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THE WEST OF SCOTLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

# ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT REPORT

No. 2—1950

JUNE, 1950

## FARM FINANCIAL RETURNS, 1948-49

Summary Tables for some Farms in South-West Scotland.

### FOREWORD.

The study of farm financial accounts representative of the most important farming types in South-West Scotland was continued as in previous years. For the 1948-49 year—which dealt with farms closing their financial year between November, 1948, and May, 1949—rather over 280 farm accounts were available, and, of that total, about 260 were suitable for combining into groups representing four farming types. For these groups, averages of certain farming and financial features were prepared for reference and advisory purposes and as such figures may be of wider interest, they are summarised in this report.

The four farming types dealt with and the number of farm accounts available for each type are :—  
Dairy Farms, 160 ; Hill-Sheep Farms, 55 ; Cropping Farms, 34 ; and Stock-Raising Farms, 10.

It is necessary to stress that the report presents merely a summary of part of the information available and also that for some purposes, for example, making comparisons of return, efficiency, etc., on large and small farming units, the sample of farms is not always adequate nor sufficiently representative of all localities and soil types. On the other hand, all the farms for which accounting material has been used are commercial farms which do not in any way represent a specially selected sample.

The opening section of the report deals briefly with the accounting method used in arriving at the figures of financial return for each farm. In this connection, although an attempt has been made to go beyond a statement of " Net Profit " (by inserting estimates of the value of manual work by farmer and wife, of interest on tenancy capital, and for a managerial charge), it is realised that the sums charged for these additional items are very approximate.

Acknowledgment is gratefully made of the assistance given by those farmers whose records, supplemented in some cases by the co-operation of professional accountants, form the basis of this report. The major part of the accounting sample was made available through the work of four of our colleagues—R. M. Greenshields, J. B. McCreath, R. D. Murray, and J. S. Robertson.

J. A. GILCHRIST.  
J. A. R. MITCHELL.

6 BLYTHSWOOD SQUARE,  
GLASGOW, C.2.

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## ACCOUNTING METHOD.

As various ways have been used of illustrating the return (or, in general terms, "profit" or "loss") in the farming-type groups, a definition of the accounting method and terms used is necessary.

**Trading Expenditure and Trading Revenue** relate to all the normal tenancy outgoings and income on the farms, but exclude any purchases or sales of new capital equipment, or any expenditure on capital improvements such as new byres, cottages, etc. All expenses and revenue arising out of Ownership are excluded, as are all payments of Income Tax.

**Total Expenditure and Total Revenue** include all normal tenancy outgoings and income and also all expenditure on new equipment or structures, or income from sales of implements, cars, etc.

**Depreciation and Allowances** were given on all equipment on hand at the date of the opening valuation and also on all new equipment and structures bought or erected during the year. The rates used for machinery are those allowed for income-tax purposes (5% plus one-quarter; 10% plus one-quarter, etc.), while for new structures the income-tax annual allowance of one-tenth of net outlay was applied. In addition, all new equipment purchased during the accounting year was given the "initial" allowance which, in all but a few cases, was at the rate of 20% of purchase price.

**Stock and Crop Valuations** at the opening and closing dates of the financial year were generally on a conservative basis either of market value or estimated cost of production.

**Net Profit** represents the balance between Trading Revenue and Trading Expenditure, less the charge for depreciation and allowances, plus or minus any increase or decrease in the Stock and Crop Valuations during the year.

Regarding the figures of Net Profit, several points require to be noted. At this stage, no charge has been made for any manual or managerial work done by the farmer or his wife, nor has any charge been made for interest on the capital invested in tenancy of the farm. Expenditure charged includes all actual payments for, or estimates of, the cash value and perquisites of all hired and family labour excepting only farmer and wife. Revenue includes all acreage payments and subsidies; also a share of rent against the dwelling-house, an estimate of the value of produce taken for the house or given as perquisites, and certain shares of car-running, labour, etc., transferred to the domestic account.

**Surplus.**—This term has been used more commonly throughout the report as a measure of profitability than has Net Profit or Net Loss. To obtain this figure of Surplus there was added to expenditure an estimate of the value of the manual work done on each farm by the farmer; the basis of the calculation being on a scale rather higher than the minimum rates for specialist workers as scheduled in the Wage Board Orders. In addition a charge was made for the value of the manual work done by the farmer's wife. This assessment of the extent to which the work of farmer and wife augmented the labour of hired or family workers was possible only on an approximate basis, but was considered necessary in view of the importance, especially of farmer's work, in this area. The average charge for each group or sub-group is shown separately in the sections which follow.

**Return.**—Neither the figures of Net Profit nor of Surplus make any allowance for interest on capital invested in tenancy. A complete assessment of this capital, at current values, is generally not obtainable from the financial accounts without considerable adjustment of individual items while in many cases the valuation date, at 31st March, is at a period when stocks are low. In several other ways the accounting valuations fail adequately to represent the capital investment and, to adjust for this, a figure of estimated tenancy capital has been struck by adding 25% to the average accounting valuation. The resulting figure, necessarily rough, is, however, rather closer to the true position; probably somewhat over-estimating capital requirements.

On this estimated tenancy capital an interest charge at  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  was made and the resulting sum, deducted from the Surplus, gives what has been termed "Return," which, when "minus," indicates that the farming group, or sub-group, failed by the stated amount to pay for the manual work of farmer and wife and for interest on capital.

**Residue.**—The process of refining the usual farm account "Net Profit" was carried one step further by estimating and deducting an allowance for the managerial work of the farmer; a calculation which, however, brings in many difficulties. For the purposes of this report, a managerial charge was arbitrarily calculated as 10% of the average tenancy capital—the accounting valuations having again been increased by 25%. It is not claimed that this method of calculating a percentage "managerial charge" gives a suitable or realistic figure for all cases, but a charge of this amount was made in each group or sub-group and is shown separately. After making this deduction, the remainder has been termed "Residue"—which represents the accounting balance or deficit after charging for the manual work of farmer and wife, interest on capital and a charge for management. Where the Residue is indicated as minus (—), the amount stated is that by which the group failed to meet all these charges.

**Adjusted Acres.**—Certain of the figures for the Dairy Farms and Cropping Farms are expressed "per 100 adjusted acres." The adjustment is one which makes an allowance for certain farms having some area of rough grazing, by re-calculating the farm acreage with 4 acres of rough grazing as equivalent to 1 acre of ordinary grazing.

**Per £250 of All Labour.**—The basis of this calculation is the total labour bill for hired and family workers plus the estimated charge for farmer's and wife's work.

**Per Cow Carried.**—In the dairy-farm section, certain figures are given "per cow" or "per cow carried." The calculation is based on an average of the numbers of cows at the opening and closing dates.

## DAIRY FARMS.

The number of dairy farm accounts suitable for grouping and averaging was 160. The farms are situated in all parts of the province but numerically the 30-50 cow farms of the Clyde Valley shires are still slightly under-represented.

The majority of accounts closed their financial year at around March, 1949; thus the financial results largely represent the profitability under the scale of milk prices ruling from April, 1948, to March, 1949.

## GENERAL AVERAGE.

A general average over the 160 farms gave :—

Average Size of Farm (including Rough Grazing) ... ..	...	...	...	167 acres
Average Cows per Farm ... ..	...	...	...	37 cows
			Per Farm.	Per Cow Carried.
Trading Revenue Exceeded Trading Expenses by ...	£1143			£31 0/-
Deduct Depreciation and Allowances on Equipment ...	287			7 15/-
	£856			£23 5/-
Add Increase in Stock and Crop Valuation ... ..	131			3 10/-
	£987			£26 15/-
NET PROFIT ... ..				
Deduct average of charges for farmer's manual work ...	275			7 10/-
Deduct average of charges for wife's manual work ...	97			2 10/-
	£615			£16 15/-
SURPLUS ... ..				
Deduct Interest on approximate tenancy capital ...	144			4 0/-
	£471			£12 15/-
RETURN ... ..				
Deduct Standard percentage managerial charge ...	577			15 10/-
RESIDUE ... ..	(-)£106			(-)£2 15/-

Excluding the purchase and sale of new implements and equipment, revenue on the average farm exceeded expenditure by £1143 and, adding to this an increase of £131 in the stock and crop valuation between the opening and closing dates, gives £1274, which, after deduction of £287 as depreciation and allowances on equipment, left an average Net Profit of £987, or around £27 per cow carried. After bringing into account the value of the manual work of farmer and wife the Surplus averaged £615 per farm or about £17 per cow. This average profitability was still large enough to meet the interest charge but the average farm failed by £106 to meet in addition the standard 10% managerial charge.

Some other features of the general averages are of interest and are given below. In the case of milk, the gallonage sold off the farm was not available in all cases and the averages presented are those for a limited number of farms. Yield per cow would be higher than the sales figures quoted by the gallonage retained on the farm for stock-rearing and domestic use.

Average Size of Farm (including Rough Grazing) ... ..	...	...	...	167 acres
Average Farm Size—in Adjusted Acres ... ..	...	...	...	148 acres
				Per Farm.
Number of cows carried ... ..				37 head
Number of all dairy stock carried ... ..				78 head
Approximate tenancy capital ... ..				£5770
Value of milk sold ... ..				£2958
Gallons of milk sold (146 farms only) ... ..				22,906 gals.
				Per 100 Adjusted Acres.
Number of cows carried ... ..				25 head
Approximate tenancy capital ... ..				£3890
Value of milk sold ... ..				£1998
Gallons of milk sold (146 farms only) ... ..				15,085 gals.
				Per Cow Carried.
Acres (adjusted) per cow ... ..				4 acres
Approximate tenancy capital ... ..				£156
Value of milk sold ... ..				£80
Gallons of milk sold (146 farms only) ... ..				607 gals.
				Per £250 All Labour.
Value of all revenue ... ..				£848
Value of milk sold ... ..				£543
Gallons of milk sold (146 farms only) ... ..				4124 gals.

