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Southeastern South Dakota Farm Record Project 1943 Annual Report

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ANNUAL REPORT

SOUTHEASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA FARM RECORD PROJECT

33 FARMS

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Annual Report of the Southeastern South Dakota Farm Record Project, 1943

Prepared by C. R. Hoglund

Introduction

A new farm record project was started in 1943 by the Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service. Previous to 1943, it had been customary for the Extension Service to summarize farm records sent in to the state office by farmers. The purpose of the new project was to obtain more detailed farm record information which would be useful in planning improvements in the organization and operation of farms in the various areas of the state.

The analysis of the records and the preparation of the report was carried out by the Experiment Station under the direction of C. R. Hoglund. The organization and educational work in the field was handled by the Extension Service with George E. Anderson in charge. The following county agricultural agents actively cooperated in the project; J. Ervin Boyd, Minnehaha; C. M. Culhane, Moody; Carl O. Reed, Clay; and Howard Schultz, Lake. It is expected that two or three additional counties will be added to the project in 1944 in this area.

Most of the farm record cooperators were visited one or two times during the spring and summer and again at the end of the year when the records were closed. Thirty-eight farm records were closed but only 33 are included in this report. The records not used were either not typical of the area or were not complete enough to use. The cooperators kept records which included cash receipts and expenses, beginning and end of year inventories of feed and seed, machinery and equipment, buildings and land, and livestock; a crop record; a livestock record and a record of farm produce and fuel used by the household. Supplementary information was obtained on the family labor supply, feed fed to productive livestock and on crop and livestock practices used.

Climatic conditions were reasonably favorable for small grain and better than average for corn and other intertilled crops. March, April and May moisture averaged over one inch less than average and the total yearly rainfall ranged from one to over two inches below normal. Lack of moisture accompanied by high winds during April and May did some damage to both small grain and corn. Favorable climatic conditions during late summer and fall made possible high corn yields.

Operator's labor earnings have been calculated on a full owner basis in order to more nearly compare all farms on an equal basis. However, each cooperator received an earnings's statement on the basis of his actual tenure situation.

The farm record data used in this report have been tabulated for high profit and low profit farms as well as for the group average. Summaries of farm inventories, crop acreage and yields, livestock numbers, farm produce and fuel furnished the household and farm earnings are given in the following tables for the high profit, low profit and the average of all farms. Farm organization and efficiency measures have also been prepared for these three groups of farms.

Operator's labor earnings, farm organization and efficiency measures, and other related factors have also been calculated for size of farm and tenure comparisons. These are given in tables 16 and 17.

Definition of Terms and Measures Used

1. Operator's labor earnings - is the measure of financial success used in this report. It is a measure of the relative financial success of a farmer and represents the returns for his year's work (including family living from the farm) above all farm expenses, and a deduction for the value of unpaid family labor and an interest charge for the use of farm capital.

2. Productive man work units - is a measure of size of business used in this report. A work unit represents the amount of work that a farm worker can do in a 10-hour day working at average efficiency. For example, it requires about 13 hours of man labor to produce an acre of corn and 140 hours to care for a milk cow for a year. Thus an acre of corn would represent 1.3 work unit and a milk cow 14 work units.

The work unit standards used in this report are shown in the following table:

Crops			Livestock		
Item	per	No. of work units	Item	per	No. of work units
Corn, grain	acre	1.3	Milk cows	cow	14.0
Corn, hogged off	"	.8	Other dairy cattle	animal unit	4.0
Corn & cane silage	"	1.9	Beef cows	cow	4.0
Sorghum	"	1.3	Other beef cattle	animal unit	4.0
Potatoes	"	4.0	Bulls	head	4.0
Small grain	"	.7	Litter	litter	4.0
Alfalfa hay	"	1.0	Other hogs	head	.5
Other tame hay	"	1.0	Ewes	head	.5
Wild hay	"	.5	Other sheep	head	.2
			Hens	100	20.0
			Chickens raised	100	4.0

3. Work unit per worker - is a measure of the efficient use of labor on a farm.

4. Livestock increase - is the value of gross livestock sales plus or minus changes in inventory values of livestock from the beginning to the end of the year.

5. Value of crops per crop acre - is a measure of both yield and selection of high value crops. It is arrived at by multiplying the total yield of each crop times the average yearly value and then dividing the gross value of all crops produced by the total acres in crops.

