

Miss. Univ.

Div. of Econ. Misc.

Tenth Annual Report of the Farm Management Service of
Blue Earth, Dakota, Dodge, Freeborn, Goodhue, Le Sueur, Mower, Nicollet,
Olmsted, Rice, Steele, and Waseca Counties
for the Year 1937

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INTRODUCTION

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

The project is under the direction of G. A. Pond and W. P. Ranney of the Division of Agricultural Economics, University of Minnesota. Hearty support and assistance have been rendered by the county agricultural agents of the above named counties, respectively: L. E. McMillan, H. Lawrenz, M. L. Armour, W. M. Lawson, G. J. Kunau, R. D. Evans, F. L. Liebenstein, E. Nelson, R. Aune, Don Marti, G. A. Strobel and C. F. Murphy; by S. B. Cleland and J. B. McNulty of the Division of Agricultural Extension and by R. C. Bevan and T. R. Nodland of the Division of Agricultural Economics, who aided in closing the records at the end of the year.

Note: Completion of this project was made possible by workers supplied on Federal Students' Work Project, 1937-38, Project No. 89-70, and Project No. 4841, Sub-project 420, Minnesota Works Progress Administration. Sponsor: University of Minnesota.

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TYPE OF FARMING

The service is restricted to livestock farms on which dairy cattle are the principal source of income. Although some milk and cream are retailed in cities, and some milk is sold for shipment to the Twin Cities, cream for manufacture into butter is the principal dairy product sold. This is marketed through farmer owned cooperative creameries specializing in the manufacture of high quality butter. The skimmilk is retained on the farm and fed to hogs and poultry. These two classes of livestock are also an important source of income.

The principal crops grown are corn, oats, barley and hay. These crops are raised primarily as livestock feed although a seasonal surplus may be sold. Wheat, sweet corn, canning peas, sugar beets, flax and potatoes are grown to a limited extent as cash crops.

This report shows that the receipts from the sales of dairy products constituted over one-fourth, and the receipts from hog sales about one-fifth of the average cash income of 166 cooperators included in this report. These farms are fairly typical of the system of dairy farming prevailing in southeastern Minnesota.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND TOPOGRAPHY

The weather conditions were fairly uniform in these twelve counties in 1937, with the exception of Goodhue County where the precipitation was somewhat deficient. However, there is some variation in soil conditions and topography among these counties. The soil varies from sandy loam to a rich black clay loam; the latter type predominates in this area. Some of the farms are level, all tillable, and well drained, but most of them are gently rolling with some land too rough or too wet to cultivate. Goodhue County has more rolling land than the other counties. Much of the level land is tilled to make possible its cultivation in wet years. However, on a number of farms, there is considerable land which is poorly drained. In much of Goodhue, Dodge, Mower and Olmsted Counties, and in the eastern part of Rice and Steele Counties, the soil is lime deficient, and applications of lime are necessary in order to grow alfalfa and sweet clover. In the remainder of the area, it is not necessary, as a rule, to apply lime in order to grow these two crops.

RECORDS KEPT

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

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

At the end of the year, the books were taken to the central office at University Farm, where they were checked for completeness and accuracy. Then the

field agent or a representative of the University visited each cooperator and asked for corrections and secured any data which had been omitted. This method of checking insured a high degree of accuracy and completeness in each individual record.

PURPOSE OF PROJECT

The Farm Management Service renders assistance to the cooperators in keeping such records as will enable each operator to know the returns for his labor and management, the returns to capital and family labor, and the actual earnings from the farm that the family had to spend for living and personal use. The main purpose of the service is to secure such data and information, which when compared with that secured on other farms, will enable the cooperator to increase his efficiency in various enterprises and to organize his farm on a more profitable basis. For the latter purpose, it was necessary for all the cooperators, tenants, as well as owner operators to include the whole farm business in order that the results would be on a comparative basis. For the purpose of comparison, the earnings as shown in this report are computed as if each farm was owned by its operator; however, each tenant is supplied a statement of his earnings on the basis of the rental system under which he was operating.

ANALYSIS OF THE FARM BUSINESS

On pages 6 and 7 are presented financial summaries of the year's business, showing the average results for the 166 farms on which the work was completed for the twelve months' period, January 1, 1937 to December 31, 1937, and the average results for the highest one-fifth of the farms in respect to Operator's Labor Earnings, and likewise for the lowest one-fifth. In the "your farm" column, in the copy sent to the farmer, the results of his individual farm business are inserted in order that he may compare his figures with the averages of the various groups.

The data on page 8 and the remaining pages, which set up the ranking in the various measures of efficiency, should suggest to each cooperator some possibilities for improvement in his organization of the various enterprises and of the business as a whole. Although each farm is an individual problem and has its particular advantages and limitations, the type of farming is fairly uniform in the area. This study should bring out trends toward more profitable combinations of enterprises, and also toward more efficient methods of management within the enterprises. In spite of the differences in physical and economic conditions explained on page 2, it is significant that the same general factors account for financial success in all of the eleven counties.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN FARM BUSINESS

The average size of the farms in this report was 211 acres. The average farm inventory valuation was \$20,723. This does not include the value of the house in which the operator lived. In 1937, 45.4 per cent of the average farm inventory consisted of land; 18.6 per cent of permanent improvements; 10.1 per cent of feeds and supplies; 10.7 per cent of machinery and equipment; and 15.2 per cent of live-stock, of which about two-fifths or an average of \$1,122 was the average inventory value of milk cows.

RETURNS TO OPERATORS FOR THEIR LABOR AND MANAGEMENT

The average cash receipts per farm were \$5,964. In addition, farm produce to the value of \$290 was consumed by the farm family and there was an average inventory increase of \$139 per farm. The total average receipts per farm is the sum of these three items, \$6,393. The average total expense per farm, \$3,641, includes cash expenses of \$3,492 and an estimated allowance of \$149 for board of

hired labor. The difference between the total income and total expense figure is \$2,752. This is the return which the farmer received for his own labor and management, the services of members of his family and the use of his capital. After deducting a charge of 5 per cent on the average inventory valuation, \$1,036, for the services of capital, there remains \$1,716 for the services of the farmer and his family. The average value of family labor used, if computed at hired man's wages, was \$254. The average operator's labor earnings is the family earnings less their allowance of \$254, or \$1,462. This is the return to the farmer for his labor and management over and above a 5 per cent return for his capital and going wages for other members of the family.

On page 21 considerable information for 1937 is shown by counties or groups of counties. A comparison of the financial returns and other miscellaneous information for 1928 to 1937 inclusive is given on pages 22, 23 and 24.

The table on page 20 shows the average amounts and values for each item included in the total of farm produce used in the house. On many farms, a saving could be made if more produce were raised on the farm rather than purchased.

One-hundred-thirteen farmers included in this report kept a detailed record of personal and household expenses, and asked for a distribution of these expenses. This distribution is shown on page 20, with averages for the one-hundred-thirteen farms and for the twenty-two most profitable and twenty-two least profitable in this group. Taking into consideration the number of members (adult equivalents) in his family and the number in the average family, each farmer can compare his items of expense with those of the average.