Thus, on the average, these dairy farms carried one cow plus one follower to each four acres of farm size and sold about 150 gallons of milk per acre; 607 gallons per cow; or rather over 4,100 gallons for each £250 of farm labour. The value of milk sold was about £80 per cow or slightly over twice the size of the farm labour bill in-

cluding the value of the work of farmer and wife. As previously stated, the calculations of tenancy capital are approximate, but on the method of calculation used, tenancy capital represented about £40 per acre, or rather over £150 per cow carried.

Over the total of 160 farms the Surplus (arrived at after allowing for the manual work of farmer and wife) was as follows :—

Surplus :—Per Acre ... ..	£4
Per Cow ... ..	£16 15/-
Per £250 All Labour ... ..	£112
As % on Tenancy Capital ... ..	10%

The figure given per £250 Labour indicates a profitability, after all manual work had been allowed for, at the rate of about 9/- for each £1 of manual labour value, either hired or family.

#### Group Averages.

Among the 160 farms there was considerable variation in farm acreages and in the size of the cow stocks carried. The method of grouping adopted was by the size of the cow herd, as judged by the average of the numbers on hand at the opening and closing valuations. Under this method of classification, eight groups were obtained as follows :—

Up to 20 Cows (Group 1) ...	28 farms.	50-60 Cows (Group 5) ...	17 farms.
20-30 Cows (Group 2) ...	48 farms.	60-70 Cows (Group 6) ...	8 farms.
30-40 Cows (Group 3) ...	33 farms.	70-80 Cows (Group 7) ...	4 farms.
40-50 Cows (Group 4) ...	15 farms.	Over 80 Cows (Group 8) ...	7 farms.

In the following sections and in the Appendix tables, these groups are referred to as 1-8.

A summary of the financial return is :—

Group Number.	Average Size.	Cow Stock.	Per Farm.			
			(i) Net Profit.	(ii) Surplus.	(iii) Return.	(iv) Residue.
1	70	16	£449	£64	(-) £17	(-) £340
2	92	25	622	225	109	(-) 355
3	154	36	983	606	472	(-) 65
4	177	46	993	636	468	(-) 203
5	224	54	1307	957	756	(-) 51
6	243	63	1781	1435	1215	333
7	371	74	2628	2292	2001	839
8	338	95	£3022	£2769	£2490	£1375

The farm sizes given are adjusted acres. For all groups the returns were sufficient to leave a Net Profit and also to leave a Surplus after making a charge for the manual work of farmer and wife. When the additional charge for interest on capital was made only one group, that with the smallest herds, failed to meet this charge and then only by a deficiency of £17. When, however, the additional managerial charge (of 10% on tenancy capital) was made, only the three groups containing herds of over 60 cows showed a Residue. Detail of the return, revenue and expenditure for these eight groups is given in Appendix Tables, 3, 4 and 5.

**Cropping.**—In general the sample is made up of "low-arable" dairy farms, a point illustrated by the utilisation of the farming land. Expressed as a percentage of the total farm acreage (including rough grazing) the groups show :—

Group.	Crop.	% of Farm Area Under :—		
		Hay.	Grazing.	Rough Grazing.
1	23	11	35	31
2	27	16	46	11
3	23	13	43	21
4	24	16	54	6
5	25	14	48	13
6	27	13	48	12
7	23	9	56	12
8	29	6	54	11

The detailed cropping for the 1948 crop is given in Appendix Table 2.

**Rental Values.**—As the average rental values over the groups, read along with the preceding land utilisation figures, go some way to indicating land quality, they are stated below :—

Group.	Rent per Acre.	Rent Per Cow Carried.
1	£0 17 3	£4 19 0
2	£1 2 3	£4 11 0
3	£1 1 6	£5 8 0
4	£1 3 9	£4 15 0
5	£1 5 3	£5 16 0
6	£1 1 0	£4 8 0
7	£0 17 3	£4 14 0
8	£1 2 3	£4 9 0

Groups 1 and 7, which later show up as having the lowest stock-carry and the lowest output of milk per acre, were also the groups where the average rent (shown above per "actual" and not per "adjusted" acre) was lowest.

**Stock Carry and Milk Sales.**—The general average was about 1 milk cow carried for each 4 acres of farm size with sales of about 150 gallons of milk per acre or 607 gallons per cow. The groups show some slight variations on these points.

Group.	Cows per 100 Acres.	All Dairy Stock per 100 Acres.	Gallons Sold per Acre*	Gallons Sold per Cow.*
1	22	46	125	584
2	27	55	156	587
3	23	51	135	585
4	26	53	159	614
5	24	54	154	632
6	26	54	163	628
7	20	47	118	593
8	28	58	181	641

Cropping tables in the preceding section give some explanation of the group variations. Group 2 had a considerably smaller proportion of the farm area classed as "rough grazing" than was the case in Groups 1 and 3, and although the gallonage sold per cow was almost identical, the averages for these two groups indicate a lower stock carry and a lower output of milk per acre. For Group 4 the land utilisation of the average farm was fairly similar to that of Group 2 but the average gallonage sold per cow was higher. In Groups 5 and 6 the cropping position and milk output was reasonably comparable. For Group 7, the averages given are for a group which contained only four farms. With Group 8, made up of seven farms with over 80 cows, the average sales per cow—at 641 gallons—was the highest of all eight groups and, with the proportion of "rough grazing" low, the gallonage sold per acre was the highest.

**Output in Relation to Labour.**—The basic figure of "£250 All Labour" includes, as already stated, the estimated value of the farm work done by farmer and wife. Using this standard, some output figures in relation to labour charge are :—

Per £250 All Labour.			
Group.	All Sales.	Milk Sales.	*Milk Gallonage Sold.
1	£738	£441	3209
2	£789	£512	3820
3	£820	£533	3913
4	£886	£599	4637
5	£943	£583	4367
6	£925	£626	4684
7	£899	£509	3965
8	£854	£550	4431

In none of the groups did the value of all sales equal or exceed four times the estimated value of the total labour, although with Groups 4, 5, 6 and 7, sales totalled around 3½ times the farm labour bill. The value of milk sales in relation to the farm labour bill shows up best in Group 6, with milk sales about 2½ times the labour bill.

**Some Items of Expenditure per Acre.**—Using the farm acreages adjusted for the equivalents of the rough grazing acreages, the main items of expenditure calculated per acre were :—

	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Group 4.
Dairy Stock ... ..	£1 14/-	£1 11/-	£1 4/-	12/-
Concentrate Foods ... ..	£4 8/-	5 0/-	£4 2/-	£4 10/-
Seeds ... ..	16/-	19/-	15/-	15/-
Lime and Manures ... ..	£1 7/-	£1 17/-	£1 14/-	£1 10/-
Labour (a) ... ..	£4 15/-	£5 16/-	£6 8/-	£6 11/-
Labour (b) ... ..	£10 5/-	£10 2/-	£8 17/-	£8 11/-
Rent ... ..	£1 3/-	£1 4/-	£1 6/-	£1 5/-
All Maintenance and Tools (c) ... ..	£1 14/-	£1 17/-	£1 11/-	£1 19/-
New Equipment (d) ... ..	£3 3/-	£2 16/-	£3 12/-	£3 0/-

  

	Group 5.	Group 6.	Group 7.	Group 8.
Dairy Stock ... ..	15/-	7/-	7/-	4/-
Concentrate Foods ... ..	£5 4/-	£4 19/-	£3 2/-	£3 14/-
Seeds ... ..	19/-	£1 0/-	12/-	16/-
Lime and Manures ... ..	£1 19/-	£1 19/-	£1 15/-	£2 2/-
Labour (a) ... ..	£7 5/-	£7 5/-	£6 12/-	£9 10/-
Labour (b) ... ..	£8 16/-	£8 14/-	£7 10/-	£10 5/-
Rent ... ..	£1 8/-	£1 3/-	19/-	£1 5/-
All Maintenance and Tools (c) ... ..	£2 1/-	£1 16/-	£1 7/-	£1 16/-
New Equipment (d) ... ..	£3 5/-	£3 13/-	£2 17/-	£2 11/-

\*Figures in these columns represent limited averages as the gallonage sold was not available for all farms. The number of farms in each group and, in brackets, the numbers for which gallonages sold were available was :—Group 1—28 (22); Group 2—48 (45); Group 3—33 (25); Group 4—15 (14); Group 5—17 (16); Group 6—8 (8); Group 7—4 (4); Group 8—7 (7).

- (a) Excluding added estimate for work of farmer and wife.  
 (b) Including added estimate for work of farmer and wife.  
 (c) All repairs to implements, buildings, fences, drains, etc., plus loose tools.  
 (d) Including structural improvements and motor cars.

Over all groups, payments to labour represented the largest single item of expenditure, with outlays on purchased concentrate foods taking second place.

### HILL-SHEEP FARMS.

The figures relating to hill-sheep farms were obtained from 55 farm accounts, the farms being located by counties as follows:—

Argyll, Dumbarton and West Perthshire	...	...	...	...	43 farms.
Stirling, Lanark, Renfrew and Ayr	...	...	...	...	5 farms.
Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown	...	...	...	...	7 farms.
					—
					55 farms.
					==

Representing as it does mainly conditions in Highland and West Highland areas, the sample does not give a fully representative picture of average conditions over the College province as a whole. The effect is likely to be that of some slight understatement of average financial return.

Again, the farms included in the sample largely carry Blackface stocks and the representation of farms carrying Cheviot stocks or producing Cross lambs is inadequate for the purposes of a broad average over the whole province.

