



**AgEcon** SEARCH  
RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

*The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library*

**This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.**

**Help ensure our sustainability.**

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search

<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>

[aesearch@umn.edu](mailto:aesearch@umn.edu)

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

Cattle - Feeding

GIANNINI FOUNDATION OF  
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
LIBRARY

SEP 29 1964

# General Characteristics of Beef Cattle Feeding in North Carolina

JANUARY, 1963



North Carolina state college of agric.  
& Engineering. Dept of Ag Econ

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BEEF CATTLE  
FEEDING IN NORTH CAROLINA -- JANUARY 1962

Henry Gilliam

Loren Ihnen

W. D. Toussaint

Miscellaneous Publication No. 5  
Department of Agricultural Economics  
North Carolina State College  
Raleigh, North Carolina

December 1962

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS . . . . .	3
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	5
CHARACTERISTICS OF CATTLE FEEDERS AND CATTLE ON FEED . . . . .	6
Location . . . . .	6
Type of Cattle . . . . .	6
Sources of Feeder Cattle . . . . .	9
Management Practices . . . . .	9
CHARACTERISTICS OF CATTLE FEEDING SYSTEMS BY SIZE GROUPS . . . . .	11
Distribution of Feeders and Cattle among Size Groups . . . . .	11
Location of Feeders by Size Groups . . . . .	12
Comparisons by Size Groups . . . . .	12
Type of Cattle . . . . .	12
Sources of Feeder Cattle . . . . .	13
Management Practices . . . . .	13

\*\*\*\*\*

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors gratefully acknowledge the cooperation and support of the North Carolina County Agricultural Agents who supplied the data on which this study is based. Appreciation is expressed to Guy R. Cassell, Extension Livestock Marketing Specialist, who collected part of these data. Gratitude is also expressed to Dr. Milton B. Wise, Associate Professor of Animal Industry, Robert L. Johnstone, Extension Farm Management Specialist, and Donald D. Rohdy, Agricultural Economist, who read the manuscript and offered helpful suggestions for its improvement.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this paper is to describe some of the general characteristics of beef cattle feeding systems in North Carolina. Data used in this report were supplied by County Agricultural Agents in the form of responses to an initial mail questionnaire,<sup>1</sup> prepared and conducted by the Extension Livestock Marketing Specialist,<sup>2</sup> and a second mail questionnaire conducted by the authors.

Three characteristics--sex, age and breed type--were used to describe the cattle. With regard to source, the cattle on feed were classified as having been raised by the feeder or purchased by him. To further distinguish among the many cattle feeding systems, three management practices, the type of area used during the feeding period, the length of the feeding period and the degree of grain feeding, were also considered.

Feeders were assigned to one of five size groups according to the number of cattle they were feeding. The size groups and the numbers of cattle included in each were: "large" group, 400 head or more; "medium-to-large" group, 101-399 head; "medium" group, 40-100 head; "small-to-medium" group, 20-39 head; and "small" group, less than 20 head of cattle. Within each of these various size groups, characteristics of cattle on feed, sources of feeder cattle and management practices followed by the feeders were considered.

A total of about 425 cattle feeders in 67 counties of North Carolina had approximately 33,000 head of cattle on feed on January 1, 1962. These cattle were concentrated in the Coastal Plains and Central Piedmont counties.

Approximately two-thirds of the cattle on feed were of beef breeding. The remaining cattle on feed were of mixed<sup>2</sup> or dairy breeding. Yearling steers of beef breeding were reported in larger numbers and were fed by more feeders than any other type of cattle.

Of the total number of cattle reported on feed, more were purchased than were raised by the feeders. However, the number of feeders raising their own cattle exceeded the number of feeders purchasing cattle.

The greatest number of feeders fed for periods of more than 150 days and used a full grain feed on a combination of pasture and drylot. However,

---

<sup>1</sup>Guy R. Cassell, Inventory of Cattle on Feed, January, 1962, Mimeographed Release, Department of Agricultural Economics, North Carolina State College, 1962.

<sup>2</sup>Mixed breeding refers to cattle which are a mixture of beef and dairy breeding.

the number of cattle was largest in systems using a full grain feed on drylot only for periods of less than 150 days. Hence, feeders using the latter system of management had, on the average, larger lots of cattle than feeders following the first system.