Summary of Farm Inventories, 1937

Items	Your farm	Average of 166 farms	33 most profitable farms	33 least profitable farms
Size of farm (acres)	_____	213	246	211
Size of business (days of prod. work) (1)	_____	783	1,108	684
Average farm inventory (without house)	_____	\$20,723	\$25,618	\$21,692
Land	_____	9,409	11,469	9,706
Farm improvements	_____	3,855	4,174	4,679
Machinery and equipment (total)	_____	2,220	3,025	2,163
General machinery and equipment	_____	1,371	1,986	1,327
Tractor	_____	477	572	481
Truck and trailer	_____	118	201	107
Auto (farm share)	_____	182	209	171
Gas engine (farm share)	_____	19	17	24
Electrical equipment (farm share)	_____	53	40	53
Feeds and seeds	_____	2,013	2,844	1,864
Miscellaneous supplies	_____	69	52	144
Horses (total)	_____	551	688	578
Horses	_____	456	549	461
Colts	_____	95	139	117
Productive livestock (total)	_____	2,606	3,366	2,558
Cows	_____	1,122	1,476	1,079
Other cattle	_____	736	902	713
Hogs	_____	440	460	483
Sheep	_____	120	170	128
Poultry	_____	188	358	155

(1) Explanation of term: "Days of Productive Work".

The total "Days of Productive Work" for any one farm are a measure of size of that farm business. The average number of "ten-hour days" of man labor required per head of productive livestock and per acre of crops is used in combining the crops and the livestock in one single measure of size of business.

The number of days of productive work for each animal and each acre of crops, computed from data presented in Minnesota Technical Bulletin 44, "A Study of Dairy Farm Organization in Southeastern Minnesota", are listed as follows:

Item	Per	No. of days of prod. work	Item	Per	No. of days of prod. work
Cows	Cow	16.6	Corn for grain (husked)	Acre	2.1
Other cattle	Animal unit*	7.6	Corn for grain (husk. & shred.)	"	2.8
Sheep	Animal unit*	2.7	Corn for silage	"	2.6
Poultry	100 hens	20.1	Corn hogged	"	1.25
Hogs	(100 lbs. produced)	.55	Corn for fodder	"	1.8
Turkeys	"	.8	Sweet corn	"	3.0
Alfalfa	Acre	1.5	Potatoes	"	6.4
Tame & wild hay	"	.6	Sugar beets	"	4.0
Small grain & flax	"	1.0			
Small grain hogged	"	.4			
Canning peas	"	2.5			

*Animal Unit represents one cow, one bull, two head of young cattle, seven head of sheep, fourteen lambs, five hogs, ten pigs, 100 hens, or 1,400 pounds of turkeys produced.

Summary of Farm Earnings, 1937

Items	Your farm	Average of 166 farms	33 most profitable farms	33 least profitable farms
CASH EXPENSES				
Tractor (new & exp.)	\$ _____	\$325	\$371	\$283
Truck and trailer (new & exp.)	_____	106	258	64
Auto (new & exp.) (farm share)	_____	180	219	148
Gas engine (new & exp.) (farm share)	_____	12	14	11
Electricity (new & exp.) (farm share)	_____	31	50	30
Machinery and equipment (new)	_____	335	515	271
Machinery and equipment (exp.)	_____	72	84	77
Buildings, fences, tiling (new)	_____	246	173	614
Buildings, fences, tiling (exp.)	_____	96	126	111
Hired labor	_____	433	832	429
Feed for livestock	_____	627	1,144	502
Other expense for livestock	_____	83	116	91
Horses bought	_____	48	87	47
Cows bought	_____	81	131	108
Other cattle bought	_____	100	155	82
Hogs bought	_____	77	88	41
Sheep bought	_____	39	79	13
Poultry bought	_____	71	135	54
Crop (seed, twine, spray)	_____	215	247	250
Taxes and insurance	_____	274	332	277
General farm	_____	41	39	61
(1) Total cash expense	_____	3,492	5,195	3,564
(2) Decrease in farm inventory	_____	-	-	-
(3) Board for hired labor	_____	149	262	129
(4) Total expense (sum of (1),(2) & (3))	_____	3,641	5,457	3,693
CASH RECEIPTS				
Horses	_____	75	150	63
Cows	_____	311	365	250
Dairy products	_____	1,598	2,524	1,282
Other cattle	_____	443	666	289
Hogs	_____	1,204	1,343	1,151
Sheep	_____	147	238	134
Poultry	_____	424	1,468	111
Eggs	_____	377	525	283
Small grain	_____	378	534	395
Corn	_____	166	452	81
Hay	_____	53	48	45
Root crops	_____	10	30	2
Other crops	_____	114	241	44
Miscellaneous	_____	292	442	243
Income from work off the farm	_____	203	548	88
Agricultural Conservation payments	_____	169	171	159
(5) Total cash receipts	_____	5,964	9,745	4,620
(6) Increase in farm inventory	_____	139	358	191
(7) Farm produce used in house	_____	290	337	283
(8) Total receipts (sum of (5) & (6))	_____	6,393	10,440	5,094
Total expenses (4)	_____	3,641	5,457	3,693
(9) Ret. to cap. & fam. labor (8) minus (4)	_____	2,752	4,983	1,401
(10) Interest on farm inventory	_____	1,036	1,281	1,085
(11) Family labor earnings (9) minus (10)	_____	1,716	3,702	316
(12) Unpaid family labor	_____	254	182	299
(13) Oper. labor earnings (11) minus (12)	_____	1,462	3,520	17

Summary of Farm Earnings, 1937 (A)

Items	Your farm	Average of 166 farms	33 most profitable farms	33 least profitable farms
<u>EXPENSES AND NET DECREASES</u>				
Total power	\$ _____	\$644	\$716	\$711
Hired	_____	77	87	82
Tractor	_____	151	163	174
Truck and trailer	_____	61	92	63
Auto (farm share)	_____	105	117	104
Gas engine (farm share)	_____	12	14	7
Elec. plant or current (farm share)	_____	36	58	33
Horses	_____	202	185	248
General machinery and equipment	_____	221	277	246
Buildings, fencing, tiling	_____	225	235	330
Productive livestock misc. expense	_____	56	88	62
Crop	_____	160	192	188
Real estate taxes	_____	208	247	206
Personal property tax	_____	30	41	26
Insurance	_____	36	44	45
General farm	_____	42	39	61
Hired labor & board, & unpaid family labor	_____	836	1,276	857
Interest on farm inventory	_____	1,036	1,281	1,085
(1) Total	_____	3,494	4,436	3,817
<u>RETURNS AND NET INCREASES</u>				
All productive livestock	_____	4,556	7,158	3,597
Cows	_____	1,883	2,885	1,473
Other cattle	_____	663	917	514
Hogs	_____	1,133	1,298	1,096
Sheep	_____	101	154	125
Chickens	_____	517	743	386
Turkeys	_____	259	1,161	3
Crops, feed, vegetables and fuel	_____	-34	4	-83
Agricultural Conservation payments	_____	169	171	159
Miscellaneous	_____	62	75	73
Income from work off the farm	_____	203	548	88
(2) Total	_____	4,956	7,956	3,834
Total expenses (1)	_____	3,494	4,436	3,817
(3) Oper. labor earnings (2) minus (1)	_____	1,462	3,520	17

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

ANALYSIS OF THE REASONS FOR DIFFERENCES IN OPERATOR'S EARNINGS

The financial statement on the preceding pages show that there is a wide range in earnings. The average operator's labor earnings for the thirty-three most profitable farms was \$3,520, and for the thirty-three least profitable farms \$17. The difference between the averages for these two groups was \$3,503. Some of the causes for these differences in earnings may be beyond the control of the farmer. It is significant, however, that the data in this report and the reports of recent years in this same area indicate that there are several factors which show definite relationships with operator's labor earnings and which suggest opportunities for increased earnings. These factors and their relationship with earnings are presented below.