The financial results given refer to the lamb crop of 1948 and for every farm the Hill-Sheep Subsidy is at the rate of 10/- per ewe.

#### General Average.

A general average over the 55 farms gave:—

	Per Farm.	Per Ewe.
Average Size of Farm	...	2804 acres.
Average Ewes per Farm	...	913
Trading Revenue exceeded Trading Expenses by	£1000	£1 2 0
Deduct Depreciation and Allowances on Equipment	105	0 2 3
	£895	£0 19 9
Add Increase in Stock and Crop Valuation	161	0 3 6
NET PROFIT	£1056	£1 3 3
Deduct Average of the charges for farmer's manual work	187	0 4 0
Deduct Average of the charges for wife's manual work	72	0 1 6
SURPLUS	£797	£0 17 9
Deduct Interest on approximate tenancy capital	133	0 3 0
RETURN	£664	£0 14 9
Deduct Standard percentage managerial charge	533	0 11 9
RESIDUE	£131	£0 3 0

Thus, on the average farm, which carried rather over 900 ewes, trading transactions resulted in revenue (including subsidies) exceeding expenditure by £1000 while the closing stock and crop valuation showed an increase of £161—a total of £1161. Deducting from this a sum of £364, which covers depreciation and the value of manual work by farmer and wife, the Surplus was £797 per farm or approximately 18/- per ewe carried. If interest on tenancy capital is allowed for, the Return was £664 per farm or 15/- per ewe. At the final stage, after making the managerial charge, the Residue was £131 per farm or 3/- per ewe.

#### Group Averages.

The method used to divide the 55 farms into sub-groups was first of all to separate out farms producing only Blackface lambs—the remaining 9 farms being left as a separate group which was not large enough to yield sub-groups by flock size or by breed carried. The 46 farms carrying Blackface stocks were sub-grouped according to the amount of regular labour, including a full-time working farmer, employed on the farm. The regular labour staffing does not represent the only labour needed; some casual labour or part-time family labour was available in some cases. By these two standards the sub-groups obtained were:—

Group.	Description.
A.	Blackface stock. Labour staff of 1 man (Hired or farmer).
B.	" " 2 men ( " " )
C.	" " 3 men ( " " )
D.	" " 4 men ( " " )
E.	" " Over 4 men ( " " )
F.	Farms producing lambs other than Blackface.

The "F" Group included farms of various sizes and represented four farms producing Cheviot lambs, three farms producing Cross lambs, and two farms selling both Blackface and Cheviot lambs.



The average acreage, ewe-stocks and financial return for these groups was:—

	Group A.	Group B.	Group C.	Group D.	Group E.	Group F.
Number of farms ...	11	15	11	5	4	9
Average Acreage ...	1117	2468	2186	4703	10,185	1844
Ewe Stock ...	396	699	888	1452	2638	863
Per Farm:—						
NET PROFIT ...	£525	£821	£1059	£1650	£2956	£917
SURPLUS ...	249	553	745	1452	2881	648
RETURN ...	167	446	596	1285	2626	501
RESIDUE ...	(-)£164	18	1	617	1605	(-)£86

The average farm of the "A" group—representing a size of farming unit run mainly by a working farmer or by one hired shepherd—averaged a Net Profit of £525 per farm; a Surplus of £249 per farm after allowing for the manual work of farmer and wife, or a Return of £167 after charging interest on capital. The profit in this group was not, however, large enough to meet a 10% managerial charge in addition. In the case of all the other groups the return was sufficient to meet all these charges and leave some Residue, almost negligible in Groups B, C and F, but of considerable amount in Groups D and E.

Detail of the return, expenditure and revenue for these groups is given in Tables 6, 7 and 8 in the Appendix.

**Sheep Stock Statistics.**—The information on lamb crops and death rates in the sheep stocks was not available for every farm but what is available gives an indication of conditions in the groups of farms carrying Blackface stocks.

	Approximate % Lamb Crop.	Lambs Died or Unaccounted for.	Ewes and Hoggs Died or Unaccounted For.
Group A ...	77%	13%	7.9%
Group B ...	69%	5%	5.3%
Group C ...	71%	6.6%	7.2%
Group D ...	67%	2.5%	8.5%
Group E ...	76%	9.7%	9.5%

In some cases ewe deaths and lamb losses after marking were recorded with considerable accuracy—in others the figures were inserted as reasonably accurate estimates; but the group averages should represent fairly reliable indicators of the true position.

Table 9 in the Appendix shows the basis of these calculations.

**Cropping, Stocking and Rental Value.**—In the following table, "cropped acres" relates to ploughed land only and excludes hay while "cows" refers to the average of dairy and breeding cow numbers at the opening and closing valuations.

Group.	Farm Size (acres)	Cropped Acres.	Ewe Stock.	Cows Carried.	Acres per Ewe.	Cows per 100 Ewes.
A ...	1117	4	396	8	2.8	2
B ...	2468	7	699	6-7	3.5	1
C ...	2186	15	888	14-15	2.5	1-2
D ...	4703	9	1452	10	3.2	1
E ...	10,185	23	2638	21	3.8	1
F ...	1844	15	863	7-8	2.1	1

An approximate calculation of the rental value, expressed per ewe carried, shows groups A, B, D and E to be around 3/- per ewe; Group C to be about 4/- per ewe, and Group F (which contains some Cross lamb and Cheviot hills) to have an average rental value of about 7/6 per ewe.

**The Value of Sales.**—For the purposes of comparing the value of sales, the amounts received for the Hill Cattle and Hill Sheep Subsidies are shown separately as "Subsidies"; the "Sales" figure excluding this sum. All other subsidies and grants are included with "Sales."

Group.	Per 100 Acres.		Per 20 Ewes.		Per £250 of All Labour.	
	Sales.	Subsidies.	Sales.	Subsidies.	Sales.	Subsidies.
A ...	£105	£24	£59	£13	£609	£139
B ...	£74	£16	£52	£12	£636	£143
C ...	£112	£26	£58	£13	£614	£135
D ...	£81	£18	£53	£12	£784	£176
E ...	£61	£15	£47	£11	£693	£165
F ...	£182	£26	£78	£11	£702	£101

In the case of these hill-sheep farms the unit of "per 100 acres" relates to farming land which is almost wholly rough grazing, often of low quality, and in this connection the value of the output or the return cannot be compared with that found in low-ground farming. For stock, the unit of a score, 20 ewes, has been used. The labour standard is one which includes all hired and family labour, plus the estimates used to represent the value of farmer's and wife's work.

The value of the sales and subsidies per 100 acres follows the stock-carrying capacity as given above for the groups, Group F, containing higher rented and heavier stocked farms, showing up best in this respect. The figures per score of ewes run much more closely together, with Group F again leading; indicating higher lamb crops and lamb prices on some of the farms. Calculated per £250 of Labour, Groups D and E, which include the larger Blackface stock units, show up well on this standard.

**Surplus.**

Using the same standards, the Surplus—arrived at after charging for the manual work of farmer and wife—in the groups was :—

Group.	Per 100 Acres.	Per 20 Ewes.	Per £250 of All Labour.
A	£ 22	£ 13	£ 130
B	22	16	193
C	34	17	176
D	31	20	297
E	28	22	319
F	35	15	135

On the acreage standard, Groups C and F, higher-rented and more intensively stocked, show up best. Using the other two standards, the large units in Groups D and E had the highest return.

**Some Items of Expenditure Per 20 Ewes.**

Using the score of ewes as a standard basis, the main items of expenditure were :—

	Group A.	Group B.	Group C.	Group D.	Group E.	Group F.
Ewes and Gimmers	£0 10/-	£0 1/-	£0 18/-			£2 14/-
Rams	6 8/-	4 6/-	3 6/-	£6 7/-	£2 1/-	3 0/-
Wintering, etc.	3 13/-	3 17/-	3 14/-	5 1/-	2 9/-	2 14/-
Lime and Manures	2 0/-	1 7/-	2 6/-	1 3/-	1 10/-	2 12/-
Labour (a)	10 6/-	12 15/-	16 15/-	14 2/-	16 10/-	21 9/-
Labour (b)	24 4/-	20 9/-	23 16/-	16 17/-	17 2/-	27 14/-
Rent	3 1/-	3 1/-	4 3/-	3 3/-	2 18/-	7 12/-
All Maintenance, etc. (c)	2 6/-	1 16/-	2 3/-	1 7/-	2 12/-	6 13/-
New Implements, etc. (d)	5 14/-	4 2/-	5 10/-	3 6/-	0 8/-	7 19/-

(a), (b), (c), (d):—Definitions as in similar table in Dairy Farm section.

The policy on the cross-lamb hills included in Group F, of purchasing stock replacements, is indicated by the higher expenditure on female sheep in this group.

**CROPPING FARMS.**

Throughout the College province, with the lowground farming land given over mainly to dairying, the number of farms which can be classified as "cash-cropping arable farms" is small and only in West Perthshire is there any arable district of considerable size which provides a number of farms of this type. The sample of 34 farms, termed "cropping farms," which is commented on in this section, is drawn mainly from that area, with the remaining farms mainly from Dumfries-shire.

Not only the small total sample of 34 farms, but also the fact that farm size and land quality vary considerably within the sample, make a sound method of grouping difficult. A number of the farms are on land which, although not the highest quality of arable land, could be classed as good second quality potato land, while others are close to marginal land in quality. No method of grouping within such a small sample will give entirely satisfactory results which allow for variations in size and land quality, but a compromise method of grouping according to the rental value per farm is as satisfactory as any, allowing as it does for some rough separation of small and large farms and making some slight correction for varying land quality.

