

STATISTICAL SURVEY OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF FARMING
IN 1959/60

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Bulletin No. 40



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PART A
INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

CHAPTER I
FARMING RESULTS IN 1959/60

The financial results of farming in the year 1959/60 which was characterized by an extraordinary dry summer show a wide spread, according to the different types of farming. The arable farms f.i. were favoured by high prices for cereals and sugar-beets. On grassland farms on peat soil the results were better than in the previous year. For mixed farms on sandy soil the consequences of the dryness, were an increase of feeding costs for the dairy enterprise. Pig breeding and poultry enterprise were below the results of the preceding years. So in spite of the better milk yields, the mixed farms had a very unfavourable year.

NET PROFIT PER D.F.L. 100,- OF COSTS

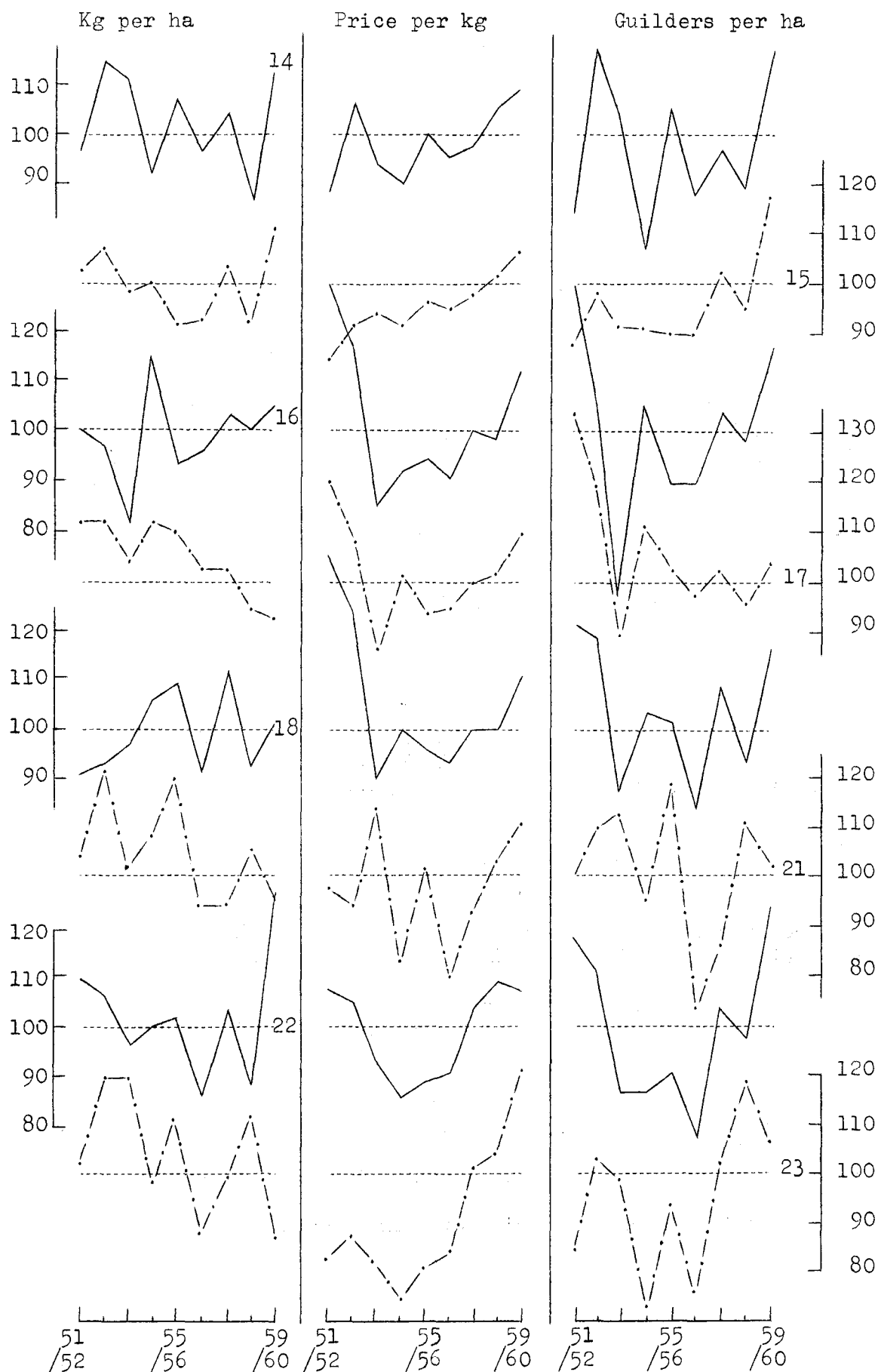
Arable farms	25	44	35	48	37	17	19	18	1	10	14	25
Grassland farms	33	29	13	16	17	16	-1	7	7	9	9	8
Mixed farms on sandy soil	7	10	4	8	5	5	-4	2	-2	2	1	-5

§ 1. The development of the costs per ha
(feeding costs excluded)

1. Labour costs per working hour remained on the same level in the period Mai 1st 1958 till April 1st 1960. In April 1960 the index figure (1954=100) rose from 147 up to 161. In the financial year 1959/60 the wages per hour on grassland farms increased by 3%.
2. The decrease of the volume of labour continued in 1959/60, stimulated by the favourable weather conditions of the dry summer. The decrease was faster for paid labour than for family labour.
3. Total labour costs were in most groups below previous year. The cost of paid labour decreased more than the cost of family labour.
4. Rent per ha increased for all types of farms by 4%.
5. Fertilizer costs, particular on grassland farms, increased without any change in prices.
6. Costs of machinery, contractor's work and miscellaneous cost continued to increase.

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INDEX FIGURES OF YIELDS AND RETURNS OF CASH CROPS ON ARABLE FARMS
(1955/59 = 100)



14. spring wheat
15. winter wheat
16. rye
17. oats

18. spring barley
21. potatoes for consumption
22. potatoes for processing
23. sugar-beets

The number in this and in the following graphs are an indication to the numbers used in table 2 (page 20).