6. Livestock returns per $100 feed fed - is a measure of the efficiency in converting feed into livestock products. It is obtained by dividing the value of the net livestock increase by the value of feed fed to all productive livestock during the year. This figure is multiplied by 100.

7. Power, machinery, equipment and building expense per work unit - is a measure of the efficiency in the use of all resources on a farm. It is arrived at by dividing the total expenses and depreciation for power, machinery, equipment, fences and buildings by the total number of work units for a farm.

8. Part-owner - is a farmer or rancher who owns part of the land he operates and rents the rest.

Table 1. Summary of Farm Inventories (Beginning of Year) 1943

Item	Your farm	Average of 33 farms	7 most profitable farms	7 least profitable farms
Horses and mules	$_____	$ 279.39	$ 310.72	$ 239.29
Total Productive Livestock	_____	4,205.70	7,390.86	2,812.47
Cattle	_____	2,703.64	5,237.07	1,428.86
Hogs	_____	1,236.16	1,922.23	1,050.83
Sheep	_____	74.58	26.43	120.00
Poultry	_____	191.32	205.13	212.78
Feeds and seeds	_____	2,485.17	3,779.74	2,036.00
Total Machinery and Equip.	_____	2,316.67	3,472.57	1,783.64
Power machinery	_____	764.12	1,182.28	451.00
Crop & general mach.	_____	1,315.00	1,875.14	1,133.64
Livestock equip.	_____	237.55	415.14	199.00
Miscellaneous supplies	_____	7.15	3.87	4.37
Improvements (farm)	_____	3,696.60	5,173.99	3,414.14
Land	_____	12,276.52	15,342.85	10,468.57
TOTAL FARM CAPITAL	$_____	$25,267.20	$35,474.62	$20,758.48

Table 2. Summary of Farm Inventories (End of Year) 1943

Item	Your farm	Average of 33 farms	7 most profitable farms	7 least profitable farms
Horses and mules	$_____	$ 250.45	$ 277.86	$ 196.43
Total Productive Livestock	_____	4,931.84	8,500.52	3,894.88
Cattle	_____	3,079.14	6,185.43	2,025.00
Hogs	_____	1,526.42	1,979.27	1,393.69
Sheep	_____	99.82	84.64	173.93
Poultry	_____	226.46	251.18	302.26
Feeds and seeds	_____	2,643.03	5,125.84	1,579.05
Total Machinery and equip.	_____	2,402.18	3,639.32	1,816.86
Power machinery	_____	771.47	1,208.36	490.43
Crop and general mach.	_____	1,357.60	1,956.25	1,128.14
Livestock equip.	_____	273.11	474.72	198.29
Miscellaneous supplies	_____	5.61	4.36	3.37
Improvements (farm)	_____	3,611.62	4,942.71	3,383.57
Land	_____	12,276.52	15,342.85	10,468.57
TOTAL FARM CAPITAL	$_____	$26,121.25	$37,833.46	$21,342.73

Table 3. Crop Acreage Summary, 1943

Item	Your farm	Average of 33 farms	7 most profitable farms	7 least profitable farms
Corn for grain	_____	85.4	119.2	64.1
Corn and cane silage	_____	2.8	6.4	1.1
Sorghum forage	_____	1.9	---	4.1
Soybeans - grain	_____	2.4	2.6	.4
Miscellaneous	_____	.3	---	---
Total Row Crops		92.8	128.2	69.9
Wheat	_____	2.9	5.8	1.1
Oats	_____	57.9	66.8	45.6
Barley	_____	17.1	11.1	23.9
Rye - grain	_____	1.8	4.3	3.1
Flax	_____	20.1	40.7	20.9
Miscellaneous		.8	---	---
Total Small Grain		100.5	128.7	96.4
Alfalfa hay	_____	16.3	24.9	11.6
Other tame hay	_____	4.1	9.4	1.3
Rotation pasture		15.5	26.2	15.4
Total Tame Hay and Pasture		35.9	60.6	28.4
Tillable land not cropped		2.7	---	4.4
Total Tillable Land		231.9	317.5	199.1
Native hay	_____	4.2	5.1	1.4
Native pasture	_____	25.6	20.2	15.9
Farmstead, roads, etc.		17.1	20.8	15.4
Total Acres Operated		278.8	363.7	231.9
% of farm in cropland	_____	83.4	86.8	84.7
% of cropland in row crops	_____	40.6	41.6	36.0
% of cropland in sm. grain	_____	42.3	40.1	46.9
% of cropland in hay & pasture	_____	15.8	18.3	15.7