The grouping used was :—

Farms with rents of up to £149 per farm	...	...	...	...	...	14 farms.
Farms with rents £150 to £249 per farm	...	...	...	...	...	9 farms.
Farms with rents of £250 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	11 farms.
						34 farms.

That this method of grouping does go some way towards providing a basis for classification is shown by the average size and rental values of the groups.

	Average Size.	Rental Value Per Acre.
Rents up to £149	122 acres	19/-
Rents, £150 to £249	190 acres	20/-
Rents, £250 upwards	339 acres	25/-

The average results, therefore, deal with a group mainly of small farms on poor to medium quality land and at the other extreme, a group of large farms which lie on better quality land. The middle group tends to resemble the group of smaller size farms.

The majority of the farms could come under a single description of "potato-growing" farms, with, in general, the seed trade of some importance. On the livestock side, the group of smaller farms tended to sell store cattle in addition to some fattening of purchased store hogs, while the group of large farms tended to buy store cattle for fattening in addition to fattening purchased hogs.

**Group Averages.**

The averages for the three groups gave :—

	Rents Up to £149.	Rents £150-£249.	Rents over £250.
Number of farm accounts ... ..	14	9	11
Average size (Acres) ... ..	122	190	339
% Under Crop ... ..	53%	59%	48%
	Per Farm.	Per Farm.	Per Farm.
Trading Balance ... ..	£344	£620	£495
Deduct Depreciation, etc. ... ..	137	263	379
	£207	£357	£116
Add Valuation Increase ... ..	216	406	582
	£423	£763	£698
NET PROFIT ... ..	£423	£763	£698
Deduct Farmer's Manual ... ..	262	208	136
Wife's Manual ... ..	76	69	49
	£85	£486	£513
SURPLUS ... ..	£85	£486	£513
Deduct Interest ... ..	95	139	239
	—	£347	£274
RETURN (+) ... ..	—	£347	£274
RETURN (—) ... ..	10	—	—
Deduct Managerial ... ..	379	557	956
	—	—	—
RESIDUE (+) ... ..	—	—	—
RESIDUE (—) ... ..	£389	£210	£682

The "Trading Balance," given above, represents the excess of Trading Revenue over Trading Expenditure, that is, the purchase and sale of implements and equipment are omitted. With the group of smaller farms, the Net Profit was only slightly above the estimated charge for the manual work of farmer and wife; the remaining Surplus averaging less than £100 per farm. With the other two groups the Net Profit was sufficiently large to stand the charge for the manual work of farmer and wife and also for interest on capital, but both these groups failed to meet, in addition, the standard 10% charge for management.

Replacing the "per farm" calculations by calculations "per 100 adjusted acres" makes possible a comparison of the three groups :—

	Per 100 Adjusted Acres.		
	Rents up to £149.	Rents £150-£249.	Rents over £250.
Trading Revenue ... ..	£2389	£2326	£3268
Trading Expenses ... ..	2102	1992	3115
	£287	£334	£153
Balance ... ..	£287	£334	£153
Add Increase in Stock and Crop Valuation	181	219	180
	£468	£553	£333
Deduct Depreciation, etc. ... ..	114	142	117
	£354	£411	£216
NET PROFIT ... ..	£354	£411	£216
Deduct Farmer's Manual ... ..	219	112	42
Wife's Manual ... ..	63	37	15
	£72	£262	£159
SURPLUS ... ..	£72	£262	£159

Thus the Net Profit was highest at around £4 per acre in the intermediate group; next highest, at about £3 10/- per acre, in the group of smaller farms, and lowest, being just on £2 per acre, in the group of largest farms. After allowing for the value of the manual work of farmer and wife, the group of larger farms shows up as intermediate in Surplus per 100 acres.

With these cropping farms, which have varying quantities of produce on hand awaiting sale at the opening and closing valuations, the figures of sales, taken alone, do not give a correct indication of production or output. Using the "per 100 acres" and "per £250 labour" standards illustrates the value of the output in the groups :—

	Rents up to £149.	Rents £150-£249.	Rents over £250.
PER 100 ADJUSTED ACRES :—			
Gross Profits : Cattle ... ..	£432	£385	£512
Sheep ... ..	120	130	269
Gross Output : Grain Crops ... ..	418	386	473
Potatoes ... ..	548	645	645
	£1518	£1546	£1899
Total ... ..	£1518	£1546	£1899

PER £250 ALL LABOUR :—				Rents up to £149.	Rents £150-£249.	Rents over £250.
Gross Profits : Cattle	...	...	...	£123	£131	£161
Sheep	...	...	...	34	44	85
Gross Output : Grain Crops	...	...	...	119	131	149
Potatoes	...	...	...	157	219	203
Total	...	...	...	£433	£525	£598

Gross Profit, as used for the cattle and sheep calculations, is the excess of Closing Valuation, plus Sales, over the Opening Valuation plus Purchases. Gross Output, as used for the two main crop types, is the excess of the Closing Valuation plus Sales (including acreage payments), over the Opening Valuation. Using the combined Gross Profit and Gross Output as above gives a production of about £19 per acre or £600 per £250 labour as the average for the larger farms as compared with about £15 per acre or £430 per £250 labour as the average for the group of smaller farms.

Certain items of expenditure were computed per acre, giving figures as follows :—

Expenditure Per Adjusted Acre.

				Rents up to £149.	Rents £150 to £249.	Rents over £250.
Store Cattle	...	...	...	£2 10/-	£1 17/-	£10 4/-
Store Sheep	...	...	...	1 14/-	2 9/-	2 6/-
Concentrate Foods	...	...	...	1 1/-	1 0/-	1 2/-
Seeds	...	...	...	1 6/-	1 1/-	1 13/-
Manures	...	...	...	2 2/-	2 2/-	2 15/-
Labour (a)	...	...	...	6 0/-	5 18/-	7 12/-
Labour (b)	...	...	...	8 17/-	7 8/-	8 4/-
Maintenance and Tools (c)	...	...	...	1 5/-	1 1/-	1 7/-
Rent	...	...	...	19/-	1 0/-	1 5/-
All New Equipment (d)	...	...	...	1 6/-	2 11/-	1 14/-

(a), (b), (c) and (d):—Definitions as in similar table in Dairy Farm section.

The cropping acreages for these farms are given in Table 2 and details of Revenue and Expenditure in Tables 10 and 11 in the Appendix.

**STOCK RAISING FARMS.**

The ten farms included in this group represent a type of non-dairying farm which, although having a considerable area of rough grazing, does not fit into the groups of hill-sheep farms proper; the cropped area being markedly higher. Again the whole economy is more mixed than with the farms chosen for the hill-sheep groupings—cattle sales being more important and some farms having some grain or potatoes for sale. In general, the farms included in this group grow a considerable amount of winter food for cattle, and often have a finishing crop, such as rape, for part or all of the sheep sold. Cattle sales were partly breeding cows and heifers and partly store cattle, only a negligible proportion being sold as fat beef stock.

The average farm for the group was 585 acres in size, of which 411 acres (about 70%) was classed as "rough grazing." The average stocking was one dairy cow, about 18 breeding cows and around 60 younger cattle, with a ewe flock of about 200. The average rent per acre over the group was about 6/3d. per acre.

A general average of the profitability gave :—

						Per Farm.
Trading Revenue exceeded Trading Expenses by	...	...	...	...	...	£715
Deduct Depreciation and Allowances on Equipment	...	...	...	...	...	152
						£563
Add Increase in Stock and Crop Valuation	...	...	...	...	...	15
NET PROFIT	...	...	...	...	...	£578
Deduct Average of the charges for farmer's manual work	...	...	...	...	...	240
Deduct Average of the charges for wife's manual work	...	...	...	...	...	73
SURPLUS	...	...	...	...	...	£265
Deduct Interest on approximate tenancy capital	...	...	...	...	...	128
RETURN	...	...	...	...	...	£137
Deduct Standard percentage managerial charge	...	...	...	...	...	510
RESIDUE	...	...	...	...	...	(—) £373

Thus the average farm had a margin of £715 of trading revenue over trading expenses and, adding to this the small rise of £15 in the stock and crop valuation, gives £730. The Net Profit, after giving depreciation and allowances on equipment, was £578 which met the charge for farmer's and wife's work to leave a Surplus of £265. This Surplus was sufficient to cover the charge for interest on capital and leave £137 but the managerial deduction exceeded this by £373.

The cropping acreages and the detail of revenue and expenditure for the group are given in Appendix Tables 2 and 12.

TABLE I.

## SUMMARY OF PROFITABILITY BY GROUPS.

Type and Group	Number of Farms.	Average Size of Farm (Actual Acres).	SURPLUS OR DEFICIT, AFTER CHARGING FOR MANUAL WORK OF FARMER AND WIFE.				
			Per Farm.	Per 100 Adjusted Acres.	Per 100 Actual Acres.	Per £250 of all Labour.	As % on Approximate Tenancy Capital.
<b>DAIRY :—</b>							
Up to 20 Cows ...	28	92	£64	£90	—	£22	2%
20-30 Cows ...	48	100	£225	£244	—	£60	5%
30-40 Cows ...	33	183	£606	£392	—	£111	11%
40-50 Cows ...	15	186	£636	£322	—	£94	8%
50-60 Cows ...	17	248	£957	£427	—	£121	12%
60-70 Cows ...	8	266	£1435	£591	—	£170	16%
70-80 Cows ...	4	408	£2292	£618	—	£206	20%
Over 80 Cows ...	7	367	£2769	£827	—	£202	25%
<b>HILL-SHEEP, B.F. STOCK:—</b>							
1 Regular Worker ...	11	1117	£249	—	£22	£135	8%
2 Regular Workers ...	15	2468	£553	—	£22	£193	13%
3 Regular Workers ...	11	2186	£745	—	£34	£176	13%
4 Regular Workers ...	5	4703	£1452	—	£31	£297	22%
Over 4 Regular Workers ...	4	10,185	£2881	—	£28	£319	28%
<b>HILL-SHEEP, MISCELLANEOUS</b>							
...	9	1844	£648	—	£35	£135	11%
<b>STOCK-RAISING FARMS :—</b>							
...	10	585	£265	—	£45	£65	5%
<b>CROPPING FARMS :—</b>							
Up to £149 Rent ...	14	122	£85	£72	—	£20	2%
£150 to £249 Rent ...	9	190	£486	£262	—	£89	9%
Over £250 Rent ...	11	339	£513	£159	—	£50	5%

TABLE 2.