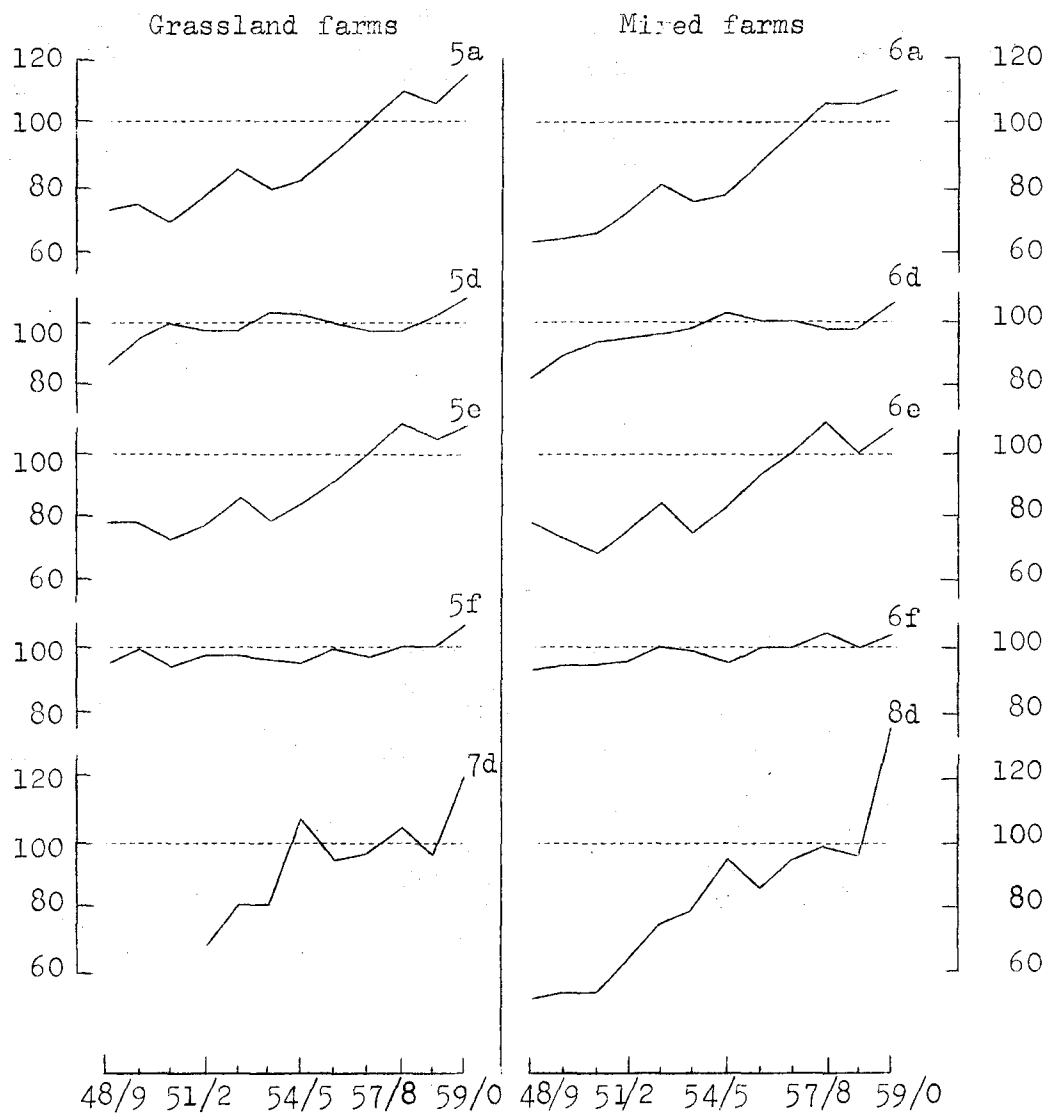
§ 2. Yields and returns of cash crops
on arable farms

1. The cereals had in 1959 a favourable year, excepted the yield of oats which was below the average of our basis period 1955/59. The yields of the other cereals were above average. For all cereals the prices were above average. Both yields and higher prices resulted in better returns per ha of cereals.
2. The yield of potatoes for consumption was below the average, even more than 10%. This low yield was not fully counterbalanced by higher price so the returns were below the average of the base years.
3. Due to a higher starch equivalent of the potatoes for processing yields were 20% above the average.
The returns per ha, calculated for a price of D.fl. 7.30 per ton were favourable.
4. The yield of sugar-beets was 14% below the average. Due to the higher sugar content of the beets, the price was 6 à 10 guilders higher per ton. The sugar content rose in the South-western arable district from 16% in 1958 to 17.4% in 1959 and in the other districts respectively from 15.7% to 18.4%. By this the returns per ha rose by 5%.

§ 3. Results of the dairy enterprise

1. On grassland and on mixed farms, there were about 4% more milk cows per ha.
2. Milk-yield per cow increased by approximately 300 kg per cow on grassland farms. This rise was for approx. $\frac{3}{4}$ in the winter. On mixed farms there was less summermilk and more wintermilk as in the previous years, the low summermilk production was maybe caused by the dry summer.
3. The milk price, deficiency-payments included, was D.fl. 1.50 per 100 kg higher than in 1958/59. The deficiency-payment itself was of less importance than in the year before. The averages were in the financial year 1958/59: summer D.fl. 7.43, winter 3.89; in the financial year 1959/60: summer D.fl. 3.89, winter 4.76.

INDEX FIGURES OF THE DAIRY CATTLE ENTERPRISE
(1955/59 = 100)

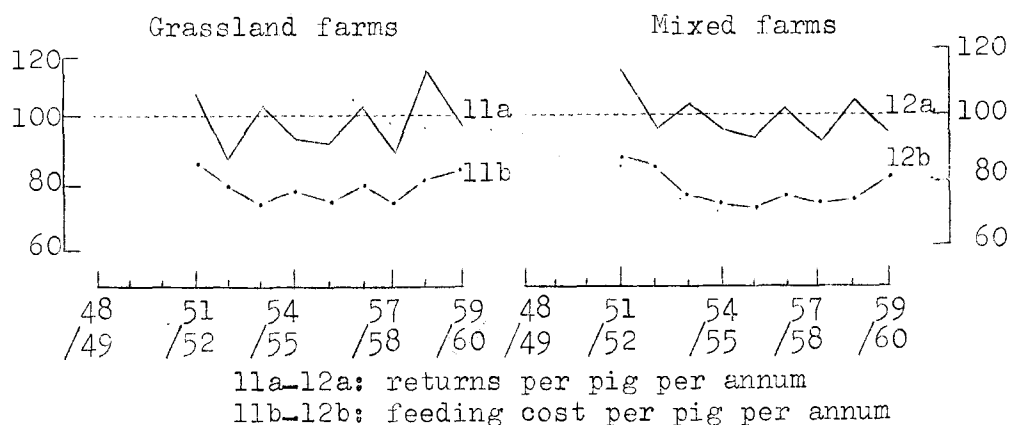


5a-6a: returns of the dairy cattle enterprise
per cow in guilders
5d-6d: number of milk-cows per ha
5e-6e: price per 100 kg of milk
5f-6f: the average of the milk-yield per cow
7d-8d: additional feed costs per cow

4. The returns of milk per cow increased by 13% on grassland farms and by 8% on mixed farms caused by a better milkyield and a higher price.
Cattle credits¹⁾ were in the most of the regions on the same level as last year.
5. The prices of concentrates were D.fl. 1.50 per 100 kg higher than in the preceding year. There was also a very high consumption of concentrates. This together caused an increase of feed costs by 25% for grassland farms and even 40% on mixed farms, included the costs of the roughage stock decrease, this decrease being a very high one in 1959/60.
6. Due to the dry summer the "acreage of grassland mown" decreased by 20-30%. Acreage mown for silage had an upmost decrease.
7. As returns of milk on grassland farms increased more than feeding cost, returns less feeding costs per cow increased by 7%. On mixed farms the facts were just opposite and this caused a decrease of returns less feeding costs per cow of 5%.