Table 1. Relation of Dairy Production to Farm Earnings

<u>Pounds butterfat per cow</u>		<u>No. of</u>	<u>Average operator's</u>
<u>Group</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>farms</u>	<u>labor earnings</u>
Below 200	166	46	\$1,197
200 - 269	236	80	1,446
270 and above	298	40	1,798

High production per cow tends to lower the cost of producing a pound of butterfat. This is very important on those farms on which butterfat sales are the major source of income.

Table 2. Relation of Returns from Other Productive Livestock to Farm Earnings

<u>Returns above feed cost for</u>		<u>No. of</u>	<u>Average operator's</u>
<u>productive livestock other</u>		<u>farms</u>	<u>labor earnings</u>
<u>than cows per animal unit</u>			
<u>Group</u>	<u>Average</u>		
Below \$20	\$11.37	36	\$1,220
\$20 - \$59	38.73	98	1,318
\$60 and above	86.34	32	2,175

These farms have, in addition to the dairy herd, quite an investment in other classes of productive livestock, such as young cattle, hogs, sheep or poultry. Most or all of the feed raised is fed on the farm and considerable additional feed is purchased. Feed is the major item of cost in livestock production. Hence, high returns from livestock above the value of feed fed usually accompanies greater profits from the livestock. This means another addition to the farmer's earnings.

Table 3. Relation of Amount of Productive Livestock to Farm Earnings

<u>Productive live-</u>		<u>No. of</u>	<u>Average operator's</u>
<u>stock units</u>		<u>farms</u>	<u>labor earnings</u>
<u>per 100 A.</u>			
<u>Group</u>	<u>Average</u>		
Below 16.0	13.3	52	\$1,283
16.0 - 22.9	19.4	75	1,401
23.0 and above	28.1	39	1,818

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

Table 4. Relation of Crop Yields to Farm Earnings

Per cent crop yields were of the average for all the 166 farms		No. of farms	Average operator's labor earnings
Group	Average		
Below 85	74	34	\$931
85 - 114	98	103	1,552
115 and above	123	29	1,763

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

Table 5. Relation of Choice of Crops to Farm Earnings

Per cent of tillable land in high return crops*		No. of farms	Average operator's labor earnings
Group	Average		
Below 36.0	30.3	50	\$1,016
36.0 - 47.9	42.0	80	1,633
48.0 and above	53.2	36	1,702

*Crops are marked on page 14 as (A), (B), (C), and (D). All of acres in (A) crops, one-half of acres in (B) crops, and one-fourth of acres in (C) crops are used in calculating per cent of tillable land in high return crops.

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

Table 6. Relation of Size of Business (Days of Productive Work) to Farm Earnings

Days of productive work		No. of farms	Average operator's labor earnings
Group	Average		
Below 600	489	51	\$832
600 - 899	738	77	1,405
900 and above	1,267	38	2,422

Average farm earnings tend to increase with an increase in size of business. For farmers operating their farms at a loss, the larger the volume of business the larger will be the loss, but a farmer who is making a profit could make a

larger profit if he increased his size of business, providing that in so doing he does not lower materially the efficiency in some one or more important branches of his business. Those farmers who have large businesses usually have more flexibility of their organization than does the man with a small business, and can utilize more efficiently and to better advantage available labor, power, machinery and buildings.

Table 7. Relation of Amount of Work Accomplished per Worker to Farm Earnings

Days of productive work per worker		No. of farms	Average operator's labor earnings
Group	Average		
Below 280	243	36	\$885
280 - 389	332	96	1,410
390 and above	462	34	2,220

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

Table 8. Relation of Power, Machinery and Building Expense to Farm Earnings*

Expense per day of productive work		No. of farms	Average operator's labor earnings
Group	Average		
\$1.80 and above	\$2.28	34	\$698
\$1.10 - \$1.79	1.40	85	1,473
Below \$1.10	.92	47	1,994

*Includes building, fencing, all machinery, horse feed, and miscellaneous horse expense.

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

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

EFFECT OF WELL BALANCED EFFICIENCY ON FARM PROFITS

It is quite evident from this report that few farmers have a monopoly on efficiency. Quite often farm operators show efficient management in one part

Measures of Farm Organization and Management Efficiency, 1937

Measures used in chart on page 13	Your farm	Average of 166 farms	33 most profit- able farms	33 least profit- able farms
Operator's Labor Earnings	\$ _____	\$1,462	\$3,520	\$17
(1) Pounds of butterfat per cow	_____	232	245	217
(2) Return over feed (pr. lvst. other than cows)*\$	_____	\$41.94	\$60.44	\$29.22
(3) Productive livestock units per 100 acres	_____	19.6	21.5	18.3
(4) Crop yields**	_____	100	108	97
(5) % of tillable land in high return crops***	_____	40.9	43.0	36.9
(6) Size of business--days of productive work	_____	783	1,108	684
(7) Days of productive work per worker	_____	339	405	285
(8) Power and eq. exp. per day of prod. work	\$ _____	\$1.44	\$1.15	\$1.93

Measures and items related to some of the above measures:

(2) Return over feed per head other cattle	\$ _____	\$10.03	\$14.04	\$6.78
Return over feed per 100 lbs. hogs prod.	_____	2.48	2.76	2.38
Return over feed per hen	_____	.83	1.15	.42
Return over feed per head sheep	_____	3.63	3.77	3.00
(6) Days of productive work on crops	_____	214	266	199
Days of productive work on prod. livestock	_____	501	659	453
Days of other productive work	_____	68	183	32
(7) Total number of workers	_____	2.3	2.8	2.4
Number of family workers	_____	1.5	1.3	1.6
Number of hired workers	_____	.8	1.5	.8
(8) Power expense per day of productive work	\$ _____	\$.85	\$.67	\$1.06
Mach. & equip. exp. per day of prod. work	_____	.29	.25	.37
Bldg. & fencing exp. per day of prod. work	_____	.30	.23	.50

