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COSTS AND RETURNS FROM FARM ENTERPRISES

Cost Account Farms
1943

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THE USE OF FARM COST ACCOUNTS

Success in commercial farming is measured by profits. For that reason a commercial farmer is a business man. He hires labor, buys machinery, gasoline, and fertilizers, maintains buildings, and keeps livestock, all with the intention of raising products for sale. In some ways his business is similar to manufacturing. His land, labor, equipment, crop, and livestock expenses are raw materials; his produce is finished goods. His profit is the balance of receipts over expenses, and his problem is to have enough of a balance to pay him for his own time and efforts and adequately support his family.

The purpose of this discussion is to indicate how some farmers may add to their profits. However, let us recognize at the beginning that profits are not in themselves the objective of good farming. They are merely a means of attaining the real objectives, which are to build up and improve the farm, to make it more porductive and a better place to live than it was before, and to produce from the land a full and satisfying life for the farmer and his family. Here we have the real need for profits, because the accomplishment of these objectives will give a greater permanence to agriculture, keep the boys on the farm, and the farm in the family.

In the business of farming, records and accounts are almost essential to good management. Most farmers do keep some records, although all too often they are merely penciled notes on the granary door or other odd and unassorted bits of information that are of little use.

Actually a farmer's reasons for keeping good and usable accounts are the same as in any other business: (1) to determine whether or not he made a profit, and how much, (2) to simplify the preparation of his income tax returns, and (3) to help him uncover and eliminate conditions within his business that result in loss and to further develop his sources of profit.

An inventory of farm assets and simple accounts of expense and income for the farm operations as a whole are enough for the first two of these purposes. But cost accounts that treat each enterprise separately are most useful for the third. Cost accounts will show which enterprises make a profit and which do not -- if carefully analyzed they will show why.

Cost accounts are primarily a tool of business analysis. As such they have been used far more commonly in industry than in agriculture, although some farmers do use cost accounts and more could do so to their advantage. Particularly will this be true in the years ahead when, almost certainly, both the costs of running a farm and the price of farm products will change

and will make the problem of producing a satisfactory profit more difficult than in 1942, '43, and '44.

What is the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk? This question is asked repeatedly, and it is pertinent to all dairymen. Yet no single answer can be given that would be at all satisfactory. There are in fact about as many answers as there are milk producers and the same is true in apple production, egg production and all other types of farming. Thirty-seven New York dairymen who kept cost accounts in 1943 had 34 different cost figures for a hundredweight of milk. Some were as high as $4.00, some were as low as $2.00; the average was $2.88. An average cost figure has many uses, but it is not average cost that is most important to an individual farmer. It is his own cost. It is the difference between his cost and the market price (whatever it may be) that is his margin of profit.

Some farmers do at times sell to better advantage than others, though generally the price received for a similar product does not vary much among farmers in the same area. But the cost of producing the product varies widely. The one-third of the cost-account dairymen who had the lowest costs per hundredweight in 1943 produced milk at 22 per cent less than the average cost. They had a spread between cost and price of $1.06 per hundredweight. The high-cost third had costs 33 per cent above average, and were 38 cents in the red on each hundred pounds produced. These men will not be operating high-profit farms until they get their costs down.

For most farmers more opportunities for profit are to be found in cost cutting than in shopping around for better prices (which is not to say that one should not get the best possible price, but merely that the profit opportunities in cost reduction should not be neglected).

TABLE I

From Farm to Farm, Cost of Production Varies More Than Price

(Cost and price of a hundredweight of 3.7 milk, cost-account farms, 1943)

	Cost	
	Dollars	Per cent of average for all farms
The one-third of farmers having:		
Lowest cost	2.25	78
Highest cost	3.85	133
	Price	
The one-third of farmers receiving:		
Lowest price	3.23	95
Highest price	3.61	106

The prices a farmer receives are determined by the total production of all farmers and the total demand of all consumers. There is little an individual farmer can do about either. Possibly in any one year he can do little about his costs - the weather, for example, might overrule his best efforts. Though over a period of several years during which weather and disease and other uncontrollable factors average out, he can influence his costs. To produce good quality at low unit cost (on a continuing basis year after year) is the objective of good farm management. In fact, the business side of farming may be expressed as an equation:

Volume x Price - Cost = Farm Profits

Cost accounts deal primarily with the cost part of this equation. They provide the basis for determining whether costs are high or low, and why - which is the first and most important step in cost reduction.

For successful cost control the individual farmer must know his own costs, and analyze them carefully to find where and in what ways his results are better than average - and more important still, where and in what ways other farmers are beating him. This is the only method by which the weaknesses of his farm business may be strengthened, and the margin between

the market price and his costs may be widened. It is for just such comparisons as this that the cost-account studies conducted by the college are highly important to all farmers.

For example, the major items of expense in producing milk are feed and labor. On the cost-account farms in 1943, feed costs averaged $1.73 per hundredweight of milk produced. Yet some dairymen fed more cheaply than others, not because they fed less, but because they made greater use of the cheapest feeds. One hundred pounds of digestible feed nutrients in the form of grain, most of which was purchased, cost $3.40. While a hundred pounds of nutrients from hay, practically all of which was grown at home, cost only $1.49.

The farmer who could successfully shift just one per cent of his cows' annual feed requirements from grain to hay could save $1.60 per cow. If he could maintain pastures that were good enough so that his rate of barn feeding could be reduced during the pasture season, even greater savings could be made in feed cost. A hundred pounds of digestible nutrients from pasture cost only about one-third as much as from hay and only one-sixth as much as from grain. By having good pasture and roughage some of the cost-account farmers got as much or more milk per cow with 25 per cent of the feed nutrients from grain as did others who used grain for 35 per cent of the total feed nutrients -- and they made a very worthwhile saving in their feed cost per hundredweight of milk.

In 1943, the cost-account farmers produced an average of 65 pounds of milk for each hour of labor on their cows. A few inefficiently organized dairies produced less than 50 pounds an hour, but some other farmers in the group, by having their milking, feeding, and cleaning chores arranged in a very efficient, labor-saving manner, accomplished as much as 90 to 95 pounds per man hour of labor. At the average price of milk in 1943, the man who was producing 45 pounds an hour was taking in a gross of $1.53 for each hour of work on his cows; the man producing 95 pounds was taking in $3.23.

Some equally interesting comparisons may be made among the cost-account poultrymen. For example, note the following contrast in operating results. (These figures are the average for the last 5 years):

	Farm 345	Farm 354	Average of 38 farms
Production per hen, no. of eggs	188	192	161
Labor per 100 hens, hours	180	136	171
Production per hour, no. of eggs	104	141	94
Mortality in laying flock, per cent	14	16	28
Feed cost per hen	$2.78	$2.43	$2.14
Cost of producing a dozen eggs	26¢	21¢	28¢
Price received for a dozen eggs	32¢	34¢	33¢
Earnings per hour of labor	$0.91	$2.15	$0.73

On both farm 345 and farm 354, exceptionally good production per hen was accomplished and at the same time mortality was held down. The operator of farm 354 was unusually effecient in the use of labor. Feed costs and labor were the stumbling blocks on farm 345 and raised the cost per dozen in comparison with 354, even though the cost was still below average. The small price difference favored 354. The spread of 13 cents a dozen between cost and price made the job of producing eggs unusually profitable on this farm.