Table 4. Crop Yield Summary

Crop	Your farm	Average of 33 farms	7 most profitable farms	7 least profitable farms
Corn for grain	_____	39.8	39.6	35.0
Corn & cane silage	_____	9.3	11.3	5.6
Sorghum forage	_____	2.7	----	1.8
Soybeans - grain	_____	14.4	14.7	23.0
Wheat	_____	12.2	12.9	18.0
Oats	_____	35.9	41.6	33.7
Barley	_____	19.5	17.6	16.2
Rye	_____	18.9	23.0	13.6
Flax	_____	11.5	12.0	9.2
Alfalfa hay	_____	2.4	2.5	2.0
Other tame hay	_____	2.4	2.4	1.9
Native hay	_____	1.0	.9	1.2

Table 5. Livestock Summary, 1943

Items		Average of 33 farms	7 most profitable farms	7 least profitable farms
No. of horses	_____	3.7	4.1	3.3
No. of beef cows	_____	4.4	10.8	3.2
No. of beef heifers	_____	4.4	14.3	2.1
No. of other beef cattle	_____	4.0	7.3	1.6
No. of steers	_____	8.5	14.2	6.0
No. of milk cows	_____	9.6	14.4	6.2
No. of dairy heifers	_____	3.0	3.4	2.3
No. of other dairy cattle	_____	5.1	5.1	3.2
No. of bulls	_____	.9	.9	1.0
No. of ewes	_____	5.6	3.2	10.0
No. of other sheep	_____	2.6	.7	3.5
No. litters of pigs	_____	16.3	20.9	14.1
No. hens and pullets	_____	222.6	242.5	264.1
Total Units Prod. Livestock*		39.3	64.6	31.4

* A unit of productive livestock is equal to one mature cow, two yearlings, 7 sheep, 14 lambs, 5 sows, 10 pigs and 100 hens.

Table 6. Farm Produce and Fuel Furnished to Household, 1943

	Quantity				Value			
	Your farm	Average of 33 farms	7 most profitable farms	7 least profitable farms	Your farm	Average of 33 farms	7 most profitable farms	7 least profitable farms
Whole milk, qts.	_____	1376	1194	1156	$ ____	$86.04	$74.64	$72.32
Cream, qts.	_____	119	119	59	_____	47.67	47.54	23.60
Farm-made butter, lbs.	_____	35	35	29	_____	16.74	16.59	13.92
Eggs, doz.	_____	187	266	98	_____	63.60	90.34	33.32
Poultry, lbs.	_____	146	112	108	_____	36.45	28.00	27.29
Cattle, lbs.	_____	513	743	221	_____	66.71	96.57	28.79
Hogs, lbs.	_____	476	561	461	_____	65.81	78.50	64.50
Potatoes, bu.	_____	22	23	18	_____	26.74	28.75	22.32
Vegetables and fruits					_____	114.49	123.57	100.54
Farm fuel					_____	15.11	18.64	8.57
Total value					$ ____	$539.17	$603.16	$395.17