§ 4. Results of pig breeding

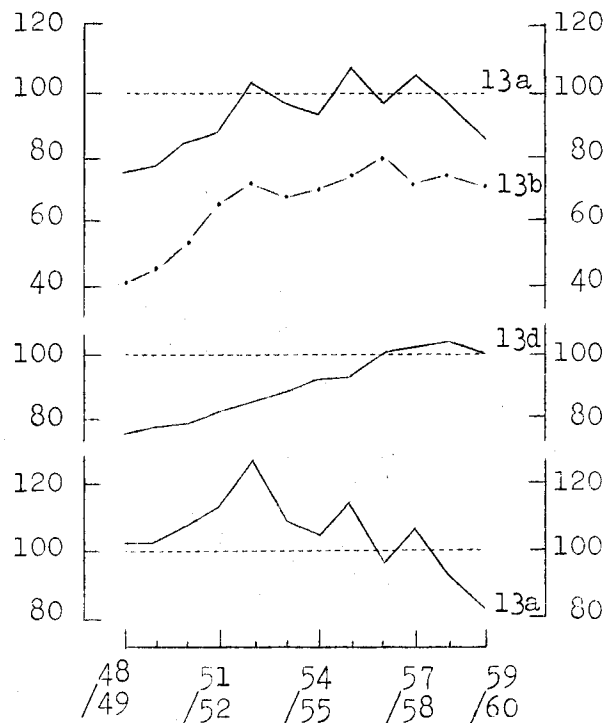
INDEX FIGURES OF PIGBREEDING (1955/59 = 100)



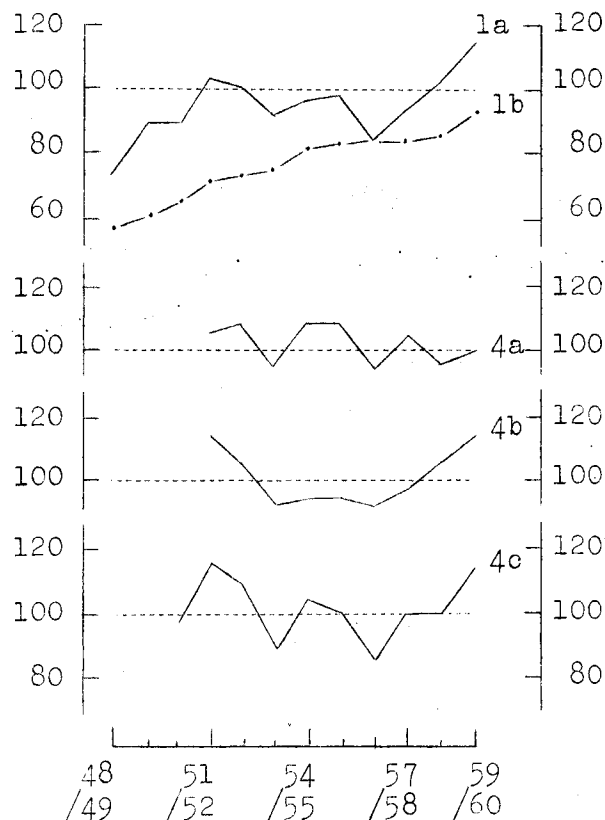
1. The number of pigs on the farms in the groups were slightly bigger in 1959/60 than in the preceding year.
2. Returns less feeding costs per pig year were notably lower in 1959/60 than in the preceding year. It was even the lowest of the last 7 years.
3. As appears from our bookkeepings the returns per pig year decreased by 10% on mixed farms and nearly 18% on grassland farms, feeding cost however increased by 5%. By lack of detailed data the cause could not be traced. But data from other sources let us believe that they are then maybe the consequence of a lower delivering weight of the pigs, low price for pig meat and last a slightly rise of the price of feeding-stuffs.

1) Net sales plus (minus) changes of stock valuation.

POULTRY ENTERPRISE IN INDEX-FIGURES



ARABLE FARMS IN INDEX-FIGURES



§ 5. Results of poultry enterprise

1. On almost all groups of mixed farms the number of hens increased by nearly 10%.
2. The results of the poultry enterprise are notably lower in 1959/60 than in the preceding year. The returns per D.fl.100.- feeding-stuffs (117) are the lowest we even had.
3. The main cause of these bad results were the low egg prices, which were 10% below those of 1958/59.
4. The feed consumption per hen was somewhat below of the consumption in the previous year. The price of mash was the same meanwhile the price of mixed grain decreased by D.fl. 0.40 per 100 kg.

§ 6. The results of arable farms

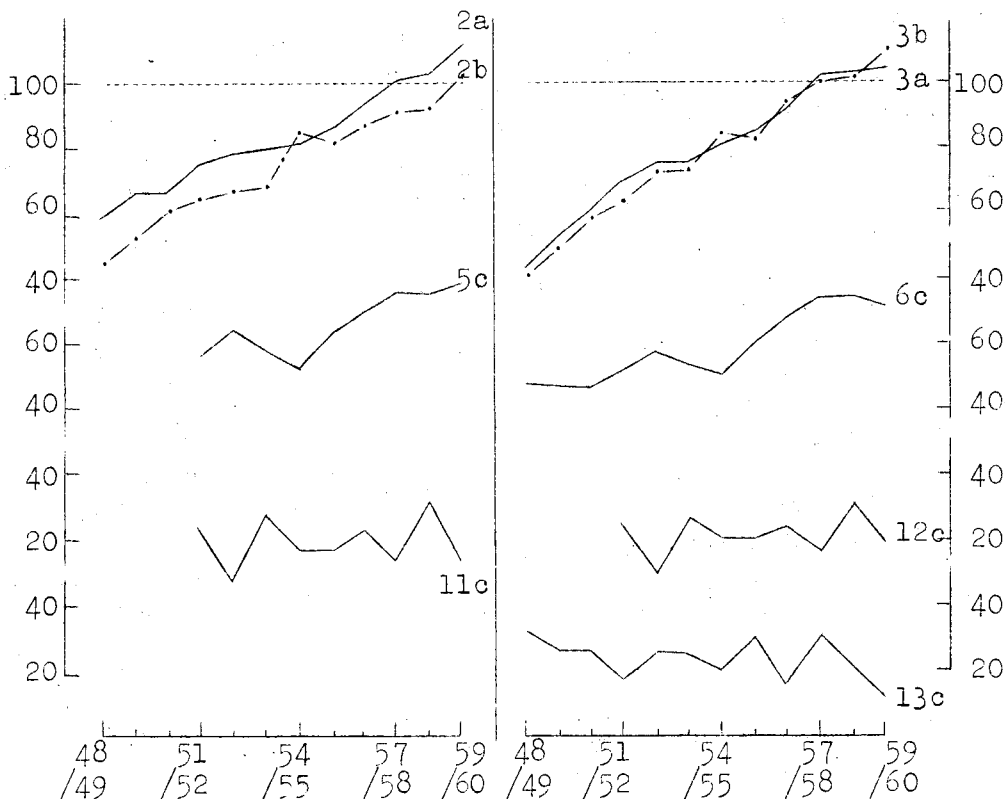
1. There was at least a "net profit" of D.fl. 230.-. In all groups of arable farms, this was mainly contributed by the really good returns of cash crops. The "labour income of the farmer" in the "Noordelijke Bouwstreek" and the "Veenkoloniën" was about D.fl. 12,000.- but in other groups notably higher.
2. There was a slightly rise of costs in all the regions, whereas the increase of the returns per ha strongly varied according to the different groups.
3. In the "Noordelijke Bouwstreek" in the "Oldambt" and on the larger farms in "Noordholland", the favourable returns of the cereals was the main factor and there was an added advantage of the other cash crops (legumes, commercial crops).
4. The better returns of cereals, potatoes (mainly seed potatoes) and sugar-beets caused better results of the group of farms in the "Wieringermeer". These results were the best of all groups in this year.
5. There is a smaller acreage of cereals in the "Z.W. Zeekleigebied" than in the groups of Groningen the yield of sugar-beets decreased more than in "Noordholland". Still there were favourable results, but this was due to the best prices of potatoes.
6. The better returns of the ware potatoes were the main contribution to the better farm results in the "Oude Veenkoloniën". It is true that the same result were achieved in the "Nieuwe Veenkoloniën" but the potatoe acreage was less than in the "Oude Veenkoloniën".