An individual farmer may be very efficient in the use of labor or in some other factor that influences business success, and at the same time be inefficient in other ways, for example in his feeding practices. He would have little way of knowing without doing some pencil work to determine his own costs as closely as possible and comparing them with the accomplishments of other farmers. It is not enough to have some strong points in his operations if other weak points exist that are eating up his profits. To be most successful in cost control he must maintain the strong features of his business and do everything possible to eliminate the weaknesses. The cost-account records of other farmers may help him to do that by providing comparisons against which to check his results.

NEW YORK FARM COST ACCOUNTS

Thirty years ago the College of Agriculture undertook a cooperative cost-accounting project with a group of New York farmers. The study has been continuous since 1914, and summaries of costs and returns on the important enterprises on

the cooperating farms have been published for each year except 1941. The accounts are available for that year and summaries will be published later to keep the series complete.

The account books are set up at the college on standard forms, and the records are kept during the year by the cooperating farmers. At the end of the fiscal year, which varies on different farms from January 1 to April 1, a representative of the college spends from one to three days at each farm checking the records for completeness and accuracy. The books are then closed and summarized at the college.

From 30 to 90 farmers have participated in the project in various years. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to select this number of farms and have them be representative of the average of all farms in the state. No attempt has been made to do so. The cooperating farmers have been selected on the basis of their willingness and ability to keep complete and accurate records, the type of farm they operate, and the section of the state in which they are located.

As a group the cost account farms are larger, more productive, and more skillfully managed than the average of New York farms. Their operating results should not be considered typical of New York agriculture, but rather of just what they are, better-than-average farms. As such they are particularly useful in providing standards of comparison to be used as a yardstick in analyzing other farm businesses. Any farmer who cannot produce as efficiently and as cheaply as the average of the cost-account group will be handicapped by his costs. Any farmer who can do better is well on the road to successful farming.

The cost-account studies are further highly useful in providing comparisons of costs and returns among different enterprises on the same farms. They have shown over a period of years what has paid these farmers best - and also the changes that have occurred in the costs and returns on individual enterprises.

For the crop-year 1943, sixty-two farmers located in 30 counties of the state participated in the cost-account project. The enterprise summaries included in this report have been prepared from their accounts. Summaries of the individual accounts for 1943 have been published previously in mimeographed bulletin AE 502. A 25-year summary of the cost-account results, 1914-1938, is available in Cornell Extension Bulletin 439. Data for more recent years are available in mimeographed form from the Cost Accounts Office, Warren Hall.

THE 1943 CROP-YEAR ON THE COST-ACCOUNT FARMS

The crop-year 1943, was the most successful - in terms of net income - that the cost-account farmers have experienced in 30 years. Crop yields were on the whole slightly better than average. The peach crop failed and wheat yields were reduced as a result of severe winter weather. A cold, wet spring delayed planting and reduced the yields of other small grains. But potatoes, cabbage, beans, tomatoes, apples, hay, and corn for silage all yielded well above the average for the five years, 1935-39. Milk production per cow and egg production per hen were down a little from the high levels of 1942.

Farm operating costs were high - 6 per cent higher than in 1942. But the prices received for produce sold had risen much more compared to the previous year than had costs. Farm profits rose substantially, and farmers' labor incomes (what they made for their year's work after paying all operating expenses and interest on their capital) averaged higher than in 1942 and much higher than in any previous year since the cost-account studies began 30 years ago.

THE WAR YEARS! WHAT'S AHEAD?

Since the United States entered the present world conflict, farm operating profits have reached and held a high level. Because the cost-account farms are larger and more productive than the average of New York farms, the summary of their operations presents an exaggerated picture of farm incomes during the war years. Though it has been true for all farmers that while operating costs have risen rapidly, the unprecedented demand for farm products has boosted prices even more.

Average rates of production per acre of cash crops, per cow, and per hen have risen steadily on the cost-account farms since theyears of World War I. An all-time high in yields was reached in 1942 -- 16 per cent above the average yields of 1935-39 (Table 2). Throughout the country, as well as in New York State, the 1942 growing season was the kind farmers look forward to but seldom experience, like the pictures in the seed catalog that are not often realized in the garden. One writer, in a poetic mood, said, "The sun so shone upon U. S. farms, the rains so fell in their proper seasons, the temperatures came warm and cool over them with such fostering timeliness, that the memory of that incredible year will linger as long in the minds of farmers as has the Great Blizzard of 1888 remained unforgetable to our older generations."

He was right in that 1942 production was phenomenally large. But even so, with the war-stimulated demand for food,

there was a market for all that was produced at higher prices than had prevailed in any previous year since the last war boom. Farm costs had risen but not so much as prices, and net farm earnings, as a result, were higher than the cost-account farmers had ever before experienced.

Production was more normal in 1943, but prices again rose more than costs, and the cost-account farm incomes were even higher than in 1942. In fact, since Pearl Harbor, net farm earnings have been running as unusually high as they were unusually low during the depression years of the early thirties.

Farmers have sorely needed these good years. From 1930 to 1940, the average net income of the cost-account cooperators was a little less than the wages they paid to a hired man - in spite of the fact that their farms are among the more productive and more skillfully managed farms of the state. They had been able to pay few debts, and a considerable number were more deeply in debt at the end of the decade than at its beginning. Practically all available income had been required for living expenses even though living standards were reduced. Not a few farmers had lived on their depreciation. Equipment and buildings had not been maintained. Farm properties had declined in value, if not, indeed, in productive capacity. The farm profits of the war years have turned this tide and have enabled farmers to improve their financial position.

But how long may farm incomes be expected to continue at recent high levels? They have been based primarily upon high prices resulting from an all time high in demand for foodstuffs - a demand that cannot be expected to continue in full after the demobilization of the armed forces and the rehabilitation of war-torn areas.

Table 2 shows the year to year changes in production per acre of cash crops and per animal on thecost-account farms, also changes in prices per unit of product, in returns per acre and per animal, in costs per acre and per animal, and in labor income. From year to year each increase or decrease in labor income has been related to changes in production, in price, or in cost. Both production and price influence gross returns, and both gross returns and cost influence net income. Assuming reasonably stable production, prices are the master key determining how much a farmer takes in. But his costs are the key to his margin of profit out of whatever market price he may receive.

TABLE 2

Changes in Production, in Prices, or in Costs Influence Farm Incomes

(Cost Account Farms, 1915-1943)

	Index of: *					
	Production	Price	Returns	Cost	Labor income	Labor income (dollars)
	1935-39 = 100					
1915	65	93	67	76	56	610
1916	70	134	91	82	107	1176
1917	68	150	104	102	179	1962
1918	72	166	122	124	177	1942
1919	75	186	145	131	193	2111
1920	103	147	144	153	40	433
1921	73	134	103	116	-3	-32
1922	90	103	100	106	61	668
1923	80	111	98	118	19	205
1924	78	121	93	108	8	90
1925	79	164	126	111	182	2000
1926	92	136	122	127	75	825
1927	81	144	111	117	51	557
1928	92	143	133	129	82	902
1929	84	161	137	124	108	1187
1930	90	119	107	123	15	163
1931	95	80	75	111	-155	-1695
1932	96	64	62	91	-134	-1464
1933	102	92	92	92	66	726
1934	90	92	82	92	28	310
1935	97	96	94	93	82	900
1936	95	117	108	95	193	2114
1937	100	99	99	110	33	365
1938	108	96	103	104	101	1107
1939	102	96	98	105	93	1022
1940	95	99	92	100	85	937
1941						
1942	116	144	173	135	529	5796
1943	101	207	205	144	477	7417

* Production per acre of cash crops and per head of livestock.
Price per unit of product.
Returns per acre of cash crops and per head of livestock.
Costs per acre of cash crops and per head of livestock.

