.1	28.1	31.9

The farmer who excels in all phases of the management of the dairy herd receives a larger return than one who excels in none or only a few of the management factors. The combined effect on return over feed per cow in the dairy herd from excelling in a number of management factors is shown in Table 32. The factors included are (1) pounds of butterfat per cow, (2) total digestible nutrients per pound of butterfat, (3) percentage of protein in the T.D.N., (4) price received for butterfat, (5) feed cost per pound of butterfat, and (6) percentage of fall freshening. Five farmers were below the average of the group in all six factors; their return over feed amounted to \$47.50 per cow. Ten farmers who were above the average of the group in all six factors received a return over feed of \$162.44 per cow. The difference between these two extremes amounts to \$114.94 per cow or \$2149 for the average herd of 18.7 cows.

Table 32. Relation of Return Over Feed per Dairy Cow to Number of Management Factors in Which Farmers Excelled

No. of factors in which farmer excels	No. of farms	The length of the shaded lines is in proportion to the average return over feed per milk cow	Average return over feed
0	5	XXXXXXXXXX	\$47.50
1	20	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	70.10
2	35	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	74.07
3	23	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	97.57
4	26	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	128.00
5	22	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	129.85
6	10	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	162.44

Table 33. Feed Costs and Returns for Turkeys, 1944

Items	Your farm	Average of 8 farms	4 farms highest in returns above feed	4 farms lowest in returns above feed
Feed per cwt. turkeys produced, lbs.:				
Grain	_____	436	426	447
Com. feeds - under 25% protein	_____	112	133	92
Com. feeds - over 25% protein	_____	109	116	101
Total concentrates	_____	657	675	640
Skim milk	_____	8	15	1
Feed cost per cwt. turkeys produced	\$ _____	\$16.35	\$17.93	\$14.77
Value of produce per cwt. turkeys prod.				
Eggs and poults	\$ _____	\$5.45	\$9.46	\$1.44
Net increases in turkeys	_____	30.14	32.45	27.82
TOTAL VALUE PRODUCED	\$ _____	\$35.59	\$41.91	\$29.26
RETURNS ABOVE FEED COST PER CWT. TURKEYS PRODUCED	\$ _____	\$19.24	\$23.98	\$14.49
RETURNS FOR \$100 FEED	\$ _____	\$223	\$240	\$205
Price rec'd per lb. turkey sold (cts.)	_____	33.5	34.0	33.0
Pounds of turkeys produced	_____	26799	22830	30769

Table 36. Feed Costs and Returns From Beef Cattle, 1944

Items	Your farm	Average of all farms	Farms	Farms
			highest in returns above feed	lowest in returns above feed
Beef breeding herd: no. of farms:		16	8	8
Feeds per animal unit, lbs.:				
Concentrates		1236	938	1535
Legume hay		1581	1108	2053
Other hay		566	692	441
Fodder and stover		433	291	576
Silage		2866	2604	3128
Skim milk*		79	-	157
Whole milk*		9	-	19
Feed cost per animal unit:				
Concentrates	\$	\$24.10	\$18.14	\$30.06
Roughages		21.76	17.64	25.88
Milk*		.41	-	.83
Pasture		4.83	5.32	4.33
TOTAL FEED COSTS	\$	\$51.10	\$41.10	\$61.10
Value of produce per animal unit:				
Dairy products	\$	\$2.88	\$3.43	\$2.33
Net increase in value of animals		50.55	55.99	45.12
TOTAL VALUE PRODUCED	\$	\$53.43	\$59.42	\$47.45
RETURNS ABOVE FEED COST PER ANIMAL UNIT	\$	\$2.33	\$18.32	\$-13.65
RETURNS FOR \$100 OF FEED	\$	\$113	\$150	\$77
Number of cows and herd bulls		14.7	17.3	12.2
Number of animal units in the herd		25.4	28.6	22.1
Feeder cattle: no. of farms:		19	9	9
Feeds per cwt. beef produced, lbs.:				
Corn		570	564	582
Small grain		70	53	53
Com. feeds - under 25% protein		-	1	-
Com. feeds - over 25% protein		30	40	19
Legume hay		201	126	291
Other hay		102	63	91
Fodder and stover		38	0	46
Total concentrates		670	658	654
Total dry roughages		341	189	428
Silage		518	407	593
Feed cost per cwt. beef produced:				
Concentrates	\$	\$12.11	\$12.23	\$11.54
Roughages		3.20	2.18	3.99
Pasture		.56	.27	.92
TOTAL FEED COSTS	\$	\$15.87	\$14.68	\$16.45
Net increase in value of feeders	\$	\$16.12	\$20.14	\$11.42
RETURNS ABOVE FEED COST PER CWT. BEEF PROD.		.25	5.46	-5.03
RETURNS FOR \$100 OF FEED	\$	\$105	\$138	\$72
Price recd. per cwt. beef sold in 1943	\$	\$13.84	\$14.87	\$12.46
Price pd. for feeder cattle bot. in 1943	\$	\$11.70	\$11.98	\$11.49
No. of animal units		19.9	13.4	27.9
Pounds of beef produced		8895	7237	10989