Table 7. Summary of Farm Earnings, 1943

	Your farm	Average of 33 farms	7 most profitable farms	7 least profitable farms
FARM EXPENSES				
Auto (farm share)	$_____	$ 129.11	$ 166.01	$ 115.42
Power, mach. & equip. (upkeep)	_____	525.04	873.48	433.30
Hired labor	_____	451.95	697.73	198.67
Crop expenses	_____	400.34	601.21	383.27
Feed bought	_____	1,524.42	3,911.52	1,037.03
Other livestock expense	_____	151.70	229.23	158.78
Farm improvements (upkeep)	_____	106.40	219.00	115.49
Taxes	_____	240.61	317.34	206.15
Insurance	_____	48.21	114.19	19.91
Miscellaneous farm expense	_____	185.71	216.68	216.87
(1) TOTAL CASH OPERATING EXP.	_____	3,763.49	7,346.39	2,884.89
(2) Decrease in inventories	_____	----	----	----
(3) Board furnished hired labor	_____	116.77	261.86	43.00
(4) Livestock bought	_____	1,689.96	4,327.13	1,193.80
(5) Farm improvements bought	_____	164.24	258.27	132.65
(6) Machinery & equip. bought	_____	376.44	704.26	212.47
(7) TOTAL FARM EXPENSES (sum 1-6)	$_____	$6,110.90	$12,897.91	$4,466.81
FARM RECEIPTS				
Hogs	$_____	$3,021.61	$5,143.55	$2,250.36
Cattle	_____	2,932.85	7,128.57	1,206.12
Sheep and wool	_____	76.84	22.96	111.62
Dairy products	_____	643.80	1,082.37	538.12
Eggs	_____	571.98	620.41	685.44
Poultry	_____	205.23	139.87	253.96
Crops	_____	2,648.14	4,501.23	1,204.48
Farm program payments	_____	110.92	58.02	189.15
Miscellaneous farm	_____	390.67	1,113.19	188.11
(8) TOTAL CASH FARM RECEIPTS	_____	10,602.04	19,810.19	6,727.36
(9) Increase in inventories	_____	854.05	2,358.84	584.25
(10) Family living from farm	_____	539.17	603.15	395.17
(11) Total farm receipts (sum 8+9+10)	_____	11,995.26	22,772.18	7,706.78
(7) Total farm expenses	_____	6,110.90	12,897.91	4,466.81
(12) NET FARM EARNINGS (11-7)	_____	5,884.36	9,874.27	3,239.97
(13) Interest on farm capital	_____	1,285.01	1,834.10	1,052.53
(14) FAMILY LABOR EARNINGS (12-13)	_____	4,599.35	8,040.17	2,187.44
(15) Unpaid family labor	_____	265.15	285.71	221.43
(16) OPERATOR'S LABOR EARNINGS (14-15)	$_____	$4,334.20	$7,754.46	$1,966.01

REASONS FOR VARIATIONS IN FARM EARNINGS

Operator's labor earnings ranged from a low of $1300 to a high of about $13,000 for the 33 farms included in this report. Earnings on farms of the same size having about the same productive resources often differ greatly. The labor earnings for the high profit farms were almost twice as high as for the group average and about four times as high as for the low profit farms. What are some of the reasons why farm earnings differ so much from farm to farm? What factors affect earnings?

Importance of Size of Business

Farm earnings are dependent on both efficiency and volume of farm production. A small size farm business, if very efficiently organized and operated, may provide a reasonably adequate farm income. However, the size of business must be large enough to provide full-time productive work for the farm family if high earnings are to be attained. The size of farm business as measured in terms of total work units was found to be one of the most important factors affecting earnings. The earnings on the farms with a large size business were, in most cases, considerably higher than for the farms with a small size of business. The size of a farm business can be increased by keeping more livestock, by farming more land or by shifting to more intensive crop and livestock enterprises. The present war period may provide the opportunity for some farmers to adjust their farming organization to better fit the environmental conditions. The relationship of size of business to farm earnings is shown in table 8.

Table 8. Relation of Size of Business to Farm Earnings

Number of work units		No. of	Average operator's
Range	Average	farms	labor earnings
Under 370	334	7	$3,151
370 - 599	476	16	$3,540
600 and over	774	10	$6,399

Efficiency in Use of Labor Important

Farm earnings are closely related to the efficiency in use of labor. Earnings are usually higher on those farms on which a large amount of work is performed per worker. Labor accomplishments per worker varied greatly on the thirty-three farms studied. The work units per worker ranged from less than 200 to over 400 for these farms. The amount of work accomplished per worker is dependent to a large extent on the size of farm business. The labor accomplishment per worker can be increased by enlarging the size of business, by organizing the farm business in such a manner that labor peaks are distributed throughout the season and by the use of labor saving equipment and practices. Efficient use of labor is particularly important at this time if the necessary farm work is to be done on time.