Of the five size groups considered, the "large" group contained only 3 percent of the total number of cattle feeders but it included 43 percent of the cattle on feed. Based on the data describing characteristics of cattle on feed, sources of feeder cattle and management practices followed by feeders within the various size groups, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. "Large" feeders were feeding a higher proportion of steers than were feeders in any other group.
2. The proportion of calves on feed was smallest for "large" feeders and increased as lot size declined.
3. The percentage of cattle of mixed breeding was greatest among "large" feeders and declined continuously as lot size decreased.
4. "Large" feeders fed a much greater proportion of their cattle in drylot alone than did the feeders in the other size groups.
5. "Large" feeders fed a higher percentage of their cattle for periods of less than 150 days than feeders in any other size group.
6. No definite correlation between degree of grain feeding and length of feeding period could be determined because feeders in some size groups had several lots on feed--some on full and some on limited grain feed--and the questionnaires were not sufficiently detailed to distinguish between these lots.
7. The percentage of cattle on feed that were raised by feeders was smallest for the "large" feeders and increased steadily as lot size decreased. The percentage of cattle purchased followed the opposite trend, being lowest for "small" feeders and highest for "large" feeders.

Thus, feeders in the "large" size group appear to differ from the feeders in the other four size groups with respect to every category of classification.

## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BEEF CATTLE

FEEDING IN NORTH CAROLINA -- JANUARY 1962

## INTRODUCTION

Reductions in the acreage of tobacco and other crops on many North Carolina farms during recent years have released considerable quantities of agricultural land and labor from the production of these commodities. Some of this underemployed land and labor has been shifted to the production of beef cattle. During the past five years, the total number of beef cattle in the state has increased by more than 7 percent. However, North Carolina is still a deficit beef-producing state, importing much of its beef from other areas. Goals of the Agricultural Extension Service outlined in "Extension's Five Year Agricultural Opportunities Program" call for further increases of 100,000 beef cows, as well as 50,000 additional cattle finished for market annually, within the next five years.

The purpose of this paper is to present some of the general characteristics of cattle feeding systems now being used by North Carolina feeders. This is one phase of a larger study currently being made by personnel of the Department of Agricultural Economics at North Carolina State College to determine physical characteristics, costs, returns and profitability of selected feeding systems within the state.

Data used in this paper were supplied by County Agricultural Agents in response to two mail questionnaires. The first survey, which included questions on the location and size of feeding operations and the sex and estimated sale dates of the cattle, was conducted in January, 1962.<sup>1</sup> The second survey, conducted by the authors in July, 1962, was designed to provide additional information, such as the age, breed type and source of cattle on feed, the type of facilities used in the feeding operations, the level of grain feeding and the length of feeding periods.

Data from these questionnaires provide only a general description of cattle feeding in North Carolina. In many instances, these data represent estimates rather than detailed counts. No information relative to the costs of resources used in the various feeding systems nor the revenue generated by such operations was obtained. Information of this type is being developed in later phases of the study.

---

<sup>1</sup>Cassell, op. cit.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF CATTLE FEEDERS AND CATTLE ON FEED

Location

A total of about 425 feeders in 67 counties in North Carolina had approximately 33,000 head of cattle on feed on January 1, 1962. On January 1, 1960, about 350 feeders in 50 counties were estimated to have only 16,800 head, indicating an increase of almost 100 percent during the two-year period.<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that these numbers are estimates of cattle on feed at a specific date, January 1. Since some feeders feed more than one lot of cattle annually, the total number fed annually may be considerably greater than the estimates for any such specific date.

Figure 1 shows the location and the approximate number of cattle on feed on January 1, 1962. It is interesting to note that, in general, counties in the central Coastal Plains and central Piedmont had relatively high concentrations of cattle on feed, while the Coastal, northern and western Piedmont, Sandhill, and Mountain counties (with the exception of Transylvania and Macon) reported few cattle.

Type of Cattle

Three different characteristics -- sex, age and breed type -- were used to describe the type of cattle on feed. Table 1 presents a summary of the number of cattle in each type classification and the number of feeders within the state who were reported to have cattle of the various types at the time of the survey. It will be noted that total numbers of both cattle and feeders differ for the three categories of classification. The reason for these differences is that information on one or more of the categories was unknown for some feeders.

About 210, or slightly over half, of the feeders for whom information was reported were feeding a total of 18,300 steers. Both steers and heifers were reported for 190 feeders who had 12,700 cattle on feed. Only 10 feeders with a total of 400 cattle were feeding heifers exclusively.

A total of 165 feeders were reported to be feeding calves, while 170 were feeding yearlings. However, the number of yearling cattle reported was more than double the number of calves, indicating that, on the average,

---

<sup>1</sup>Guy R. Cassell, Inventory of Cattle on Feed, January, 1960, Mimeographed Release, Department of Agricultural Economics, North Carolina State College, 1960.