* One farmer had both dairy cows and beef cows and fed considerable amounts of milk produced by the milking herd to beef calves.

Table 39. Summary of Farm Earnings by Counties, 1944

	Dodge & Mower	Free- born	Goodhue & Dakota	Nicollet	Olmsted, Wabasha & Winona	Rice & Scott	Steele	Waseca & LeSueur
FARM EXPENSES								
Cattle bought	\$ 712	\$ 485	\$ 199	\$ 116	\$ 328	\$ 216	\$ 598	\$ 222
Hogs bought	449	127	102	102	274	59	174	107
Sheep bought	400	219	9	-	5	1	-	17
Poultry bought	121	133	132	116	255	362	167	237
Other livestock expense	172	92	112	139	135	184	213	206
Crop expense	696	451	632	407	416	321	387	429
Feed	2399	1110	1397	1738	1688	2105	1635	1815
Power mach. and equipment	1570	1360	1353	1361	1401	1125	1708	1624
Custom work hired	238	210	314	175	232	375	155	204
Buildings	916	540	735	455	365	409	1016	611
Hired labor	1254	665	931	644	649	670	715	873
Taxes, insurance and misc.	437	347	445	313	439	347	425	397
(1) Total purchases	\$ 9364	\$ 5739	\$ 6359	\$ 5556	\$ 6187	\$ 6174	\$ 7193	\$ 6742
(2) Decrease in capital	320	627	291	-	100	253	1459	1259
(3) Board to hired labor	82	117	155	202	130	209	138	226
(4) Unpaid family labor	382	309	599	374	429	422	387	240
(5) Int. on farm capital	1519	1336	1400	1478	1302	1152	1632	1457
(6) Total expenses	\$11667	\$ 8128	\$ 8804	\$ 7620	\$ 8148	\$ 8210	\$10809	\$ 9924
FARM RECEIPTS								
Cattle sales	\$ 2026	\$ 1534	\$ 1313	\$ 1233	\$ 1531	\$ 1204	\$ 2134	\$ 1050
Dairy products	4709	2549	3418	1767	3272	3537	2045	1945
Hogs	3557	3481	2396	3579	2671	2214	4302	3586
Sheep and wool	777	341	226	11	102	36	65	115
Poultry and eggs	1673	1096	1383	1160	1845	2472	1706	3068
Crops	1307	784	1775	753	726	611	1313	1910
AAA payment	67	116	98	47	82	26	165	50
Income from work off farm	236	156	241	188	398	149	146	209
Misc. cash receipts	244	200	231	188	346	286	187	133
(7) Total farm sales	\$14596	\$10257	\$11081	\$ 8926	\$10973	\$10535	\$12063	\$12063
(8) Increase in capital	-	-	-	132	-	-	-	-
(9) Family living from farm	589	569	701	732	638	649	679	633
(10) Total receipts	\$15185	\$10826	\$11782	\$ 9790	\$11611	\$11184	\$12742	\$12699
(6) Total expenses	11667	8128	8804	7620	8148	8210	10809	9924
(11) Oper. labor earnings	3518	2698	2978	2170	3463	2974	1933	2775

