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Farm business analysis (courses)

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REPORT No.3. - 1952

FARM FINANCIAL RETURNS. 1950-51.

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August, 1952.

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FARM FINANCIAL RETURNS, 1950-51

Summary Tables for some Farms in South-West Scotland.

FOREWORD

This report continues a series relating to farm financial returns, of which issues have been prepared periodically in recent years. The previous report, dealing with 1948-49, was circulated in 1950, but, mainly because of rapidly changing conditions, including the removal of feed and fertiliser subsidies, the 1949-50 averages were not prepared in report form, being considered too temporary to be of value. For 1950-51, however, the position was rather more stable and for three main groups of farms averages of certain farming and financial features were prepared for reference and advisory purposes. As such figures will be of wider interest, they are summarised in this report.

For the 1950-51 year - which relates to farms which closed their financial year in the period from November, 1950 to May, 1951 - about 275 farm accounts were available and of that total this report deals with 226 farms. The remainder not included are certain farms which do not fit the standard groups; all dairy farms which did not receive the Attested and T.T. bonus; and small groups of "Stock Raising" and "Dairy With Hill or Moor Flock" farms.

It is necessary to stress that there is given here only a summary of part of the information available and that for some purposes, for example making comparisons of output, relative efficiency and return for the different farming types, 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 and do not in any way represent a specially selected sample.

This report provides summarised information as follows:-

(a) 147 Dairy Farms receiving T.T. and Attested bonuses, with six sub-groups by size of cow-herd.

(b) 46 Hill-Sheep Farms, with five sub-groups according to the size of the regular labour staff.

(c) 33 Cropping Farms, with three sub-groups according to profitability.

A summary of profitability by groups is shown in Table 1 in the Appendix, which is prepared on similar lines to that given in the previous report with the exception that, for 1948-49 depreciation included "initial" allowances, while for 1950-51, depreciation excludes "initial" allowances.

Acknowledgment is gratefully made of the continuing assistance of the farmers in all parts of the College area who place their farm accounts at the disposal of the College, and also of the valued help given by professional accountants in this connection. The writers wish especially to acknowledge the work of other members of staff whose field and office work on the farm accounts made this report possible.

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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/

Depreciation was 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 an annual allowance of one-tenth of net outlay was applied. It is to be noted, however, that "initial" allowances on new equipment were not charged among depreciation. The gross charge for depreciation was offset by the value realised for any equipment sold.

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, 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 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 2½% 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.

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/

the numbers of cows at the opening and closing dates.

DAIRY FARMS

The number of dairy farm accounts receiving T.T. and Attested bonuses and suitable for grouping and averaging was 147. 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, 1951; thus the financial results largely represent the profitability under the scale of milk prices ruling from April, 1950 to March, 1951.

General Average.

A general average over the 147 farms gave:-

Average Size of Farm (including Rough Grazing) ... ... 171 acres.
Average Cows per Farm ... ... 38 cows.

	Per Farm	Per Cow Carried
Trading Revenue Exceeded Trading Expenses by	£1000	£26. 6/-
Deduct Depreciation on Equipment...	265	7. 0/-
	£735	£19. 6/-
Add Increase in Stock and Crop Valuation ...	55	1. 9/-
Net Profit	£790	£20.15/-
Deduct average of charges for farmer's manual work	280	7. 7/-
Deduct average of charges for wife's manual work	72	1.18/-
Surplus	£438	£11.10/-
Deduct Interest on approximate tenancy capital	167	4. 8/-
Return	£271	£7. 2/-

Excluding the purchase and sale of new implements and equipment, revenue on the average farm exceeded expenditure by £1000 and, adding to this an increase of £55 in the stock and crop valuation between the opening and closing dates, gives £1055, which, after deduction of £265 as depreciation on equipment, left an average Net Profit of £790, or around £21 per cow carried. After bringing into account the value of the manual work of farmer and wife the Surplus averaged £438 per farm or about £11 per cow. This average profitability was still large enough to meet the interest charge and leave a return of £271, or £7 per cow.

Group Averages.

Among the 147 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, six groups were obtained as follows:-

Up to 20 Cows (Group 1) ...	25 farms	40 - 60 Cows (Group 4) ...	30 farms
20 - 30 Cows (Group 2) ...	45 farms	60 - 80 Cows (Group 5) ...	14 farms
30 - 40 Cows (Group 3) ...	27 farms	Over 80 Cows (Group 6) ...	6 farms

In the following sections and in the Appendix tables, these groups are referred to as Groups 1-6. A summary of the financial return is:-

Per Farm

Group Number	Average Size	Cow Stock	(i) Net Profit	(ii) Surplus	(iii) Return
1	74	15	£380	£15	(-)£62
2	82	25	571	188	65
3	148	36	721	355	194
4	195	49	1113	776	559
5	287	69	1058	784	489
6	357	99	2206	1936	1602

The farm sizes given are adjusted acres. For all groups the returns were/

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 £62. Detail of the return, revenue and expenditure, and cropping acreages for the groups is given in Appendix Tables 2,3,4 and 5.

Averages per Gallon and per Cow.

It is of interest to present these dairy farm accounting figures in a different form, that is, with the various main items related to the gallonage of milk sold and to the number of cows carried. For this statement a calculation was made of:- (i) the value of "gross profit" (Opening Valuation plus Purchases balanced against Sales plus Closing Valuation) for cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, and (ii) of "gross profit or loss" (Opening Valuation against Sales plus Closing Valuation) for potatoes, cereals and straw and "other crops". Similarly the year's expenditure on purchased concentrate foods and lime and manures was adjusted for the stocks on hand at the Opening and Closing Valuations and for lime subsidy receipts, and the resultant figures for these items given as "expenditure (net)". As regards equipment and implements, the figure shown as "Depreciation, less Sales" was obtained by deducting from the total depreciation charge the full value obtained for any equipment or implements sold.