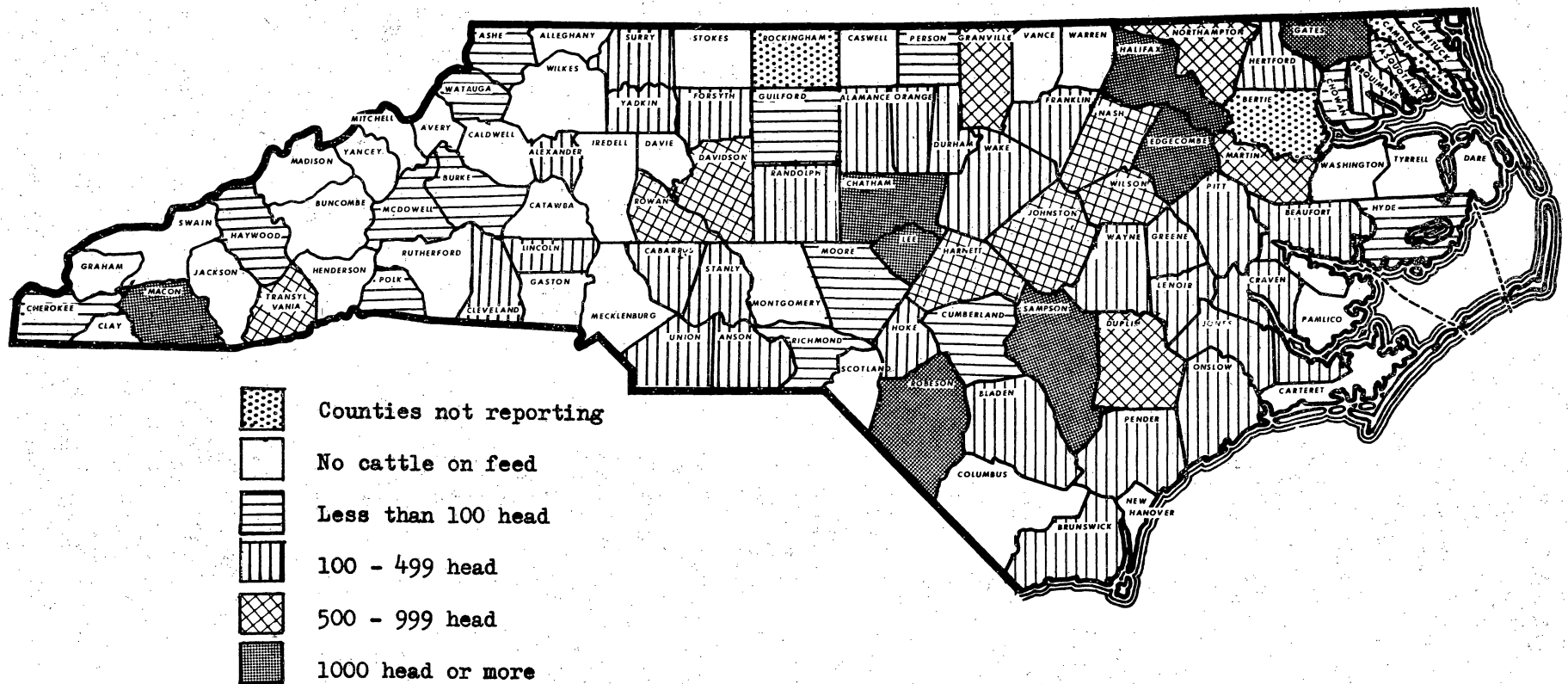


Figure 1. Counties reporting cattle on feed January 1, 1962

Table 1. Characteristics of cattle on feed, January 1, 1962

Characteristic	Cattle feeders reported	Cattle reported <sup>a</sup>
	(number)	
<u>Sex</u>		
Steers	210	18,300
Heifers	10	400
Both	190	12,700
Total	410	31,400
<u>Age</u>		
Calves	165	6,200
Yearlings	170	13,100
Both	50	11,900
Total	385	31,200
<u>Breed type</u>		
Beef	348	21,900
Mixed <sup>b</sup>	28	6,700
Dairy and other <sup>c</sup>	5	2,500
Total	381	31,100

<sup>a</sup>Number of cattle to the nearest 100.

<sup>b</sup>The characteristic mixed breed type indicates that the cattle on feed were a mixture of beef and dairy breeding.

<sup>c</sup>Included in the category dairy and other are the lots of cattle on feed in which some of the cattle were of dairy breeding and other animals in the same lots were of beef or mixed breeding.

yearlings were being fed in much larger lots than calves. Only 50 feeders had both calves and yearlings on feed, but these operators accounted for 11,900 head, or more than one-third, of the total cattle.

