

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

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.

FEEDER CATTLE

COSTS AND RETURNS

1956 - 1957

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Institute of Agriculture

and

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service

Cooperating

Report No. 240

Department of Agricultural Economics

Institute of Agriculture

University of Minnesota

St. Paul 1, Minnesota

August 1958

900 8/58

FEEDER CATTLE COSTS AND RETURNS

1956 - 1957

D. E. Erickson, R. G. Johnson, and T. R. Nodland

	Page
Introduction	l
Prices	2
Numbers and Weights of Cattle Fed	4
Feeding and Labor Data Presented	5
Long-Fed Calves, 1956-57	6
Long-Fed Yearlings, 1956-57	12
Short-Fed Yearlings and Two-Year-Olds, 1956-57	ᅫ
Comparison of Lots Above Average with Those Below Average in Returns	
Over Feed Costs	19
Four-Year Comparison of Feeder Cattle Costs and Returns	20
Comparison of Returns from Price Spread and from Feeding for the	
Different Cattle Feeding Programs	22
Labor Requirements for Feeding Cattle	24
Estimated Returns Over All Costs Per Hour of Labor	25
Determining Profit Prospects	26

INTRODUCTION

The return over feed cost from feeder cattle fluctuates from year to year and from farm to farm. The variation in returns is accounted for by two primary factors: (1) the price spread between the purchase price and the sale price of the cattle, and (2) the feed cost per pound of gain. This is emphasized by this study of costs and returns for 79 lots of feeder cattle on southern Minnesota farms in the 1956-57 feeding season. This information was obtained from records kept by members of the Southeastern, Southwestern, and West Central Minnesota Farm Management Services. Labor requirements are included for those lots having detailed labor records. The purpose of this report is to make available data regarding the results from feeding operations and amounts of labor used with the various feeder cattle programs.

The data presented cover individual lots of cattle from purchase as feeders to sale as fat cattle. Three different programs are represented: (1) long-fed calves; (2) long-fed yearlings; and (3) short-fed yearlings and two year olds. Cattle on feed 240 days or less are classified as "short-fed" and those fed for longer periods as "long-fed". Steers and heifers are combined. All lots with an Simple arithmetic averages are used throughout the report. In computing group averages each lot was given equal weight regardless of the number of animals in it.

PRICES

The average yearly prices at which the principal feeds used in cattle feeding were charged on the farms studied are shown in Table 1 for 1956 and 1957. The farm-raised feeds are valued at average prices on the farm. Purchased feeds are listed at the prices paid for them. Feeds for which there is no established market, such as corn silage, are valued on the basis of their feeding value relative to similar feeds for which a market price is available.

	1956	195 7
Alfalfa hay, per ton	\$18.50	\$17.50
Timothy or brome hay, per ton	10.95	9.80
Oats or hay silage, per ton	6.50	6.05
Corn silage, per ton	6.00	5.75
Ear corn, per bu.	1.25	1.10
Oats, per bu.	.63	.61
Linseed oil meal, per 100 lbs.	3.67	3.53
Soybean oil meal, per 100 lbs.	3.72	3.25

Table 1. Average Annual Feed Prices

Monthly prices of stocker and feeder cattle at South St. Paul from January, 1956, through June, 1958, are shown in Figure 1. Southern Minnesota farmers secure their feeder cattle from a variety of sources but the South St. Paul quotations are reasonably representative of price trends during this period.