## CROPPING ACREAGES BY TYPE GROUPS—CROP YEAR, 1948. IN ACRES PER FARM.

	Dairy Farms—Cow Herd Groups.							Over 80.
	Up to 20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	50-60.	60-70.	70-80.	
Wheat ... ..	.1	.9	.9	1.9	1.8	3.5	2.5	3.7
Barley ... ..	—	.5	1.5	.4	.6	—	—	2.0
Oats ... ..	14.1	17.2	26.5	24.4	37.6	40.4	63.0	66.3
Mashlum, etc. ... ..	.3	1.1	1.6	6.1	6.4	4.1	6.5	1.7
Beans ... ..	—	.3	.3	.7	.2	—	—	—
Potatoes ... ..	2.0	2.0	4.0	2.3	2.6	2.1	3.5	3.6
Sugar Beet ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arable Silage ... ..	—	.1	.3	—	—	4.3	—	2.3
Turnips and Swedes ... ..	3.6	4.2	6.3	7.1	11.5	10.8	15.6	22.3
Kale, etc. ... ..	.8	.6	.8	1.0	2.1	7.6	2.8	5.1
Rotation Hay ... ..	7.2	12.2	15.7	23.0	26.0	30.3	27.8	20.0
Rotation Grazing ... ..	18.4	37.5	56.7	78.8	96.1	79.4	180.1	194.3
Timothy Hay ... ..	1.4	3.0	5.4	4.1	2.8	5.4	7.3	—
Meadow Hay ... ..	1.5	.8	2.2	2.8	4.7	—	—	3.7
Permanent Grazing ... ..	13.4	8.4	22.8	21.5	23.7	47.1	49.5	3.1
Rough Grazing ... ..	28.8	11.0	38.3	11.5	32.3	30.6	49.5	39.0
Farm Acres ... ..	<u>91.6</u>	<u>99.8</u>	<u>183.3</u>	<u>185.6</u>	<u>248.4</u>	<u>265.6</u>	<u>408.1</u>	<u>367.1</u>
Number of Cows ... ..	16	25	36	46	54	63	74	95
Number All Dairy Stock ... ..	<u>32</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>195</u>

## Cropping and Stock-Raising Farms.

	Rents up to £149.	Rents £150 to £249.	Rents over £250.	Stock-Raising Farms.
Wheat ... ..	4.0	12.9	17.9	.4
Barley ... ..	.8	1.4	13.1	—
Oats ... ..	38.0	55.9	74.8	33.4
Mashlum, etc. ... ..	.5	—	.1	.7
Beans ... ..	—	—	—	—
Potatoes ... ..	13.5	28.0	29.2	4.7
Sugar Beet ... ..	—	—	.2	—
Arable Silage ... ..	1.1	—	—	—
Turnips and Swedes ... ..	6.5	10.2	23.3	5.8
Kale, etc. ... ..	.6	2.8	2.6	4.8
Rotation Hay ... ..	14.5	18.3	36.8	13.8
Rotation Grazing ... ..	33.2	54.6	83.1	65.4
Timothy Hay ... ..	1.0	—	—	—
Meadow Hay ... ..	.3	—	1.8	4.9
Permanent Grazing ... ..	3.5	—	34.5	39.8
Rough Grazing ... ..	5.0	5.7	21.4	411.0
Farm Acres ... ..	<u>122.5</u>	<u>189.8</u>	<u>338.8</u>	<u>584.7</u>

TABLE 3.

## 160 DAIRY FARMS.

## SUMMARY OF THE ACCOUNTING RESULTS—PER FARM—BY GROUPS.

	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Group 4.
Group 1—Up to 20 Cows.				
Group 2—20-30 Cows.				
Group 3—30-40 Cows.				
Group 4—40-50 Cows.				
Group 5—50-60 Cows.				
Group 6—60-70 Cows.				
Group 7—70-80 Cows.				
Group 8—Over 80 Cows.				
Number of Farms ... ..	28	48	33	15
Average Size (Adjusted Acres) ... ..	70	92	154	177
Average Number of Cows ... ..	16	25	36	46
Trading Revenue and Subsidies ... ..	£2111	£2903	£4406	£5327
Trading Expenses ... ..	1523	2185	3272	4142
Balance ... ..	£588	£718	£1134	£1185
Less Depreciation and Allowances ... ..	167	227	244	309
Balance ... ..	£421	£491	£890	£876
Change in Stock and Crop Valuation ... ..	+ 28	+ 131	+ 93	+ 117
NET PROFIT ... ..	£449	£622	£983	£993
Less Farmer's Manual ... ..	292	297	289	250
Less Wife's Manual ... ..	93	100	88	107
SURPLUS ... ..	£64	£225	£606	£636
Less Interest Charge ... ..	81	116	134	168
RETURN ... ..	(—) £17	£109	£472	£468
Less Managerial Charge ... ..	323	464	537	671
RESIDUE ... ..	(—) £340	(—) £355	(—) £65	(—) £203
	Group 5.	Group 6.	Group 7.	Group 8.
Number of Farms ... ..	17	8	4	7
Average Size (Adjusted Acres) ... ..	224	243	371	335
Average Number of Cows ... ..	54	63	74	95
Trading Revenue and Subsidies ... ..	£7333	£7717	£9858	£11,551
Trading Expenses ... ..	5795	5687	7387	8037
Balance ... ..	£1538	£2030	£2471	£3514
Less Depreciation and Allowances ... ..	579	683	545	474
Balance ... ..	£959	£1347	£1926	£3040
Change in Stock and Crop Valuation ... ..	+ 348	+ 434	+ 702	(—) 18
NET PROFIT ... ..	£1307	£1781	£2628	£3022
Less Farmer's Manual ... ..	274	254	188	139
Less Wife's Manual ... ..	76	92	148	114
SURPLUS ... ..	£957	£1435	£2292	£2769
Less Interest Charge ... ..	201	220	291	279
RETURN ... ..	£756	£1215	£2001	£2490
Less Managerial Charge ... ..	807	882	1162	1115
RESIDUE ... ..	(—) £51	£333	£839	£1375

NOTE.—An analysis of Revenue and Expenditure for each group is given in Tables 4 and 5.

TABLE 4.

## 160 DAIRY FARMS.

## AVERAGE REVENUE PER FARM BY GROUPS.

	Group Number.							
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
REVENUE.								
Horses ... ..	£10	£6	£23	£18	£32	£10	£124	£27
Cast Cows ... ..	31	63	92	104	160	133	149	151
Cows and Heifers ... ..	203	245	515	508	798	754	1053	1033
Bulls ... ..	16	25	56	30	27	153	129	23
Calves ... ..	30	27	34	43	43	48	46	73
Other Cattle ... ..	52	37	65	61	90	—	19	113
Ewes ... ..	5	4	16	31	61	25	14	64
Rams ... ..	2	2	7	1	9	2	—	34
Lambs and Hogs ... ..	72	59	94	299	515	569	892	513
Pigs ... ..	28	32	10	4	241	—	545	332
Poultry ... ..	14	24	8	5	3	2	6	37
TOTAL LIVE STOCK ... ..	<u>£463</u>	<u>£524</u>	<u>£920</u>	<u>£1104</u>	<u>£1979</u>	<u>£1696</u>	<u>£2977</u>	<u>£2400</u>
Milk (and Cheese) ... ..	£1267	£1905	£2902	£3628	£4612	£5292	£5655	£7543
Eggs ... ..	55	108	41	45	50	33	124	140
Wool ... ..	3	1	7	4	22	21	20	30
TOTAL LIVESTOCK PRODUCE ... ..	<u>£1325</u>	<u>£2014</u>	<u>£2950</u>	<u>£3677</u>	<u>£4684</u>	<u>£5346</u>	<u>£5799</u>	<u>£7713</u>
Wheat and Subsidy ... ..	—	£12	£6	£29	£19	£28	£8	£35
Barley ... ..	£2	—	20	—	—	—	—	18
Oats ... ..	36	41	52	75	115	29	210	441
Potatoes and Subsidy ... ..	91	106	178	119	141	139	222	250
Potato Land Let ... ..	—	—	13	—	8	—	—	—
Roots, Hay, Straw ... ..	24	38	22	25	56	48	—	24
Grazing ... ..	17	19	26	54	45	35	79	31
Other Crops ... ..	4	1	2	11	10	3	—	—
TOTAL CROP PRODUCE ... ..	<u>£174</u>	<u>£217</u>	<u>£319</u>	<u>£313</u>	<u>£394</u>	<u>£282</u>	<u>£519</u>	<u>£799</u>
Hill Cattle Subsidy ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calf Subsidy ... ..	£11	£13	£21	£27	£40	£52	£100	£64
Hill Sheep Subsidy ... ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Plough Subsidy ... ..	24	20	48	42	48	86	120	118
Fertility Grant ... ..	7	15	22	9	16	36	24	70
Drainage Grant ... ..	1	3	2	1	11	35	32	113
Marginal Grant ... ..	11	2	7	5	—	—	—	—
Other Subsidies ... ..	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL SUBSIDIES ... ..	<u>£56</u>	<u>£54</u>	<u>£103</u>	<u>£84</u>	<u>£115</u>	<u>£209</u>	<u>£276</u>	<u>£365</u>
Miscellaneous ... ..	£11	£12	£23	£23	£10	£24	£57	£33
Perquisites ... ..	10	5	16	29	47	61	105	138
Produce Used ... ..	53	55	50	54	64	60	81	55
House Value ... ..	12	14	18	21	24	24	26	25
To Private Account ... ..	7	8	7	22	16	15	18	23
TOTAL "OTHER REVENUE" ... ..	<u>£93</u>	<u>£94</u>	<u>£114</u>	<u>£149</u>	<u>£161</u>	<u>£184</u>	<u>£287</u>	<u>£274</u>
TOTAL TRADING REVENUE ... ..	<u>£2111</u>	<u>£2903</u>	<u>£4406</u>	<u>£5327</u>	<u>£7333</u>	<u>£7717</u>	<u>£9858</u>	<u>£11,551</u>
Equipment Sold ... ..	9	33	59	44	122	101	136	159
TOTAL REVENUE ... ..	<u>£2120</u>	<u>£2936</u>	<u>£4465</u>	<u>£5371</u>	<u>£7455</u>	<u>£7818</u>	<u>£9994</u>	<u>£11,710</u>