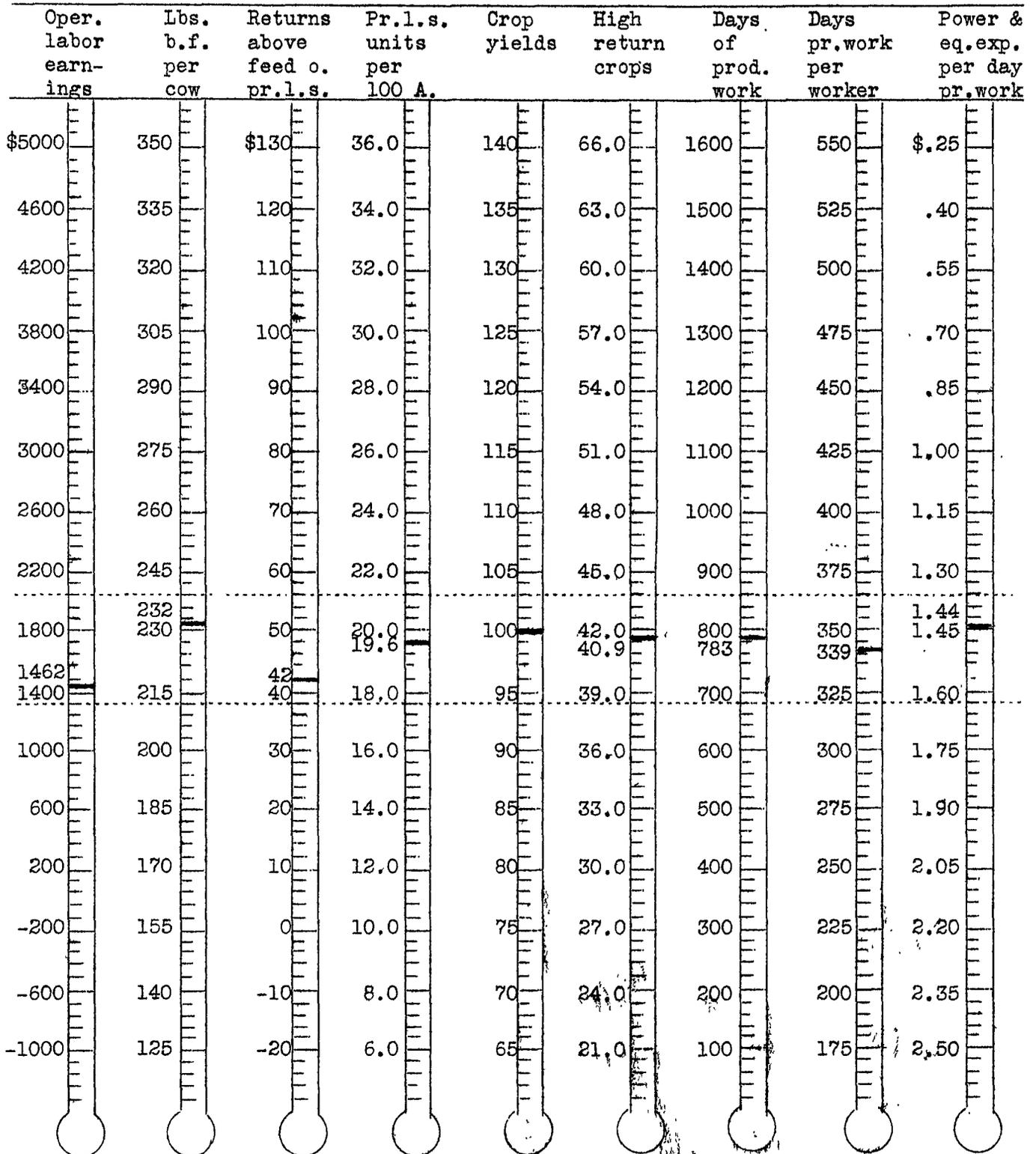
*Given as returns over feed cost per animal unit of productive livestock other than cows.

**Given as a percentage of the average.

***Crops are marked on page 14 as (A), (B), (C) and (D). All of acres in (A) crops, one-half of acres in (B) crops, and one-fourth of acres in (C) crops are used in calculating per cent of tillable land in high return crops.

Thermometer Chart

Using your figures from page 12 locate your standing with respect to the various measures of farm organization and management efficiency. The averages for 166 farms included in this summary are located between the two dotted lines across the center of this page.



Distribution of Acres in Farm, 1937

Crop (A), (B), (C) and (D) refer to ranking used in calculating % of tillable land in High Return Crops (see page 12)	No. of farms growing this crop	Your farm	Aver- age of 166 farms	33 most profit- able farms	33 least profit- able farms
Winter wheat	(B) 74	_____	5.9	9.1	5.6
Spring wheat	(C) 45	_____	2.6	2.8	3.8
Oats	(D) 111	_____	15.7	13.7	19.0
Barley	(B) 114	_____	17.8	15.3	17.4
Rye	(D) 77	_____	.8	1.1	.7
Flax	(B) 8	_____	.5	0	.5
Wheat and oats	(C) 31	_____	2.7	4.2	2.6
Oats and barley	(C) 70	_____	12.0	14.7	9.7
Flax and wheat	(B) 8	_____	.8	.6	.7
Canning peas	(A) 6	_____	.4	.2	.2
Misc. (includes .2 A. of soybeans)	(C) 19	_____	1.5	3.0	.3
Total grain and peas			60.7	64.7	60.5
Corn, grain	(B) 161	_____	30.1	38.5	28.2
Corn, silage	(C) 148	_____	12.4	14.2	11.9
Corn, fodder	(D) 51	_____	1.9	1.9	1.9
Sweet corn	(B) 23	_____	1.6	3.2	.3
Sugar beets	(A) 1	_____	.1	.5	0
Potatoes	(A) 59	_____	.4	.5	.5
Misc. (hybrid seed corn, truck cr., etc.)	(A) 50	_____	1.3	3.9	.7
Total cultivated crops			47.8	62.7	43.5
Alfalfa	(A) 157	_____	18.3	20.0	15.0
Red clover	(B) 29	_____	2.0	2.7	2.5
Other legumes & mix. (incl. .7 A. soybeans)	(C) 40	_____	5.2	3.0	4.9
Timothy	(D) 11	_____	.5	.4	1.2
Annual hay (millet, sudan gr., sm. grain, etc.)	(D) 11	_____	.2	.6	.5
Miscellaneous hays and seed crops	(C) 20	_____	1.4	.4	2.6
Phalaris (non-tillable land)	24	_____	2.4	6.5	2.1
Wild hay (non-tillable land)	53	_____	4.0	6.5	4.3
Total hay			34.0	40.1	33.1
Total crop acreage			142.5	167.5	137.1
Sweet clover pasture	(B) 50	_____	5.3	6.5	4.3
Alfalfa pasture	(A) 39	_____	1.5	.7	2.1
Red clover or rape pasture (hogs)	(B) 3	_____	.3	1.2	0
Miscellaneous legume pasture	(C) 50	_____	7.0	8.2	7.9
Other tillable pasture	(D) 74	_____	5.7	6.7	6.8
Non-tillable pasture	127	_____	29.1	32.6	29.2
Total pasture			48.9	55.9	50.3
Tillable land not cropped	42	_____	2.1	2.0	3.1
Timber (not pastured)	69	_____	6.5	5.5	7.9
Roads and waste		_____	6.3	7.7	5.7
Farmstead		_____	6.2	7.2	6.5
Total acres in farm			212.5	245.8	210.6
% of land tillable			75.8	74.1	74.7
% of tillable land in high return crops			40.9	43.0	36.9