§ 7. The results of grassland farms

1. Besides the returns of pig-breeding in the western regions the results of the dairy-cattle enterprise are the main contribution to the results of grassland farms. So the pretty favourable results from the dairy cattle and the unfavourable results of pig-breeding both has affected the results of grassland farms. Moreover the dry summer also should be taken into account, but as already mentioned before, the peat regions have had less troubles with it as the clay districts.
2. In this year "net profit" and "labour income of the farmer" were below of those of 1958/59 in the clay districts. It is true that the increase of "returns per ha" increased more than the costs of feeding-stuffs, but this difference was not sufficient to compensate the slightly rise of costs of the other cost elements.
3. There was a decrease of "net profit" and "labour income of the farmer" in the groups of farms in "Zuidholland". This was due to the poorer results of the pig-breeding and also to the facts already mentioned by the description of the results of farming in the clay districts.
4. In the other peat districts the increase of the returns of the dairy cattle were above the increase of feeding-costs and other costelements. So here "net profit" and "labour income of the farmer" were better than in the previous year.

Index figures of grassland farms

Index figures of mixed farms



2a-3a: returns per ha

2b-3b: costs per ha

5c-6c: returns less feeding costs of dairy-cattle per cow

11c-12c: returns less feeding costs of pig-breeding per pig

13c: returns less feeding costs of poultry enterprise per hen

§ 8. The results of mixed farms on sandy soil

1. The increase by 40% of the feed consumption of the dairy cattle, due to the dry summer of 1959 the low prices of pig meat and eggs caused very bad financial results on the mixed farms.
2. "Net profit" for all farms of 7-15 ha was negative, even in some groups "labour income of the farmer" could not achieve the half of a year wage of a full grown labourer.

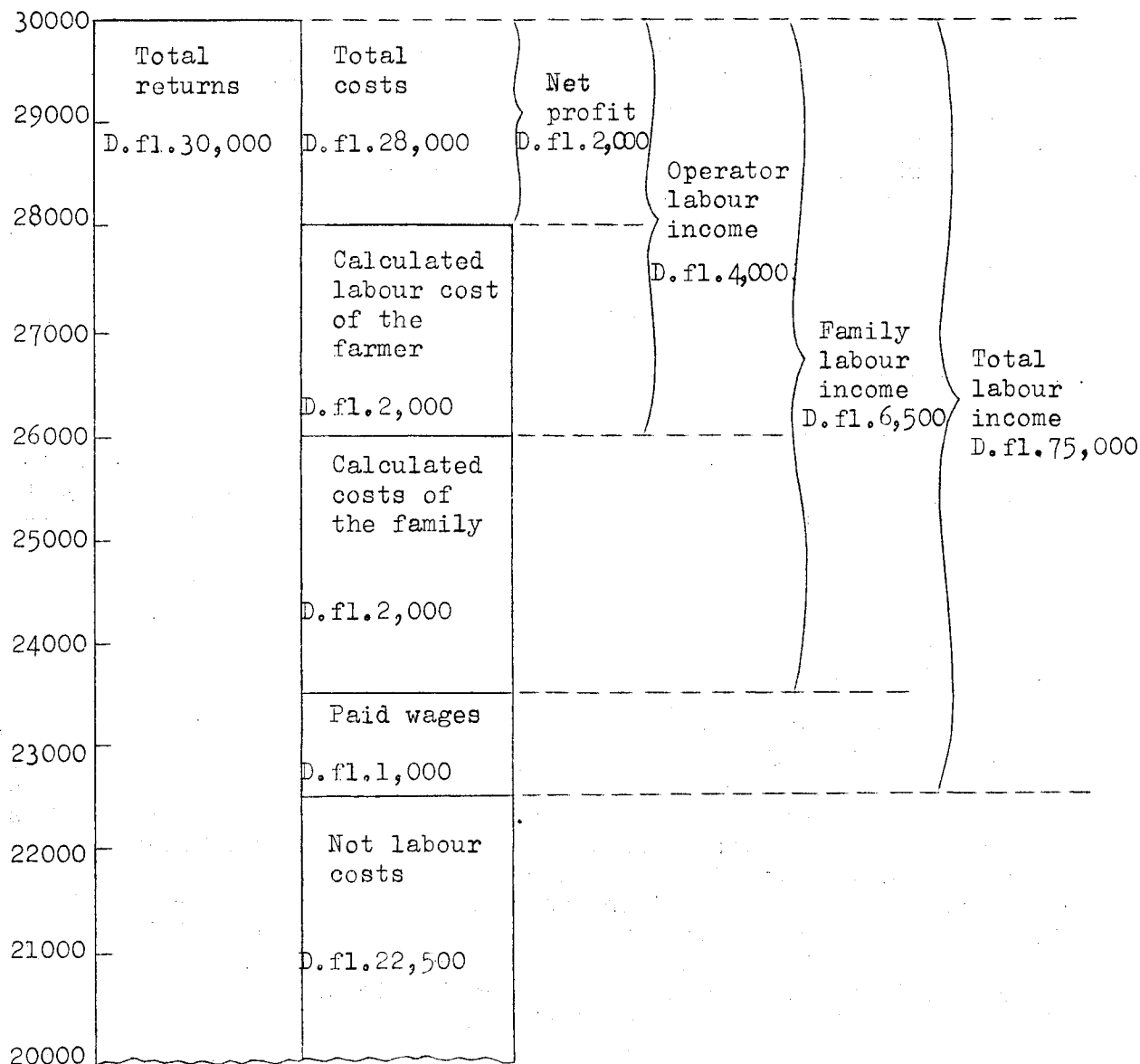
CHAPTER II
GUIDE HOW TO USE THE TABLES

1. The figures furnished are averages for groups of farms; among the individual farms in the groups there are appreciable variations, even if the farms are of about equal size in the same district.
2. The data have been given per unit (per ha of cultivated land, per milkcow, per pig, per year etc.) in order to make possible comparison of data which refer to an unequal number of units. However, this cannot be fully achieved by way of conversion only. For example, the number of milkcows generally increases if the size of the holding increases, but not proportionately. The number of milkcows per ha on a small holding is as a rule higher than on a large holding. The same can be said of other figures published.
3. The costs have been calculated on the basis of tenant farms; an estimated rent has been charged for owner-occupied farms instead of owner's costs.