Approximately two-thirds of the cattle on feed were of beef breeding. Most of the remaining cattle were of mixed breeding. Only five feeders were reported to be feeding any dairy-type animals, and none of these were feeding dairy animals exclusively.

### Sources of Feeder Cattle

The sources from which North Carolina feeders obtained the cattle which they had on feed are shown in Table 2. It can be seen from these data that the feeders who raised their own animals fed in smaller lots, on the average, than the feeders who purchased all or part of their cattle.

Table 2. Sources of feeder cattle, January 1, 1962

Source	Cattle feeders reported (number)	Cattle reported	
		Number <sup>a</sup>	Number per feeder
Raised	156	4,900	31
Purchased	132	19,300	146
Both	88	6,600	75
Total	376	30,800	82

<sup>a</sup>Number of cattle to the nearest 100.

### Management Practices

The type of area used during the feeding period, the length of the feeding period and the degree of grain feeding were the aspects of management included in the surveys (Table 3).

The 125 feeders who were using a feeding period of less than 150 days were estimated to have 12,800 cattle on feed, while the 237 operators who planned to feed for periods of more than 150 days had only 11,400 head. These data suggest a faster rate of turnover of cattle fed in larger groups. Sixteen feeders with 6,800 cattle were following the practice of feeding some of their cattle for periods of less than 150 days and holding others on feed for more than 150 days. There was no way of determining from the survey data whether there was a correlation between the length of feeding period and the grade of slaughter animal sold.

Table 3. Management practices of feeders, January 1, 1962

Practice	Cattle feeders reported	Cattle reported <sup>a</sup>
	(number)	
<u>Feeding area</u>		
Drylot	154	17,200
Pasture	50	3,700
Both	177	10,500
Total	381	31,400
<u>Feeding period</u>		
Less than 150 days	125	12,800
More than 150 days	237	11,400
Both	16	6,800
Total	378	31,000
<u>Grain feeding</u>		
Full feed	240	17,700
Limited feed	125	6,200
Both	13	7,000
Total	378	30,900

<sup>a</sup>Number of cattle to the nearest 100.

There appeared to be a negative correlation between degree of grain feeding and length of feeding period. Generally, feeders using limited amounts of grain were planning to keep their cattle on feed for longer than 150 days more frequently than feeders using a full-grain feeding program. Limited grain feeding and feeding on pasture appeared to be positively correlated.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF CATTLE FEEDING SYSTEMS BY SIZE GROUPS

Feeders were reported with lots of cattle ranging from 2 to 4,000 head. To distinguish among the location and general characteristics of the different size feeding operations, five arbitrary classes of lot size were made. Feeders with 400 or more cattle were included in one group, hereafter referred to as the "large" group. The "medium-to-large" group was those feeders with lots of 101 through 399 head, while feeders with 40 through 100 head were grouped to form the "medium" group. Feeders with 20 through 39 head were classified as "small-to-medium" feeders, and those with less than 20 head were included in the "small" group.

#### Distribution of Feeders and Cattle among Size Groups

Table 4 shows the number of feeders and the total number of cattle being fed within each size group. It is interesting to note that the 13 "large" feeders constitute only about 3 percent of the total number of feeders but were feeding about 43 percent of the total number of cattle. Feeders in the "large" plus the "medium-to-large" groups constituted 11 percent of the feeders but were feeding 62 percent of the total number of cattle.

Table 4. Feeders and cattle, January 1, 1962, by size groups

Size group	Cattle feeders reported		Cattle reported	
	Number	Percent of total	Number <sup>a</sup>	Percent of total
Large	13	3	14,400	43
Medium-to-large	34	8	6,500	19
Medium	113	27	7,400	22
Small-to-medium	142	34	3,700	11
Small	114	28	1,400	5
Total	416	100	33,400	100

<sup>a</sup>Number of cattle to the nearest 100.

### Location of Feeders by Size Groups

Only eight counties reported feeders with 400 or more head of cattle, while 20 counties listed feeders with 101-399 head. More counties reported feeders with lots of 40-100 head than any other size group. Feeders in this group were located in 46 counties. Figure 2 shows the location of feeders in the "large," "medium-to-large" and "medium" size groups.

The 45 counties reporting feeders with 20-39 head of cattle, as well as the 40 counties reporting feeders with fewer than 20 head, are identified in Figure 3.