Table 9. Relation of Amount of Work Performed Per Worker to Farm Earnings

Work units per worker		No. of	Average Operator's
Range	Average	farms	labor earnings
Under 220	202	9	$3,301
220 - 319	277	16	$4,110
320 and over	392	8	$5,904

Crop Yields and Selection Influence Livestock Production

A close relationship exists between the production of high value crops per acre and earnings. It is important that farmers grow the feed crops that produce the greatest quantity of nutrients per acre. It is also important that farmers grow the cash crops that produce a high cash value per acre. The success of a livestock program is very dependent on a sound cropping program. High yields are also important as they tend to lower the per bushel or per ton cost of crops. On many farms, inadequate supplies of high protein roughage are contributing to low livestock returns. The value of crops per crop acre ranged from $15.00 to $40.00. Climatic conditions were generally favorable for crops in this area during 1943.

Table 10. Relation of Crop Selection and Yield to Farm Earnings

Value crops per crop acre Range	Average	No. of farms	Average operator's labor earnings
Under 22.00	$19.12	7	$2,678
22.00 - 31.99	$27.01	20	$4,180
32.00 and over	$36.49	6	$6,724

High Livestock Production Needed

The amount of productive livestock kept on a farm has an important effect on farm earnings. This is particularly true in an area in which crops are marketed chiefly through livestock. The amount and kind of livestock kept on a farm should be determined by both the farm resources available on the farm and the managerial ability of the farmer. Thought should be given to selecting livestock enterprises which help distribute the labor load throughout the year.

Table 11. Relation of Amount of Productive Livestock to Farm Earnings

Total animal units Range	Average	No. of farms	Average operator's labor earnings
Under 22	18.1	8	$3,123
22 - 44.9	35.6	15	$3,475
45 and over	68.5	8	$7,329

More Emphasis on Efficient Livestock Feeding

High livestock returns on feed fed to productive livestock usually are associated with high farm earnings. Since most of the farms included in this report are livestock farms and since most of the crops are marketed through livestock, it is important that feed be efficiently used. The measure of livestock returns per $100 feed fed to productive livestock varied greatly among the farms studied. On a few farms, livestock returns equalled only the value of feed fed. High production per unit, sanitation, balanced rations, adequate pasture, the right kind of shelter plus good management are all important factors contributing to efficient livestock production. Dairy sales per cow, egg sales per hen and pigs saved per litter were considerably higher on the high profit than on the low profit farms.

Table 12. Relation of Livestock Feeding Efficiency to Farm Earnings

Livestock returns per $100 feed fed to Productive livestock Range	Average	No. of farms	Average operator's labor earnings
Under $130	116	7	$2,949
$130 - $189	165	17	$3,931
$190 and over	216	9	$6,136

Stress Efficient Use of Power, Machinery, Equipment and Buildings

High cash operating expenses often reduce farm earnings to a low level. It is important that farmers keep power, machinery, equipment and building expenses to a minimum without reducing production. It is equally important that farms not be under-equipped as this may also result in low earnings. Farmers can keep cash expenses to a minimum by doing much of the repair work on machinery and buildings themselves during the less busy seasons. Some farmers have excessive expenses because they are keeping idle horses. Most farmers need a team of horses, but it is not profitable to have sufficient tractor power plus a full-line of horses in addition. Cooperative ownership of some of the less-used machines such as combines, corn pickers and threshing machines help to reduce expenses. Some farmers can reduce expenses by doing custom work for their neighbors.

Table 13. Relation of Efficiency in Power, Machinery, Equipment and Building Expense to Farm Earnings

Expense per work unit Range	Average	No. of farms	Average operator's labor earnings
$3.00 and over	$3.33	3	$3,516
$1.80 - $2.99	$2.27	19	$4,584
under $1.80	$1.27	6	$4,633

RELATIONSHIP OF FARM EARNINGS TO FARM EFFICIENCY

Farmers who excell in many efficiency factors usually have higher earnings than do those who rank low in most or all of these factors. Some farmers show good management efficiency and high returns in some parts of the farm business which is offset by poor results in other parts of the business. Table 14 illustrates the importance of an efficiently organized and operated farm business.

Table 14. Relation of Farm Earnings to Number of Factors Above Average

No. of factor above average	No. of farms	Your farm	Average operator's labor earnings
0	3	_____	$ 2,108
1	2	_____	$ 3,002
2	8	_____	$ 3,375
3	10	_____	$ 3,629
4	5	_____	$ 5,270
5	4	_____	$ 6,719
6	1	_____	$13,206

Farmers should study table 15 on page 10, and the thermometer chart on page 11 to determine the weak and strong points in their farm business.