A summary over the 147 dairy farms is:-

	Financial Data for Average Farm, stated:-	
Expenditure and Charges for Milk Production and Sidelines:-	In Pence Per Gallon Sold	In £'s Per Cow Carried
	d.	£'s.
Concentrate foods (net)	1/-	33
Hay, fodders and roots purchased	1	3
Grazing taken	½	1
Seeds	1½	4
Lime and Manures (net)	3¼	9
Labour: Hired and family	10½	29
Farmer and wife	3½	9
Implement and Building Repairs	2½	8
Rent	2	5
All Other Trading Expenditure	5¼	15
Equipment depreciation, less sales	2½	7
Total	3/8½d	£123
Deduct for Cattle, Sidelines, and Minor Revenue:-		
Gross profit on cattle	6d	£16
" " " sheep,pigs,poultry.	2½	7
" " " potatoes.	1¼	3
" " " cereals and straw.	½	2
" " " "other crops"	Neg.	Neg.
Revenue from eggs.	1	3
" " grazing let	¼	1
" " subsidies, etc.	2¾	7
Total	1/2¼d.	£39
Cost, after allowing for sidelines, etc.	2/6¼d.	£84
Value of Revenue from Milk	2/10½d.	£95
Cost, as above.	2/6¼d.	£84
Surplus	4¼d.	£11

It has to be kept in mind that these statements are based on complete financial accounts which relate to the dairy farm as a whole, i.e. milk production, the rearing of replacement dairy stock (with, on some farms a surplus available for sale as calving heifers or young cows) and sidelines such as egg-production, the sale of a little crop and other minor activities. But, in general, the sidelines are unimportant in contrast to the great degree of specialisation on dairying and out of a total of £134 per cow representing the total of gross profits and revenue, £111 per cow was derived from milk sales plus the gross profit on dairy cattle. On this basis - that milk/

milk production is easily the most important farm enterprise - the figures obtained are of interest as an approximate calculation of milk production costs.

On the average, the cost of running these dairy farms in the 1950-51 year amounted to 3/8½d per gallon of milk sold. Against this, gross profits on cattle and sidelines, with revenue other than revenue from milk, amounted to 1/2¼d per gallon of milk sold and, if this 1/2¼d is offset against the 3/8½d, the balance of 2/6¼d. represents the apparent cost per gallon of milk sold. As revenue from milk sold averaged 2/10½d.per gallon, the apparent "surplus" was 4¼d. per gallon sold. In other words, when the gross profits on dairy cattle and sidelines and the revenue from sales other than milk sales are offset against the cost of operating the whole dairy farm, the cost of production of milk, per gallon sold, was 2/6¼d. giving a "surplus" of 4¼d. per gallon. Expressed per cow carried the "surplus" was £11.

The average position to which this statement of apparent cost related was:-

Number of dairy farms	147
Average size of farm (adjusted acres)...	148
" number of cows carried	38
" adjusted farm acres per cow ...	4
" gallonage sold per cow	662 gallons
" " " per adjusted acre	168 gallons

An abstract of some of the figures obtained for the herd size groups by the same method of presentation is:-

	Up to 20 Cows	20-30 Cows.	30-40 Cows.	40-60 Cows.	60-80 Cows.	Over 80 Cows.
No. of farms.	25	45	27	30	14	6
Farm acres per cow	4.8	3.3	4.1	3.9	4.5	3.6
Gallons sold per cow	639	657	692	671	634	661
Gallons sold per acre	132	202	168	170	142	184
Selling Price per Gallon	2/9¾d.	2/10d.	2/10d.	2/10½d.	3/0½d.	2/9½d.
Cost per Gallon Sold.	2/9½d.	2/7¼d.	2/6½d.	2/5d.	2/8¼d.	2/2½d.
Surplus per Gallon Sold.	¼d.	2¾d.	3½d.	5½d.	4¼d.	7d.

Detail of the figures for the six size groups is given in Appendix Tables 6 and 7.

HILL-SHEEP FARMS

The figures relating to hill-sheep farms derive from 46 farm accounts, the farms being located, by counties, as follows:-

Argyll, West Dumbarton and West Perth	31
Stirling, Lanark, Renfrew and Ayr...	10
Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown	5
	46 farms

As the sample represents conditions mainly in Central Highland and West Highland areas, it does not provide a fully representative picture over the College province as a whole as what are considered to be the more productive areas of the Southern Uplands are not sufficiently well represented.

Further, 36 of the farms included carried Blackface sheep stock and only 10 relate to farms producing Cheviot or Cross lambs.

The financial results given relate to the lamb crop and wool clip of 1950. From a farming point of view that year showed a higher lamb crop and a smaller death and loss in ewes than in the 1951 year. The Hill-Sheep Subsidy in every one of the farm accounts is at the rate of 6/- per ewe while the price fixed for Blackface wool of the 1950 clip was 2/5¾d. per lb. In general, store sheep prices in Scottish markets were lower in the autumn of 1950 than in 1949 or 1951.

General Average/

General Average

A general average over the 46 farms gave:-

Average Size of Farm ... ... 2,317 acres.
Average Ewes per Farm 814

	Per Farm	Per Ewe
Trading Revenue exceeded Trading Expenses by	£884	£1. 1. 9
Deduct Depreciation on Equipment	159	4. 0
	£725	-.17. 9
Deduct Decrease in Stock and Crop Valuation	58	1. 6
Net Profit	£667	£-.16. 3
Deduct Average of the charges for farmer's manual work	223	5. 6
Deduct Average of the charges for wife's manual work	49	1. 3
Surplus	£395	£-. 9. 6
Deduct Interest on approximate tenancy capital	157	3. 9
Return	£238	£-. 5. 9

Thus, on the average farm, which carried rather over 800 ewes, trading transactions resulted in revenue (including subsidies) exceeding expenditure by £884. Against this, the closing valuation of stock, crop and equipment decreased by £58, leaving a balance of £826. Deducting from this a sum of £431 which covers depreciation on equipment and the average of the estimated sums allowed against the manual work of farmer and wife, the Surplus per farm was £395 or 9/6d. per ewe carried. With interest on tenancy capital allowed for the average return was £238 per farm or 5/9d. per ewe.

Group Averages.