Index numbers for the individual enterprises were weighted according to the proportion of work units on each enterprise.

The enterprises included are potatoes, cabbage, beans, canning-factory peas, canning-factory tomatoes, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, wheat, dairy cows, and hens.

After World War I, operating costs on the cost-account farms continued to rise after prices had reached their peak. It was prices that fell first. The same may happen again, and if it does, the operator who can cut his costs more than others do will maintain the most satisfactory profits.

At this time, with the European war already ended and with rehabilitation shortly to begin, it seems logical for the individual farmer to avoid over-expansion and heavy indebtedness, a d to operate his farm for high volume, yes -- but more important, for efficient, low-cost production that will leave him a chance for a profit if and when the demand for farm products slackens and prices decline. A comparatively small decrease in gross income results in a large decrease in net income unless costs can be reduced proportionately.

What adjustment this may mean on an individual farm cannot be answered except with full knowledge of the circumstances affecting that particular business, because no two farms are exactly alike. What it means on your farm, you alone, as the manager, can determine.

Herrell DeGraff
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Labor Force on Cost Account Farms

-1943-

	Large farms	Middle-sized	Small farms	All farms
Farms	21	21	20	62
Man equivalent				
Range	4.0 to 11.6	2.6 to 4.0	1.2 to 2.5	1.2 to 11.6
Average	5.9	3.4	1.9	3.8
Months of work performed by:				
Men hired by month or year:				
With privileges	20	10	3	11
With board	3	2	3	2
With wage only	8	3	C	4
Men hired by day or hour	22	8	2	10
Operator	12	12	12	12
Other unpaid	6	6	3	6
Total months	71	41	23	45

Cost of Labor, 1943

62 farms

	Dollars per month
Hired by month or year:	
Men with privileges:	
Wage	92
Value milk, wood, house, etc.	31
Total	123
(high third, $150; low third, $101)	
Men boarding with farmer:	
Wage	71
Value of board	26
Total	97
(high third, $123; low third, $75)	
Men living off farm:	
Cash wage	107
(high third, $123; low third, $60)	

Hired by day or hour:
Average of 46 cents per hour of $108 per month, (high third, 63 cents or $147; low third, 29 cents or $68)

Farm operator:
His estimate of what he could get as superintendent of a similar farm, $124 per month in cash and $50 in privileges, or $174 (high third, $221; low third, $130)

Members of family other than operator:
Average value $123 (high third, $177; low third, $56)

Average cost of all types of farm labor:
Average of 53 cents per hour or $133 per month (high third, $147; low third, $101).

Horses, 1943

134 horses on 46 farms

Average per horse:	Dollars
Costs	
1,378 pounds of grain, at $2.38 per hundredweight.	32.82
3.1 tons of hay, at $12.47 per ton	38.67
Pastures and fences.	5.48
Other feed and bedding.	5.90
Total feed and bedding.	82.87
90 hours of man labor, at 50 cents per hour.	44.64
Depreciation.	13.57
Buildings.	9.44
Interest on average value of $128 per horse.	7.28
Shoeing.	3.33
Veterinarian and medicine.	0.94
All other.	3.94
Total other than feed, bedding and labor.	38.50
Total cost to keep a horse.	166.01
Credits	
7.6 tons of manure, at $1.13 per ton.	8.60
Colts, fair premiums, and the like.	0.82
Total credits.	9.42
Net cost of horse work.	156.59
Harness cost.	7.59
Cost for the year, horse, and harness.	164.18
Hours of work per horse.	516
Cost per hour, cents.	32

Tractors, 1943

90 tractors on 57 farms*

Average per tractor:	Dollars
720 gallons of fuel, at 14 cents per gallon.	103.38
13 gallons of oil, at 72 cents per gallon.	9.40
Grease and greasing.	2.84
Farm labor.	12.12
Insurance.	1.21
Depreciation.	48.79
Repairs.	40.30
Interest on average value of $575.	27.12
Buildings.	6.46
All other.	7.02
Co. t for the year.	258.64

Hours of work per tractor.	547
Cost per hour, dollars.	0.47

* Six farms had 3 tractors, 21 had 2 tractors, and 30 had 1 tractor.

Trucks, 1943

79 trucks on 50 farms

Average per truck:	Dollars
385 gallons of fuel, at 17 cents per gallon.	65.86
8 gallons of oil, at 79 cents per gallon.	6.32
Grease and greasing.	1.20
Farm labor.	10.96
License.	21.44
Insurance.	17.95
Depreciation.	6.80
Repairs.	53.61
Tires.	16.42
Interest on average value of $261.	13.87
Buildings.	10.47
All other.	4.78
Cost for year.	229.68

Distance driven per truck, miles.	3897
Cost per mile, cents.	6.5

Dairy Cows, 1943

885 cows on 37 farms

Average per cow:	Dollars
Costs:	
2770 pounds of grain, at $50.93 per ton.	70.54
2.7 tons of hay, at $13.37 per ton.	36.11
Other dry feed.	0.22
4.5 tons of silage, at $5.08 per ton.	22.87
Other succulent feed.	0.45
Bedding.	2.38
Pasture.	8.03
Fences.	2.71
Total feed and bedding.	143.31
127 hours of labor, at 49 cents per hour.	62.12
Horse work, automobile, truck, tractor.	2.75
Dairy equipment.	5.73
Depreciation on animal.	----
Interest on $144 value of cow.	7.19
Buildings.	6.95
Breeding costs.	5.07
Veterinarian, medicine, disinfectants.	2.97
Hired milk-hauling.	9.63
Cow-testing association dues.	1.31
Insurance.	0.50
Registration and transfer fees.	0.33
Ice.	0.07
Light, water, power.	3.56
Strainer cloths and other supplies.	0.83
All other.	4.00
Total other than feed, bedding, and labor.	50.89
Total cost.	256.32
Returns:	
7618 pounds of milk sold at $3.45 per hundredweight.	262.60
523 pounds of milk used on farm at $3.20 per hundredweight.	16.72
Calves.	12.30
9.5 tons of manure at $1.00 per ton.	9.50
Appreciation.	0.21
Total returns.	301.33
Gain.	45.01
Cost of producing 100 pounds of milk, dollars.	2.88
Value per 100 pounds of milk, dollars.	3.43
Return per hour of labor, dollars.	0.84

Heifers, 1943

252 mature-heifers equivalents on 37 farms*

Average per heifer raised to 27.5 months:	Dollars
Costs:	
Value of calf at birth.	17.55
664 pounds of whole milk, at $3.16 per hundredweight.	21.01
82 pounds of skimmilk, at 1.16 per hundredweight.	0.95
1533 pounds of grain, at $2.65 per hundredweight.	40.64
2.9 tons of hay, at $12.74 per ton.	36.94
2.7 tons of silage, at $4.93 per ton	13.30
Other feed.	0.73
Pasture and fences.	11.50
Bedding.	3.68
Total feed and bedding.	128.75
61 hours of labor, at 50 cents per hour.	30.65
Horse hours and equipment.	1.31
Buildings.	9.67
Breeding fees.	4.98
Veterinarian and medicine.	0.58
Insurance.	0.48
Registration and transfer fees.	0.93
Lights, water.	2.03
Interest.	8.81
All other.	1.18
Total other than calf, feed, bedding and labor.	29.97
Total cost.	206.92
By-products:	
10.0 tons of manure, at $1.00 per ton.	9.95
Other returns.	0.10
Total by-products.	10.05
Net cost of raising a heifer to 27.5 months of age.	196.87

* There were a total of 867 heifers of all ages on these farms for a part or all of the year. They were fed a total of 6917 heifer-months, which divided by 27.5 equals 252 mature-heifer equivalents.

