Table 37.—Sources of Farm Income on Dairy Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for the Northern Woods Region: 1954

Item	Economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	ш	IV	v	vi
Number of farms	28, 001	32	385	3, 294	9, 465	10, 820	4, 005
Cross sales— Per farm	<b>2,</b> 999 39	36, 118 122	12, 495 64		3, 499 42		831 19
Percent of gross sales from dairy products	73	62	68	75	74	72	69
Sales per farm:  Milk dollars. Cattle and calves do. Hogs. do. Poultry products except eggs. Go. Sheep do. Other livestock and livestock	2, 193 381 62 16 66 13	5, 914 32 56	1, 353 286 142	4, 877 760 156 25 139 22	416 71 19	274 36 10 42	575 141 12 5 23
productsdollars	8	76	29	13	7	8	4
Total, livestock and livestock productsdollars	2, 739	28, 948	10, 613	5, 992	3, 209	1, 711	763
Field cropsdo Other crops1do	165 95	7, 017 152	1, 408 474	371 182	170 120	80 58	40 27
Total cropsdo	260	7, 169	1, 882	553	290	138	67

<sup>1</sup> Includes horticultural and forest products.

Table 38.—Specified Farm Expenditures on Dairy Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for the Northern Woods Region: 1954

Item	Economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	v	VI
Number of farms	28, 001	32	385	3, 294	9, 465	10, 820	4, 005
Average per farm: Machine hire dollars Hired labor do Feed do Gas and oil do Fertilizer do Lime Total do	89 113 461 242 78 13	178 4, 402 4, 622 1, 449 1, 061 336 12, 048	1, 708 748 511 62	318	109 96 533 276 88 15	303 184 34 6	43 21 162 96 15 2 339
Average per crop acre:         Machine hire         do_           Machine hire         do_         do_           Hired labor         do_         do_           Feed         do         do_           Gas and oil         do         do_           Fertilizer         do_         do_           Lime         do_         do_	(Z)	1 15 16 5 4 1	(Z)	(Z)	1 1 6 3 (Z)	(Z)	$(Z)^{1}_{4}_{2}$ $(Z)^{2}_{(Z)}$ $(Z)^{7}$

Z Less than 0.50.

Milk sales per cow show the same trend (Table 39). They dropped from \$446 to \$94 and from 13,282 pounds to 3,718 pounds. The lower price of cream can account for a part of the price difference because the smaller farmers sold more than 40 percent of their milk as cream whereas the larger farms sold not more than 5 or 6 percent.

Average net farm incomes of these operators were a little more than one-half of those of the Northern Lake Region not because of the differences between identical economic classes, but because of the much larger proportion of farmers in Economic Classes V and VI. Likewise, other factors showing effectiveness in the use of resources are fairly comparable with other areas within economic classes, but averages for the whole region are low. Fully one-half of the dairy farms are in the two smallest size groups in comparison with one-fifth for the Northern Lake Region.

Table 39.—Measures of Income and Efficiency Levels for Dairy Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for the Northern Woods Region: 1954

Item		Economic class of farm						
2001	Total	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	
Number of farms	28, 001	32	385	3, 294	9, 465	10, 820	4, 005	
Gross sales per farmdollars Specified expenses per farm_do	2, 999 996	36, 118 12, 048	12, 495 4, 410	6, 545 2, 079	3, 499 1, 117	1,849 647	831 339	
Gross sales less specified expenses per farmdollars	2,003	24, 070	8, 085	4, 466	2, 382	1, 202	492	
Gross sales per man-equivalent	2, 307	8, 209	5, 433	4,091	2, 499	1, 541	755	
Total investment— Per farm	11, 837 513	13, 758 168	16, 356 301	16, 221 399	12, 103 484		7, 825 1, 076	
from cream	14	(Z)	6	5	12	25	44	
Milk sales per cow: Dollars	174 5, 674	446 13, 282		230 6, 796	179 5, 794			

Z Less than 0.5 percent.

Not so many of these farmers used fertilizers as in other areas, and when used the rates applied were lower (Table 40). Fewer of the smaller farmers bought fertilizers and they applied less per acre than their larger neighbors. The soils were derived from noncalcareous material so that in general a good application of limestone or marl is beneficial to crop production. Yet only one-seventh of these farmers reported using any liming material, and only a few of the smaller farms used any at all. When used, these smaller farmers made only about half the per acre application made by the larger farms. The limited use of both fertilizers and lime may partly account for the relatively low production reported for the area as a whole.

Table 40.—Use of Fertilizer and Lime on Dairy Farms, by Economic Class of Farm, for The Northern Woods Region: 1954

32 84 20	84	79	62	V 10, 820 35	,
84	84	79	62	, í	,
84 20				35	21
138			2 21	15	1
290 9. 12			236 6.89		216 6. 45
63	34	32	21	11	4
		1			9 3, 343
	9. 12 63 59 6, 270	9. 12 8. 16 63 34 59 20 6, 270 4, 362	9. 12 8. 16 7. 32 63 34 32 59 20 14 6, 270 4, 362 3, 603	9. 12 8. 16 7. 32 6. 89 63 34 32 21 59 20 14 11 6, 270 4, 362 3, 603 3, 639	9. 12 8. 16 7. 32 6. 89 6. 62 63 34 32 21 11 59 20 14 11 9 6, 270 4, 362 3, 603 3, 639 3, 502