FARM EXPENSES

As in other wheat regions machine hire was the highest in the subregions having the largest acreages per farm. (See tables 47, 48, 49, and 50.) Frequently operators of the larger farms own one or two combines but hire additional machines to speed up harvest. In the localities of high hail risk, the harvesting of wheat is completed as rapidly as possible. Some of the larger operators have found that they can hire the combining for less cost than if they operated their own machines.

Expenditures per crop acre for gas and oil may be expected to decline with a decrease in intensity of operation. However, only in subregion 105 is there a correlation between size of farm and the cost of fuel and oil per acre. Here the larger farms had considerably lower costs per crop acre than the smaller farms.

The amount spent per crop acre for hired labor was approximately twice as large in subregion 89 as in the other subregions. The amount spent per acre for hired labor was highest on the largest farms. This is to be expected for the operators of small farms do not have enough work to employ hired help.

Table 47.—Specified Farm Expenditures on Cash-Grain Farms in Subregion 89, by Economic Class of Farm: 1954

Item	Economic class of farm							
	Total	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	
Average per farm: Cropland	378 198 833 490 273 286	1, 324 622 2, 781 4, 608 1, 656 698	614 287 1, 302 1, 021 537 542	376 193 844 337 235 281	247 144 575 144 122 186	171 128 380 82 62 104	108 86 236 16 34 37	
Totaldo	2, 080	10, 365	3, 689	1, 890	1, 171	756	40'	
Average per crop acre: Machine hiredollars Gas and oildo. Hired labordo Commercial fortilizerdo	0. 52 2. 21 1. 30 . 72	0. 47 2. 10 3. 48 1. 25	0. 47 2. 12 1. 66 . 87	0. 51 2. 24 . 90 . 62	0. 58 2. 33 . 58 . 50	0.75 2.22 .48 .36	0. 82 2. 25 . 13 . 32	
Totaldo	4.75	7.30	5. 12	4. 27	3. 99	3.81	3. 5	

Table 48.—Specified Farm Expenditures on Cash-Grain Farms in Subregion 90, by Economic Class of Farm: 1954

Item		Economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	v	vı	
Average per farm: Machine hire	168 857 322 48 172	578 2, 702 3, 248 593 772 7, 893	259 1, 425 872 147 314 3, 017	167 963 322 47 197	150 711 174 22 135 1, 192	120 473 86 6 79	126 342 81 5 35	
Average per crop acre: Machine hire	0.31 1.60 .60 .09	0. 29 1. 37 1. 64 . 30	0. 27 1. 51 . 92 . 16 2. 86	0. 28 1. 60 . 53 . 08	0. 36 1. 70 . 42 . 05 2. 53	0. 42 1. 67 . 30 . 02 2. 41	0. 57 1. 55 . 37 . 02 2. 51	

Table 49.—Specified Farm Expenditures on Cash-Grain Farms in Subregion 91, by Economic Class of Farm: 1954

Item		Economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	
Average per farm: Cropland	442 244 812 293 35 299	1, 646 971 2, 558 2, 660 289 1, 019 7, 497	757 388 1, 337 735 86 497	469 250 862 260 33 353 1, 758	321 184 640 113 15 -198	218 158 388 80 4 152 782	185 97 306 66 4 50	
Average per crop acre: Machine hire	0. 55 1. 83 . 66 . 07	0. 59 1. 55 1. 61 . 17	0. 51 1. 76 . 97 . 11	0. 53 1. 83 . 55 . 07	0. 57 1. 99 . 35 . 04	0. 72 1. 78 . 36 . 01	0. 52 1. 65 . 35 . 02	

Table 50.—Specified Farm Expenditures on Cash-Grain Farms in Subregion 105, by Economic Class of Farm: 1954

Item		Economic class of farm						
	Total	I	II	III	IV	v	VI	
A verage per farm: Machine hire	386 1,004 579 43 142 2,154	1, 156 2, 129 2, 506 181 313	472 1, 298 862 67 195 2, 894	333 974 373 27 141 1,848	213 698 156 12 86	194 459 84 4 54 795	144 330 48 1 28	
A verage per crop acre: Machine hire do Gas and oil do Hired labor do Commercial fertilizer do Total do	0. 50 1. 31 . 75 . 06 2, 62	0. 56 1. 02 1. 21 . 09 2. 88	0. 45 1. 23 . 82 . 06	0. 50 1. 46 . 56 . 04 2. 56	0. 48 1. 59 . 35 . 03 2. 45	0. 67 1. 58 . 29 . 01 2. 55	0. 71 1. 63 . 24 (z) 2. 58	

Z Less than 0.05 cent.

Because of the decline in the importance of expenditures for hired labor, the total cost per crop acre for specified expenses decreases as the size of farm decreases in subregions 89, 90, and 91. However, the total cost per crop acre does not decline with the change in size of farm in subregion 105 where the lower hired labor per acre on the smaller farms is offset by higher costs for gas and oil.

The use of commercial fertilizer is not common except in the Red River Valley where about half the farmers reported its use (see table 51). In the other areas, less than 15 percent of farmers reported the use of fertilizer. The percentage of farmers in the lower-income groups who use fertilizer is very low. Probably many do not have the capital to buy fertilizer and others probably lack information on which to make a decision to adopt a relatively new practice. The higher percentage of older farmers in these groups may be related to the small percentage of farmers reporting the use of fertilizer. The rate of application reported is rather uniform among the economic classes in subregions 89 and 90. The use of commercial fertilizer in the other two subregions is not a common practice.