Yield of Crops and Amount of Livestock, 1977

Yield of crops per acre	Your farm	Average 166 farms	33 most profitable farms	33 least profitable farms
Winter wheat, bu.	_____	20.4	22.0	19.3
Spring wheat, bu.	_____	20.4	24.1	21.4
Oats, bu.	_____	48.1	53.9	46.1
Barley, bu.	_____	30.0	33.6	30.3
Rye, bu.	_____	21.4	21.8	25.9
Flax, bu.	_____	10.4	-	6.5
Wheat and oats, bu.	_____	36.7	45.9	39.6
Oats and barley, bu.	_____	47.4	48.5	48.2
Flax and wheat, bu.	_____	13.4	15.0	12.2
Oats, barley and wheat, bu.	_____	36.0	43.8	29.3
Canning peas, value above seed cost	\$ _____	\$18.52	\$17.50	\$11.43
Soybeans, bu.	_____	15.5	13.2	25.0
Corn, grain, bu.	_____	43.8	46.4	42.0
Corn, silage, tons	_____	7.6	7.8	7.8
Corn, fodder, tons	_____	2.0	2.1	1.8
Sweet corn, tons	_____	2.1	2.8	1.0
Sugar beets, tons	_____	11.8	11.8	-
Potatoes, bu.	_____	59.6	64.4	45.5
Alfalfa, tons	_____	2.1	2.1	2.0
Red clover, tons	_____	1.7	1.7	1.5
Clover and timothy, tons	_____	1.7	1.4	2.3
Soybean hay, tons	_____	1.6	1.2	2.0
Timothy hay, tons	_____	1.5	1.3	1.5
Phalaris hay, tons	_____	2.7	2.8	2.8
Wild hay, tons	_____	1.3	1.2	1.2
AMOUNT OF LIVESTOCK				
No. of horses	_____	4.5	5.3	4.6
No. of colts	_____	1.3	2.0	1.5
No. of cows	_____	17.6	22.6	16.1
No. of cows per worker	_____	7.6	8.4	6.7
Head of other cattle	_____	21.3	26.9	18.5
Litters of pigs raised	_____	8.7	9.1	9.3
Pounds of hogs produced	_____	12,770	14,577	12,454
Head of sheep (2 lambs equal 1 head)	_____	16.3	24.0	10.0
No. of hens	_____	192	232	178
Total no. of prod. livestock animal units	_____	39.5	52.1	36.2
% of tot.prod.lvst.units that are cows	_____	45.8	43.9	45.5
% of tot.prod.lvst.units that are o.cattle	_____	27.5	27.1	26.7
% of tot.prod.lvst.units that are hogs	_____	14.4	11.9	15.0
% of tot.prod.lvst.units that are sheep	_____	5.3	6.6	7.2
% of tot.prod.lvst.units that are hens	_____	5.5	4.4	5.5
% of tot.prod.lvst.units that are turkeys	_____	1.5	6.1	.1
Number of farms with tractors		142	32	28

Factors of Cost and Returns in Dairy Production, 1937

Items	Your farm	Average 166 farms	33 farms highest in B.F. per cow	33 farms lowest in B.F. per cow
Pounds of butterfat per cow	_____	232	304	156
Feeds per cow, lbs.:				
Corn	_____	268	343	184
Small grain	_____	867	1,397	585
Com. feeds - under 25% protein	_____	140	199	55
Com. feeds - over 25% protein	_____	88	204	28
Tame hay	_____	852	882	1,110
Alfalfa	_____	2,496	2,766	2,027
Wild hay	_____	120	65	237
Corn fodder	_____	501	462	740
Silage	_____	6,988	7,826	5,637
Total concentrates	_____	1,363	2,143	852
Total dry roughage	_____	3,969	4,175	4,114
Total digestible nutrients	_____	3,456	4,983	3,580
Total digest. nutrients per lb. B.F.*	_____	18.6	16.4	23.3
% protein in ration	_____	13.6	14.0	13.1
% cows fresh - Sept. to Dec., inclusive	_____	50.5	61.2	39.5
Feed cost per cow:				
Concentrates	\$ _____	\$17.84	\$27.95	\$10.32
Roughages	_____	28.48	31.19	25.78
Pasture	_____	4.97	4.68	5.38
TOTAL FEED COSTS	\$ _____	\$51.29	\$63.82	\$41.48
Value of produce per cow:				
B. F. sales	\$ _____	\$85.80	\$115.89	\$51.15
Dairy produce used in house	_____	5.59	5.81	6.09
Milk to other livestock	_____	11.41	13.41	9.80
Appreciation or depreciation	_____	1.05	2.24	4.11
TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCT	\$ _____	\$103.85	\$137.35	\$71.15
RETURNS ABOVE FEED COST PER COW	\$ _____	\$52.56	\$73.53	\$29.67
Price received per lb. B.F. sold:				
As manufacturing cream	\$ _____	\$.39	\$.39	\$.38
As market milk & cream & cheese milk	_____	.50	.48	.52
Feed cost per lb. B.F.	_____	.23	.21	.27
Number of cows**	_____	17.6	18.4	15.6

*Not including nutrients secured from pasture.

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

Feed Costs and Returns for Other Cattle and Sheep, 1937

Items	Your farm	Average of all farms	Farms highest in returns above feed per head	Farms lowest in returns above feed per head
Other cattle: no. of farms:		166	33	33
Feeds used per head, lbs.:				
Concentrates	_____	339	388	390
Hay and fodder	_____	1,461	1,181	2,111
Silage	_____	2,467	2,336	3,096
Whole milk	_____	359	504	417
Skimmilk	_____	928	1,025	903
Feed cost per head:				
Concentrates	\$ _____	\$4.44	\$4.86	\$5.30
Roughages	_____	9.60	8.41	13.36
Milk	_____	6.85	9.24	7.70
Pasture	_____	1.81	1.53	1.89
TOTAL	\$ _____	\$22.70	\$24.04	\$28.25
RETURNS PER HEAD	\$ _____	\$32.73	\$53.55	\$23.46
RETURNS ABOVE FEED COST PER HEAD	\$ _____	\$10.03	\$29.51	\$-4.79
% death loss	_____	6.9	4.8	7.5
Lbs. of butterfat per cow	_____	232	248	223
Number of head of young cattle	_____	21.3	15.0	19.7
Sheep: no. of farms:		76	15	15
Feeds used per head,* lbs.:				
Concentrates	_____	46	18	52
Tame hay	_____	85	57	171
Alfalfa	_____	83	67	103
Corn fodder and wild hay	_____	70	42	13
Silage	_____	113	121	64
Feed cost per head:				
Concentrates	\$ _____	\$.54	\$.23	\$.64
Roughages	_____	1.13	.90	1.47
Pasture	_____	.86	.77	.94
TOTAL	\$ _____	\$2.53	\$1.90	\$3.05
Value of production per head:				
Wool	\$ _____	\$2.49	\$3.11	\$2.75
Mutton	_____	3.67	6.10	-.02
TOTAL	\$ _____	\$6.16	\$9.21	\$2.73
RETURNS ABOVE FEED COST PER HEAD	\$ _____	\$3.63	\$7.31	\$-.32
Price per lb. wool sold	\$ _____	\$.32	\$.34	\$.31
Value per lamb sold	_____	7.38	7.61	6.73
% lamb crop	_____	101.3	126.8	80.3
% death loss	_____	14.4	10.3	22.5
No. of head of sheep*	_____	35.5	33.2	32.3

*Two lambs under 6 months of age considered as one head.