Table 40. - Miscellaneous Information - Averaged by Counties, 1944

	Dodge & Mower	Free-born	Goodhue & Dakota	Nicollet	Olmsted, Wabasha & Winona	Rice & Scott	Steele	Waseca & LeSueur
<u>FARM INVENTORIES (Beginning of year)</u>								
Productive livestock	\$ 5885	\$ 4290	\$ 3911	\$ 4575	\$ 4478	\$ 3440	\$ 5165	\$ 3978
Horses	371	283	332	260	316	362	305	357
Crop, seed and feed	4600	4217	4284	3404	3332	2463	4375	4159
Mach. and equipment	3386	3163	3339	3484	3079	2827	3760	3526
Buildings	6819	6614	7812	7628	6780	6394	10128	7129
Land	9471	8460	8466	10141	8105	7671	9140	10614
Total farm capital	\$30532	\$27027	\$28144	\$29492	\$26090	\$23157	\$33375	\$29763
<u>MEAS. OF FARM ORG. AND MANAGEMENT EFFIC.</u>								
Crop yields - % of ave.	92	97	98	107	115	99	93	92
% high return crops	47.1	52.1	47.4	48.9	49.1	44.3	53.5	52.4
Index ret. from livestock	107	97	107	79	100	113	94	99
A. U. livestock per 100 A.	25.0	25.4	22.7	20.4	28.7	22.2	22.8	20.7
Work units	756	660	676	667	685	581	622	657
Work units per worker	325	332	291	309	344	265	314	302
Exp. per work unit	\$3.06	\$3.04	\$3.10	\$2.99	\$2.73	\$3.39	\$3.87	\$3.76
<u>DISTRIBUTION OF ACRES IN FARM</u>								
Small-grain	49.2	42.8	58.5	47.2	47.3	34.2	42.2	52.1
Cultivated crops	71.8	68.0	52.2	78.4	56.5	49.9	62.9	63.1
Tillable hay land	36.1	26.4	37.6	24.9	29.6	29.1	36.1	21.4
Tillable pasture	29.4	17.9	29.6	16.6	23.1	15.4	19.8	12.8
Total acres in farm	245.0	224.8	224.6	249.8	214.3	210.5	232.3	241.5
% land tillable	80.3	75.0	81.5	73.5	75.6	68.1	77.7	68.0
<u>CROP YIELDS PER ACRE</u>								
Oats, bu.	36.5	31.5	44.2	31.8	49.1	39.3	36.2	35.1
Corn, grain, bu.	45.4	54.1	50.7	55.3	57.5	50.2	44.2	52.3
Corn silage, tons	5.9	7.6	8.4	6.4	9.0	6.7	6.5	7.2
Alfalfa hay, tons	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.1	1.7
<u>AMOUNT OF LIVESTOCK</u>								
Total animal units	55.8	50.7	45.3	43.2	48.8	38.4	47.2	43.2
% dairy and du. pur. cattle	61.7	57.8	64.9	59.0	64.4	71.9	60.9	53.2
% in beef breeding herd	4.0	6.5	4.6	4.7	5.7	2.1	-	3.8
% feeder cattle	5.8	.9	4.6	-	3.9	.5	3.6	1.8
% hogs	17.2	23.6	12.3	28.1	15.0	15.8	24.9	25.9
% sheep	6.1	5.6	6.7	.5	4.1	1.0	1.5	4.3
% turkeys	.4	-	-	-	2.2	3.1	-	3.7
% hens	4.8	5.6	6.9	7.7	4.7	5.6	9.1	7.3