### Comparisons by Size Groups

Tables 5 through 11 present summaries of the types of cattle on feed, the sources of feeder cattle and the management practices followed by feeders in the "large," "medium-to-large," "medium," "small-to-medium" and "small" size groups. The data were arranged in this manner to facilitate comparisons of average types of cattle fed, sources of cattle and methods of management used by feeders in the various size groups. Since information on one or more categories, i.e., sex, age, feeding period, etc., was not reported for some feeders, the total number of feeders and of cattle on feed is not always the same for every category within a size group.

#### Type of Cattle

From the data in Table 5, it appears that "large" feeders, on the average, were feeding a larger proportion of steers only than feeders in any other size group. About 65 percent of the cattle being fed by "large" feeders were steers only. This percentage declined steadily as the lot size declined, except for the "small" group.

The proportion of calves on feed appeared to be inversely related to size group (Table 6). Only about 3 percent of the cattle fed by "large" feeders were classified as calves, while the highest proportion of calves (50 percent) was reported for "small" feeders. On the other hand, the proportion of cattle classified as calves and yearlings increased from only 2 percent for "small" feeders to 62 percent for feeders in the "large" group. Thus, the disparity between size groups in percentage of calves fed may not be as great as it appears, since there was no way to determine what proportion of the cattle classified as calves and yearlings was actually calves.

Larger feeders apparently were feeding a higher percentage of cattle of mixed breeding and a smaller percentage of animals of beef breeding than the smaller feeders (Table 7). The percentage of cattle of mixed breeding varied from 45 percent of the total fed by "large" feeders to

only 5 percent of the total among "small" feeders. The proportion of cattle of beef breeding, on the other hand, increased from 48 percent in the "large" group to 93 percent in the "small" group.

#### Sources of Feeder Cattle

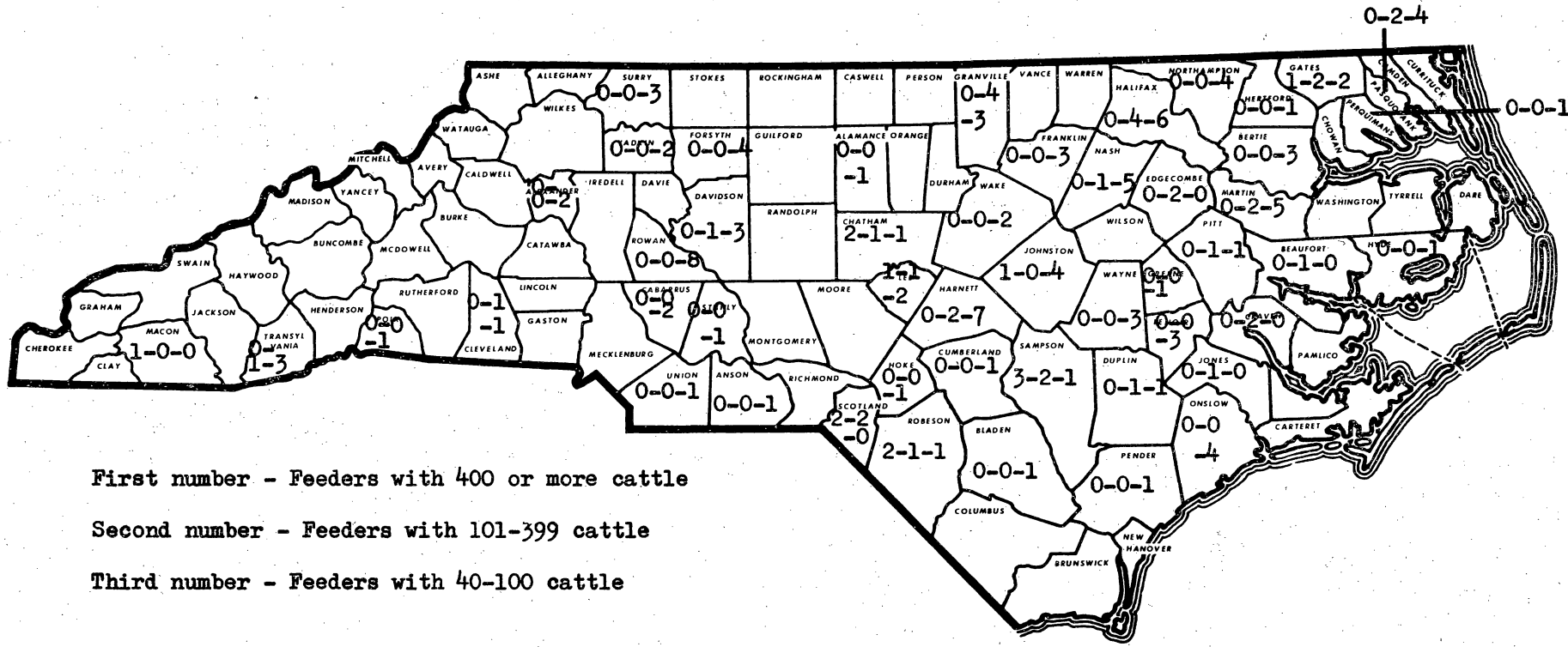
A summary of the sources from which feeders in each size group secured the cattle they had on feed at the time of the survey is presented in Table 8. Larger feeders, on the average, raised a smaller percentage and purchased a larger percentage of the cattle they were feeding than did feeders in smaller size groups. The percentage of cattle raised ranged from 3 percent for feeders with 400 head or more to 64 percent for feeders with less than 20 head. Conversely, feeders in the "large" group purchased 87 percent of their cattle, while only 23 percent of the cattle fed by "small" feeders were purchased. Some feeders in each size group raised some of their own cattle and purchased others, but there did not appear to be any definite correlation between size group and percentage of cattle both raised and purchased.