Costs and returns have been calculated according to economic principles, taking into account unpaid family labour and interest on the farmer's own capital, while the depreciation of implements has been based on replacement value.

4. The figures regarding the returns and the cost per hectare of cultivated land include the value of commercial crops and milk used in the farmer's household.
5. Year to year changes in composition of the groups of farms may sometimes cause appreciable shifts of the figures. Were these shifts are serious the mark has been added to the financial year. Even if this mark does not occur, it should be taken into account, that the trend of certain figures may still be affected by changes in the composition of the groups. The division into groups differs from that of the last issue, meanwhile the figures of last issue are completed now with the deficiency-payments.
6. Straw sold to co-operatives has been valued at free market prices.
7. Allowances for dryness damages (1959/60) are not included in the returns. The in connection with the dryness damages presented or received products are valued at normal prices.
8. The definitions of the principal terms used in this bulletin are:
 - a. "net profit" the margin between returns and costs, the latter excluding a remuneration for management;
 - b. the "farmers income"; net profit + valued wages for the manual labour of the farmer;
 - c. "family income"; net profit + valued wages for the manual labour of the farmer and his family members;
 - d. labour income; net profit + valued wages + wages paid (including social charges).

The relation between the terms is shown by the following graph.



9. In table 1 is found the region, in which we planned to chose the farms participating our bookkeepings. The composition of the groups in this bulletin is also based on this plan, but table 1 shows too that this plan is not entirely fullfilled, f.i. are of some groups no figures and for other groups the size ranges differs from those of the planning. "Farmers incomes" of the groups is also be found in this table.
10. In table 2 index figures are to be found, which are already shown graphically. It must be expressed, however, that only a rough indication of the development is shown by this index figures. The basis of this index-figures are averages of the years 1955/56 up to and including 1959/60.

Explanation of the marks used.

- + The figures for this year have been strongly affected by change in the composition of the group of farms concerned.
- None or entry not applicable.
- (before a figure) the figure is negative.
- . Data not available.
- o Figures less than one half of the unit indicated.

CHAPTER III
SUMMARIZING TABLES

Table 1

Groups of farms		Table num- ber	Num- ber of farms	Average acreage of culti- vated land	Farmers income			
Region	size range				guilders per ha		guilders per ha	
					58/59	59/60	58/59	59/60
I. Arable farms								
Noordelijke Bouwstreek	30-50	3	36	40.5	19	329	750	13300
Oldambt	30-60	3	30	45.3	-70	452	-3300	20500
Oude Veenkoloniën	15-25	3	38	19.8	349	632	6750	12500
Nieuwe Veenkoloniën	15-25	3	29	20.6	491	532	10300	10950
Veenkoloniën in Overijssel	15-30	-						
Noordoostpolder	20-30	-						
Wieringermeer	20-50 ¹⁾	4	25	35.2	364	875	13250	30800
Noordh. (excl. W'meer)	15-30 ¹⁾	3	26	21.6	484	861	10300	18600
Noordh. (excl. W'meer)	30-50 ¹⁾	3	24	36.6	361	652	13450	23850
Droogm. in Zuidholland	20-30	-						
Zuidhollandse Eilanden	25-50	4	28	36.1	499	687	18450	24800
Zeeuwse Eilanden	25-50	4	21	38.9	687	461	27050	17950
Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen	20-40	4	35	29.5	470	442	14200	13050
West-Brabant	25-50	4	21	36.-	456	462	16250	16650
II. Grassland farms								
Centr. weidestr. Gron.	15-30	5	26	21.4	.	381	.	8150
Drente: Z.W. weidegeb.	10-20	5	18	13.4	.	556	.	7450
Friesland: kleigebied	10-35	5	25	25.7	568	463	12750	11900
Friesland: knipkleigebied	10-35	5	23	25.7	536	538	14300	13850
Friesland: veengebied	10-20	5	26	14.9	486	559	7100	8350
Friesland: veengebied	20-35	5	34	26.3	458	489	11950	12850
Friesland: klei op veengeb.	15-35	-						
Overijssels weidegebied	10-30	6	28	19.3	417	493	8300	9500
Utrechts weidegebied	10-25 ¹⁾	6	23	14.1	671	775	9950	10950
Noordh. kleigebied	10-25	6	33	18.-	644	610	11950	11000
Noordh. veen, boven								
't IJ, rijbedrijven	10-20	6	32	14.4	.	697	.	10050
Noordh. veen, boven								
't IJ, vaarbedrijven	10-20	6	16	15.2	.	575	.	8750
Noordh. veen, ten Z.O. van								
Amsterdam	10-25	6	25	16.6	612	753	9700	12500
Westelijk Zuidholland	10-25	7	33	16.3	724	690	11750	11250
Oostelijk Zuidholland	10-25	7	23	16.9	619	665	10200	11250
Oostelijk Z.H. kaasbedr.	10-25	7	25	16.7	616	607	10350	10150
Alblasserwaard	10-20	7	25	15.2	520	586	8300	8900
Vijfheerenlanden	10-20	7	19	14.6	584	530	8500	7750

1) The size ranges of the administrated farms are not yet adjusted to groups of farms.

Table 1 (cont.)

Groups of farms		Table num- ber	Num- ber of farms	Average acreage of culti- vated land	Farmers income			
Region	size range				guilders per ha		guilders per ha	
					58/59	59/60	58/59	59/60
I. Mixed farms on sandy soil								
Westerwolde	7-20 ¹⁾	8	15	11.9	566	584	6600	6950
Drente, oude ontginningen	10-20 ¹⁾	8	32	12.5	402	285	5050	3550
Drente, nieuwe ontginningen	10-20	-						
Friese Wouden	7-15	9	23	11.7	663	543	7250	6350
Friese Wouden	15-25	9	34	19.9	359	352	7100	7000
Friese Wouden	25-35 ¹⁾	9	30	29.8	255	244	7600	7250
Overijssel	4-7	9	26	6.1	701	561	4150	3400
Overijssel	7-10	9	29	8.6	569	364	4800	3150
Overijssel	10-15	9	31	12.5	366	171	4450	2150
Graafschap	7-10	8	21	8.3	682	375	5450	3100
Graafschap	10-15 ¹⁾	8	25	11.9	440	337	5250	4000
Oost Veluwe	7-15 ¹⁾	8	25	7.2	820	660	5800	4750
Gelderse Vallei	7-15	8	30	10.4	891	542	9450	5650
Noordbrabant	4-7	10	14	6.4	1002	705	6300	4500
Noordbrabant	7-10	10	39	8.6	888	643	7650	5500
Noordbrabant	10-15	10	37	12.0	671	440	8100	5300
Noordbrabant	15-25	10	22	18.3	524	304	10250	5600
Noord-Limburg	7-15	10	27	10.1	725	295	7050	3000
II. Mixed farms on clay and loess loam soils								
Friese Bouwstreek	20-50	11	30	32.6	299	560	9450	18250
Overbetuwe	10-20	11	36	13.5	567	286	8150	3850
Tieler- en Bommelerwaard	10-20	11						
Kromme Rijngebied	15-25	11	17	18.6	.	519	.	9650
Oude Rijn- en IJsselstreek	10-20	11	20	15.8	.	679	.	10700
Walcheren-Zuid-Beveland	10-20	-						
Lössgebied	7-20	11	26	12.8	499	624	6100	8000
Lössgebied	20-65	-						

1) The size ranges of the administrated farms are not yet adjusted to groups of farms.