Table 41. Summary by Years

	Average 1928-29	Average 1930-32	Average 1933-37	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Number of farms	148	157	139	122	154	148	197	201	177	161
Acres in farm	170	194	207	241	225	225	227	230	224	229
Crop acres in farm	116	134	140	164	147	148	147	150	148	145
Farm inventory	\$24574	\$21767	\$18440	\$22704	\$20480	\$24044	\$24117	\$26088	\$27278	\$28034
Farm Earnings (See page 33)										
FARM EXPENSES										
Horses bought	\$ 36	\$ 32	\$ 44	\$ 36	\$ 28	\$ 28	\$ 32	\$ 34	\$ 34	\$ 30
Cattle	141	79	145	217	299	607	421	444	374	357
Hogs bought	85	69	57	65	62	60	121	203	205	182
Sheep bought	6	10	61	110	98	82	45	53	62	80
Poultry bought	37	39	59	100	95	100	118	132	167	194
Misc. livestock expense	66	72	66	130	110	78	101	123	161	155
Misc. crop expenses	186	177	173	278	235	182	202	284	364	472
Feed bought	440	324	438	603	475	600	820	1416	1799	1730
Power mach. (new & exp.)	399	340	456	578	530	604	821	696	647	818
Custom work hired	-	-	-	-	-	123	115	164	185	240
Mach. and equipment (new)	190	132	205	330	261	296	470	464	348	384
Mach. and equipment (upkeep)	72	57	59	78	65	68	90	166	188	208
Bldgs., fencing (new)	130	98	161	282	250	352	313	245	361	382
Bldgs., fencing (upkeep)	52	29	56	114	69	84	164	226	228	236
Hired labor	272	252	318	519	340	404	454	571	693	805
Taxes and insurance	298	338	270	322	285	276	280	313	312	332
General farm	30	31	30	40	36	42	43	46	63	67
Total farm purchases	\$2,440	\$2,079	\$2,598	\$3,802	\$3,238	\$3,986	\$4,610	\$5,580	\$6,191	\$6,672
Decrease in farm capital	-	755	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	511
Board furnished hired labor	102	93	115	174	128	141	145	177	171	156
Interest on farm capital	1,228	1,089	922	1,135	1,024	1,202	1,206	1,304	1,364	1,402
Unpaid family labor	358	292	232	231	236	269	278	304	386	395
Total farm expenses	\$4,128	\$4,308	\$3,867	\$5,364	\$4,626	\$5,598	\$6,239	\$7,365	\$8,112	\$9,136

Table 41. Summary by Years (Continued)