Dollars

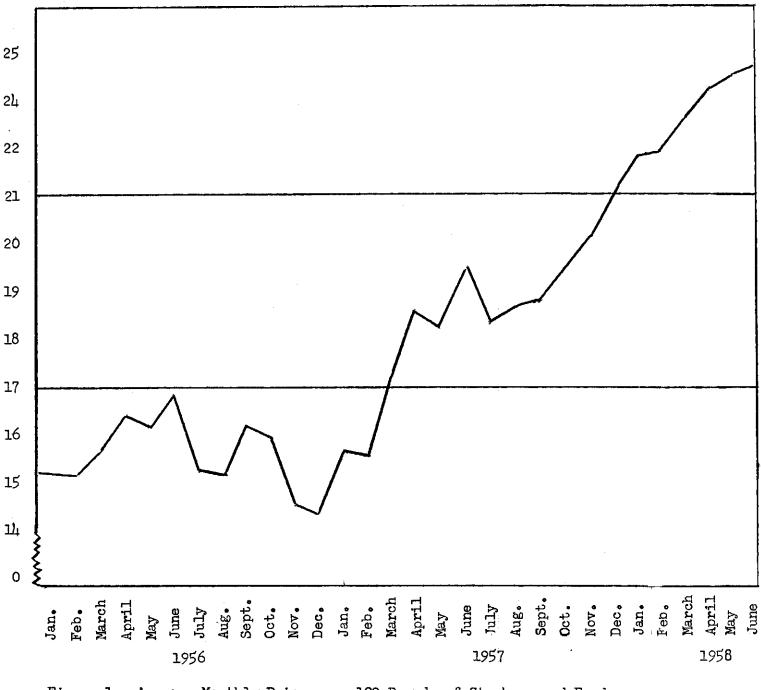


Figure 1. Average Monthly Prices per 100 Pounds of Stockers and Feeders, All Weights, South St. Paul, January, 1956 - June, 1958. (Compiled from Livestock Market News Statistics and Related Data, USDA, PMA, 1956-1958.

The average purchase and sales prices per 100 pounds of feeder cattle for the years 1953-1957 by type of feeding program are shown in Figure 2.

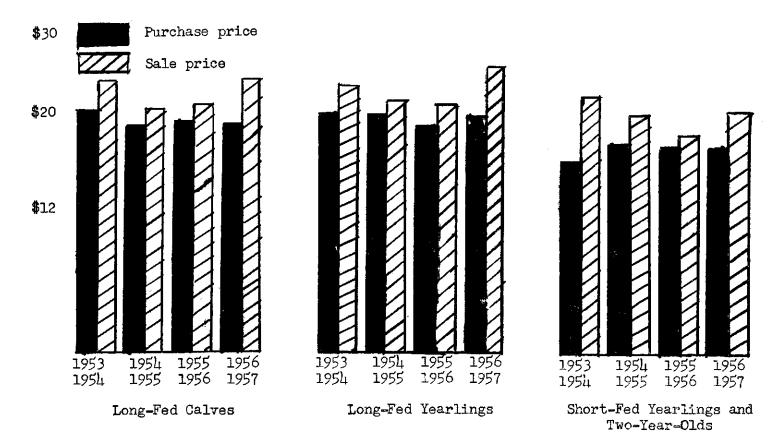


Figure 2. Average Purchase and Sale Prices per 100 Pounds of Feeder Cattle by Feeding Program on Farms Studied, 1953-1957.

NUMBERS AND WEIGHTS OF CATTLE FED

The individual lots of cattle for the 1956-57 feeding period included a wide range as to numbers per lot, gain per head, and daily gain. The data in Table 2 indicate the range from high to low for each item and also give a comparison between the calves, long-fed yearlings, and the short-fed yearlings and two-year-olds. Daily gains were greatest for the short-fed cattle. This was due in part to their larger size and greater capacity for feed and to the fact that they were pushed along more rapidly. Death losses occurred in 22 of the 79 lots. In a few of the cases it was an important factor limiting the profits for these lots.

	26 lots Long-fed calves			lų lots Long-fed yearlings			26 lots Short-fed yearlings and two-year-olds		
	Avg.	High	Low	Avg.	High	Low	Avg.	High	Low
Number of head in lot Av. purchase weight	58 402	240 500	16 231	66 614	118 734	17 502	53 684	103 893	25 526
Av. sale weight Av. gain in wt. per hd.	931 529	1111 798	635 297	1125 511	1286 680	922 399	1054 370	1266 510	754 280
Av. daily gain per hd.	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.7	2.1	1.4	2.	2.7	1.5

Table 2. Range in Numbers and Weights for Individual Lots

FEEDING AND LABOR DATA

The number and weights of cattle fed, the quantities of feed used and the costs and returns from feeding operations for the 1956-57 feeding season are shown on the following pages. In Table 3 is the report for the long-fed calves, in Table 4 for the long-fed yearlings and in Table 5 for the short-fed yearlings and two year-olds. A comparison of these data for the last four years is given in Table 6.

The information on costs and returns presented in Tables 3, 4, and 5 includes the prices paid and received for cattle, the cost and returns per lot and cost and returns per 100 pounds gain in weight. The return over feed costs per 100 pounds gain in weight (line 29) is used in this study as a measure of the relative profitability of individual lots of cattle and of the different groups compared.

Net returns or profits in cattle feeding are the result of sales income mimus costs. The major items of cost are purchase price of cattle and the feed they consume. Profits result when the total of these plus other costs are below the amount received for the cattle.