Cost of Keeping Dairy Bulls, 1943

37 bulls on 27 farms

Average per bull:	Dollars	Per cent of total
Costs:		
767 pounds of grain, at $53.17 per ton.	20.39	15.4
2.6 tons of hay, at $13.43 per ton.	34.91	26.4
1.3 tons of silage, at $4.90 per ton.	6.37	4.8
Other feed and bedding.	3.06	2.3
Pasture and fences.	1.80	1.4
Total feed and bedding.	66.53	50.3
80 hours of labor, at 49 cents per hour.	39.24	29.7
Interest on $191.	9.53	7.2
Buildings.	12.00	9.1
All else.	4.85	3.7
Total other than feed, bedding, and labor	26.38	20.0
Total cost.	132.15	100.0
Credits:		
9.4 tons of manure, at $1.00 per ton.	9.43	7.1
Appreciation.	0.25	0.2
Total credits other than service fees.	9.68	7.3
Service fees from neighbors, 1.0 at $2.35.	2.35	1.8
Services charged to cows, 18.8 at $4.80.	90.16	68.2
Services charged to heifers, 5.8 at $5.17.	29.96	22.7
Total service credits.	122.47	92.7
Total credits.	132.15	100.0

Hens, 1943

32,249 birds on 35 farms

Average per bird:	Dollars
Costs:	
54 pounds of grain, at $2.19 per hundredweight.	1.18
45 pounds of mash, at $3.22 per hundredweight.	1.45
Grit and shell.	0.03
Other feed.	0.02
Total feed.	2.68
1.6 hours of labor, at 51 cents per hour.	0.82
Depreciation.	0.46
Interest.	0.07
Power and equipment.	0.10
Buildings.	0.20
Litter.	0.05
Electricity.	0.04
Containers.	0.06
All other.	0.09
Total other than feed and labor.	1.07
Total cost.	4.57
Returns:	
161 eggs per hen, at 43 cents per dozen.	5.77
82 pounds of manure, at $1.95 per ton.	0.08
Total returns.	5.85
Gain.	1.28
Cost of producing a dozen eggs.	0.34
Value per dozen eggs.	0.44
Return per hour of labor.	1.29

Raising Chicks, 1943

63,428 chicks started on 33 farms

Average per 100 chicks started:	Dollars
Costs:	
100 chicks started at 21 cents per chick.	21.06
1066 pounds of mash, at $3.33 per hundredweight.	35.50
822 pounds of grain, at $2.29 per hundredweight.	18.80
Other feed.	0.17
Total feed.	54.47
32 hours of labor, at 47 cents per hour.	15.14
Horse, automobile, truck.	1.30
Poultry equipment.	2.86
Litter.	0.63
Interest.	1.65
Fuel or heat.	2.56
Medicine and disinfectants.	0.72
Range and fences.	0.52
Buildings.	0.92
All other.	1.00
Cost other than chicks, feed, and labor.	12.16
Total cost.	102.83
Returns:	
27.9 meat birds sold or eaten, at 96 cents per bird.	26.89
52.6 pullets for laying flock, at $1.54 per bird.	81.17
1.3 breeding cockerels, at $2.66 per bird.	3.46
18.2 birds died.	
Total value of birds.	111.52
728 pounds of manure, at $1.92 per ton.	0.70
Eggs laid on range.	3.36
Returns other than birds.	4.06
Total returns.	115.58
Gain.	12.75

Cost of raising a bird to maturity.	1.38
Value of mature bird.	1.62
Return per hour of labor.	0.87

Incubation, 1943

189,498 chicks hatched on 4 farms

Average per 100 chicks hatched:	Dollars
Costs:	
153 eggs, at 5.1 cents per egg.	7.84
1.2 hours of labor, at 51 cents per hour.	0.61
Fuel for incubator.	0.35
Other cost of incubator.	0.33
Chick boxes.	0.07
Buildings.	0.09
Automobile and truck.	0.11
All other.	0.31
Sexing.	0.14
Total other than eggs and labor.	1.40
Total cost*.	9.85
Returns:	
66.6 chicks sold, at 15.6 cents per bird.	10.39
33.4 chicks for own brooders, at 16.4 cents per birds.	5.49
Custom hatching.	0.08
Total returns**.	15.96
Gains.	6.11
Per cent hatch.	66
Return per hour of labor, dollars.	5.84

* Net cost per 100 chicks hatched (custom hatching deducted) is $9.77.
** Net returns per 100 chicks hatched (custom hatching deducted) is $15.88.

Sheep, 1943

393 sheep on 5 farms

Average per head:	Dollars
Costs:	
162 pounds of grain, at $1.57 per hundredweight.	2.55
550 pounds of dry roughage, at $13.60 per ton.	3.75
153 pounds of silage, at $3.40 per ton.	0.26
Pasture and fences.	2.43
Other feed and bedding.	0.06
Total feed and bedding.	9.05
6.1 hours of labor, at 51 cents per hour.	3.11
Decrease in inventory.	0.80
Buildings.	0.76
Equipment.	0.37
Shearing	0.20
Interest	0.72
All other,	0.50
Total other than feed, bedding, and labor.	3.35
Total cost.	15.51
Returns:	
Animals sold and used.	10.33
Wool sold at 47 cents per pound.	3.38
1878 pounds of manure, at $1.88 per ton.	1.77
Other returns.	0.17
Total returns.	15.65
Gain.	0.14

Wool per sheep clipped, pounds.	7.7
Lamb crop, per cent.	111
Return per hour of labor, dollars.	0.53

Feeder Lambs, 1943

3676 lambs bought on 6 farms

Average per lamb bought:	Dollars
Costs:	
1 lamb weighing 61 pounds, at 11.1 cents per pound. . .	6.77
151 pounds of grain, at $48.74 per ton.	3.68
186 pounds of dry roughage, at $11.61 per ton.	1.08
76 pounds of succulent feed, at $2.89 per ton.	0.11
Bedding and other feed.	0.09
Total feed and bedding.	4.96
1.3 hours of labor, at 53 cents per hour.	0.69
Equipment.	0.12
Interest.	0.10
Buildings.	0.35
Shearing.	0.03
All other.	0.13
Total other than lamb, feed, bedding, and labor. . .	0.73
Total cost.	13.15
Returns:	
0.96 lamb weighing 83 pounds per lamb sold at 15.0 cents per pound.	11.98
0.04 lamb died.	----
Wool sold at 35 cents per pound.	0.21
Pelts.	0.01
460 pounds of manure, at $2.43 per ton.	0.56
Total returns.	12.76
Gain.	-0.39