	Average 1928-29	Average 1930-32	Average 1933-37	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
FARM RECEIPTS										
Cattle	\$ 753	\$ 467	\$ 534	\$ 838	\$ 813	\$1176	\$1215	\$1514	\$1280	\$1492
Dairy products	1662	1209	1377	1509	1170	1454	1720	2078	2475	2961
Hogs	1164	950	862	1248	926	984	1778	3104	3551	3168
Sheep and wool	52	39	151	217	216	162	173	177	203	214
Poultry	140	139	290	520	344	339	583	722	688	814
Eggs	275	232	340	378	301	405	523	765	1040	1022
Horses	30	30	45	51	45	48	31	34	31	28
Corn	37	39	126	190	142	128	88	111	137	143
Small grain	241	140	347	244	274	235	262	312	320	261
Other crops	163	170	159	185	157	250	287	457	520	762
Income from labor off farm	102	112	148	219	136	148	146	119	146	145
Agric. Adjustment payments	0	0	192	223	336	324	331	343	190	81
Misc.	134	151	185	314	231	295	342	269	214	290
(7) Total farm sales	\$4,753	\$3,678	\$4,756	\$6,136	\$5,091	\$5,948	\$7,479	\$10,005	\$10,795	\$11,381
(8) Increase in farm capital	617	-	573	-	891	1,017	1,432	1,498	1,167	-
(9) Family living from farm	325	248	254	252	260	458	505	576	643	646
(10) Total farm receipts	5,695	3,926	5,583	6,388	6,242	7,423	9,416	12,079	12,605	12,027
(6) Total farm expenses	4,128	4,308	3,867	5,364	4,626	5,598	6,239	7,365	8,112	9,136
(11) Operator's labor earnings	1,567	- 382	1,716	1,024	1,616	1,825	3,177	4,714	4,493	2,891
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS										
Yield per acre, corn (bu.)	44.8	43.5	42.4	51.7	59.0	56.3	57.6	61.2	51.8	51.6
Yield per acre, barley (bu.)	36.0	30.1	24.4	28.2	33.5	41.0	29.0	28.1	16.2	9.8
Yield per acre, oats (bu.)	46.0	48.1	37.7	35.9	48.5	58.2	31.5	49.3	42.7	39.1
Yield per acre, alfalfa (tons)	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.1
% high return crops	31.9	34.1	39.9	41.3	40.8	41.4	41.0	43.5	41.1	49.3
A.U. livestock per 100 A.	19.2	20.7	19.9	19.7	18.5	23.4	24.6	25.2	25.4	23.8
No. of work units	599	729	763	866	759	658	664	690	671	666
Work units per worker	310	339	333	360	349	292	301	316	305	312
Expenses per work unit	\$1.76	\$1.34	\$1.26	\$1.44	\$1.41	\$1.66	\$1.87	\$2.23	\$2.79	\$3.21
No. of work horses	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.5
No. of colts	.8	.8	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	.7	.7
No. of milk cows	14.2	17.1	18.2	18.6	17.2	17.1	17.4	18.1	17.5	17.9

Table 41. Summary by Years (Continued)

Misc. items (Cont.)	Average 1928-29	Average 1930-32	Average 1933-37	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
No. of litters of pigs	9.3	11.7	8.8	11.1	11.5	12.1	13.8	15.7	18.1	12.1
Lbs. of hogs produced	12,706	16,219	12,467	15,948	16,014	17,671	20,330	24,383	25,149	20,398
No. of head of sheep	7.0	11.5	17.5	23.3	16.2	18.6	16.1	16.2	15.2	12.7
No. of hens	136	156	185	187	177	197	197	219	246	250
Lbs. B.F. per dairy cow	244	241	236	240	245	260	261	253	247	237
Lbs. B.F. per dual pur. cow	-	-	-	-	-	181	203	189	182	169
No. of pigs per litter	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.1
No. of eggs laid per hen	95	112	126	135	126	131	142	146	147	158
<u>PRICE RECEIVED PER:</u>										
Lb. B.F. sold	\$.52	\$.30	\$.32	\$.31	\$.28	\$.33	\$.39	\$.45	\$.55	\$.61
Cwt. hogs sold	8.92	5.82	6.98	7.69	6.17	5.27	9.20	13.24	13.88	13.08
Cwt. feeder cattle sold	-	-	-	-	-	8.67	9.72	11.69	13.84	13.84
Lamb sold	9.78	4.64	6.20	6.04	6.48	6.69	8.72	-	-	-
Lb. wool sold	.36	.13	.25	.18	.26	.31	.40	.41	.42	.43
Doz. eggs sold	.28	.17	.18	.18	.15	.17	.22	.29	.36	.32
Lb. turkey sold	-	-	.20	.20	.17	.16	2.1	.29	.33	.34
<u>RETURN ABOVE FEED COST PER:</u>										
Dairy cow	\$76.50	\$28.16	\$42.62	\$47.89	\$45.05	\$58.05	\$71.65	\$84.86	\$93.27	\$101.31
Dual purpose cow	-	-	-	-	-	31.69	52.01	55.88	57.81	60.36
Cwt. hogs prod.	1.50	.30	2.22	3.47	1.82	1.50	5.41	7.09	2.90	2.77
Head of sheep	5.50	-.07	2.78	1.28	3.18	3.43	5.48	5.77	4.51	3.98
Hen	1.82	1.13	1.01	1.12	.97	.92	1.66	2.16	2.55	1.82
Cwt. turkeys prod.	-	-	10.59	12.38	8.27	6.30	10.72	16.56	14.89	19.24
<u>FEED COST PER:</u>										
Dairy cow	\$69.50	\$52.27	\$45.02	\$40.55	\$38.67	\$43.22	\$49.10	\$58.29	\$77.61	\$87.44
Dual purpose cow	-	-	-	-	-	36.29	39.50	50.39	62.90	71.32
Cwt. hogs produced	7.66	4.50	5.14	3.86	3.51	4.11	5.17	7.16	10.21	10.93
Head of sheep	2.82	2.26	2.55	2.37	2.33	2.61	2.57	3.01	4.34	3.96
Hen	1.62	1.09	1.55	1.30	1.23	1.36	1.80	2.27	3.03	3.44
Cwt. turkeys prod.	-	-	8.28	7.75	7.09	9.06	9.33	11.90	17.66	16.35
Horse	55.09	36.13	38.42	29.94	27.61	31.33	35.49	40.25	50.93	49.60
<u>PRICE OF FEED:</u>										
Shelled corn (per bu.)	\$.70	\$.49	\$.59	\$.43	\$.36	\$.46	\$.52	\$.69	\$.91	\$.98
Barley (per bu.)	.60	.36	.56	.39	.30	.31	.38	.57	.79	.92
Oats (per bu.)	.48	.25	.30	.22	.23	.26	.32	.44	.62	.68
Bran (per cwt.)	1.70	1.00	1.18	1.05	1.10	1.20	1.45	1.95	2.10	2.20
Oilmeal (per cwt.)	3.00	2.00	1.97	2.30	2.15	1.75	2.00	2.30	2.55	2.82
Alfalfa (per ton)	14.75	12.00	10.30	7.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.00	11.00	15.00