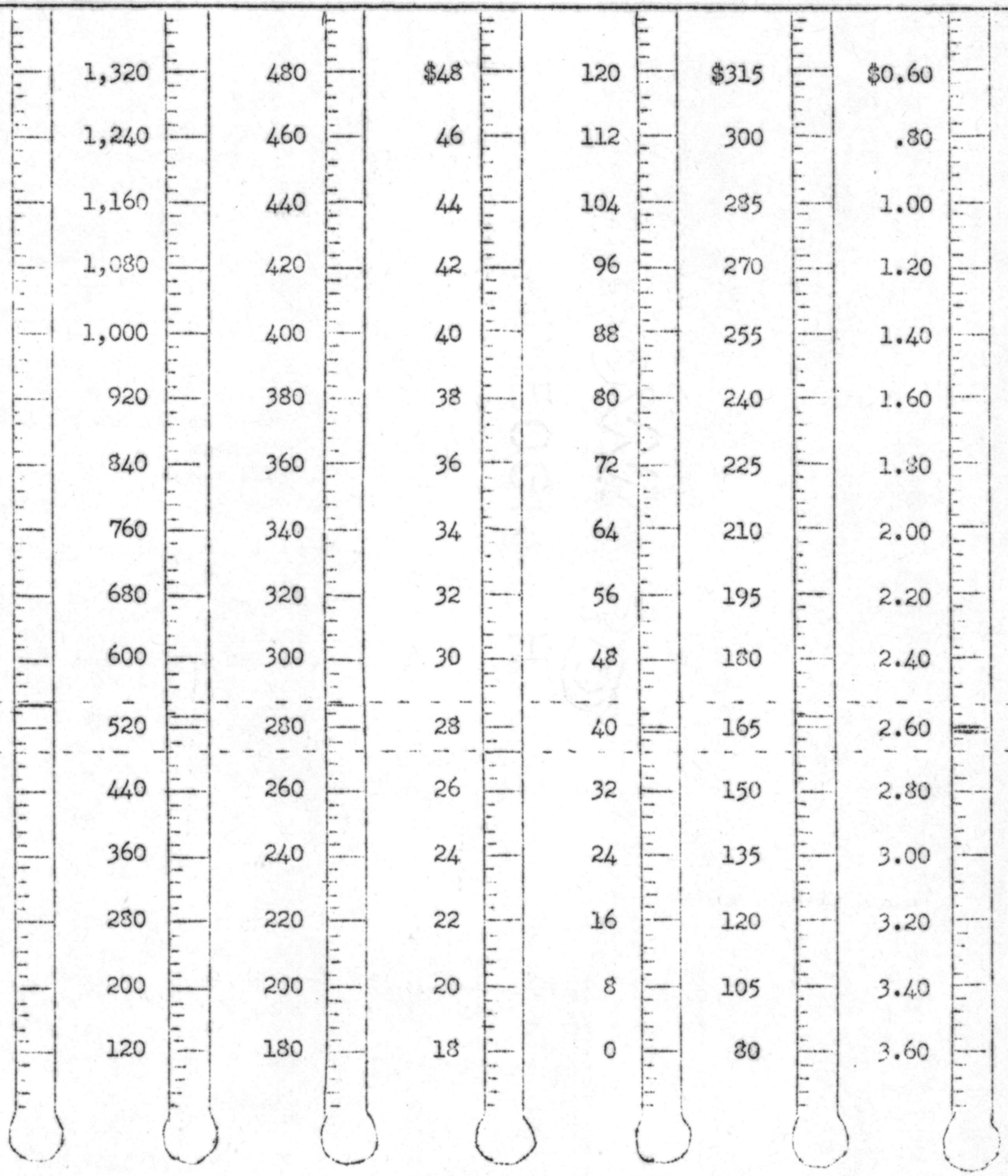
Table 15. Farm Organization and Management Efficiency Measures, 1943