Table 2

RESULTS IN INDEX-FIGURES

The average of the years 1955/56 up to and including 1959/60 is put at 100, this means for:

1- 5c, ba, b, c en 11-13 c ; returns as an average
7-10 ; total
4, 5d, e, f, 6d, ef, 13d, e en 14-23 ; every line as an average

Description	48/ 49	49/ 50	50/ 51	51/ 52	52/ 53	53/ 54	54/ 55	55/ 56	56/ 57	57/ 58	58/ 59	59/ 60
1. Arable farms												
a. Returns per ha	70	86	86	103	101	91	98	99	88	95	102	116
b. Costs per ha	56	60	64	70	74	77	82	84	87	87	89	93
c. Net profit per ha	14	26	22	33	27	14	16	15	1	8	13	23
2. Grassland farms												
a. Returns per ha	58	66	67	75	79	80	82	87	95	101	103	115
b. Costs per ha	43	51	60	65	68	69	83	81	89	93	94	106
c. Net profit per ha	15	15	7	10	11	11	-1	6	6	8	9	9
3. Mixed farms												
a. Returns per ha	45	55	62	71	77	78	83	89	95	103	105	107
b. Costs per ha	42	50	60	66	73	75	86	87	97	101	104	113
c. Net profit per ha	3	5	2	5	4	3	-3	2	-2	2	1	-6
4. Cash crops												
a. Yields per kg per ha	.	.	.	103	107	96	107	106	94	102	97	100
b. Price per kg	.	.	.	112	103	92	95	95	92	98	103	113
c. Gross receipts per ha	.	.	96	115	109	88	102	101	86	100	100	113
5. Dairy-cattle enterprise on grassland farms												
a. Returns per cow	71	73	68	74	82	78	80	87	95	104	102	112
b. Adding feeding costs per cow	.	.	.	17	20	20	28	24	25	28	26	32
c. Difference per cow	.	.	.	57	62	58	52	63	70	76	76	80
d. Number of milkcows per ha	88	96	100	98	98	102	101	99	98	98	100	104
e. Price per 100 ha of milk	78	77	71	76	83	79	83	89	97	107	101	107
f. Milkyield per cow	94	97	93	95	97	96	95	98	97	99	100	107
6. Dairy cattle enterprise on mixed farms												
a. Returns per cow	63	64	64	70	80	76	77	87	96	104	103	109
b. Adding feeding costs per cow	14	15	15	18	21	22	27	25	26	27	27	37
c. Difference per cow	49	49	49	52	59	54	50	62	70	77	76	72
d. Number of milkcows per ha	80	88	91	93	95	98	101	100	100	99	99	102
e. Price per 100 ha of milk	77	73	69	74	81	76	82	91	98	106	100	106
f. Milkyield per cow	92	94	93	94	98	97	95	99	98	101	100	102

RESULTS IN INDEX-FIGURES

Table 2
(continuation)

Description	48/ 49	49/ 50	50/ 51	51/ 52	52/ 53	53/ 54	54/ 55	55/ 56	56/ 57	57/ 58	58/ 59	59/ 60
7. Feeding costs per cow on grassland farms												
a. Concentrates	.	.	.	27	36	41	53	49	50	54	54	67
b. Roughage	.	.	.	26	28	24	40	30	29	31	24	33
c. Milkproducts	.	.	.	15	16	15	15	15	16	16	16	17
d. Total	.	.	.	68	80	80	108	94	95	101	94	117
8. Feeding costs per cow on mixed farms												
a. Concentrates	.	30	28	31	38	41	51	47	55	55	58	75
b. Ruwvoer	.	10	12	16	18	19	27	21	20	20	15	35
c. Milkproducts	.	13	13	15	16	16	16	15	19	22	22	21
d. Total	50	53	53	62	72	76	94	83	94	97	95	131
9. Returns per cow on grassland farms												
a. Returns of milk	60	60	54	58	64	60	64	70	77	86	81	91
b. Cattle credit	11	13	14	16	18	18	16	17	18	18	21	21
c. Total	71	73	68	74	82	78	80	87	95	104	102	112
10. Returns per cow on mixed farms												
a. Returns of milk	53	52	47	52	59	55	58	65	70	79	74	80
b. Cattle credit	11	13	14	16	18	18	16	17	18	18	21	21
c. Total	63	64	64	70	80	76	77	87	96	104	103	109
11. Pig-breeding on grassland farms												
a. Returns per pig	.	.	.	109	87	102	97	94	103	89	116	97
b. Feeding costs per pig	.	.	.	85	79	74	79	76	80	75	83	86
c. Difference per pig	.	.	.	24	8	28	18	18	23	14	33	11
12. Pig-breeding on mixed farms												
a. Returns per pig	.	.	.	113	96	104	96	95	105	93	108	98
b. Feeding costs per pig	.	.	.	88	86	76	74	74	79	74	76	81
c. Difference per pig	.	.	.	25	10	28	22	21	26	19	32	17
13. Poultry enterprise												
a. Returns per hen	75	77	84	88	103	96	93	108	99	107	99	86
b. Feeding costs per hen	44	49	57	69	76	70	71	76	82	75	78	73
c. Difference per hen	31	28	27	19	27	26	22	32	17	32	21	13
d. Egg yield per hen	74	76	78	82	85	89	91	94	100	101	103	102
e. Selling price per 100 eggs	101	102	107	111	126	109	105	115	97	107	95	85

RESULTS IN INDEX-FIGURES

Table 2
(continuation)