		Average			· · · · · · · · · · ·	
		of		Individual	lot numbers	
		39 lots	1	2	3	4
	er and weight of cattle fed:	~0				•
1.	Number of head bought	58	42	65	30	40
2.	Days on farm	313	246	330	234	277
	Days on pasture	28	· _	. 🛥		-
	Percent death loss	•80		·	-	
	Average purchase weight, 1bs.		431	479	493	340
	Average sales weight, lbs.	931	862	1063	1085	863
7.	Gain per head, 1bs.	529	431	584	592	523
	Gain per head per day, 1bs.	1.70	1.75	1.77	2.42	1.89
9.	Pounds of beef produced	29588	18095	38025	17760	20920
Feed	used per 100 lbs. gain:					
	Corn, 1bs.	470	394	197	420	431
	Small grain, lbs.	22	-	4	17	12
12.	Commercial feed, 1bs.	<u>45</u>	26	29	1	48
13.	Total concentrates, 1bs.	537	420	230	438	491
14.	Legume hay, 1bs.	263	180	333	417	285
	Other hay, 1bs.	<u>_48</u>	<u>4</u>		39	90
	Total dry roughage, 1bs.	311	184	333	456	375
	Corn silage, lbs.	1 18	591	195	-	29
18.	Grass or oat silage, lbs.	271		226	-	239
19.	Total silage, lbs.	389	591	<u>421</u>		268
20.	Pasture days	6	-		-	-
	es of Cattle:					
	Price paid per 100 lbs.	\$18.81	\$16.97	\$15.06	\$19 .71	\$16.55
	Price received per 100 lbs.	22.48	23.00	21.11	23.51	23.34
23.	Frice spread per 100 lbs.	3.67	6.03	6.05	3.80	6.79
	and returns per lot:	,				
		\$7549.09	\$5254 .1 4	\$9913.83	\$4738.53	\$5807.69
		4749.80	2313.08	<u>4152.73</u>	2098.03	2997.68
26.	Total return over feed cost	\$2799.29	\$2941.06	\$5761.10	\$2640.50	\$2810.01
	and returns per 100 lbs. gain		M =		"	
27.	Value produced	\$25.52	\$29.04	\$26.07	\$26.68	\$27.76
	Feed costs	15.82	12.78			
29.	RETURN OVER FEED COST	\$ 9.70	\$16.26	\$15.16	\$14.87	\$13.43
30.	Return over feed cost from	A	a a -t	.	_	"
31.	price spread Return over feed cost from	\$ 3.04	\$ 6.04	\$ 4.96	\$ 3.70	\$ 4.42
<u></u>	feeding	\$ 6.66	\$10,22	\$10.20	\$11.17	\$ 9.01
32.	Return per \$100 feed cost	\$166	\$227	\$239	\$226	\$194
33.	Hours of labor per 100 lbs.ga	in: 1.56*	1. <u>14</u>	**	**	2.28
•	· · · · · ·					

#Avg. of 67 lots in labor study (59 head per lot) ##Labor records not available

			I	ndividual	lot number:	3 .		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 7. 8. 9.	30 364 - 359 1065 706 1.94 21170	47 388 112 - 378 1111 733 1.89 29780	50 371 29 4.00 375 940 565 1.52 28265	47 303 - 403 861 458 1.51 21515	49 254 - 459 892 433 1.70 21185	34 385 - 231 638 407 1.10 13850	66 341 70 416 1031 615 1.80 40585	80 284 1.30 388 880 492 1.73 38420
10. 11. 12. 13.	490 8 <u>16</u> 514	636 5 <u>16</u> 657	339 7 19 365	452 5 <u>26</u> 483	416 452	483 84 567	145 27 <u>59</u> 231	392 43 62 497
14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	137 42 179 118 118	161 161 326 326 18	205 205 <u>375</u> 375 5	316 49 365 516 516	253 253 736 736	318 318 1011 1011	330 <u>330</u> <u>369</u> 11	302 16 318 916 - 916
21. 22. 23.	\$19.88 23.27 3.39	\$19.22 24.03 4.81	\$20.00 21.85 1.85	\$17.25 22.27 5.02	\$20.32 22.82 2.50	\$20.95 27.66 6.71	\$19.59 20.99 1.40	\$17.50 22.98 5.48
24. 25. 26.	\$5291.78 2572.15 \$2719.53	\$8013.72 <u>4302.15</u> \$3711.57	\$6521.14 3059.93 \$3461.21	\$5740.80 3174.18 \$2566.62	\$5398.47 2904.10 \$2494.37	\$4358.90 2751.74 \$1607.16	4225.10	\$10529.64 6142.92 \$4386.72
27. 28. 29.	\$24.96 12.13 \$12.83	\$26.91 14.45 \$12.46	\$23.07 10.82 \$12.25	\$26.68 <u>14.75</u> \$11.93		\$31.47 <u>19.87</u> \$11.60	\$21.94 <u>10.41</u> \$11.53	15.99•
30.	\$ 1.69	\$ 2.88	\$ 1.22	\$ 4.41	\$ 2.66	\$ 3.81	\$ •95	\$ 4.42
31.	\$11 .1)4	\$ 9.58	\$11.03	\$ 7.52	11.9 \$	\$ 7₀79	\$10.58	\$ 6.99
32.	\$206	\$1 86	\$213	\$181	\$ 186	\$158	\$211	\$171
33.	**	1.94	1.01	1.55	**	**	1.25	**