TABLE 5.

## 160 DAIRY FARMS.

## AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER FARM BY GROUPS.

EXPENDITURE.	Group Number.							
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Horses ... ..	£10	£8	£8	£16	£32	£18	£141	£8
Cows ... ..	86	118	142	55	132	49	31	33
Bulls ... ..	19	16	37	51	14	33	103	8
Young Dairy Cattle ... ..	25	20	29	11	18	2	22	125
Sheep ... ..	44	42	66	284	320	399	556	186
Pigs ... ..	46	8	10	5	120	3	230	110
Poultry ... ..	22	20	17	36	16	12	41	129
<b>TOTAL LIVESTOCK</b> ... ..	<b>£252</b>	<b>£232</b>	<b>£309</b>	<b>£458</b>	<b>£652</b>	<b>£516</b>	<b>£1124</b>	<b>£599</b>
Concentrates ... ..	£309	£461	£629	£794	£1170	£1201	£1140	£1234
Bulk Grain Crops ... ..	1	3	2	26	—	2	—	—
Hay, Roots, etc. ... ..	46	82	57	84	126	35	97	59
Grazing ... ..	21	26	42	94	103	56	37	32
S.L.E. ... ..	25	32	53	55	95	90	96	117
<b>TOTAL L.E.</b> ... ..	<b>£402</b>	<b>£604</b>	<b>£783</b>	<b>£1053</b>	<b>£1494</b>	<b>£1384</b>	<b>£1370</b>	<b>£1442</b>
Seeds ... ..	£56	£88	£116	£137	£209	£238	£228	£260
Manures ... ..	96	169	262	262	437	478	642	707
S.C.E. ... ..	4	5	5	12	18	17	27	15
<b>TOTAL C.E.</b> ... ..	<b>£156</b>	<b>£262</b>	<b>£383</b>	<b>£411</b>	<b>£664</b>	<b>£733</b>	<b>£897</b>	<b>£982</b>
<b>TOTAL LABOUR</b> ... ..	<b>£333</b>	<b>£533</b>	<b>£985</b>	<b>£1158</b>	<b>£1626</b>	<b>£1767</b>	<b>£2444</b>	<b>£3175</b>
Repairs and Tools ... ..	£76	£114	£192	£211	£273	£288	£374	£447
Contract Work ... ..	32	22	43	62	64	78	57	88
Fuel, Light, etc. ... ..	46	79	107	146	182	187	223	297
Repairs Buildings, etc. ... ..	42	56	49	132	182	154	119	157
Farm Rent ... ..	76	104	182	218	298	272	351	423
Other Rent ... ..	2	7	15	2	17	4	—	—
Rates ... ..	5	7	11	15	21	18	17	18
General Insurances ... ..	8	10	17	18	21	20	30	46
Car Running ... ..	29	76	76	141	142	86	148	132
Interest ... ..	3	9	4	18	20	14	14	48
Carriage ... ..	17	20	30	20	35	71	107	39
Miscellaneous ... ..	44	50	86	79	104	95	112	144
<b>TOTAL "OTHER EXPENSES"</b> ... ..	<b>£380</b>	<b>£554</b>	<b>£812</b>	<b>£1062</b>	<b>£1359</b>	<b>£1287</b>	<b>£1552</b>	<b>£1839</b>
<b>TOTAL TRADING EXPENSES</b> ... ..	<b>£1523</b>	<b>£2185</b>	<b>£3272</b>	<b>£4142</b>	<b>£5795</b>	<b>£5687</b>	<b>£7387</b>	<b>£8037</b>
New Structures, etc. ... ..	£32	£22	£197	£89	£48	£230	£245	£117
New Implements ... ..	113	152	185	192	503	396	340	317
New Car ... ..	74	83	173	250	176	266	477	414
<b>TOTAL NEW EQUIPMENT</b> ... ..	<b>£219</b>	<b>£257</b>	<b>£555</b>	<b>£531</b>	<b>£727</b>	<b>£892</b>	<b>£1062</b>	<b>£848</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b> ... ..	<b>£1742</b>	<b>£2442</b>	<b>£3827</b>	<b>£4673</b>	<b>£6522</b>	<b>£6579</b>	<b>£8449</b>	<b>£8885</b>

Note.—(i) The sum given as "Total Labour" includes all cash wages, insurances, board and lodgings, etc., for all hired and family labour, *excluding* farmer and wife.

(ii) S.L.E. represents "Sundry Livestock Expenses."  
 Total L.E. represents "Total Livestock Expenses."  
 S.C.E. represents "Sundry Crop Expenses."  
 Total C.E. represents "Total Crop Expenses."

TABLE 6.

## 55 HILL SHEEP FARMS—1948 LAMB CROP YEAR.

## SUMMARY OF THE ACCOUNTING RESULTS—PER FARM—BY GROUPS.

Group A—Blackface Stock. Labour staff mainly farmer, or one man.  
 Group B—Blackface Stock. Labour staff two men, or farmer and one man.  
 Group C—Blackface Stock. Labour staff three men, or farmer and two men.  
 Group D—Blackface Stock. Labour staff four men, or farmer and three men.  
 Group E—Blackface Stock. Labour staff over four men, including full-time working farmer.  
 Group F—Farms producing Cheviot Lambs, Cross Lambs, or part B.F. and part Cheviot.

	Group A.	Group B.	Group C.
Number of Farms ... ..	11	15	11
Average Size (Acres) ... ..	1117	2468	2186
Average Number of Ewes ... ..	396	699	888
Trading Revenue and Subsidies ... ..	£1415	£2204	£3149
Trading Expenses ... ..	1006	1422	2026
Balance ... ..	£409	£782	£1123
Less Depreciation and Allowances ... ..	57	98	135
Balance ... ..	£352	£684	£988
Change in Stock and Crop Valuation ... ..	+ 173	+ 137	+ 71
NET PROFIT ... ..	£525	£821	£1059
Less Farmer's Manual ... ..	198	195	239
Less Wife's Manual ... ..	78	73	75
SURPLUS ... ..	£249	£553	£745
Less Interest Charge ... ..	82	107	149
RETURN ... ..	£167	£446	£596
Less Managerial Charge ... ..	331	428	595
RESIDUE ... ..	(—) £164	+ £18	+ £1
	Group D.	Group E.	Group F.
Number of Farms ... ..	5	4	9
Average Size (Acres) ... ..	4703	10,185	1844
Average Number of Ewes ... ..	1452	2638	863
Trading Revenue and Subsidies ... ..	£4691	£7747	£3737
Trading Expenses ... ..	3306	4952	2813
Balance ... ..	£1385	£2795	£924
Less Depreciation and Allowances ... ..	114	73	148
Balance ... ..	£1271	£2722	£776
Change in Stock and Crop Valuations ... ..	+ 379	+ 234	+ 141
NET PROFIT ... ..	£1650	£2956	£917
Less Farmer's Manual ... ..	120	75	182
Less Wife's Manual ... ..	78	—	87
SURPLUS ... ..	£1452	£2881	£648
Less Interest Charge ... ..	167	255	147
RETURN ... ..	£1285	£2626	£501
Less Managerial Charge ... ..	668	1021	587
RESIDUE ... ..	+ £617	+ £1605	(—) £86

Note.—An analysis of Revenue and Expenditure for each group is given in Tables 7 and 8.

TABLE 7.

## 55 HILL-SHEEP FARMS—1948 LAMB CROP YEAR.

## AVERAGE REVENUE—PER FARM—BY GROUPS.

(Groups are as defined in Table 6.)