Increase in weight per lamb, pounds.	22
Return per hour of labor, dollars.	0.23
Average number of days fed.	130

Potatoes, 1943

472 acres on 17 farms

Average per acre:	Dollars
Growing:	
Land	4.70
2.1 tons of manure, at $2.49 per ton	5.22
1297 pounds of fertilizer at $34.02 per ton	22.06
Cover crop	2.27
23.0 bushels of seed, at $1.54 per bushel	35.40
Spray and dust materials	8.31
31.4 hours of labor, at 53 cents per hour	16.53
5.7 hours of horse work, at 32 cents per hour	1.80
9.3 hours of tractor work, at 47 cents per hour	4.39
Other equipment	6.33
Interest	0.99
All other	0.77
Total growing	108.77
Harvesting	31.86
Storing and selling	22.12
Total cost per acre	162.75
Returns per acre	270.19
Gains per acre	107.44

Average per bushel:	Cents
Growing	53.9
Harvesting:	
12.8 minutes of labor	12.7
0.3 minutes of horse work	0.2
1.0 minutes of tractor work	0.8
Automobile and truck	0.6
Other equipment	1.3
All other	0.2
Total harvesting	15.8
Storing and selling:	
4.3 minutes of labor	4.0
Equipment	2.0
Buildings	1.8
Interest	0.9
All other	2.3
Total storing and selling	11.0
Total cost per bushel	80.7
Returns per bushel	133.9
Gain per bushel	53.2
Yield per acre, bushels	200.2
Return per hour of labor, dollars	1.77

Cabbage, 1943

128 acres on 11 farms

Average per acre:	Dollars
Growing:	
Land	3.72
3.5 tons of manure, at $3.20 per ton	11.53
926 pounds of fertilizer, at $32.18 per ton	14.90
Seeds and plants	12.76
Spray and dust materials	0.64
51.5 hours of labor, at 58 cents per hour	29.95
15.1 hours of horse work, at 32 cents per hour	4.76
8.8 hours of tractor work, at 51 cents per hour	4.49
Other equipment	5.59
Interest	0.90
All other	3.45
Total growing	92.69
Net growing cost (value of plants sold deducted)	91.40
Harvesting	27.85
Storing and selling	16.63
Total cost per acre	135.88*
Returns per acre	355.61*
Gain per acre	219.73

Average per ton:	
Growing	8.77
Harvesting:	
4.0 hours of labor	2.14
0.6 hour of horse work	0.15
Automobile, tractor, truck	0.19
All other	0.15
Total harvesting	2.63
Storing and selling:	
1.1 hours of labor	0.62
Automobile and truck	0.12
Buildings	0.08
Interest	0.12
All other	0.63
Total storing and selling	1.57
Total cost per ton	12.97
Net cost per ton (value of other credits deducted)	12.85
Returns per ton	33.63
Gain per ton	20.78
Yield per acre tons	10.6
Return per hour of labor, dollars	2.64

* These two figures do not check with the cabbage summary for 1943 in AE 502, because value of plants sold ($1.29) was not deducted in the other report.

Canning-Factory Peas, 1943

113 acres on 7 farms

	Dollars
Average per acre:	
Growing:	
Land	4.03
4.1 bushels of seed, at $6.55 per bushel	26.86
421 pounds of fertilizer, at $20.95 per ton	4.41
1.2 tons of manure, at $2.24 per ton	2.69
4.7 hours of labor, at 48 cents per hour	2.24
0.7 hours of horse work at 59 cents per hour	0.41
3.8 hours of tractor work, at 46 cents per hour	1.75
Other equipment	0.74
All other	0.72
Total growing	43.85
Harvesting	8.02
Selling	0.12
Total cost per acre	51.99
Returns per acre	57.52
Gain per acre	5.53
Average per ton:	
Growing	66.45
Harvesting:	
10.6 hours of labor	5.18
2.2 hours of horse work	0.47
1.1 hours of tractor work	0.54
Automobile and truck	1.60
Other equipment	0.60
All other	3.77
Total harvesting	12.16
Selling:	
Interest	0.17
All other	0.00
Total selling	0.17
Total cost per ton	78.78
Net cost per ton (pea silage deducted)	78.50
Returns per ton	86.87
Gain per ton	8.37
Yield per acre, tons	0.7
Return per hour of labor, dollars	0.96

Canning-Factory Tomatoes, 1943

118 acres on 11 farms

Average per acre:	Dollars
Growing:	
Land	4.21
2.5 tons of manure, at $3.23 per ton	8.07
1,322 pounds of fertilizer, at $28.85 per ton	19.07
Cover crop	2.05
2,658 plants, at $7.92 per thousand	21.05
42.7 hours of labor, at 58 cents per hour	24.57
14.1 hours of horse work, at 34 cents per hour	4.81
7.1 hours of tractor work, at 54 cents per hour	3.84
Other equipment	5.62
Interest	1.05
All other	4.49
Total growing	98.83
Harvesting	58.12
Selling	4.88
Total cost per acre	161.83
Returns per acre	238.23
Gains per acre	76.40

Average per ton:	
Growing:	10.45
Harvesting:	
8.5 hours of labor	5.58
Automobile and truck	0.33
Other equipment	0.04
All other	0.20
Total harvesting	6.15
Selling:	
Interest	0.17
All other	0.27
0.2 hour man labor	0.08
Total selling	0.52
Total cost per ton	17.12
Returns per ton	25.20
Gain per ton	8.08

Yield per acre, tons	9.5
Return per hour of labor, dollars	1.24

Canning-Factory Corn, 1943

131 acres on 7 farms

Average per acre:	Dollars
Growing:	
Land	5.52
6.0 qts. of seed, at $8.80 per bushel	1.65
303 pounds of fertilizer, at $30.30 per ton	4.59
1.2 tons of manure, at $2.02 per ton	2.43
10.9 hours of labor, at 56 cents per hour	6.13
2.9 hours of horse work, at 34 cents per hour	1.00
5.6 hours of tractor work, at 50 cents per hour	2.82
Other equipment	1.96
All other	1.59
Total growing	27.69
Harvesting	14.96
Selling	4.22
Total cost per acre	46.87
Returns per acre	72.11
Gain per acre	25.24

Average per ton:	
Growing	10.62
Harvesting:	
9.5 hours of labor	5.03
0.1 hours of horse work	0.03
0.04 hours of tractor work	0.11
Automobile and truck	0.25
Other equipment	0.09
All other	0.24
Total harvesting	5.75
Selling:	
0.3 hours of labor	0.19
Interest	0.17
All other	1.27
Total selling	1.63
Total cost per ton	18.00
Net cost per ton (corn stalks for silage deducted)	17.40
Returns per ton	27.09
Gain per ton	9.69

Yield per acre, tons	2.6
Return per hour of labor, dollars	1.23

Dry Beans, 1943

141 acres on 10 farms

Average per acre:	Dollars
Growing:	
Land	4.17
1.3 tons of manure, at $2.08 per ton	2.71
239 pounds of fertilizer, at $30.96 per ton	3.70
0.8 bushels of seed, at $5.49 per bushel	4.39
23.6 hours of labor, at 49 cents per hour	11.49
5.1 hours of horse work, at 27 cents per hour	1.38
6.4 hours of tractor work, at 44 cents per hour	2.82
Other equipment	1.50
Interest	0.31
All other	2.27
Total growing	34.74
Harvesting	11.88
Storing and selling	1.41
Total cost per acre	48.03
Returns per acre	59.82
Gain per acre	11.79