	Your Farm	Average of 33 farms	7 most profitable farms	7 least profitable farms
Operator's Labor Earnings	$_____	$ 4,334	$ 7,754	$ 1,966
Number of farms	_____	33	7	7
Acres Owned	_____	101	156	129
Acres rented	_____	178	208	103
Total operated	_____	279	364	232
Capital Investment				
Total capital managed	$_____	$25,694	$36,654	$21,051
Productive livestock	$_____	4,569	7,947	3,354
Power and machinery	$_____	2,359	3,556	1,800
Rate earned on investment	_____	18.8	25.4	10.7
Size of Business				
* Work units (total)	_____	536	766	427
On crops	_____	212	296	169
On livestock	_____	324	470	258
Labor Utilization				
Number workers	_____	1.9	2.3	1.5
* Work units per worker	_____	285	337	281
Crop acres per worker	_____	123	143	127
Animal units per worker	_____	20.6	28.3	20.6
Livestock increase per worker	$_____	$ 3,588	$ 5,031	$ 3,392
Crop Organization and Efficiency				
Total acres in crops	_____	232	318	199
* Value crops per crop acre	$_____	$ 27.06	$ 29.17	$ 22.98
% cropland is of farm	_____	83	87	85
% cropland in row crops	_____	41	42	36
% cropland in small grain	_____	42	40	47
% cropland in hay & past.	_____	16	18	16
Livestock Org. & Efficiency				
No. beef cows	_____	4.4	10.8	3.2
No. milk cows	_____	9.6	14.4	6.2
No. ewes	_____	5.6	3.2	10.0
No. litters of pigs	_____	16.3	20.9	14.1
No. hens	_____	187	184	218
* Total prod. livestock units	_____	39.3	64.6	31.4
Prod. l.s. per 100 acres	_____	16.0	18.5	14.5
* Livestock returns per $100 feed	$_____	$169	$195	$134
Dairy sales per cow	$_____	$ 70.90	$ 93.19	$ 86.76
Egg sales per hen	$_____	$ 2.98	$ 3.16	$ 2.97
Pigs saved per litter	_____	6.0	6.3	6.2
Power, Mach. & Equipment				
* Power, mach. equip. & bldg expense per work unit	$_____	$ 2.59	$ 2.47	$ 2.74
Power invest. per crop acre	$_____	$ 4.61	$ 5.16	$ 3.72
Crop mach. inv. per crop acre	$_____	$ 5.65	$ 5.94	$ 6.48

* Measures used in thermometer chart on page 11.

Compare your standing in regards to the measures of farm organization and efficiency with the average for the group shown between the dotted lines. The figures from the bottom to the top of the seven efficiency bars show the range from the least efficient to the most efficient farms.

Oper. Labor Earnings	Size of Business (Work Units)	Work Units Per Worker	Value Crops Per C. A.	Total Animal Units	Livestock Returns Per $100 feed	Pow, mach., eq. & bldg. exp. per Work Unit
$12,000	1,320	480	$48	120	$315	$0.60
11,200	1,240	460	46	112	300	.80
10,400	1,160	440	44	104	285	1.00
9,600	1,080	420	42	96	270	1.20
8,800	1,000	400	40	88	255	1.40
8,000	920	380	38	80	240	1.60
7,200	840	360	36	72	225	1.80
6,400	760	340	34	64	210	2.00
5,600	680	320	32	56	195	2.20
4,800	600	300	30	48	180	2.40
4,000	520	280	28	40	165	2.60
3,200	440	260	26	32	150	2.80
2,400	360	240	24	24	135	3.00
1,600	280	220	22	16	120	3.20
800	200	200	20	8	105	3.40
0	120	180	18	0	80	3.60