Table 3. Long-Fed Calves, 1956-57 (continued)

	Individual lot numbers									
		13	14	15		17				
	er and weight of cattle fed:					····				
1.	Number of head bought	105	50	34	110	41				
2.	Days on farm	310	269	281	325	222				
3.	Days on pasture	120	-	62						
4.	Percent death loss	.95		2.94	.91	4.88				
5.	Avg. purchase weight, 1bs.	400	399	454	410	408				
6.	Average sales weight, 1bs.	874	860	830	1009	824				
7.	Gain per head, 1bs.	474	461	376	599	416				
8.	Gain per head per day, 1bs.	1,53	1.71	1.33	1.84	1.87				
9.	Pounds of beef produced	49780	23085	12785	64382	17085				
Feed	used per 100 lbs. gain:									
10.		45 1	391	675	565	580				
11.	Small grain, 1bs.	-	13	-	21	_				
12.	Commercial feed, 1bs.	25	23	46	27	52				
13.	Total concentrates, lbs.	476	427	721	613	632				
ц.	Legume hay, 1bs.	366	311	125	317	159				
15.	Other hay and stover, lbs.	-	9	78	1+C					
16.	Total dry roughage, 1bs.	366	320	203	317	<u>52</u> 211				
17.	Corn silage, 1bs.	J00	20	و02	ודכ	2.1.1				
	Grass or oat silage, lbs.	_	612	-	-	5(0				
19.			<u>412</u> 412			562				
	Pasture days	25	412 -	_ 17	-	562				
Duio	es of cattle:									
		ಹೆಂದ ನರ	A 377 CA	A3 (00	#					
	Price paid per 100 lbs.	\$15.65	\$17.50	\$16.00	\$18.51	\$16.75				
22.	Price received per 100 lbs.	21.43	21.32	22.47	23.19	22.32				
230	Price spread per 100 lbs.	5.78	3.82	6.47	4.68	5.57				
	and returns per lot:									
24.	Total value produced	\$13096.34	\$ 5683 . 34	\$3869.92	\$17049.96	\$4744.57				
	Total feed cost	7480.75	3129.21		10103.63	2906.50				
26.	Total return over feed cost	\$ 5615.59	\$2554.13		\$ 6946.33	\$1838.07				
Cost	and returns per 100 lbs. gai	n:								
	Value produced '	\$26.30	\$24.62	\$30.27	\$26.48	\$27°7				
28.	Feed costs	15.02	13.55	19.36		17.01				
29.	RETURN OVER FEED COSTS	\$11.28	\$11.07	\$10.91	\$10.79	\$10.76				
30.	Return over feed cost from									
-	price spread	\$ 4.87	\$ 3.30	\$ 7.80	\$ 3.29	\$ 5.45				
31.	Return over feed cost from	.		_						
	feeding	\$ 6.41	\$ 7•7 7	\$ 3.11	\$ 7.50	\$ -5 .31				
32.	Return per \$100 feed cost	\$175	\$182	\$156	\$169	\$163				
33.	Hours of labor per 100 lbs.g	ain **	2.51	**	۰72	**				
**La	bor records not available	·····								

Table 3. Long-Fed Calves, 1956-57 (continued)