#### Management Practices

The proportion of cattle fed on pasture was about the same for all size groups (Table 9). However, a much higher percentage (78 percent) of cattle were being fed in drylot alone by "large" feeders than by feeders in any other size group. The percentage of cattle in the other four size groups being fed in drylot ranged from 27 to 46 percent.

About 50 percent of the cattle fed by "large" feeders were fed for periods of less than 150 days (Table 10). This percentage progressively declined to only 26 percent of the total cattle fed by "small-to-medium" feeders, but increased to 39 percent for "small" feeders.

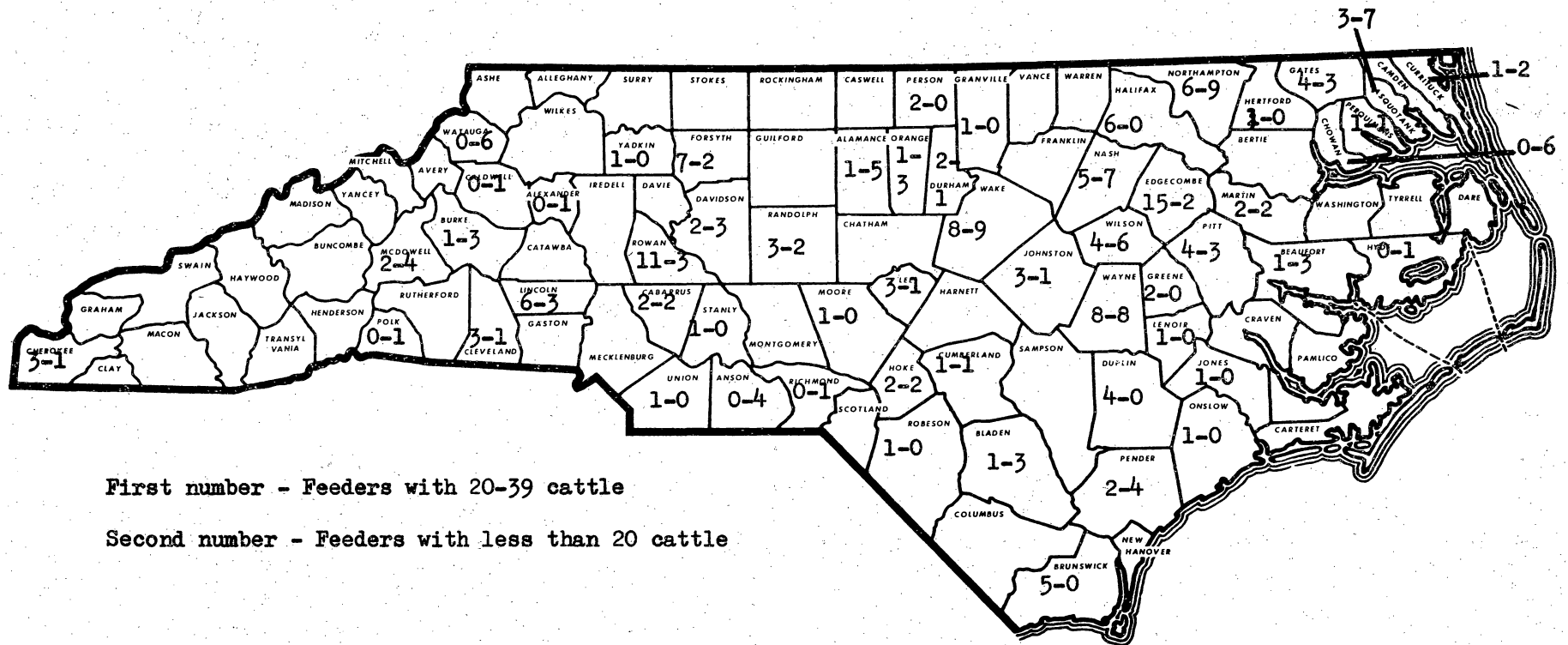
The data in Table 11 suggest that the practice of limited feeding is much more common for the "small," "small-to-medium" and "medium" feeders than for the "medium-to-large" and "large" feeders. Only about 10 to 15 percent of the cattle in the two larger groups were fed by limited feeding only, while about one-third of the cattle in the three smaller feeder groupings were on a limited feeding system. This, of course, is consistent with the fact that a large proportion of the cattle in the "large" group were fed for less than 150 days.