Description	Regions	51/ 52	52/ 53	53/ 54	54/ 55	55/ 56	56/ 57	57/ 58	58/ 59	59/ 60
14. Spring wheat										
a. Yield in kg per ha		98	113	109	92	106	96	102	89	107
b. Selling price per kg		90	105	92	89	98	93	96	104	109
c. Gross receipts per ha		87	117	99	82	104	90	98	92	116
15. Winter wheat										
a. Yield in kg per ha		104	109	99	100	93	95	105	93	112
b. Selling price per kg		85	91	93	91	96	95	98	103	109
c. Gross receipts per ha		89	99	91	91	90	90	103	95	122
16. Rye										
a. Yield in kg per ha		99	95	81	114	94	97	103	100	105
b. Selling price per kg		130	111	85	94	96	92	100	99	113
c. Gross receipts per ha		128	104	68	106	90	90	103	99	118
17. Oats										
a. Yield in kg per ha		111	111	103	111	108	102	102	94	93
b. Selling price per kg		120	100	86	101	94	95	100	102	111
c. Gross receipts per kg		133	111	88	112	102	97	102	96	103
18. Spring barley										
a. Yield in kg per ha		90	92	96	104	107	90	109	92	101
b. Selling price per kg		133	125	89	100	96	94	99	100	111
c. Gross receipts per ha		120	117	87	105	102	85	108	93	112
19. Dry peas										
a. Yield in kg per ha		103	112	72	101	114	72	111	91	114
b. Selling price per kg		123	123	107	165	97	109	82	106	106
c. Gross receipts per kg		130	140	79	168	110	79	91	97	122
20. Caraway seed										
a. Yield in kg per ha		136	116	104	140	110	95	105	65	125
b. Selling price per kg		68	62	84	128	116	96	65	91	132
c. Gross receipts per kg		90	70	86	176	123	88	66	62	160
21. Potatoes for consumption										
a. Yield in kg per ha		104	120	101	110	119	93	93	106	89
b. Selling price per kg		96	95	114	83	101	80	98	107	114
c. Gross receipts per kg		99	112	114	92	120	75	92	112	101
22. Potatoes for processing										
a. Yield in kg per ha		109	104	95	100	102	86	103	90	120
b. Selling price per kg		107	104	91	86	90	92	103	109	107
c. Gross receipts per kg		116	108	86	86	91	78	106	98	127
23. Sugar-beets										
a. Yield in kg per ha		100	118	118	98	112	89	100	113	86
b. Selling price per kg		84	88	82	75	84	86	101	107	122
c. Gross receipts per kg		85	104	97	73	95	77	103	121	105

PART B DATA PER GROUP OF FARMS

CHAPTER I
TRANSLATION OF THE TERMS, USED IN THE TABLES

Table 3 A ARABLE FARMS

4 A

Item

1. Farms without tractor
2. Farms with one tractor
3. Farms with more than one tractor
4. Total number of farms
5. Number of farms participating for the first year
6. Area of cultivated land (hectare) 1 ha = 2,471 acres
7. Area of arable land (hectare)
8. Milk cows
9. Young cattle and cattle for fattening
10. Horses
- Results of the whole farm
(including deficiency payments)
- Costs
11. Valued wages for manual labour of farmer and family members
12. Wages paid
13. Total labour costs
14. Spraying
15. Harvesting
16. Threshing
17. Drying and cleaning
18. Storage
19. Transport and weighage
20. Other contractor's work
21. Total contractor's work
22. Costs of machinery and implements
23. Purchased feedingstuffs
24. Home-grown feedingstuffs
25. Purchased fertilizers
26. Seeds and seed-potatoes
27. Rent
28. Sundry items
29. Total costs 1)
- Returns
30. Cereals
31. Potatoes
32. Sugar beets
33. Other cash crops
34. Total cash crops
35. Cattle and fodder crops
36. Miscellaneous returns
37. Total returns
38. Net profit
39. Total labour income
40. Operator's labour income
41. Total returns per 100 guilders of total costs
- Deficiency payments
42. Milk
43. Cereals
44. Potatoes
45. Total deficiency payments

1) Without a remuneration for farm management

Table 3 B_{Item} ARABLE FARMS

Use of fertilizers	
46. Kg pure nitrogen	
47. Kg pure phosphates	1 kg = 2,205 lbs.
48. Kg pure potash	
Specification of arable land	
49. Wheat	
50. Rye	
51. Oats	
52. Barley	
53. Total cereals	
54. Pulse crops	
55. Potatoes	
56. Sugar beets	
57. Flax	
58. Caraway-seed	
59. Rape-seed	
60. Miscellaneous seed crops	
61. Letting of land	
62. Fodder crops	
63. Miscellaneous crops	
64. Total	
Fodder crops	
65. Pasture and leys	
66. Clover and lucerne	
67. Mangolds	
68. Total fodder crops	
Returns from arable farms	
69. Winter wheat	
70. Spring wheat	
71. Oats	
72. Winter barley	
73. Spring barley	
74. Small blue peas	
75. Seed-potatoes	
76. Ware potatoes	
77. Sugar beets	
78. Miscellaneous crops	1)
79. Miscellaneous crops	2)
80. Miscellaneous crops	3)
81. Winter wheat	
82. Spring wheat	
83. Oats	
84. Winter barley	
85. Spring barley	
86. Small blue peas	
87. Seed-potatoes	
88. Ware potatoes	
89. Sugar beets	
90. Miscellaneous crops	1)
91. Miscellaneous crops	2)
92. Miscellaneous crops	3)
1)	"Noordelijke bouwstreek": flax straw
	"Oldambt": caraway-seed
2)	"Veenkoloniën": manufacturing potatoes
	"Noordelijke bouwstreek": linseed
	"Oldambt": sugar beets-seed
	"Veenkoloniën": rye
3)	"Noordelijke bouwstreek": sugar beets-seed

Table 4 B_{Item} ARABLE FARMS

	Use of fertilizers
46.	Kg pure nitrogen
47.	Kg pure phosphates
48.	Kg pure potash
	Specification of arable land
49.	Wheat
50.	Rye
51.	Oats
52.	Barley
53.	Total cereals
54.	Pulse crops
55.	Potatoes
56.	Sugar beets
57.	Flax
58.	Caraway-seed
59.	Rape-seed
60.	Miscellaneous seed-crops
61.	Letting of land
62.	Fodder crops
63.	Miscellaneous crops
64.	Total
	Fodder crops
65.	Pasture and leys
66.	Clover and lucerne
67.	Mangolds
68.	Total fodder crops
	Returns from arable farms
69.	Winter wheat
70.	Spring wheat
71.	Oats
72.	Winter barley
73.	Spring barley
74.	Small blue peas
75.	Seed-potatoes
76.	Ware potatoes
77.	Sugar beets
78.	Miscellaneous crops 1)
79.	Miscellaneous crops 2)
80.	
81.	Winter wheat
82.	Spring wheat
83.	Oats
84.	Winter barley
85.	Spring barley
86.	Small blue peas
87.	Seed-potatoes
88.	Ware potatoes
89.	Sugar beets
90.	Miscellaneous crops 1)
91.	Miscellaneous crops 2)
92.	
1)	"Wieringermeer": flax straw
	"Zeeuwse Eilanden": unrippled flax
	"Zeeuws-Vlaanderen": brown beans
2)	"Zuidhollandse Eilanden": marrow fats
	"Wieringermeer": linseed
	"Zeeuwse Eilanden": marrow fats