The method used to divide the 46 farms into sub-groups was first of all to separate out farms producing only Blackface lambs - the remaining 10 farms being left as a separate group which was not large enough to yield sub-groups by flock size or by breed carried. The 36 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 average acreage, ewe-stocks and financial return for these groups was:-

	Group					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
No. of farms.	5	16	8	4	3	10
Average acreage	1394	1791	2407	2864	6975	1932
Ewe Stock.	444	533	1021	1012	2098	816
Per Farm:-	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net Profit	151	381	633	1108	1465	995
Surplus	(-)69	52	405	768	1357	730
Return	(-)183	(-)59	229	568	1012	567

The average farm of the A group, representing units worked mainly by a working farmer or by one hired shepherd showed a small Net Profit, which was however, insufficient to cover the charge for family manual work by £69. All other groups showed Net Profits and a Surplus, but for the B Group, the return was insufficient to meet interest on capital by £59.

Detail for these groups is given in Tables 8,9 and 10 in the Appendix.

CROPPING FARMS

In this College province, with the lowground farming land in the West-central, western and south-western areas given over mainly to dairy farming, there are relatively few farms of the cash-cropping, arable type and only in West Perthshire are there sufficient of these farms to make up a district where the farming is mainly of this type. Examples of similar farming elsewhere in the province can only be obtained from individual, scattered farms. The sample of 33 "cropping farms", now reported on, is drawn very largely from West Perthshire.

Within the total group of 33 farms, the individual farms vary considerably in size, in land quality and in the livestock policy followed. A number of them are on land which, although not the highest quality of arable land, can be classed as good second-quality potato land, while others, located at rather higher altitudes, approach to marginal land in quality. The generally common factor is the importance of the potato crop in the farm economy, with the sale of seed potatoes important.

Any method of grouping such a small, varied sample leads to difficulties but to illustrate various points, three methods of grouping were used. In considering these 1950-51 results, it has to be kept in mind that the harvest of 1950, particularly in grain, was below average.

Size Grouping.

A grouping by size of farm, using the adjusted acreage as the standard, gave the following:-

Size Group	No. of farms	Average Size	Surplus Per Farm	Surplus Per Acre
Up to 149 acres.	15	109 ac.	(-)£104	(-) £1
150 - 249 "	10	194 ac.	£467	£2. 8/-
Over 250 "	8	319 ac.	£795	£2.10/-

On the average the group of smaller farms failed by £104 to pay the estimated charge for the work of farmer and wife and leave any "surplus". With the group intermediate in size, the average farm met this charge for the work of farmer and wife and left a surplus of £467 per farm or just short of £2.10/- per acre. With the larger sized farms, the average surplus per farm was £795; again around £2.10/- per acre.

Rental Value Grouping.

Although a grouping on rental values is likely to lead to a fairly similar distribution as with a farm size grouping, it is of some interest as the farms do vary in land quality.

Rent Group	No. of farms	Average Size	Surplus Per Farm	Surplus Per Acre
Up to £149	13	104	(-)£139	(-)£1. 5/-
£150 - £249	9	187	£256	£1. 8/-
Over £250	11	280	£816	£2.10/-

On this method of classification and averaging, the group of farms paying higher total rents and of larger size, showed the highest rate of surplus per acre. For comparative purposes, it is these rental value groupings which are given in Appendix Table 1.

Grouping by Profitability.

For this grouping, on which more detail was extracted, the grouping standards were:-

Group A:- Farms with "Surplus" of £3.10/- or more per acre.
" B:- " " "Deficit" of 10/- per acre to "Surplus" of £2.10/- per acre.
" C:- " " "Deficit" of more than 10/- per acre.

Thus Group A - 10 farms - represents the most profitable farms and Group B - 11 farms - covers those showing small deficits to moderate surpluses. For Group C - 12 farms - all farms showed "Deficits" of more than 10/- per acre.

A/

A summary of the financial returns from these three groups, expressed per farm, is:-

	Group:- A.	B.	C.
Number of farms	10	11	12
Average size of farm - adjusted acres... ...	226	164	171
	£	£	£
Trading Revenue exceeded Trading Expenses by...	1460	526	90
Deduct Depreciation on Equipment	237	159	254
	1223	367	- 164
Add Increase in Stock and Crop Valuation ...	198	45	+ 56
NET PROFIT	142	412	- 108
Deduct Average of the charges for farmer's manual	146	186	244
Deduct " " " " " wife's manual	33	65	40
SURPLUS	1242	161	- 392
Deduct Interest on approximate tenancy capital	195	154	145
RETURN	1047	7	- 537

For the 10 most profitable farms, the average surplus was £1242 per farm, obtained from 226 acres and resulting from Trading Revenue of £7,485 per farm and Trading Expenditure of £6,025 per farm. This group, with almost 50% of the farm area under ploughland crops (and with higher proportions of this ploughland under wheat, barley and potatoes than in Groups B and C) contains more of the better quality farms, of larger size and of higher rental value. In this group also, revenue per farm from fat cattle was almost double that for Group B and 6-7 times greater than in Group C. The figures for Group A, therefore, represent a majority of the larger, rather better quality, cash-cropping arable farms, doing considerable fattening of purchased store cattle.

For Group B, the average farm was smaller, with a lower rental value per acre, with wheat negligible, barley absent and, although the percentage of the farm area under the potato crop was similar to Group A, some of this land was let off to potato merchants. For the group as a whole, breeding sheep were rather more important. The average surplus of £161 per farm was obtained from Trading Revenue of £4,717 and Trading Expenditure of £4,191. Group B contains more smaller farms, of rather poorer quality and with lower production than Group A.

In Group C are contained 12 farms all of which showed deficits of 10/- or more, per acre. On the average, although Trading Expenditure at £4,053 per farm was only about £150 below the average for Group B, the Trading Revenue, at £4,143 per farm was below that of Group B by over £500 per farm. This Group C contains more of the cattle-rearing rather than cattle-fattening type and it depended relatively more on family labour.