Footnote for pages 30, 31 and 32.

The values of farm real estate in 1931 were reduced approximately 25 per cent from 1928-1930 values. The values in 1932 were reduced about 29 per cent from the 1931 values. Only land was affected by the reduction in 1931, but in 1932 buildings and improvements were cut 25 per cent. In 1936 the values of land were adjusted upward 10 per cent. The value of dairy cows was also adjusted downward in 1932 and upward in 1936. These capital losses were not included in the inventory decreases in the financial statement but the changes in valuation resulted in variations in the interest charge. No changes in the basis of inventory valuations were made in the years 1933 to 1935 and 1937 to 1944.

The financial statements differ also in that the unpaid family labor rate was \$60 per month for the 1928 to 1930 period, \$40 in 1931, \$30 in 1932 to 1934, \$40 in 1935, \$43 in 1936, \$45 in 1937 to 1940, \$50 in 1941, \$60 in 1942, \$75 in 1943 and \$85 in 1944; and the board for hired labor was figured at \$20 per month in the 1928 to 1930 period, \$15 per month in 1931, \$10 per month in 1932, 1933 and 1934, \$15 per month in 1935, \$18 per month in the years 1936 to 1940, \$20 in 1941 and \$25 in 1942, 1943 and 1944.

Several changes were made in the 1940 records. The value of the house which had previously been omitted from the farm business was included and a rental charge equal to 10 per cent of the average value of the house was included with the farm perquisites. The standards used in the calculation of work units were changed in accordance with new information made available. This latter change also affected the work units per worker and the factor of expense per work unit. The acres in protected woodlots, roads, waste and farmstead were omitted from the acreage used in the calculation of amount of livestock per 100 acres. Several new livestock statements were added. Cattle were classified into two groups "specialized dairy cattle" and "dual purpose cattle." Statements for beef breeding cattle, feeder cattle and feeder sheep were also included.

The crop ratings used in calculating the percentage of the tillable land in high return crops were changed considerably in 1944.

These adjustments should be considered in comparing 1944 results with previous years.