Feed Costs and Returns for Hogs and Turkeys, 1937

Items	Your farm	Average of all farms	Farms highest in returns above feed	Farms lowest in returns above feed
<hr/>				
Hogs; no. of farms:		158	31	31
<hr/>				
Lbs. of feed per 100 lbs. hogs produced:				
Corn	_____	290	207	422
Small grain	_____	135	129	151
Commercial grain feeds	_____	14	16	17
Total grain and commercial feeds	_____	439	352	590
Tankage	_____	3	2	2
Skimmilk	_____	377	385	382
Cost of feed per 100 lbs. hogs produced:				
Grain and commercial feeds	\$ _____	\$5.54	\$4.06	\$7.84
Tankage and skimmilk	_____	.63	.62	.63
Pasture	_____	.16	.13	.16
Total Feed Cost per 100 lbs. Hogs Prod.	\$ _____	\$6.33	\$4.81	\$8.63
RETURNS PER 100 LBS. HOGS PRODUCED	\$ _____	\$8.81	\$9.59	\$8.02
RET. ABOVE FEED COST PER 100# HOGS PROD.	\$ _____	\$2.48	\$4.78	\$-.61
Price received per 100 lbs. hogs sold	\$ _____	\$9.47	\$9.77	\$9.31
Total no. of litters	_____	9.2	8.0	7.4
Total no. of pigs weaned per litter	_____	6.3	6.9	5.4
% of two-litter system	_____	58.4	64.2	58.8
Pounds of hogs produced	_____	13,415	12,048	9,565
<hr/>				
<hr/>				
Turkeys; no. of farms:		13	5	5
<hr/>				
Lbs. of feed per 100 lbs. turkeys produced:				
Grain	_____	379	412	329
Grain by-products	_____	39	61	17
Tankage and meat scraps	_____	13	10	9
Other commercial feeds	_____	121	62	220
Total concentrates	_____	552	545	575
Skimmilk	_____	60	72	44
COST OF FEED PER 100 LBS. TURKEYS PRODUCED	\$ _____	\$8.32	\$7.36	\$9.93
Value of product per 100 lbs. turkeys prod.:				
Eggs	\$ _____	\$.12	\$.10	\$.08
Turkeys	_____	20.73	23.71	19.14
TOTAL	\$ _____	\$20.85	\$23.81	\$19.22
RETURNS ABOVE FEED COST PER 100 LBS. TURKEYS PRODUCED	\$ _____	\$12.53	\$16.45	\$9.29
Price received per lb. turkey sold, cents	_____	21.3	24.2	20.0
Pounds of turkeys produced	_____	15,706	16,679	10,278

Feed Costs and Returns for Chickens, 1937

Items	Your farm	Average 158 farms	31 farms highest in returns above feed per hen	31 farms lowest in returns above feed per hen
Lbs. of feed per hen:				
Concentrates	_____	103	118	105
Skimmilk	_____	38	52	55
Cost of feed per hen:				
Concentrates	\$ _____	\$1.76	\$1.98	\$1.85
Skimmilk	_____	.06	.08	.08
TOTAL	\$ _____	\$1.82	\$2.06	\$1.93
Value of product per hen:				
Eggs sold and used in house	\$ _____	\$2.05	\$2.85	\$1.35
Poultry sold and used in house plus appreciation or less depreciation	_____	.60	1.45	.12
TOTAL	\$ _____	\$2.65	\$4.30	\$1.47
RETURNS ABOVE FEED COST PER HEN	\$ _____	\$.83	\$2.24	\$-.46
Price received per dozen eggs sold (cts.)	_____	19.1	19.6	18.7
Eggs laid per hen	_____	130	177	88
No. of hens	_____	201	149	156
% of hens that are pullets	_____	76	87	75
% death loss of hens	_____	17	11	24

Feed Costs per Horse and Other Power Expense Items, 1937

Items	Your farm	Average	Most profitable farms	Least profitable farms
Number of farms:		166	33	33
Feed per horse,* lbs.:				
Grain	_____	1,841	2,004	2,078
Tame hay and alfalfa	_____	2,808	2,358	3,346
Wild hay and fodder	_____	1,624	1,640	1,953
Feed costs per horse:				
Grain	\$ _____	\$21.94	\$23.97	\$24.62
Roughage	_____	16.10	14.19	18.04
Pasture	_____	2.91	2.94	3.30
Total	\$ _____	40.95	41.10	45.96
Number of work horses	_____	4.5	5.3	4.6
Number of colts	_____	1.3	2.0	1.5
Total acres in farm	_____	213	246	211
Crop acres per horse	_____	33	33	32
Tractor and horse exp. per crop acre	\$ _____	\$2.56	\$2.22	\$3.18
Farm power expense per day of prod. work	_____	.85	.67	1.06

*Two colts equal one horse.

Distribution of Farm Produce Used in House, 1937

	Quantities				Value			
	Your farm	Average 166 farms	33 most profitable	33 least profitable	Your farm	Average 166 farms	33 most profitable	33 least profitable
Whole milk	_____	1,364 qts.	1,643	1,179	\$ _____	\$45.82	\$57.07	\$39.35
Skim milk	_____	185 qts.	145	111	_____	.60	.47	.36
Cream	_____	282 pts.	336	245	_____	36.02	44.36	32.08
Farm made butter	_____	5 lbs.	3	11	_____	1.93	1.20	4.28
Eggs	_____	184 doz.	196	185	_____	32.54	34.27	32.86
Poultry	_____	47 head	40	63	_____	18.86	24.68	20.98
Cattle	_____	360 lbs.	452	325	_____	20.51	28.47	19.28
Hogs	_____	528 lbs.	576	465	_____	47.30	51.87	41.26
Sheep	_____	13 lbs.	8	16	_____	1.10	.77	1.24
Potatoes	_____	22 bu.	24	26	_____	17.74	19.39	21.05
Vegetables & fruit	_____	-	-	-	_____	32.78	34.37	35.76
Farm fuel	_____	8 cds.	9	7	_____	35.22	39.58	34.98
Total					\$ _____	\$290.42	\$336.50	\$283.48
Average value of farm dwelling					\$ _____	\$1,975	\$2,121	\$2,072
Interest and depreciation on farm dwelling					_____	153	169	174

Distribution of Household and Personal Expenses for Those Farms which Kept Complete Accounts of These Expenses, 1937