A summary of some of the important comparisons between these three groups is:-

	Group:- A.	B.	C.
Number of farms	10	11	12
Average size of farm (adjusted acres) ...	226	164	171
" rental value per acre	28/-	21/-	22/-
Total Gross Profits and Revenue per acre...	£25.18/-	£21. 5/-	£18.13/-
" " Losses and Expenditure per acre	£20. 8/-	£20. 5/-	£20.19/-
Average Surplus	£5.10/-	£1.0/-	-
" Deficit	-	-	£2. 6/-

A comparison of the value of the gross profits from the livestock side and from cropping indicate higher crop output in the larger more profitable group; with lower crop output and more attention to small livestock, - poultry and pigs, - in Groups B and C.

Group/

	Group:- A. £	B. £	C. £
Livestock Gross Profits, per acre:-			
On Cattle	5. 7/-	5. 6/-	4. 3/-
" Sheep	1.16/-	2.19/-	1. 9/-
" Pigs and Poultry (including Egg Revenue)	1. 6/-	1.18/-	3. 0/-
Crop Gross Profits, per acre:-			
On Potatoes	6.12/-	4.14/-	3.18/-
" Cereals and Straw	6. 9/-	3. 7/-	2.15/-
	£21.10/-	£18. 4/-	£15. 5/-

On these aspects of production, the group of most profitable farms contains more farms which were able, in 1950-51, to dispose of a higher value per farm acre of potatoes and cereal crops. As already shown, the total of "gross losses and expenditure" was only 3/- per acre more in Group A than in Group B.

A summary of the average farm account for these three groups is given in Table 14 in the Appendix. For livestock, the term "gross profit" is used to indicate the excess of Sales plus Closing Valuation over the total of the Opening Valuation plus Purchases, while for crops, "gross profit" represents the excess of Sales plus Closing Valuation over the Opening Valuation. Overall, and allowing for a higher expenditure on pig and poultry foods in Groups B and C, the per acre averages of expenditure and gross losses for the three groups were comparable to the extent of 10/- per acre or less, except that for the most profitable group the total labour charge (hired, family and farmer and wife) was £8.11/- per acre, almost £1 per acre above the £7.13/- per acre for Groups B and C. Thus, on a roughly comparable total of expenditure and gross losses per acre for all three groups, Group A achieved highest value of crop output.

Table 11 in the Appendix shows the cropping acreages and approximate stock-carry, while Tables 12 and 13 give a more detailed statement of Revenue and Expenditure.

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TABLE 1.

SUMMARY OF PROFITABILITY BY GROUPS, 1950-51.

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
DAIRY:-							
Up to 20 cows	25	107	£15	£20	-	£6	.5%
20 - 30 Cows	45	93	£188	£228	-	£51	3.8%
30 - 40 Cows	27	172	£355	£239	-	£76	5.5%
40 - 50 Cows	30	216	£776	£399	-	£111	8.9%
60 - 80 Cows	14	348	£784	£256	-	£69	6.6%
Over 80 Cows	6	390	£1936	£542	-	£124	14.5%
HILL-SHEEP, B.F. STOCK:-							
1 Regular Worker	5	1394	(-) £70	-	(-) £5	(-) £34	(-) 1.5%
2 Regular Workers	16	1791	£52	-	£3	£18	1.2%
3 Regular Workers	8	2407	£405	-	£17	£96	5.8%
4 Regular Workers	4	2864	£767	-	£27	£138	9.6%
Over 4 Regular Workers ...	3	6975	£1357	-	£20	£178	9.8%
HILL-SHEEP, MISCELLANEOUS ...	10	1932	£730	-	£38	£162	11.2%
CROPPING FARMS:-							
Up to £149 Rent	13	104	(-)£139	(-)£133	-	(-)£36	(-)3.5%
£150 to £249 Rent	9	187	£256	£137	-	£48	4.3%
Over £250 Rent	11	280	£816	£291	-	£92	8.3%

TABLE 2.

147 DAIRY FARMS: 1950-51

SUMMARY OF THE ACCOUNTING RESULTS - PER FARM - BY GROUPS

Group 1 - Up to 20 Cows
Group 2 - 20 - 30 Cows
Group 3 - 30 - 40 Cows
Group 4 - 40 - 60 Cows
Group 5 - 60 - 80 Cows
Group 6 - Over 80 Cows

	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.
Number of Farms	25	45	27
Average Size (Adjusted Acres)	74	82	148
Average Number of Cows	15	25	36
	£	£	£
Trading Revenue and Subsidies	2052	3392	5042
Trading Expenses	1627	2686	4212
Balance	425	706	830
Less Depreciation	106	206	245
Balance	319	500	585
Change in Stock and Crop Valuation	+ 61	+ 71	+ 136
NET PROFIT	380	571	721
Less Farmer's Manual	289	299	297
Less Wife's Manual	76	84	69
SURPLUS	15	188	355
Less Interest Charge	77	123	161
RETURN	(-) 62	65	194

	Group 4.	Group 5.	Group 6.
Number of Farms	30	14	6
Average Size (Adjusted Acres)	195	287	357
Average Number of Cows	49	69	99
	£	£	£
Trading Revenue and Subsidies	7636	10682	13287
Trading Expenses	6080	9264	10689
Balance	1556	1418	2598
Less Depreciation	338	473	608
Balance	1218	945	1990
Change in Stock and Crop Valuation	- 105	+ 113	+ 216
NET PROFIT	1113	1058	2206
Less Farmer's Manual	276	208	223
Less Wife's Manual	61	66	47
SURPLUS...	776	784	1936
Less Interest Charge	217	295	334
RETURN	559	489	1602

TABLE 3.