Average per bushel:	
Growing	2.02
Harvesting:	
0.8 hours of labor	0.39
0.2 hours of horse work	0.07
Equipment	0.10
Threshing	0.13
Total harvesting	0.69
Storing and selling	0.08
Total cost per bushel	2.79
Net cost per bushel (straw deducted)	2.59
Returns per bushel	3.28
Gain per bushel	0.69

Yield per acre, bushels	17
Return per hour of labor, dollars	0.81

Apples, 1943

846 acres on 19 farms

Average per acre:	Dollars
Growing:	
Orchard overhead	17.17
0.4 tons of manure, at $2.35 per ton	0.93
124 pounds of nitrogenous fertilizer, at $39.18 per ton	2.43
Other fertilizer	0.21
Spray and dust materials	14.00
34.4 hours of labor, at 58 cents per hour	20.02
3.5 hours of horse work, at 27 cents per hour	0.95
4.9 hours of tractor work, at 44 cents per hour	2.17
Other equipment	7.43
Interest	1.41
All other	4.96
Total growing	71.68
Harvesting	37.28
Storing and selling	56.28
Total cost per acre	165.24
Returns per acre	324.36
Gain per acre	159.12

Average per bushel:	
Growing	0.42
Harvesting:	
18 mintues of labor	0.18
Automobile and truck	0.01
Other equipment	0.01
Other	0.01
Total harvesting	0.21
Storing and selling:	
Packages	0.15
Commission, hired packing, storage, transportation	0.07
Labor	0.06
Equipment	0.01
Buildings	0.01
All other	0.02
Total storing and selling	0.32
Total cost per bushel	0.95
Cost per bushel (ciders, driers, wood, pasture deducted)	0.92
Net cost* per bushel	0.70
Total returns per bushel	1.83
Net returns* per bushel	1.61
Gain per bushel	0.91
Yield per acre, bushels	174
Returns per hour of labor, dollars	2.12

* Net cost is the cost per bushel minus the cost of packages, commissions, hired packing, storage, and transportation; net returns are the total returns minus these same items.

Cherries, 1943

34 acres on 5 farms

Average per acre:	Dollars
Growing:	
Orchard overhead	9.41
2.2 tons of manure, at $2.47 per ton	5.43
337 pounds of fertilizer, at $40.47 per ton	6.82
Spray and dust materials	10.50
19.4 hours of labor, at 67 cents per hour	13.09
3.6 hours of horse work, at 62 cents per hour	2.23
4.0 hours of tractor work, at 50 cents per hour	1.99
Other equipment	9.14
Interest	1.45
All other	7.15
Total growing	67.21
Harvesting	113.30
Storing and selling	12.37
Total cost per acre	192.88
Returns per acre	299.38
Gain per acre	106.50

Average per pound:	Cents
Total cost per pound	5.7
Total returns per pound	8.8
Net cost* per pound	5.7
Net returns* per pound	8.8
Gain per pound	3.1

Yield per acre, pounds	34.0
Return per hour of labor, dollars	1.25

* Net cost is the total cost per pound minus the cost of packages, commissions, hired packing, storage, and transportation; net returns are the total returns minus these same items.

Peaches, 1943

37 acres on 5 farms

Average per acre:	Dollars
Growing:	
Orchard overhead	8.60
1.0 tons of manure, at $2.52 per ton	2.52
65 pounds of fertilizer, at $40.00 per ton	1.30
Spray and dust materials	2.30
11.6 hours of labor, at 65 cents per hour	7.56
1.4 hours of horse work, at 27 cents per hour	0.38
3.1 hours of tractor work, at 56 cents per hour	1.73
Other equipment	3.44
Interest	0.41
All other	0.46
Total growing	28.70
Harvesting	4.04
Storing and selling	1.30
Total cost per acre	34.04
Returns per acre	10.16
Gain per acre	-23.88

Average per bushel:	
Total cost per bushel	12.19
Total returns per bushel	3.64
Net cost* per bushel	12.04
Net returns* per bushel	3.49
Gain per bushel	-8.55

Yield per acre, bushels	3
Return per hour of labor, dollars	-0.77

* Net cost is the total cost per bushel minus the cost of packages, commissions, hired packing, storage, and transportation; net returns are the total returns minus these same items.

Pears, 1943

32 acres on 4 farms

Average per acre:	Dollars
Growing:	
Orchard overhead	13.37
198 pounds of fertilizer, at $44.14 per ton	4.37
Spray and dust materials	6.66
13.9 hours of labor, at 57 cents per hour	7.93
3.6 hours of horse work, at 18 cents per hour	0.65
3.1 hours of tractor work, at 46 cents per hour	1.42
Other equipment	2.91
Interest	0.65
All other	3.28
Total growing	41.24
Harvesting	20.93
Storing and selling	3.96
Total cost per acre	66.13
Returns per acre	176.28
Gain per acre	110.15

Average per bushel:	
Total cost per bushel	0.99
Total returns per bushel	2.65
Net cost* per bushel	0.95
Net returns* per bushel	2.61
Gain per bushel	1.66

Yield per acre, bushels	.66
Return per hour of labor, dollars	3.15

* Net cost is the cost per bushel minus the cost of packages, commissions, hired packing, storage and transportation; net returns are the total returns minus these same items.

Alfalfa, 1943

645 acres on 28 farms

	Dollars
Average per acre:	
Growing:	
Land	3.62
1.3 tons of manure, at $2.15 per ton	2.79
Share of seeding cost	3.48
Interest	0.30
All other	0.15
Total growing	10.34
Harvesting	11.96
Storing and selling	5.51
Total cost per acre	27.81
Returns per acre for hay	38.61
Value of aftermath	0.51
Gain per acre	11.31
Average per ton:	
Growing	4.43
Harvesting:	
5.0 hours of labor, at 51 cents per hour	2.55
1.8 hours of horse work, at 32 cents per hour	0.57
1.3 hours of tractor work, at 48 cents per hour	0.63
Equipment	1.17
All other	0.20
Total harvesting	5.12
Storing and selling:	
Building	1.51
Interest	0.38
All other	0.47
Total storing and selling	2.36
Total cost per ton	11.91
Cost per ton (value of pasture deducted)	11.69
Returns per ton	16.53
Gain per ton	4.84
Yield per acre, tons	2.3
Return per hour of labor, dollars	1.43

Hay Other Than Alfalfa, 1943

1,778 acres on 60 farms

	Dollars
Average per acre:	
Growing:	
Land	3.59
2.1 tons of manure, at $2.11 per ton	4.44
Share of seeding cost	2.75
Interest	0.37
All other	0.11
Total growing	11.26
Harvesting	9.00
Storing and selling	3.42
Total cost per acre	23.68
Returns per acfe for hay	26.03
Value of aftermath	1.04
Gain per acre	3.39
Average per ton:	
Growing	5.85
Harvesting:	
4.6 hours of labor, at 49 cents per hour	2.27
2.0 hours of horse work, at 38 cents per hour	0.75
1.1 hours of tractor work, at 43 cents per hour	0.47
Equipment	0.99
All other	0.19
Total harvesting	4.67
Storing and selling:	
Buildings	1.26
Interest	0.32
All other	0.20
Total storing and selling	1.78
Total cost per ton	12.30
Cost per ton (value of pasture deducted)	11.76
Retunrs per ton	13.52
Gain per ton	1.76
Yield per acre, tons	1.9
Return per hour of labor, dollars	0.88