Table 5 A GRASSLAND FARMS

6 A

7 A

Item

1. Number of farms
2. Number of farms participating for the first year
3. Number of farms with tractor
- General data
4. Area of cultivated land (hectare) (1 ha = 2,471 acres)
5. Number of milkcows per hectare of cultivated land
6. Number of heifers per 100 milkcows
7. Number of calves per 100 milkcows
8. Number of sheep per farm
9. Number of pigs per farm
- Costs and returns of the whole farm
(including deficiency payments)
- Costs
10. Valued wages for manual labour of farmer and family members
11. Wages paid
12. Contractor's work
13. Costs of machinery and implements
14. Feedingstuffs for cattle
15. Feedingstuffs for pigs
16. Purchased fertilizers
17. Rent
18. Sundry items¹⁾
19. Total costs
- Returns
20. Milk and milk products
21. Deficiency payments for milk
22. Turnover and growth of cattle
23. Sheep
24. Pigs
25. Miscellaneous returns
26. Total returns
27. Net profit
28. Total labour income
29. Operator's labour income
30. Family labour income
31. Total returns per 100 guilders of total costs
- Use of fertilizers
32. Kg pure nitrogen
33. Kg pure phosphates
34. Kg pure potash
- Use of grassland
35. Hay-making
36. Silage
37. Drying
38. Fresh fed grass
39. Total

1) Without a remuneration for farm management.

Table 5 B GRASSLAND FARMS

6 B

7 B

Item

Results of the whole farm
(including deficiency payments)

40. Returns from cattle minus total feed costs
41. Returns from pigs minus total feed costs
42. Miscellaneous returns
43. Labour costs
44. Sundry items
45. Net profit

Results of dairy-cattle enterprise
(including deficiency payments)

Returns

46. Milk and milk products
47. Cattle credits¹⁾
48. Total returns

Additional costs of feedingstuffs

49. Concentrates
50. Milk products
51. Roughage
52. Costs for grass-drying and silage
53. Grazing fees
54. Total additional costs of feedingstuffs
55. Returns above feed costs

Other data

56. Milk yield per cow
57. Milk yield per hectare cultivated land
58. Percentage of butterfat
59. Butterfat per cow
- Price per 100 kg of milk:
60. At actual percentage of butterfat
61. Converted into 3.7 per cent of butterfat
- Results of pig-breeding
62. Costs of feedingstuffs
63. Returns
64. Returns above feed costs
65. Returns per 100 guilders of feed costs

Table 7 B

Financial year	Price received per kg of cheese	% milk used for cheese
57/58	2.88	52
58/59	3.04	46
59/60	2.87	43

1) Net sales plus (minus) changes in stock valuation.

Table 8 A MIXED FARMS ON SANDY SOIL

9 A	
10 A	
11 A	OTHER MIXED FARMS
Item	
1. Number of farms	
2. Number of farms participating for the first year	
3. Number of farms with tractor	
General data	
4. Area of cultivated land (hectare)	
5. Permanent pasture and leys	
6. Orchard and run facilities for poultry etc.	
Specification of arable land	
7. Cereals	
8. Tuberous and root crops	
9. Green fodder crops	
10. Miscellaneous crops	
Livestock	
11. Milk cows	
12. Horses	
13. Pigs for fattening	
14. Sows for breeding	
15. Laying hens	
Labour	
16. Not converted	
17. Converted into male full-grown labourers	
18. Standard hours per hectare cultivated land 1)	
Results of the whole farm	
19. Returns from cash crops	
20. Returns from cattle minus total feed costs	
21. Returns from pigs minus total feed costs	
22. Returns from poultry minus total feed costs	
23. Miscellaneous returns	
24. Costs (excluding feedingstuffs and labour costs)	
25. Total labour income	
26. Labour costs	
27. Net profit	
28. Operator's labour income	
29. Family labour income	
30. Total returns per 100 guilders of total costs	
Deficiency payments	
31. Milk	
32. Cereals	
33. Potatoes	
34. Total deficiency payments	
Use of fertilizers	
35. Kg pure nitrogen	
36. Kg pure phosphates	
37. Kg pure potash	
Results of cash crops	
38. Rye	
39. Oats	
40. Potatoes	
40. a. Winter-wheat	
b. Spring wheat	
c. Spring barley 2)	
d. Sugar beets	
1)	Standard hours = number of hours required as an average and under normal conditions.
2)	Limburg Löss, barley and mixed grain

Table 8 B MIXED FARMS ON SANDY SOIL

9 B	
10 B	
11 B	OTHER MIXED FARMS
	Item
	Results of dairy-cattle enterprise (including deficiency payments)
41.	Animal units (including horses)
42.	Milkcows
43.	Young cattle over 1 year old
44.	Calves
	Returns
45.	Milk
46.	Cattle credits ¹⁾
47.	Total returns
	Additional costs of feedingstuffs
48.	Purchased concentrates
49.	Home-grown concentrates
50.	Milk products
51.	Roughage
52.	Total additional costs of feedingstuffs
53.	Returns above feed costs
	Other data
54.	Milk yield per cow
55.	Milk yield per hectare of fodder crops
56.	Percentage of butterfat
57.	Butterfat per milkcow
	Price per 100 kg of milk:
58.	At actual percentage of butterfat
59.	Converted into 3.7 per cent of butterfat
60.	Returns above feed costs per hectare of fodder crops
61.	Pure nitrogen per hectare of grassland
62.	Mown grassland
	Results of pig-breeding
63.	Purchased feedingstuffs
64.	Home-grown feedingstuffs
65.	Home-grown roughage
66.	Total costs of feedingstuffs
67.	Returns
68.	Returns above costs
69.	Returns per 100 guilders of feed costs
	Results of poultry enterprise
70.	Returns of eggs
71.	Poultry credits ¹⁾
72.	Total returns
73.	Purchased feedingstuffs
74.	Home-grown feedingstuffs
75.	Total costs of feedingstuffs
76.	Returns above feed costs
77.	Returns per 100 guilders of feed costs
78.	Number of eggs per laying hen per annum
79.	Price per 100 eggs

1) Net sales plus (minus) changes in stock valuation.

Table 8 C MIXED FARMS ON SANDY SOIL

9 C

10 C

11 C OTHER MIXED FARMS

Item

Costs and returns of the whole farm
(including deficiency payments)

Costs

80. Valued wages for manual labour of farmer and family members

81. Wages paid

82. Purchased feedingstuffs

83. Home-grown feedingstuffs

84. Purchased fertilizers

85. Rent

86. Costs of machinery

87. Contractor's work

88. Sundry items¹⁾

89. Total costs¹⁾

Returns

90. Cash crops

91. Milk

92. Cattle credits²⁾

93. Pigs

94. Poultry

95. Miscellaneous returns

96. Total returns

97. Net profit

1) Without a remuneration for farm management.

2) Net sales plus (minus) changes in stock valuation.

CHAPTER II
TABLES 3 - 11

In the original Dutch publication the data mentioned in Chapter I of Part B are given for the following groups of farms:

table 3A - B	arable farms
table 4A - B	arable farms
table 5A - B	grassland farms
table 6A - B	grassland farms
table 7A - B	grassland farms
table 8A - B - C	mixed farms on sandy soil
table 9A - B - C	mixed farms on sandy soil
table 10A - B - C	mixed farms on sandy soil
table 11A - B - C	other mixed farms