147 DAIRY FARMS: 1950-51

AVERAGE REVENUE PER FARM BY GROUPS

Revenue	Group Number 1. £	2. £	3. £	4. £	5. £	6. £
Horses	5	9	12	25	42	-
Cast Cows	58	87	136	184	295	395
Cows and Heifers	133	219	370	801	832	908
Bulls	14	19	66	30	106	46
Calves	20	25	27	43	47	77
Other Cattle	26	43	80	74	94	65
Ewes	9	4	20	82	54	26
Rams	-	4	11	3	13	43
Lambs and Hoggs	31	69	163	430	1026	574
Pigs	61	117	36	361	418	438
Poultry	11	29	13	16	10	43
TOTAL LIVE STOCK	368	625	934	2049	2937	2615
Milk (and Cheese)	1380	2363	3524	4776	6611	9167
Eggs	85	120	114	99	45	350
Wool	-	-	14	15	35	30
TOTAL LIVE STOCK PRODUCE	1465	2483	3652	4890	6691	9547
Wheat	-	2	3	24	29	27
Barley	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oats	17	17	18	92	46	418
Potatoes and Subsidy ...	45	71	97	182	418	147
Potato Land Let	-	-	21	-	-	-
Roots, Hay, Straw	3	16	21	63	39	67
Grazing	20	17	29	47	70	-
Other Crops	-	5	14	-	-	-
TOTAL CROP PRODUCE	85	128	203	408	602	659
Hill Cattle Subsidy ...	1	-	2	-	-	-
Calf Subsidy	11	24	45	59	95	124
Hill Sheep Subsidy	6	-	1	-	-	-
Plough Subsidy	5	9	10	26	42	28
Fertility Grant	6	20	27	36	42	1
Drainage Grant	2	2	9	1	27	4
Marginal Grant	9	5	5	1	2	-
Other Subsidies	5	10	10	10	16	8
TOTAL SUBSIDIES	45	70	109	113	224	165
Miscellaneous	19	4	34	14	21	27
Perquisites	4	3	16	42	95	135
Produce Used	46	52	57	54	57	69
House Value	12	13	18	22	25	24
To Private Account	8	14	19	24	30	46
TOTAL "OTHER REVENUE" ...	89	86	144	156	228	301
TOTAL TRADING REVENUE ...	2052	3392	5042	7636	10682	13287
Equipment Sold	18	85	164	110	55	142
TOTAL REVENUE	2070	3477	5206	7746	10737	13429

TABLE 4.

147 DAIRY FARMS: 1950-51

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER FARM BY GROUPS

	Group Number					
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure						
Horses	-	5	7	31	16	23
Cows	105	63	132	175	146	18
Bulls	1	11	23	28	30	27
Young Dairy Cattle	12	23	8	10	22	69
Sheep	27	53	84	238	574	225
Pigs	29	31	6	132	357	231
Poultry	18	16	24	27	21	198
TOTAL LIVESTOCK	192	202	284	641	1166	791
Concentrates	530	885	1279	1785	2122	2479
Bulk Grain Crops	1	1	4	4	14	-
Hay, Roots, etc.	67	104	70	141	200	105
Grazing	10	30	39	76	42	113
Sundry Livestock Expenses	27	41	79	100	157	151
TOTAL LIVESTOCK EXPENSES	635	1061	1471	2106	2535	2848
Seeds	52	86	134	200	344	322
Manures	111	203	327	486	704	909
Sundry Crop Expenses ...	5	6	15	21	43	52
TOTAL CROP EXPENSES ...	168	295	476	707	1091	1283
TOTAL LABOUR	267	536	1017	1406	2568	3637
Repairs and Tools	62	131	181	232	410	496
Contract Work	20	26	33	83	76	65
Fuel, Light, etc.	63	93	154	206	329	360
Repairs Buildings, Fences Drains, etc.	29	56	105	116	288	224
Farm Rent	73	96	196	242	360	449
Other Rent	6	14	7	18	20	1
Rates as Occupier	7	9	15	23	21	23
General Insurances	7	12	23	24	37	57
Car Running	41	78	116	114	140	169
Interest	3	6	7	26	7	82
Carriage	16	17	30	34	73	31
Miscellaneous	38	54	97	102	143	173
TOTAL "OTHER EXPENSES" ...	365	592	964	1220	1904	2130
TOTAL TRADING EXPENSES ...	1627	2686	4212	6080	9264	10689
New Structures etc	66	46	98	167	180	185
New Implements	64	199	209	354	490	439
New Car...	35	97	267	129	-	419
TOTAL NEW EQUIPMENT	165	342	574	650	670	1043
TOTAL EXPENSES.. ...	1792	3028	4786	6730	9934	11732

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 5.

DAIRY FARMS: CROPPING, 1950

CROPPING ACREAGES BY TYPE GROUPS - IN ACRES PER FARM

	Cow Herd Groups		
	Up to 20	20-30	30-40
Wheat	.1	.2	.4
Barley	-	-	-
Oats	12.0	14.7	24.6
Mashlum, etc.	.2	.9	2.2
Beans	-	-	.2
Potatoes	1.1	1.2	2.7
Sugar Beet	-	-	-
Arable Silage	-	.4	.2
Turnips and Swedes	2.8	3.4	6.0
Kale, etc.	.5	.8	1.1
Rotation Hay	6.5	11.8	18.0
Rotation Grazing	22.6	37.0	57.2
Timothy Hay	1.3	1.8	2.2
Meadow Hay	2.3	.2	3.7
Permanent Grazing	13.8	6.6	21.7
Rough Grazing	43.6	13.7	32.2
Farm Acres	106.8	92.7	172.4
Number of Cows	15	25	36
Number All Dairy Stock ...	32	52	83

	Cow Herd Groups		
	40-60	60-80	Over80
Wheat	1.5	1.7	6.3
Barley	-	.4	1.3
Oats	29.9	46.5	61.3
Mashlum, etc.	3.5	6.1	1.7
Beans	.3	.8	-
Potatoes	3.1	5.5	2.9
Sugar Beet	-	-	-
Arable Silage	.4	1.6	.9
Turnips and Swedes	7.4	13.2	23.0
Kale, etc.	2.4	6.3	5.2
Rotation Hay.	25.7	36.3	33.2
Rotation Grazing	85.6	123.5	203.2
Timothy Hay	3.7	2.1	-
Meadow Hay	2.0	3.2	1.0
Permanent Grazing	22.0	44.4	6.0
Rough Grazing	28.7	57.1	43.8
Farm Acres	216.2	348.7	389.8
Number of Cows	49	69	99
Number All Dairy Stock ...	107	160	207

TABLE 6.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT DATA FOR GROUP AVERAGES STATED:-