Corn Silage, 1943

475 acres on 36 farms

	Dollars
Average per acre:	
Growing:	
Land	3.54
4.2 tons of manure, at $2.04 per ton	8.55
132 pounds of fertilizer, at $30.91 per ton	2.04
10.3 quarts of seed, at $4.42 per bushel	1.42
10.0 hours of labor, at 48 cents per hour	4.85
7.1 hours of horse work, at 31 cents per hour	2.21
5.4 hours of tractor work, at 49 cents per hour	2.64
Other equipment	2.52
Interest	0.21
All other	0.52
Total growing	28.50
Harvesting	18.55
Storing	5.64
Total cost per acre	52.69
Average per ton:	
Growing	3.16
Harvesting:	
1.9 hours of labor	0.93
0.9 hours of horse work	0.29
0.4 hours of tractor work	0.20
Equipment	0.53
All other	0.11
Total harvesting	2.06
Storing:	
Silo	0.49
All other	0.14
Total storing	0.63
Total cost per ton	5.85
Net cost per ton (value of ear corn deducted)	5.79
Yield per acre, tons	9.0

Corn for Grain, 1943

263 acres on 25 farms

	Dollars
Average per acre:	
Growing:	
Land	3.90
2.2 tons of manure, at $2.31 per ton	5.09
203 pounds of fertilizer, at $30.64 per ton	3.11
7 quarts of seed, at $5.02 per bushel	1.10
8.6 hours of labor, at 52 cents per hour	4.45
5.7 hours of horse work, at 35 cents per hour	1.97
5.1 hours of tractor work, at 46 cents per hour	2.37
Other equipment	2.22
Interest	0.18
All other	0.46
Total growing	24.85
Harvesting	14.69
Storing and selling	1.86
Total cost per acre	41.40
Returns per acre	56.34
Gains per acre	14.94
Average per bushel:	
Growing	0.66
Harvesting	0.39
Storing and selling	0.05
Total cost per bushel	1.10
Cost per bushel (stover deducted)	1.01
Returns per bushel	1.41
Gain per bushel	0.40
Yield per acre, bushels	38
Return per hour of labor, dollars	1.09

Mixed Spring Grain, 1943

249 acres on 19 farms

Average per acre:	Dollars
Growing:	
Land	3.28
3.2 tons of manure, at $2.00 per ton	6.39
208 pounds of fertilizer, at $25.38 per ton	2.64
2.5 bushels of seed, at $1.02 per bushel	2.54
5.5 hours of labor at 48 cents per hour	2.66
2.7 hours of horse work, at 33 cnets per hour	0.89
3.6 hours of tractor work, at 53 cents per hour	1.91
Other equipment	1.75
Interest	0.24
All other	0.05
Total growing	22.35
Harvesting:	
5.9 hours of labor	2.78
1.5 hours of horse work	0.73
1.0 hours of tractor work	0.47
Other equipment	1.69
Threshing and combining	0.99
1.5 pounds of twine	0.21
All other	0.27
Total harvesting	7.14
Storing and selling	1.89
Total cost per acre	31.38
Returns from grain	17.83
Returns from straw	4.10
Gain per acre	-9.45

Average per bushel:	
Growing	1.29
Harvesting	0.41
Storing and selling	0.11
Total cost per bushel	1.81
Cost per bushel (straw deducted)	1.57
Returns per bushel	1.03
Gain per bushel	-0.54

Yield per acre, bushels	17
Return per hour of labor, dollars	-0.35

Oats, 1943

238 acres on 18 farms

Average per acre:	Dollars
Growing:	
Land	4.86
2.2 tons of manure, at $2.25 per ton	4.96
129 pounds of fertilizer, at $25.89 per ton	1.67
2.4 bushels of seed, at $1.07 per bushel	2.57
5.4 hours of labor at 50 cents per hour	2.69
3.4 hours of horse work, at 26 cents per hour	0.90
3.2 hours of tractor work, at 49 cents per hour	1.56
Other equipment	1.58
Interest	0.21
All other	0.25
Total growing	21.25
Harvesting:	
5.5 hours of labor	2.90
0.6 hours of horse work	0.20
1.3 hours of tractor work	0.61
Threshing and combining	0.76
Other equipment	2.03
1.8 pounds of twine	0.26
All other	0.41
Total harvesting	7.17
Storing and selling	2.19
Total cost per acre	30.61
Returns from grain	17.95
Returns from straw	3.02
Gain per acre	-9.64

Average per bushel:	
Growing	1.16
Harvesting	0.39
Storing and selling	0.12
Total cost per bushel	1.67
Cost per bushel (straw deducted)	1.50
Returns per bushel	0.98
Gain per bushel	-0.52

Yield per acre, bushels	18
Return per hour of labor, dollars	-0.37

Spring Barley, 1943

59 acres on 6 farms

Average per acre:	Dollars
Growing:	
Land	3.56
0.9 tons of manure, at $2.37 per ton	2.13
202 pounds of fertilizer, at $22.08 per ton	2.23
2.0 bushels of seed, at $1.74 per bushel	3.48
4.8 hours of labor, at 50 cents per hour	2.42
1.3 hours of horse work, at 58 cents per hour	0.75
3.7 hours of tractor work, at 46 cents per hour	1.70
Other equipment	2.59
Interest	0.19
All other	0.00
Total growing	19.05
Harvesting:	
3.5 hours of labor	1.72
0.1 hours of horse work	0.05
1.0 hours of tractor work	0.48
Threshing and combining	0.83
Other equipment	0.89
1.2 pounds of twine	0.15
All other	0.09
Total harvesting	4.21
Storing and selling	0.76
Total cost per acre	24.02
Returns from grain	14.22
Returns from straw	0.85
Gain per acre	-8.95

Average per bushel:	
Growing	1.83
Harvesting	0.40
Storing and selling	0.08
Total cost per bushel	2.31
Cost per bushel (straw deducted)	2.23
Returns per bushel	1.37
Gain per bushel	-0.86

Yield per acre, bushels	10
Returns per hour of labor, dollars	-0.58

Wheat, 1943

464 acres on 27 farms

Average per acre:	Dollars
Growing:	
Land	3.90
1.3 tons of manure at $2.23 per ton	2.90
152 pounds of fertilizer, at $26.32 per ton	2.00
1.8 bushels of seed, at $1.36 per bushel	2.44
4.8 hours of labor, at 42 cents per hour	2.03
1.6 hours of horse work, at 28 cents per hour	0.44
3.6 hours of tractor work, at 45 cents per hour	1.63
Other equipment	1.30
Interest	0.55
All other	0.05
Total growing	17.24
Harvesting:	
5.3 hours of labor	2.83
0.8 hours of horse work	0.26
1.3 hours of tractor work	0.62
Threshing and combining	1.03
Other equipment	1.54
1.1 pounds of twine	0.14
All other	0.14
Total harvesting	6.56
Storing and selling	2.27
Total cost per acre	26.07
Returns from grain	31.80
Returns from straw	6.44
Gain per acre	12.17