THERMOMETER CHART

Table 16. Size of Farm Related to Farm Earnings and Other Factors, 1943

	Your farm	Size of Farm: Under 200 acres	200 to 359 acres	360 and over acres
Operator's Labor Earnings	$_____	$ 3,034	$ 3,689	$ 7,127
Number of farms	_____	10	15	8
Acres owned	_____	78	100	132
Acres rented	_____	75	187	289
Total operated	_____	153	287	421
Capital Investment				
Total capital managed	$_____	$16,651	$24,107	$40,000
Productive livestock	$_____	$ 3,308	$ 3,585	$ 7,989
Power and machinery	$_____	$ 1,360	$ 1,970	$ 4,338
Rate earned on investment	_____	17.0	16.8	21.1
Size of Business				
Work Units (total)	_____	372	511	790
On crops	_____	121	211	330
On livestock	_____	251	300	460
Labor Utilization				
Number of workers	_____	1.5	1.9	2.4
Work units per worker	_____	257	279	331
Crop acres per worker	_____	92	131	148
Animal units per worker	_____	19.5	17.0	28.6
Livestock increase per worker	_____	$ 3,441	$ 3,132	$ 4,625
Crop Organization & Efficiency				
Total acres in crops	_____	133	238	345
Value crops per crop acre	$_____	$ 26.34	$ 26.39	$ 29.24
% cropland is of farm	_____	86	83	82
% cropland in row crops	_____	42	40	40
% cropland in small grain	_____	37	45	44
% cropland in hay & past.	_____	20	13	16
Livestock Org. & Efficiency				
No. beef cows	_____	1.5	1.2	14.1
No. milk cows	_____	7.5	9.3	12.9
No. ewes	_____	6.6	5.5	4.8
No. litters of pigs	_____	11.5	16.5	22.0
No. hens	_____	167	203	180
Total prod. livestock units	_____	28.6	31.5	67.4
Prod. l.s. per 100 acres	_____	20.4	12.2	17.2
Lvsk. returns per $100 feed	$_____	$175	$158	$181
Dairy sales per cow	$_____	$ 67.31	$ 67.78	$ 45.98
Egg sales per hen	$_____	$ 2.60	$ 3.09	$ 2.88
Pigs saved per litter	_____	6.3	5.8	6.1
Power, Mach. & Equip.				
Power, mach. equip. & bldg. expense per work unit	$_____	$ 2.17	$ 2.47	$ 2.35
Power invest. per crop acre	$_____	$ 5.14	$ 4.06	$ 4.98
Crop mach. inv. per crop acre	$_____	$ 5.40	$ 4.76	$ 7.64

Table 17. Tenure Related to Farm Earnings and Other Factors, 1943

	Your farm	Tenants	Part-Owners	Owners
Operator's Labor Earnings*	$_____	$ 3,226	$ 3,730	$ 3,202
Number of farms	_____	14	12	7
Acres owned	_____	---	153	213
Acres rented	_____	279	157	---
Total operated	_____	279	310	213
Capital Investment				
Total capital managed	$_____	$23,530	$30,495	$21,794
Productive livestock	$_____	$ 3,639	$ 6,144	$ 3,729
Power and machinery	$_____	$ 2,425	$ 2,738	$ 1,578
Rate earned on investment	_____	19.7	18.8	17.3
Size of Business				
Work units (total)	_____	490	633	463
On crops	_____	212	240	167
On livestock	_____	278	393	296
Labor Utilization				
Number of workers	_____	1.7	2.1	1.9
Work units per worker	_____	287	302	270
Crop acres per worker	_____	123	122	108
Animal units per worker	_____	17.0	24.7	20.5
Livestock increase per worker	$_____	$ 3,373	$ 3,833	$ 3,598
Crop Organization & Efficiency				
Total acres in crops	_____	230	254	199
Value crops per crop acre	$_____	$ 25.13	$ 28.71	$ 28.13
% cropland is of farm	_____	82	82	88
% cropland in row crops	_____	40	40	42
% cropland in small grain	_____	46	42	36
% cropland in hay & past.	_____	11	18	22
Livestock Org. & Efficiency				
No. beef cows	_____	1.8	8.0	3.5
No. milk cows	_____	7.9	12.2	8.6
No. ewes	_____	3.3	3.7	13.6
No. litters of pigs	_____	15.6	17.8	15.1
No. hens	_____	201	171	186
Total prod. livestock units	_____	29.4	52.3	36.8
Prod. l.s.u. per 100 acres	_____	12.7	17.6	19.3
Lvsk. returns per $100 feed	$_____	$169	$181	$147
Dairy sales per cow	$_____	$ 68.90	$ 66.49	$ 85.32
Egg sales per hen	$_____	$ 2.94	$ 2.96	$ 3.10
Pigs saved per litter	_____	5.8	6.0	6.4
Power, Mach. & Equipment				
Power, mach. equip. & bldg. expense per work unit	$_____	$2.27	$2.30	$2.59
Power invest. per crop acre	$_____	$5.06	$4.93	$3.15
Crop mach. inv. per crop acre	$_____	$5.65	$5.65	$5.63

*Operator's labor earnings shown in this table are the actual figures and have not been adjusted to a full owner basis