	Group A.	Group B.	Group C.	Group D.	Group E.	Group F.
Number of Farms ... ..	11	15	11	5	4	9
Average Size (Acres) ... ..	1117	2468	2186	4703	10,185	1844
Average Number of Ewes ... ..	396	699	888	1452	2638	863
REVENUE FROM:—						
Horses ... ..	£6	—	£3	£14	£18	£1
Cows ... ..	60	£77	130	189	103	163
Bulls ... ..	8	8	20	15	23	16
Calves ... ..	15	6	35	84	3	53
Cattle—Largely Store ... ..	69	121	145	170	338	97
Ewes ... ..	137	251	349	572	867	435
Rams ... ..	58	33	19	181	130	230
Lambs ... ..	310	593	944	1445	2337	1221
Hoggs and Wethers ... ..	47	55	27	—	194	46
Pigs ... ..	2	—	3	—	—	3
Poultry ... ..	15	1	2	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL LIVESTOCK</b> ... ..	<b>£727</b>	<b>£1145</b>	<b>£1677</b>	<b>£2670</b>	<b>£4013</b>	<b>£2265</b>
Milk ... ..	£11	£9	£57	—	£36	—
Eggs ... ..	22	20	24	£2	5	£10
Wool ... ..	260	417	542	966	1674	470
Skins, etc. ... ..	2	3	2	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL LIVESTOCK PRODUCE</b> ... ..	<b>£295</b>	<b>£449</b>	<b>£625</b>	<b>£968</b>	<b>£1715</b>	<b>£480</b>
Grain Crops ... ..	—	£4	£23	—	—	—
Potatoes ... ..	£12	44	91	£24	£90	£22
Other Crops ... ..	3	—	3	—	1	—
Grazing Let ... ..	4	5	17	25	85	4
<b>TOTAL CROPS</b> ... ..	<b>£19</b>	<b>£53</b>	<b>£134</b>	<b>£49</b>	<b>£176</b>	<b>£26</b>
Hill Cattle Subsidy ... ..	£60	£52	£105	£114	£166	£48
Calf Subsidy ... ..	7	10	4	2	12	12
Hill-Sheep Subsidy ... ..	208	356	468	750	1326	436
Plough Subsidy ... ..	5	8	13	1	—	20
Marginal Grant ... ..	6	10	14	4	18	24
Fertility Grant ... ..	1	8	7	17	60	14
Drainage Grant ... ..	—	20	3	10	82	104
Other Subsidies ... ..	5	13	—	—	8	12
<b>TOTAL SUBSIDIES</b> ... ..	<b>£292</b>	<b>£477</b>	<b>£614</b>	<b>£898</b>	<b>£1672</b>	<b>£670</b>
Miscellaneous ... ..	£18	£16	£11	£5	£9	£196
Perquisites to Workers ... ..	11	24	33	62	130	49
Produce to House ... ..	43	30	43	26	27	34
Rental Value—House ... ..	10	10	12	13	5	17
Items to Private Account ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL "OTHER REVENUE"</b> ... ..	<b>£82</b>	<b>£80</b>	<b>£99</b>	<b>£106</b>	<b>£171</b>	<b>£296</b>
<b>TOTAL TRADING REVENUE</b> ... ..	<b>£1415</b>	<b>£2204</b>	<b>£3149</b>	<b>£4691</b>	<b>£7747</b>	<b>£3737</b>
Equipment Sold ... ..	23	23	17	7	—	106
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b> ... ..	<b>£1438</b>	<b>£2227</b>	<b>£3166</b>	<b>£4698</b>	<b>£7747</b>	<b>£3843</b>

The sums given against crop sales include any "acreage payments" received for these crops.

TABLE 8.

## 55 HILL-SHEEP FARMS—1948 LAMB CROP YEAR.

## AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER FARM BY GROUPS.

(Groups are as defined in Table 6.)

	Group A.	Group B.	Group C.	Group D.	Group E.	Group F.
Number of Farms ... ..	11	15	11	5	4	9
Average Size (Acres) ... ..	1117	2468	2186	4703	10,185	1844
Average Number of Ewes ... ..	396	699	888	1452	2638	863
EXPENDITURE ON:—						
Horses ... ..	£10	—	—	—	—	£8
Cows and Heifers ... ..	37	£22	£9	£41	£127	20
Bulls ... ..	8	17	19	18	16	20
Calves ... ..	4	14	11	10	—	53
Store Cattle ... ..	20	7	—	159	—	—
Ewes, Gimmers, etc. ... ..	10	2	41	—	—	116
Rams ... ..	127	150	147	464	268	130
Store Sheep ... ..	28	7	6	67	—	57
Pigs ... ..	3	2	4	2	—	4
Poultry ... ..	15	4	5	34	1	4
<b>TOTAL LIVESTOCK</b> ... ..	<b>£262</b>	<b>£225</b>	<b>£242</b>	<b>£795</b>	<b>£412</b>	<b>£412</b>
Concentrate Foods ... ..	£54	£67	£105	£128	£238	£175
Hay, Straw, Roots, etc. ... ..	43	28	18	53	66	19
Wintering, etc. ... ..	73	135	165	367	321	118
Dips, Vaccines, etc. ... ..	49	70	79	111	183	82
<b>TOTAL LIVESTOCK EXPENSES</b> ... ..	<b>£219</b>	<b>£300</b>	<b>£367</b>	<b>£659</b>	<b>£808</b>	<b>£394</b>
Seeds ... ..	£27	£25	£51	£31	£54	£31
Lime and Manures ... ..	40	47	102	84	196	114
Sundry Crop Expenses ... ..	2	3	5	3	2	2
<b>TOTAL CROP EXPENSES</b> ... ..	<b>£69</b>	<b>£75</b>	<b>£158</b>	<b>£118</b>	<b>£252</b>	<b>£147</b>
<b>TOTAL LABOUR</b> ... ..	<b>£204</b>	<b>£446</b>	<b>£743</b>	<b>£1025</b>	<b>£2180</b>	<b>£927</b>
Implement Repairs and Tools ... ..	£36	£39	£72	£55	£134	£121
Contract Work ... ..	6	37	15	27	181	22
Fuel, Light, Power ... ..	10	22	38	20	78	76
Building, Drain, etc., Repairs ... ..	10	24	24	45	211	167
Farm Rent ... ..	60	105	182	230	355	325
Other Annual Rent ... ..	1	3	2	—	28	3
Rates as Occupier ... ..	3	5	7	11	15	14
General Insurances ... ..	3	3	6	9	12	12
Car Running ... ..	45	49	68	125	41	87
Interest ... ..	2	—	8	10	7	—
Carriage ... ..	29	35	49	102	88	35
Miscellaneous ... ..	47	54	45	75	150	71
<b>TOTAL "OTHER EXPENSES"</b> ... ..	<b>£252</b>	<b>£376</b>	<b>£516</b>	<b>£709</b>	<b>£1300</b>	<b>£933</b>
<b>TOTAL TRADING EXPENSES</b> ... ..	<b>£1006</b>	<b>£1422</b>	<b>£2026</b>	<b>£3306</b>	<b>£4952</b>	<b>£2813</b>
New Structures, etc. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Implements ... ..	£83	£96	£229	£105	£54	£109
New Car ... ..	30	48	16	135	—	235
<b>TOTAL NEW EQUIPMENT</b> ... ..	<b>£113</b>	<b>£144</b>	<b>£245</b>	<b>£240</b>	<b>£54</b>	<b>£344</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b> ... ..	<b>£1119</b>	<b>£1566</b>	<b>£2271</b>	<b>£3546</b>	<b>£5006</b>	<b>£3157</b>

Note.—The sum given as "Total Labour" includes all cash wages, insurances, perquisites, board and lodgings, etc., for all hired and family labour, *excluding* farmer and wife.

TABLE 9.

## HILL-SHEEP FARMS WITH BLACKFACE STOCK.

## STOCK STATISTICS.

Statistics of the ewe-stock transactions and of the disposal of the 1948 lamb crop are available for the majority of the farms. They have not, however, been averaged in the case of the "Miscellaneous" group as the variation in types of lambs produced makes averages misleading.

The farms closed their financial years at various dates; some in the autumn of 1948 and a few in the spring of 1949. Thus, while in the majority of cases the ewe death rate relates largely to the winter of 1947-48; in other cases it refers to the winter of 1948-49.

## EWE-STOCK TRANSACTIONS—BLACKFACE STOCKS ONLY.

	Group A.	Group B.	Group C.	Group D.	Group E.
Number of farms averaged ...	10	14	8	3	3
Ewes—Beginning of financial year	408	684	833	1488	2503
Ewes or Gimmers purchased ...	3	—	—	—	—
Hoggs Added ... ..	83	134	183	360	511
TOTAL ... ..	494	818	1016	1848	3014
Ewes Sold ... ..	52	92	100	193	268
Ewes—End of financial year ...	403	683	843	1497	2459
SUB-TOTAL ... ..	455	775	943	1690	2727
Died or not accounted for ... ..	39	43	73	158	287
	494	818	1016	1848	3014

The number given as "Died or not accounted for" made up the following percentages of the number of ewes at the opening date and added as hoggs or purchased ewes or gimmers:—Group A, 7.9%; Group B, 5.3%; Group C, 7.2%; Group D, 8.5%; Group E, 9.5%.

## DISPOSAL OF 1948 LAMB CROP.

	Group A.	Group B.	Group C.	Group D.	Group E.
Number of farms averaged ...	10	13	7	4	3
Lambs marked ... ..	313	474	594	993	1910
Sold ... ..	105	230	296	538	1017
Kept as Ewe Hoggs ... ..	132	194	248	423	672
Kept as Rams or Wethers ... ..	34	27	11	6	36
On Hand—Close of year ... ..	—	—	—	1	—
SUB-TOTAL ... ..	271	451	555	968	1725
Died or not accounted for ... ..	42	23	39	25	185
	313	474	594	993	1910
Percentage died, etc. ... ..	13%	4.9%	6.6%	2.5%	9.7%

## PERCENTAGE LAMB CROP.

The varying valuation dates make a precise calculation difficult, but, for each group the number of lambs marked as a percentage of ewes at the opening valuation date was:—

	Group A.	Group B.	Group C.	Group D.	Group E.
Percentage Lamb Crop ... ..	77%	69%	71%	67%	76%

TABLE 10.