Average per bushel:	
Growing	0.86
Harvesting	0.33
Storing and selling	0.11
Total cost per bushel	1.30
Cost per bushel (straw deducted)	0.98
Returns per bushel	1.59
Gain per bushel	0.61

Yield per acre, bushels	20
Return per hour of labor, dollars	1.69

Summary, 1943
Crop Enterprises

Crop	Number of accounts	Average acres per farm	Average yield per acre	Returns per hour of labor	Hours of labor per acre	Profit on enterprise	Profit on acre
Cash Crops							
Potatoes	17	27.7	202 bu.	$1.77	89	$2,981	$107
Cabbage	11	11.7	10.6 tons	2.64	106	2,565	220
Corn, C. F.	7	18.7	2.6 tons	1.23	36	471	25
Tomatoes, C. F.	11	10.8	9.5 tons	1.24	125	822	76
Peas, C. F.	7	16.1	1,318 lbs.	0.96	12	89	6
Beans, dry	10	14.1	17 bu.	0.81	37	166	12
Fruit							
Apples	19	44.3	174 bu.	2.19	101	7,170	162
Cherries	5	6.7	2,953 lbs.	1.25	183	718	106
Peaches	5	7.4	3 bu.	-0.77	17	-176	-24
Pears	4	8.1	66 bu.	3.15	43	890	110
Grain							
Wheat	27	17.2	20 bu.	1.69	10	209	12
Corn for grain	25	10.5	38 bu.	1.09	26	157	15
Mixed spring grain	19	13.1	17 bu.	-0.35	11	-124	-9
Oats	18	13.2	18 bu.	-0.37	11	127	-10
Barley, spring	6	9.8	10 bu.	-0.58	8	-88	-9
Soybeans	4	7.4	10 bu.	-0.92	12	-124	-17
Hay							
Alfalfa	28	23.0	2.3 tons	1.43	12	260	11
Other hay	60	29.6	1.9 tons	0.88	9	101	3

Livestock Enterprises

Enterprise	Number of accounts	Average no. of head per farm	Production per head	Return per hour of labor	Hours of labor per head	Profit on enterprise
Dairy cows	37	24	8,100 lbs.	0.84	127	$1,076
Hens	35	921	161 eggs	1.29	1.63	1,184
Raising chicks	33	1,922 *		0.87	0.32	245
Incubation	4	**	**	5.84		2,895
Sheep	5	79	1.11 lambs	0.53	6.1	11
Feeder lambs	6	613	22 /	0.23	1.32	-236
Hogs	33	9 ***		-0.06		-114

* Number of chicks started.
** The average number ofeggs set per farm was 72,288, and the per cent hatch, 66.
*** The number of hogs and pigs, end inventory.
/ Pounds of grain per head for 130 days on feed.

Farm Operating Statement, 1943

Items	Average per farm	Proportion of total receipts
	Dollars	Per cent
Cash receipts:		
Crops	11,247	47.8
Milk	3,651	15.5
Sale of livestock	2,089	8.9
Eggs	2,873	12.2
Poultry	1,401	6.0
Sale of purchased goods, miscellaneous	2,269	9.6
Total receipts	23,530	100.0
Cash expenses:		
Labor	3,107	13.2
Equipment (gasoline, oil, equipment bought)	1,403	6.0
Real estate (insurance, repairs)	926	3.9
Taxes	295	1.3
Crops (seed, fertilizer, threshing)	1,941	8.2
Livestock (feed, bedding, supplies, cows bg't)	4,959	21.1
Marketing (containers, commission, storage)	1,975	8.4
Goods bought for resale, miscellaneous	2,304	9.8
Total expenses	16,910	71.9
Difference (cash available for living, saving, and payment of interest)	6,620	28.1
Adjustments for non-cash receipts and expenses:		
Increase in farm capital	3,240	13.7
Value of unpaid family labor	-560	2.4
Value of board furnished hired labor	-97	0.4
Farm income (income for operator's labor and use of capital)	9,203	39.0
Interest on farm capital of $35,730 at 5%	1,786	7.6
Labor income (income for operator's year's work, comparable to wage of farm superintendent	7,417	31.5
Value of house rent and privileges of operator	618	2.6
Labor earnings (income for operator's year's work, comparable to wage of city worker)	8,035	34.1
Value of operator's time (what he would work for as farm superintendent)	1,514	6.4
Return on capital	7,689	32.6
Per cent return on capital	21.5	

Returns per Hour of Labor

Averages by 5-years Periods 1914-1938, and individual years 1939, 1940, 1942, and 194

Farm Enterprises	1914 to 1918	1919 to 1923	1924 to 1928	1929 to 1933	1934 to 1938	1939	1940	1942	1943
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Livestock:									
Dairy cows	0.30	0.25	0.40	0.14	0.25	0.25	0.35	0.82	0.84
Hens	0.28*	0.84	0.47	0.31	0.29	0.27	0.24	1.25	1.29
Raising chicks	-	-	-	0.46	0.33	0.29	0.23	0.57	0.87
Incubation	-	-	-	-	1.91	1.19	2.38	2.79	5.84
Sheep	-	-	-	-0.73	0.06	-0.03	0.59	1.10	0.53
Feeder lambs	-	-	-	0.04	0.18	-0.18	0.65	0.74	0.23
Hogs	-	-	-	-0.03	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.65	-0.06
Fruit:									
Apples	-	0.79	0.79	0.45	0.45	0.09	0.35	1.07	2.12
Cherries	-	-	-	-	0.64	0.25	0.66	0.94	1.25
Peaches	-	-	-	-	0.54	0.41	0.57	1.65	-0.77
Pears	-	-	-	-	0.36	0.46	0.58	1.25	3.15
Grain:									
Barley (spring)	0.03	-0.08	0.07	-0.34	0.07	0.21	-0.22	0.16	-0.58
Corn	0.13	-0.01	-0.13	0.03	0.22	0.32	0.11	0.87	1.09
Oats	0.11	-0.31	0.03	-0.34	-0.02	0.14	0.10	0.63	-0.37
Mixed spring grains	-	-	-	-0.30	-0.03	0.34	0.33	0.97	-0.35
Wheat	0.58	-0.03	0.20	-0.03	0.47	0.73	0.82	1.58	1.69
Hay:									
Alfalfa	0.82	0.94	0.78	0.31	0.53	0.93	0.41	0.98	1.43
All other hay	0.73	0.66	0.08	-0.01	0.18	0.16	-0.03	0.76	0.88
Vegetables:									
Beans, dry	0.12	0.23	-0.06	0.05	0.30	0.30	-0.22	0.95	0.81
Cabbage	0.46	0.45	0.49	0.34	0.48	0.92	0.13	0.77	2.64
Corn, sweet	-	-	-	-	0.42	0.47	-	-	1.23/
Peas, C.F.	-	-	-	0.21	0.16	0.06	1.23	1.97	0.96
Potatoes	0.49	0.51	0.89	0.52	0.50	0.74	0.24	1.60	1.77
Tomatoes, C.F.	-	-	-	0.24*	0.41	0.41	0.11	0.75	1.24

* Less than five years.

/ Canning-factory sweet corn only - previous figures are combination of market and canning- factory corn.