First number - Feeders with 400 or more cattle  
 Second number - Feeders with 101-399 cattle  
 Third number - Feeders with 40-100 cattle

Figure 2. Location of feeders in the "large," "medium-to-large" and "medium" size groups, January 1, 1962





First number - Feeders with 20-39 cattle  
 Second number - Feeders with less than 20 cattle

Figure 3. Location of feeders in the "small-to-medium" and "small" size groups, January 1, 1962

Table 5. Sex of cattle on feed, January 1, 1962, by size group

Size group and sex	Cattle feeders reported	Cattle reported		
		Number	Percent of total	Number per feeder
	(number)			
<u>Large</u>				
Steers	7	9,330	64.8	1,333
Heifers	0	0	0	0
Both	6	5,078	35.2	846
Total	13	14,408	100.0	1,108
<u>Medium-to-large</u>				
Steers	18	3,265	54.0	181
Heifers	0	0	0	0
Both	13	2,783	46.0	214
Total	31	6,048	100.0	195
<u>Medium</u>				
Steers	54	3,235	47.0	60
Heifers	4	308	4.5	77
Both	48	3,346	48.5	70
Total	106	6,889	100.0	65
<u>Small-to-medium</u>				
Steers	66	1,636	44.4	25
Heifers	5	124	3.4	25
Both	71	1,925	52.2	27
Total	142	3,685	100.0	26
<u>Small</u>				
Steers	65	807	57.5	12
Heifers	1	10	0.7	10
Both	45	586	41.8	13
Total	111	1,403	100.0	13

Table 6. Age of cattle on feed, January 1, 1962, by size group

Size group and age	Cattle feeders reported	Cattle reported		
		Number	Percent of total	Number per feeder
(number)				
<u>Large</u>				
Calves	1	500	3.5	500
Yearlings	5	4,980	34.5	996
Both	7	8,928	62.0	1,275
Total	13	14,408	100.0	1,108
<u>Medium-to-large</u>				
Calves	6	1,240	23.0	207
Yearlings	15	2,838	52.5	189
Both	6	1,325	24.5	221
Total	27	5,403	100.0	200
<u>Medium</u>				
Calves	33	1,947	30.2	59
Yearlings	46	3,238	50.3	70
Both	19	1,257	19.5	66
Total	98	6,442	100.0	66
<u>Small-to-medium</u>				
Calves	67	1,727	49.3	26
Yearlings	53	1,389	39.6	26
Both	15	389	11.1	26
Total	135	3,505	100.0	26
<u>Small</u>				
Calves	54	672	50.3	12
Yearlings	49	644	48.2	13
Both	2	20	1.5	10
Total	105	1,336	100.0	13

Table 7. Breed type of cattle on feed, January 1, 1962, by size group

Size group and breed type	Cattle feeders reported	Cattle reported		
		Number	Percent of total	Number per feeder
(number)				
<u>Large</u>				
Beef	9	6,908	47.9	768
Mixed	3	6,500	45.1	2,167
Dairy and other	1	1,000	7.0	1,000
Total	13	14,408	100.0	1,108
<u>Medium-to-large</u>				
Beef	25	4,803	86.5	192
Mixed	4	750	13.5	188
Dairy and other	0	0	0	0
Total	29	5,553	100.0	191
<u>Medium</u>				
Beef	90	5,802	90.0	65
Mixed	8	645	10.0	81
Dairy and other	0	0	0	0
Total	98	6,447	100.0	66
<u>Small-to-medium</u>				
Beef	120	3,105	91.7	26
Mixed	10	247	7.3	25
Dairy and other	1	35	1.0	35
Total	131	3,387	100.0	26
<u>Small</u>				
Beef	95	1,211	92.7	13
Mixed	6	68	5.2	11
Dairy and other	2	27	2.1	14
Total	103	1,306	100.0	13