## 34 CROPPING FARMS—1948 CROP YEAR.

## AVERAGE REVENUE AND VALUATION CHANGES PER FARM.

	Rents Up to £149.	Rents £150 to £249.	Rents Over £250.
REVENUE FROM :—			
Horses ... ..	£6	£27	£11
Cows and Bulls ... ..	206	117	487
Calves and Store Cattle ... ..	514	490	212
Fat Cattle ... ..	93	440	3853
Ewes and Rams ... ..	37	20	175
Lambs and Hoggs ... ..	340	638	1642
Pigs and Poultry ... ..	124	102	42
<b>TOTAL LIVESTOCK</b> ... ..	<b>1320</b>	<b>1834</b>	<b>6422</b>
Milk ... ..	£9	£2	£8
Eggs ... ..	115	220	59
Wool ... ..	7	10	59
<b>TOTAL LIVESTOCK PRODUCE</b> ... ..	<b>£131</b>	<b>£232</b>	<b>£126</b>
Wheat and Subsidy ... ..	£62	£142	£243
Barley ... ..	12	36	265
Oats ... ..	397	322	879
Potatoes and Subsidy ... ..	590	1267	1940
Potato Land Let ... ..	11	83	—
Roots, Hay, Straw ... ..	68	84	168
Grazing ... ..	25	8	55
Other Crops ... ..	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL CROP PRODUCE</b> ... ..	<b>£1165</b>	<b>£1942</b>	<b>£3550</b>
Calf Subsidy ... ..	£30	£29	£20
Plough Subsidy ... ..	74	88	81
Fertility Subsidy ... ..	28	46	133
Drainage Grant ... ..	—	—	2
Other Grants ... ..	12	22	22
<b>TOTAL SUBSIDIES</b> ... ..	<b>£144</b>	<b>£185</b>	<b>£258</b>
<b>TOTAL "OTHER REVENUE"</b> ... ..	<b>£106</b>	<b>£125</b>	<b>£196</b>
<b>TOTAL TRADING REVENUE</b> ... ..	<b>£2866</b>	<b>£4318</b>	<b>£10,552</b>
Equipment Sold ... ..	33	73	19
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b> ... ..	<b>£2899</b>	<b>£4391</b>	<b>£10,571</b>
VALUATION CHANGE :—			
Horses ... ..	—	— £44	— £26
Cattle ... ..	+ £96	+ 144	+ 400
Sheep ... ..	— 6	+ 76	— 67
Pigs and Poultry ... ..	+ 21	+ 57	+ 19
Wheat ... ..	+ 7	+ 79	+ 86
Barley ... ..	+ 2	— 4	+ 42
Oats ... ..	+ 22	+ 143	+ 14
Potatoes ... ..	+ 64	— 68	+ 143
Implement Valuation ... ..	— 12	+ 139	+ 139
Other Items ... ..	+ 9	+ 23	— 29
<b>TOTAL VALUATION CHANGE</b> ... ..	<b>+ £203</b>	<b>+ £545</b>	<b>+ £721</b>
<b>Total Credit Against Expenditure</b> ... ..	<b>£3102</b>	<b>£4936</b>	<b>£11,292</b>

For any item, the sum given as Revenue, plus the valuation increase or minus the valuation decrease, gives the value of the output for the farming year.

TABLE II.

## 34 CROPPING FARMS—1948 CROP YEAR.

## AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER FARM BY GROUPS.

	Rents up to £149.	Rents £150 to £249.	Rents over £250.
EXPENDITURE ON:—			
Horses ... ..	£20	£12	£34
Cows and Bulls ... ..	46	65	55
Calves ... ..	45	66	47
Store Cattle ... ..	300	343	3197
Ewes and Rams ... ..	23	42	164
Store Sheep ... ..	204	450	717
Pigs ... ..	30	17	17
Poultry ... ..	26	58	24
<b>TOTAL LIVESTOCK</b> ... ..	<b>£694</b>	<b>£1053</b>	<b>£4255</b>
Concentrate Foods ... ..	£125	£186	£343
Hay, Straw, Roots, etc. ... ..	6	26	49
Grazing ... ..	5	8	26
Livestock Expenses—Miscellaneous ... ..	22	19	39
<b>TOTAL LIVESTOCK EXPENSES</b> ... ..	<b>£158</b>	<b>£239</b>	<b>£457</b>
Seeds ... ..	£154	£197	£521
Lime and Manures ... ..	250	393	855
Crop Expenses—Miscellaneous ... ..	21	32	30
<b>TOTAL CROP EXPENSES</b> ... ..	<b>£425</b>	<b>£622</b>	<b>£1406</b>
<b>TOTAL LABOUR</b> ... ..	<b>£713</b>	<b>£1094</b>	<b>£2382</b>
Implement Repairs and Tools ... ..	£123	£164	£339
Contract Work ... ..	79	31	113
Fuel, Light, Power ... ..	75	109	180
Building, Drain, etc., Repairs ... ..	28	26	85
Farm Rent ... ..	112	180	407
Other Annual Rent ... ..	3	11	14
Rates as Occupier ... ..	6	8	17
General Insurances ... ..	15	24	39
Car Running ... ..	26	66	112
Interest ... ..	2	2	45
Carriage ... ..	23	23	84
Miscellaneous ... ..	40	46	123
<b>TOTAL "OTHER EXPENSES"</b> ... ..	<b>£532</b>	<b>£690</b>	<b>£1558</b>
<b>TOTAL TRADING EXPENSES</b> ... ..	<b>£2522</b>	<b>£3698</b>	<b>£10,058</b>
New Structures, etc. ... ..	—	£15	£109
New Implements ... ..	£157	302	286
New Car ... ..	—	158	141
<b>TOTAL NEW EQUIPMENT</b> ... ..	<b>£157</b>	<b>£475</b>	<b>£536</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b> ... ..	<b>£2679</b>	<b>£4173</b>	<b>£10,594</b>

TABLE 12.

## 10 STOCK-RAISING FARMS.

## AVERAGE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER FARM.

Average Size ... .. 585 acres  
 Of which Rough Grazing ... .. 411 acres  
 Average Rent per Acre ... .. 6/3d.

EXPENDITURE.					REVENUE.				
Horses	...	...	...	—	Horses	...	...	...	£23
Cows and Heifers	...	...	...	£21	Cast Cows	...	...	...	14
Bulls	...	...	...	19	Cows and Heifers	...	...	...	468
Calves	...	...	...	93	Bulls	...	...	...	45
Store Cattle	...	...	...	93	Calves	...	...	...	7
Ewes, Gimmers, etc.	...	...	...	177	Cattle, Largely Store	...	...	...	537
Rams	...	...	...	53	Ewes	...	...	...	182
Store Sheep	...	...	...	73	Rams	...	...	...	58
Pigs	...	...	...	7	Lambs and Hogs	...	...	...	898
Poultry	...	...	...	4	Pigs	...	...	...	9
				—	Poultry	...	...	...	5
TOTAL LIVESTOCK	...	...	...	£540					—
				—	TOTAL LIVESTOCK	...	...	...	£2246
Concentrate Foods	...	...	...	£120					—
Hay, Straw, Roots, etc.	...	...	...	36	Eggs	...	...	...	£46
Grazing	...	...	...	34	Wool	...	...	...	109
Sundry Livestock Expenses	...	...	...	55	Other Livestock Produce	...	...	...	5
				—					—
TOTAL LIVESTOCK EXPENSES	...	...	...	£245	TOTAL LIVESTOCK PRODUCE	...	...	...	£160
				—					—
Seeds	...	...	...	£122	Grain Crops	...	...	...	£122
Manures	...	...	...	266	Potatoes	...	...	...	133
Sundry Crop Expenses	...	...	...	10	Other Crops	...	...	...	20
				—	Grazing Let	...	...	...	26
TOTAL CROP EXPENSES	...	...	...	£398					—
				—	TOTAL CROPS	...	...	...	£301
TOTAL LABOUR	...	...	...	£707					—
				—	Hill Cattle Subsidy	...	...	...	£95
Implement Repairs and Tools	...	...	...	£94	Calf Subsidy	...	...	...	58
Contract Work	...	...	...	68	Hill-Sheep Subsidy	...	...	...	90
Fuel, Light, Power	...	...	...	59	Plough Subsidy	...	...	...	52
Repairs Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	23	Fertility Grant	...	...	...	25
Farm Rent	...	...	...	183	Drainage Grant	...	...	...	5
Other Annual Rent	...	...	...	5	Marginal Grant	...	...	...	34
Rates	...	...	...	8	Other Grants	...	...	...	24
General Insurances...	...	...	...	9					—
Car Running	...	...	...	69	TOTAL SUBSIDIES	...	...	...	£383
Interest	...	...	...	7					—
Carriage	...	...	...	29	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	£29
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	52	Perquisites	...	...	...	18
				—	Produce Used	...	...	...	41
TOTAL "OTHER EXPENSES"	...	...	...	£606	House Value	...	...	...	15
				—	Items to Private Account	...	...	...	10
TOTAL TRADING EXPENSES	...	...	...	£2496	Other Revenue	...	...	...	8
				—					—
New Structures, etc.	...	...	...	—	TOTAL "OTHER REVENUE"	...	...	...	£121
New Implements	...	...	...	£210					—
New Car	...	...	...	43	TOTAL TRADING REVENUE	...	...	...	£3211
				—	Equipment Sold	...	...	...	29
TOTAL NEW EQUIPMENT	...	...	...	£253					—
				—	TOTAL REVENUE	...	...	...	£3240
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	...	...	...	£2749					—

Note.—The sum given as "Total Labour" includes all cash wages, insurances, board and lodgings, etc., for all hired and family labour, *excluding* farmer and wife.



Jamieson & Munro, Ltd., Printers, Stirling