	Your farm	Average 113 farms	22 most profitable	22 least profitable
Number of persons - family	_____	4.4	4.2	4.3
Number of persons,) Family	_____	3.5	3.3	3.4
adult equivalent) Other*	_____	.7	1.2	.5
Food	\$ _____	\$304.46	\$338.78	\$286.87
Operating and supplies	_____	117.07	141.13	95.45
Furnishing and equipment	_____	96.82	146.94	101.60
Clothing and materials	_____	126.50	151.23	140.50
Health	_____	81.10	148.63	61.11
Development and recreation	_____	112.93	157.51	120.30
Personal	_____	57.82	88.65	50.12
Life insurance and savings	_____	94.71	140.98	96.96
Personal share of auto expense	_____	85.43	98.91	94.03
Housing	_____	32.82	31.09	29.06
Total Household & Personal Cash Exp. \$	\$ _____	\$1,109.66	\$1,443.85	\$1,076.00
Food furnished by the farm	_____	263.14	313.99	266.08
Fuel furnished by the farm	_____	36.52	48.17	32.30
Interest and deprec. on farm dwelling	_____	151.26	170.20	150.18
Interest and deprec. on misc. items**	_____	71.96	86.80	84.77
Total Household & Personal Expenses \$	\$ _____	\$1,632.54	\$2,063.01	\$1,609.33

*Hired help or others boarded.

**Personal share of auto, gas engine, electric plant, and household goods.

Miscellaneous Information - Averaged by Counties

Item	Dodge, Mower & Olmsted	Free- born	Good- hue	Rice & Dakota	Steele	Waseca, Le Sueur, Blue Earth & Nicollet
Operator's labor earnings	\$1,484	\$1,534	\$1,159	\$1,313	\$1,521	\$1,918
Average farm inventory (without house)	\$20,128	\$19,659	\$19,520	\$20,490	\$23,381	\$22,811
Total acres in farm	224	209	220	182	220	200
Total crop acres	145	145	145	122	151	139
% of land tillable	78	74	78	77	75	70
Animal units of productive livestock	40.9	42.1	34.8	34.1	45.5	39.6
% of animal units that are cows	46.3	42.9	47.7	50.9	44.5	42.7
% of animal units that are other cattle	28.9	27.6	29.6	28.4	24.6	23.2
% of animal units that are hogs	13.2	17.5	11.1	10.7	19.0	16.8
% of animal units that are sheep	6.5	5.6	5.2	1.3	5.0	6.1
% of animal units that are hens	4.0	6.4	5.6	4.6	6.1	6.9
% of animal units that are turkeys	1.1	0	.8	4.1	.8	4.3
Pounds B.F. per cow	232	203	222	267	254	232
Returns above feed (P.L.S. other than cows)	\$41	\$35	\$40	\$50	\$41	\$52
Productive livestock units per 100 acres	19.0	20.7	16.8	21.1	22.0	20.3
Crop yields, per cent of average	98	95	82	105	109	113
% tillable land in high return crops	36.1	41.5	42.8	44.3	42.6	42.1
Days of productive work	805	778	749	694	876	786
Days of productive work per worker	358	373	321	309	351	304
Power & equipment expense per day productive work	\$1.46	\$1.19	\$1.35	\$1.60	\$1.52	\$1.69
Yield per acre, corn, bu.	45.1	41.1	40.0	43.2	46.4	49.0
Yield per acre, barley, bu.	30.9	34.4	23.3	33.0	31.2	36.1
Yield per acre, oats, bu.	50.5	45.3	41.5	51.4	54.0	54.0
Yield per acre, alfalfa, tons	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.3
Price received per pound butterfat sold (manufactured)	\$.38	\$.39	\$.37	\$.39	\$.39	\$.36
Price received per cwt. hogs sold	9.52	9.38	9.33	9.69	9.78	9.38
Price received per dozen eggs sold	.19	.20	.18	.21	.18	.19

Summary by Years

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Number of farms	124	172	180	147	143	108	120	150	152	166
Acres in farm	163	176	183	198	201	202	209	202	207	213
Crop acres in farm	112	121	128	137	138	141	137	141	138	143
Farm inventory (not including house)	\$23,655	\$25,494	\$25,562	\$23,060	\$16,680	\$16,522	\$17,431	\$17,182	\$20,343	\$20,723

Farm Earnings (see page 25)

CASH EXPENSES

Tractor (new & expense)	\$94	\$249	\$224	\$151	\$98	\$94	\$132	\$209	\$273	\$325
Truck (new & expense)	29	65	51	53	52	44	56	49	100	106
Auto (new & expense) (farm share)	127	144	111	89	63	66	102	126	160	180
Gas engine (new & expense) (farm share)	14	19	14	13	10	9	14	11	15	12
Electricity (new & expense) (farm share)	32	24	22	36	31	33	38	42	49	31
Machinery and equipment (new)	151	228	174	134	89	98	114	204	276	335
Machinery and equipment (expense)	74	70	57	63	51	48	57	59	60	72
Buildings, fences, tiling (new)	94	167	178	69	47	51	62	184	263	246
Buildings, fences, tiling (expense)	54	49	32	37	19	26	44	52	63	96
Hired labor	252	293	262	275	220	208	252	322	374	433
Feed for livestock	504	376	309	380	282	200	392	438	534	627
Other expense for livestock	59	74	80	82	55	49	52	64	83	83
Horses bought	44	28	38	26	32	33	34	50	54	48
Cows bought	79	41	45	18	17	15	29	91	63	81
Other cattle bought	63	99	78	45	34	52	81	94	119	100
Hogs bought	69	101	116	69	23	27	27	93	62	77
Sheep bought	5	8	4	15	10	8	34	154	69	39
Poultry bought	35	39	43	39	35	42	46	60	73	71
Crop (seed, twine, spray)	172	199	202	200	129	107	161	195	187	215
Taxes and insurance	285	312	324	349	341	275	275	258	268	274
General farm	30	29	26	34	31	25	25	30	28	41
(1) Total cash expense	2,266	2,614	2,390	2,177	1,669	1,510	2,027	2,785	3,173	3,492
(2) Decrease in farm inventory	-	-	375	971	919	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Board for hired labor	95	110	113	100	68	71	82	121	153	149
(4) Total expense (sum of (1), (2) & (3))	2,361	2,724	2,878	3,248	2,656	1,581	2,109	2,906	3,326	3,641

Summary by Years (Continued)