	In Pence Per Gallon Sold					
	Up to 20 cows	20-30 cows	30-40 cows	40-60 cows	60-80 cows	Over 80 cows
No. of farms	25	45	27	30	14	6
Gallons sold per cow	639	657	692	671	634	661
Gallons sold per acre	132	202	168	170	142	184
Farm acres per cow	4.8	3.3	4.1	3.9	4.5	3.6
Gross Losses and Expenditure						
Gross Losses:-	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Equipment deprec'n.(less sales)	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.2
On "Other Crops"	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Small Valuation items	.1	.1	-	-	.3	.1
Expenditure						
On Concentrate Foods (net) ...	12.9	12.7	12.3	12.9	11.8	9.0
" Hay, roots, fodders	1.7	1.5	.7	1.0	1.1	.4
" Grazing	.2	.4	.4	.5	.2	.4
" Seeds	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.2
" Lime and Manures (net) ...	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.2
" Hired and Family Labour ...	6.6	7.7	9.8	10.2	14.2	13.3
" Farmer and Wife Work	9.0	5.5	3.5	2.4	1.5	1.0
" Implement and Building Repairs	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.5	3.9	2.6
" Rents	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.7
" Other Items	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.7	4.3
Total	46.7	44.4	43.8	44.3	49.2	39.4
Less Deductions						
Cattle Gross Profit	4.2	5.1	6.1	6.2	7.1	5.7
	42.5	39.3	37.7	38.1	42.1	33.7
Non-Dairy Gross Profits and Revenue	9.1	8.0	7.2	9.2	9.9	7.3
Approx. Cost per Gallon	33.4	31.3	30.5	28.9	32.2	26.4
Selling Price per Gallon	33.8	34.0	33.9	34.5	36.5	33.5
Surplus per Gallon	.4d	2.7d	3.4d	5.6d	4.3d	7.1d

TABLE 7.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT DATA FOR GROUP AVERAGES STATED:-

In £:S.D. Per Cow Carried.

	Up to 20 cows	20-30 cows	30-40 cows	40-60 cows	60-80 cows	Over 80 cows
Gross Losses and Expenditure						
Gross Losses:-	£	£	£	£	£	£
Equipment deprec'n(less sales)	6.9	8.1	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.1
On "Other Crops"	.1	-	-	-	.8	-
" Small Valuation items ...	.3	.5	-	-	-	.3
Expenditure						
On Concentrate Foods (net)	34.3	34.8	35.6	36.0	31.1	24.8
" Hay, roots, fodders ...	4.4	4.1	1.9	2.9	2.9	1.1
" Grazing	.6	1.2	1.1	1.5	.6	1.1
" Seeds	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.1	5.0	3.2
" Lime and Manures (net)...	7.0	8.1	9.1	9.8	10.3	8.9
" Hired and Family Labour	17.5	21.1	28.3	28.4	37.4	36.6
" Farmer and Wife Work ...	23.8	15.1	10.2	6.8	4.0	2.7
" Implement and Building Repairs	5.9	7.4	8.0	7.0	10.2	7.2
" Rents	5.2	4.3	5.7	5.3	5.5	4.5
" Other items	14.8	13.7	16.0	15.4	15.2	12.0
Total	124.2	121.8	126.4	124.0	129.9	108.5
Less Deductions						
Cattle Gross Profit	11.2	14.0	17.7	17.4	18.7	15.7
	113.0	107.8	108.7	106.6	111.2	92.8
Non-Dairy Gross Profits and Revenue	23.9	21.9	20.6	25.7	26.3	20.0
Approx. Cost per Cow	£89.1	85.9	88.1	80.9	84.9	72.8
Milk Sold per cow	£90.1	93.3	98.0	96.6	96.3	92.3
Surplus per Cow	£1.0	£7.4	£9.9	£15.7	£11.4	£19.5

TABLE 8

46 HILL SHEEP FARMS - 1950 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	5	16	8
Average Size (Acres)	1394	1791	2407
Average Number of Ewes	444	533	1021
	£	£	£
Trading Revenue and Subsidies ...	1418	1819	3202
Trading Expenses	1035	1349	2404
Balance	383	470	798
Less Depreciation	51	94	152
Balance	332	376	646
Change in Stock and Crop Valuation	- 181	+ 5	- 13
NET PROFIT	151	381	633
Less Farmer's Manual	190	267	191
Less Wife's Manual	30	62	37
SURPLUS...	- 69	52	405
Less Interest Charge	114	111	176
RETURN	- 183	- 59	229

	Group D.	Group E.	Group F.
Number of Farms	4	3	10
Average Size (Acres)	2864	6975	1932
Average Number of Ewes	1012	2098	816
	£	£	£
Trading Revenue	6005	7476	4144
Trading Expenses	4639	4966	2957
Balance	1366	2510	1187
Less Depreciation	436	223	195
Balance	930	2287	992
Change in Stock and Crop Valuations	+ 178	- 822	+ 3
NET PROFIT	1108	1465	995
Less Farmer's Manual	250	108	217
Less Wife's Manual	90	-	48
SURPLUS	768	1357	730
Less Interest Charge	200	345	163
RETURN	568	1012	567

TABLE 9

46 HILL-SHEEP FARMS - 1950 LAMB CROP YEAR

AVERAGE REVENUE - PER FARM - BY GROUPS

(Groups are as defined in Table 8)