Table 8. Source of feeder cattle on feed, January 1, 1962, by size group

Size group and source	Cattle feeders reported	Cattle reported		
		Number	Percent of total	Number per feeder
(number)				
<u>Large</u>				
Raised	1	500	3.5	500
Purchased	10	12,480	86.6	1,248
Both	2	1,428	9.9	714
Total	13	14,408	100.0	1,108
<u>Medium-to-large</u>				
Raised	4	595	11.3	149
Purchased	14	2,440	46.3	174
Both	8	2,238	42.4	280
Total	26	5,273	100.0	203
<u>Medium</u>				
Raised	25	1,505	23.6	60
Purchased	42	2,947	46.1	70
Both	30	1,935	30.3	65
Total	97	6,387	100.0	66
<u>Small-to-medium</u>				
Raised	58	1,483	42.4	26
Purchased	42	1,091	31.2	26
Both	35	926	26.4	27
Total	135	3,500	100.0	26
<u>Small</u>				
Raised	68	851	63.7	13
Purchased	24	308	23.1	13
Both	13	176	13.2	14
Total	105	1,335	100.0	13

Table 9. Type of feeding area, January 1, 1962, by size group

Size group and feeding area	Cattle feeders reported	Cattle reported		
		Number	Percent of total	Number per feeder
(number)				
<u>Large</u>				
Drylot	8	11,180	77.6	1,398
Pasture	2	1,500	10.4	750
Both	3	1,728	12.0	576
Total	13	14,408	100.0	1,108
<u>Medium-to-large</u>				
Drylot	8	1,475	26.6	184
Pasture	4	695	12.5	174
Both	16	3,383	60.9	211
Total	28	5,553	100.0	198
<u>Medium</u>				
Drylot	37	2,502	38.6	68
Pasture	14	955	14.7	68
Both	48	3,030	46.7	63
Total	99	6,487	100.0	66
<u>Small-to-medium</u>				
Drylot	53	1,398	39.3	26
Pasture	18	443	12.4	25
Both	66	1,719	48.3	26
Total	137	3,560	100.0	26
<u>Small</u>				
Drylot	46	613	45.9	13
Pasture	14	150	11.2	11
Both	45	573	42.9	13
Total	105	1,336	100.0	13

Table 10. Length of feeding period, January 1, 1962, by size group

Size group and feeding period	Cattle feeders reported	Cattle reported		
		Number	Percent of total	Number per feeder
(number)				
<u>Large</u>				
Less than 150 days	7	7,150	49.6	1,021
More than 150 days	2	1,500	10.4	750
Both	4	5,758	40.0	1,440
Total	13	14,408	100.0	1,108
<u>Medium-to-large</u>				
Less than 150 days	9	2,063	37.2	229
More than 150 days	15	2,840	51.1	189
Both	4	650	11.7	163
Total	28	5,553	100.0	198
<u>Medium</u>				
Less than 150 days	32	2,136	34.1	67
More than 150 days	56	3,677	58.8	66
Both	8	444	7.1	56
Total	96	6,257	100.0	65
<u>Small-to-medium</u>				
Less than 150 days	35	920	26.0	26
More than 150 days	100	2,587	73.3	26
Both	1	23	0.7	23
Total	136	3,530	100.0	26
<u>Small</u>				
Less than 150 days	39	518	39.1	13
More than 150 days	65	806	60.9	12
Both	0	0	0	0
Total	104	1,324	100.0	13

Table 11. Grain feeding practices, January 1, 1962, by size group

Size group and feeding practice	Cattle feeders reported	Cattle reported		
		Number	Percent of total	Number per feeder
	(number)			
<u>Large</u>				
Full feed	7	7,150	49.6	1,021
Limited feed	2	1,500	10.4	750
Both	4	5,758	40.0	1,440
Total	13	14,408	100.0	1,108
<u>Medium-to-large</u>				
Full feed	18	3,483	66.2	194
Limited feed	4	800	15.2	200
Both	4	975	18.6	244
Total	26	5,258	100.0	202
<u>Medium</u>				
Full feed	59	3,812	59.8	65
Limited feed	33	2,266	35.5	69
Both	5	299	4.7	60
Total	97	6,377	100.0	66
<u>Small-to-medium</u>				
Full feed	90	2,321	66.0	26
Limited feed	45	1,196	34.0	27
Both	0	0	0	0
Total	135	3,517	100.0	26
<u>Small</u>				
Full feed	61	818	62.4	13
Limited feed	43	493	37.6	12
Both	0	0	0	0
Total	104	1,311	100.0	13