CASH RECEIPTS

Horses	33	28	40	26	25	17	29	50	55	75
Cows	353	350	281	174	128	100	147	316	200	311
Dairy products	1,649	1,674	1,374	1,276	978	1,064	1,249	1,307	1,669	1,598
Other cattle	375	427	319	286	213	204	304	298	345	443
Hogs	1,040	1,287	1,323	1,024	502	510	603	793	1,198	1,204
Sheep	45	59	35	46	37	62	121	192	231	147
Poultry	142	138	135	143	140	147	263	254	364	424
Eggs	272	278	272	231	193	229	289	398	405	377
Small grain	214	268	164	145	111	211	256	349	543	378
Corn	29	45	44	43	30	44	151	92	177	166
Hay	28	21	19	13	23	17	25	33	29	53
Root crops	1	57	56	38	33	53	24	21	15	10
Other crops	85	136	150	84	91	70	79	142	110	114
Miscellaneous	81	187	175	135	144	112	121	172	226	292
Income from work off the farm	117	88	89	140	106	96	160	141	140	203
A.A.A. adjustment payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	371	241	182	169
(5) Total cash receipts	4,464	5,043	4,476	3,804	2,754	2,936	4,192	4,799	5,889	5,964
(6) Increase in farm inventory	387	847	-	-	-	505	611	294	1,316	139
(7) Farm produce used in house	323	326	304	242	197	193	223	265	299	290
(8) Total receipts (sum of (5), (6) & (7))	5,174	6,216	4,780	4,046	2,951	3,634	5,026	5,358	7,504	6,393
Total expenses (4)	2,361	2,724	2,878	3,248	2,656	1,581	2,109	2,906	3,326	3,641
(9) Return to capital & family labor (8)-(4)	2,813	3,492	1,902	798	295	2,053	2,917	2,452	4,178	2,752
(10) Interest on farm inventory	1,182	1,274	1,278	1,153	834	826	872	859	1,017	1,036
(11) Family labor (9)-(10)	1,631	2,218	624	-355	-539	1,227	2,045	1,593	3,161	1,716
(12) Unpaid family labor	354	361	381	267	229	241	190	229	247	254
(13) Operator's labor earnings (11)-(12)	1,277	1,857	243	-622	-768	986	1,855	1,364	2,914	1,462

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Yield per acre, corn (bu.)	40.9	48.6	47.1	32.1	51.3	54.7	31.8	47.1	34.4	43.8
Yield per acre, barley (bu.)	36.9	35.1	31.8	24.9	33.7	23.6	16.9	30.1	21.5	30.0
Yield per acre, oats (bu.)	44.6	47.5	50.6	39.0	54.8	35.7	20.0	48.7	36.0	48.1
Yield per acre, alfalfa (tons)	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.5	1.1	3.2	1.9	2.1
% of tillable land in high return crops	31.0	32.8	33.4	33.4	35.6	40.5	36.0	40.4	41.7	40.9
Productive livestock units per 100 acres	19.4	18.9	19.4	21.7	20.9	20.9	20.1	18.6	20.1	19.6
No. of days of productive work	587	611	653	776	757	768	783	716	763	783
Days of productive work per worker	308	312	327	354	337	331	339	314	341	339
Power & equip. expense per day prod. work	\$1.82	\$1.69	\$1.51	\$1.37	\$1.15	\$1.10	\$1.18	\$1.25	\$1.31	\$1.44
No. of farms with tractors	59	100	112	96	94	72	82	117	122	142

Summary by Years (Continued)

Miscellaneous items (continued)	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
No. of work horses	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.5
No. of colts	.7	.8	.7	.9	.8	.6	.7	1.1	1.2	1.3
No. of cows	13.8	14.7	15.5	17.7	18.2	18.7	19.1	17.6	18.0	17.6
No. of head of other cattle	14.2	15.5	16.7	20.3	20.6	19.8	19.6	17.6	19.8	21.3
No. of litters of spring pigs	5.9	6.3	6.8	8.9	7.2	6.9	5.1	4.4	5.9	5.9
No. of litters of fall pigs	3.3	3.2	3.2	5.0	4.0	4.9	2.1	2.7	3.3	2.8
Pounds of hogs produced	12,143	13,270	14,974	18,886	14,796	15,094	12,013	9,672	12,786	12,770
No. of head of sheep	6.7	7.3	7.8	12.2	14.4	14.5	18.6	19.1	19.2	16.3
No. of hens	139	134	147	157	165	187	190	171	183	192
Pounds of B.F. per cow	241.4	246.7	241.6	241.3	240.0	242.5	235.9	228.1	243.2	231.6
No. of pigs per litter	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.4	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.3
No. of eggs laid per hen	92.8	96.5	110.0	119.0	106.0	118.0	118.0	131.0	131.0	130.0
Price received per pound B.F. sold	\$.53	\$.50	\$.40	\$.29	\$.22	\$.22	\$.28	\$.33	\$.37	\$.39
Price received per cwt. hogs sold	8.23	9.60	8.94	5.33	3.18	3.42	4.01	8.73	9.26	9.47
Amount received per lamb sold	10.02	9.55	5.92	4.36	3.63	4.73	5.04	6.89	6.95	7.38
Price received per pound wool sold	.42	.30	.18	.13	.08	.23	.19	.20	.29	.32
Price received per dozen eggs sold	.27	.28	.22	.16	.13	.12	.15	.22	.20	.19
Returns above feed cost per cow	\$77.43	\$75.56	\$45.17	\$21.54	\$17.78	\$26.46	\$29.82	\$41.99	\$62.25	\$52.56
Returns above feed per head other cattle	15.74	20.55	1.76	-4.57	-4.12	-.58	-4.14	8.83	6.69	10.03
Returns above feed per cwt. hogs prod.*	.54	2.46	1.69	-.24	-.56	.53	.96	3.98	3.17	2.48
Returns above feed cost per head sheep	6.72	4.28	-.14	0	-.08	2.36	1.90	2.47	3.54	3.63
Returns above feed cost per hen	1.86	1.78	1.35	1.22	.81	.75	.81	1.59	1.07	.83
Feed cost per cow	\$70.85	\$68.16	\$61.38	\$53.98	\$41.46	\$34.47	\$45.21	\$50.43	\$43.70	\$51.29
Feed cost per head other cattle	33.92	32.10	29.42	23.50	17.75	16.51	22.14	23.04	22.52	22.70
Feed cost per cwt. hogs produced	7.98	7.34	6.32	4.03	3.14	2.83	4.71	5.55	6.27	6.33
Feed cost per head sheep	2.56	3.07	2.69	2.31	1.78	1.91	2.45	3.40	2.46	2.53
Feed cost per hen	1.55	1.69	1.38	1.04	.86	.93	1.46	1.69	1.83	1.82
Feed cost per horse	57.11	53.07	43.21	36.74	28.44	27.98	41.59	42.99	38.60	40.95
Price of feed, shelled corn (per bu.)	\$.66	\$.73	\$.64	\$.46	\$.36	\$.27	\$.52	\$.64	\$.72	\$.78
Price of feed, barley (per bu.)	.67	.52	.42	.37	.29	.35	.65	.58	.60	.60
Price of feed, oats (per bu.)	.49	.40	.31	.24	.19	.19	.36	.32	.30	.35
Price of feed, bran (per cwt.)	1.80	1.60	1.40	.90	.68	.77	1.15	1.23	1.28	1.45
Price of feed, oil meal (per cwt.)	2.90	3.05	2.75	1.85	1.48	1.60	2.13	1.88	2.13	2.13
Price of feed, alfalfa (per ton)	15.00	14.50	13.09	13.00	10.00	7.50	12.00	13.00	8.00	11.00

*See footnote on page 25.