-------oOo-------

	Group A.	Group B.	Group C.	Group D.	Group E.	Group F.
Number of Farms	5	16	8	4	3	10
Average Size (Acres) ...	1394	1791	2407	2864	6975	1932
Average Number of Ewes ...	444	533	1021	1012	2098	816
REVENUE FROM:-	£	£	£	£	£	£
Horses	3	9	-	-	-	8
Cows	21	56	59	305	370	245
Bulls	6	12	2	21	8	4
Calves	25	11	6	35	74	56
Cattle - Largely Store ...	20	107	155	188	414	97
Ewes	210	179	505	897	1194	499
Rams	6	36	26	548	122	147
Lambs	362	441	1016	1821	2459	1602
Hoggs and Wethers ...	128	132	105	367	89	69
Pigs	-	5	3	5	-	80
Poultry	1	5	7	13	-	2
TOTAL LIVESTOCK ...	782	993	1884	4200	4730	2809
Milk	1	15	2	-	-	3
Eggs	14	19	14	127	10	31
Wool	325	363	634	728	1465	609
Skins, etc	2	1	3	-	-	2
TOTAL LIVESTOCK PRODUCE	342	398	653	855	1475	645
Grain Crops...	-	2	2	-	-	3
Potatoes	8	51	33	17	45	104
Other Crops...	2	1	7	-	-	-
Grazing Let...	-	3	18	-	88	6
TOTAL CROPS	10	57	60	17	133	113
Hill Cattle Subsidy ...	53	70	78	58	189	43
Calf Subsidy	11	27	25	46	16	18
Hill-Sheep Subsidy ...	143	160	256	307	592	252
Plough Subsidy	-	2	15	17	-	3
Marginal Grant	3	11	20	33	20	19
Fertility Grant	10	5	20	15	20	4
Drainage Grant	6	2	20	14	-	15
Other Subsidies	7	23	74	294	162	92
TOTAL SUBSIDIES ...	233	300	508	784	999	446
Miscellaneous	4	9	5	13	18	26
Perquisites to Workers ...	28	11	44	41	82	35
Produce to House	11	32	21	48	17	38
Rental Value - House ...	8	10	12	20	7	18
Items to Private Account...	-	9	15	27	15	14
TOTAL "OTHER REVENUE"	51	71	97	149	139	131
TOTAL TRADING REVENUE	1418	1819	3202	6005	7476	4144
Equipment Sold	-	10	8	-	77	62
TOTAL REVENUE... ...	1418	1829	3210	6005	7553	4206

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

TABLE 10

46 HILL-SHEEP FARMS - 1950 LAMB CROP YEAR

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER FARM BY GROUPS.

(Groups are as defined in Table 8).

-------oOo-------

	Group A.	Group B.	Group C.	Group D.	Group E.	Group F.
Number of Farms	5	16	8	4	3	10
Average Size (Acres) ...	1394	1791	2407	2864	6975	1932
Average Number of Ewes ...	444	533	1021	1012	2098	816
EXPENDITURE ON:-	£	£	£	£	£	£
Horses	6	-	11	-	-	13
Cows and Heifers ...	16	32	21	8	-	5
Bulls	4	10	17	34	79	12
Calves	1	4	5	43	14	29
Store Cattle	4	22	12	8	50	21
Ewes, Gimmers, etc. ...	-	-	-	190	14	16
Rams	40	86	150	620	351	168
Store Sheep	-	2	-	250	2	214
Pigs	-	6	2	5	-	16
Poultry	2	3	7	71	1	10
TOTAL LIVESTOCK ...	£73	£165	£225	£1229	£511	£504
Concentrate Foods ...	86	124	105	451	289	229
Hay, Straw, Roots, etc....	165	73	55	167	94	134
Wintering, etc.	83	108	206	331	395	221
Dips, Vaccines, etc. ...	49	70	117	112	162	88
TOTAL LIVESTOCK EXPENSES	£383	£375	£483	£1061	£940	£672
Seeds	11	37	56	89	72	39
Lime and Manures... ...	30	42	130	199	277	139
Sundry Crop Expenses ...	1	3	6	9	8	2
TOTAL CROP EXPENSES...	£42	£82	£192	£297	£357	£180
TOTAL LABOUR ...	£300	£389	£828	£1047	£1798	£865
Implement Repairs and Tools	22	34	85	74	97	38
Contract Work	5	15	10	36	230	12
Fuel, Light, Power ...	21	34	70	70	54	44
Building, Drain, etc. Repairs	23	25	82	103	120	92
Farm Rent	76	99	207	316	333	313
Other Annual Rent ...	3	2	1	-	48	3
Rates as Occupier ...	5	5	8	16	12	14
General Insurances ...	2	7	9	13	17	10
Car Running	-	39	70	114	117	73
Interest	3	8	12	25	13	2
Carriage	34	25	53	96	103	64
Miscellaneous	43	45	69	142	216	71
TOTAL "OTHER EXPENSES"	£237	£338	£676	£1005	£1360	£736
TOTAL TRADING EXPENSES	£1035	£1349	£2404	£4639	£4966	£2957
New Structures, etc. ...	19	11	71	523	50	126
New Implements	70	45	54	222	162	119
New Car	-	72	25	-	-	177
TOTAL NEW EQUIPMENT...	£89	£128	£150	£745	£212	£422
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	£1125	£1477	£2554	£5384	£5178	£3379

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 11

THREE GROUPS OF CROPPING FARMS
CROPPING AND STOCKING

(Groups as defined in Table 12).

AVERAGE PER FARM	Group:-		
CROPPING IN 1950.	A.	B.	C.
Wheat	13	3	8¼
Barley	9	-	3¼
Oats	54	42½	44
Mashlum	¼	-	¾
Beans	¼	-	-
Potatoes	22	11	11
Potato Land Let	-	4¾	2½
Sugar Beet	1	-	-
Arable Silage	-	-	-
Turnips and Swedes	14	8½	9¼
Kale, etc.	1½	1½	1
Rape, etc.	2½	1	1
Rotation Hay	23	18	19
Rotation Grazing	65	49	64
Timothy Hay	2½	-	-
Meadow Hay	-	2¼	-
Permanent Grazing	13	21	5¾
Rough Grazing	19	6½	5¼
Farm Acres	240	169	175
Adjusted Farm Acres...	226	164	171
AVERAGE PER FARM POWER AT VALUATION DATES			
Tractors	1.6	1.5	1.7
Work Horses	3.4	2.3	2.1
Other Horses	.9	.3	.3
STOCKING AT VALUATION DATES			
Cows	9.6	7.1	7.8
Bulls	.6	.7	.9
Other Cattle	55.8	57.6	44.3
Breeding Ewes	31.5	41.4	19.2
Rams	.7	2.8	1.3
Feeding Sheep	37.6	26.7	12.3
Breeding Pigs	.6	1.6	.5
Other Pigs	1.9	2.9	7.7
Poultry	150	168	252

TABLE 12

33 CROPPING FARMS: 1950 CROP YEAR

AVERAGE REVENUE PER FARM - BY GROUPS

Group A:- Farms showing a Surplus of £3.10/- or more, per acre.
" B:- " " Deficits of 10/- per acre to Surplus of £2.10/- per acre.
" C:- " " Deficits of more than 10/- per acre.

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	Group A	Group B	Group C
No. of farms	10	11	12
Average size - adjusted acres	226	164	171
% of Farm in Ploughland Crops.	49%	43%	46%
REVENUE	£	£	£
Horses	9	14	31
Cows and Bulls	123	81	578
Calves and Store Cattle	321	327	442
Fat Cattle	2198	1187	327
Ewes and Rams	54	187	61
Lambs and Hoggs	735	839	403
Pigs	85	110	229
Poultry	10	3	58
TOTAL LIVESTOCK	3535	2748	2129
Milk	8	8	4
Eggs	236	215	358
Wool	21	31	19
TOTAL LIVESTOCK PRODUCE	265	254	381
Wheat	259	68	69
Barley	284	-	53
Oats	802	422	275
Potatoes and Acreage Payment	1681	770	738
Potato Land Let	-	95	46
Roots, Hay, Straw	184	88	92
Grazing	102	3	78
Other Crops	57	-	-
TOTAL CROP PRODUCE	3369	1446	1351
Calf Subsidy	61	70	68
Plough Subsidy	54	10	10
Fertility Subsidy	36	33	35
Drainage Grant	-	8	-
Other Grants	17	34	44
TOTAL SUBSIDIES	168	155	157
TOTAL "OTHER REVENUE"	148	114	125
TOTAL TRADING REVENUE	7485	4717	4143
Equipment Sold	34	86	65
TOTAL REVENUE	£7519	£4803	£4208

TABLE 13

33 CROPPING FARMS: 1950 CROP YEAR.

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER FARM BY GROUPS

(Groups as defined in Table 12)

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EXPENDITURE	Group A. £	Group B. £	Group C. £
Horses	17	3	21
Cows and Bulls	69	27	53
Calves	55	166	53
Store Cattle	1270	586	498
Ewes and Rams	95	86	14
Store Sheep	307	393	198
Pigs	18	25	115
Poultry	32	22	48
TOTAL LIVESTOCK	1863	1308	1000
Concentrate Foods	280	342	390
Hay, Straw, Roots, etc.	43	36	25
Grazing taken	4	3	13
Sundry Livestock Expenses	30	28	20
TOTAL LIVESTOCK EXPENSES	357	409	448
Seeds	343	209	240
Lime and Manures	524	440	463
Sundry Crop Expenses	80	40	51
TOTAL CROP EXPENSES	947	689	754
TOTAL LABOUR	1752	1004	1031
Implement Repairs and Tools	198	138	184
Contract Work	108	35	42
Fuel, Light and Power	154	142	156
Building, Drain, etc. Repairs	80	67	73
Farm Rent	309	169	185
Other Annual Rent	5	6	4
Rates as Occupier	20	9	9
General Insurances	27	19	22
Car Running	84	86	54
Interest	12	2	-
Miscellaneous	109	108	91
TOTAL "OTHER EXPENSES"	1106	781	820
TOTAL TRADING EXPENSES	6025	4191	4053
New Structures, etc.	-	23	11
New Implements	258	271	444
New Car	57	112	40
Total New Equipment	315	406	495
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	£6340	£4597	£4548

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 14

CROPPING FARMS. 1950-51 - PRODUCTION AND EXPENDITURE PER ACRE.

Group A ..... 10 farms with "Surplus" of £3.10/- or more per acre.
Group B ..... 11 " " "Deficit" of 10/- per acre to "Surplus" of £2.10/- per acre.
Group C ..... 12 " " "Deficit" of more than 10/- per acre.

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EXPENDITURE AND GROSS LOSSES:-	Group:- A	B	C
	£	£	£
Concentrate Foods (Net)	1. 4/-	2. 2/-	2. 4/-
Hay, Roots, etc.	4/-	3/-	3/-
Grazing Taken	-	-	2/-
Seeds	1.10/-	1. 6/-	1. 8/-
Lime and Manures (Net)	2. 8/-	2.14/-	2.13/-
Labour - Hired and Family	7.15/-	6. 2/-	6. 0/-
" - Farmer and Wife	16/-	1.11/-	1.13/-
Implement and Building Repairs	1. 5/-	1. 5/-	1.10/-
Rent	1. 8/-	1. 1/-	1. 2/-
All Other Expenditure	2.17/-	2.18/-	2.14/-
Minor Valuation Items	-	4/-	-
Implement and Equipment Account (Depreciation less Sales)	1. 1/-	19/-	1.10/-
	£20. 8/-	£20. 5/-	£20.19/-
SURPLUS	£5.10/-	£1. 0/-	-
	£25.18/-	£21. 5/-	£20.19/-

GROSS PROFITS ON:-	Group:- A	B	C
	£	£	£
Cattle	5. 7/-	5. 6/-	4. 3/-
Sheep	1.16/-	2.19/-	1. 9/-
Pigs and Poultry	5/-	12/-	18/-
Potatoes	6.12/-	4.14/-	3.18/-
Cereals and Straw	6. 9/-	3. 7/-	2.15/-
Other Crops	1. 3/-	5/-	3/-
Minor Valuation items	5/-	-	3/-
SALES AND RECEIPTS			
Milk and Dairy Produce	1/-	1/-	1/-
Eggs	1. 1/-	1. 6/-	2. 2/-
Grazing Lot	9/-	-	9/-
Subsidies and Grants	1.11/-	1.11/-	1. 8/-
Other Revenue	19/-	1. 4/-	1. 4/-
	£25.18/-	£21. 5/-	£18.13/-
DEFICIT	-	-	£2. 6/-
	£25.18/-	£21. 5/-	£20.19/-