					ot numbers			
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1. 2. 3.	49 262	33 1446 89	45 301 -	39 306 -	65 348 60 1.50	152 203 99 1.30	30 346 -	40 306 103 2.50
4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	6.12 350 763 413 1.58	- 309 884 575 1.28	474 1028 554 1.84	457 973 516 1.70	411 1087 676 1.94	1.50 448 745 297 1.46	352 1034 702 2.03	423 1107 684 2.23
9.	20205	18980	24940	20125	43963	43725	20465	27365
10. 11. 12. 13.	568 24 <u>16</u> 608	334 27 21 382	450 6 <u>60</u> 516	622 14 25 661	497 44 541	416 47 <u>20</u> 483	468 17 <u>32</u> 517	52 3 9 <u>36</u> 568
14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19.		279 5 284 -	148 104 252 - <u>32</u> 32	186 40 226 566 20 586		118 23 141 114 961 1075	151 <u>39</u> 190 - -	168 168 325 325
20.	- \$17₊02	15 \$19.00 21.25	- \$19.95 22.07	- \$18.00 24.00	9 \$21.72 23.94	34 \$16.84 20.91	- \$21.75 22.30	16 \$21.50 23.48
22 . 23.	22.89 5.87	2.25	2.12	6.00	2,22	4.07	•55	1.98
24. 25. 26.	\$5633.81 3478.85 \$2154.96	\$4264.32 2244.01 \$2020.31	\$5952.97 <u>3329.95</u> \$2623.02	\$5890.20 <u>3798.12</u> \$2092.08	\$11115.92 6709.01 \$4406.91	\$11919.39 7733.67 \$4185.72	\$4622.85 2738.66 \$1884.19	\$6760.40 <u>4387.12</u> \$2373.28
27. 28. 29.	\$27.88 <u>17.21</u> \$10.67	\$22.47 <u>11.82</u> \$10.65	\$23.87 <u>13.35</u> \$10.52	\$29.27 18.87 \$10.40	\$25.28 <u>15.26</u> \$10.02	\$27.26 <u>17.68</u> \$ 9.58	\$22.59 <u>13.38</u> \$ 9.21	\$24.70 16.03 \$ 8.67
30.	\$ 4.99	\$1.22	\$1. 80	\$5.27	\$1.3 4	\$6.36	\$.29	\$1.22
31.	\$5.68	\$ 9 . 43	\$ 8 .72	\$5.13	\$ 8.68	\$3.22	\$8.92	\$7.45
32.	\$162	\$190	\$179	\$155	\$ 166	\$ 154	\$169	\$ 154
33.	**	**	**	**	**	1.45	**	1.61

Table 3. Long-Fed Calves, 1956-57 (continued)

				idual lot		
		26	27	28	29	30
	er and weight of cattle fed:		74		25	
1.	Number of head bought	20 01.7	16	24	35	66
2.	Days on farm	247	461	262	394	345
3.	Days on pasture	-	64	-	-	26
4.	Percent death loss	500	-			
5.	Avg. purchase weight, lbs.	500	300	կկկ	322	427
6.	Average sales weight, 1bs.	935 1. ar	1098	995 55	865	992
7.	Gain per head, 1bs.	435	798	551	543	565
8.	Gain per head per day, 1bs.	1.76	1.73	2.10	1.38	1.64
9.	Pounds of beef produced	8690	12760	13204	19020	37345
Feed	used per 100 lbs. gain:					
10.	Corn, 1bs.	400	224	471	471	451
11.	Small grain, 1bs.	114	87	74	59	20
12.	Commercial feed, 1bs.	83	34	55	32	62
	Total concentrates, 1bs.	<u>597</u>	345	600	562	533
ц.	Legume hay, 1bs.		251	204	368	326
	Other hay and stover, lbs.	817	196	204		520
	Total dry roughage, 1bs.	817	447	204	<u>16</u> <u>384</u>	326
	Corn silage, 1bs.	•	447	204 651	504	
	Grass or oat silage, 1bs.	, —	-	051	1.72	535
	Total silage, 1bs.			- 651	<u>473</u>	<u>ਤ</u>
	Pasture days			051	473	535
20.	rasture days	-	0		-	5
	es of cattle:					
	Price paid per 100 lbs.	\$19.60	\$16.67		\$19.22	\$20 . 44
	Price received per 100 lbs.	22,80	19.25		22.60	22.84
23.	Price spread per 100 lbs.	3.20	2.58	2.23	3.38	2.40
Cost	and returns per lot:					
	Total value produced	\$2303.46	\$2580,95	\$3259.81	\$4678.23	\$9206.15
	Total feed cost		1541.78	2207.24	3238.97	6510.32
	Total return over feed cost		\$1039.17	\$1052.57	\$1439.26	\$2695.83
	•		#>> •1	* =0)= •) {		<i>\</i>
	and returns per 100 lbs. gai		* 00 00	Hol Co	the de	
	Value produced	\$26.50	\$20.23			\$24.65
	Feed costs	18.24	12.08	16.71	17.02	17.43
29.	RETURN OVER FEED COSTS	\$ 8.26	\$ 8.15	\$ 7.98	\$ 7.57	\$ 7₀22
30.	Return over feed cost from					
	price spread	\$ 3.70	\$.98	\$ 1.81	\$ 1.99	\$ 1.81
31.	Return over feed cost from	· · ·				н — — —
	feeding	\$ 4.56	\$ 7.17	\$ 6.17	\$ 5 .5 8	\$ 5.41
32.	Return per \$100 feed cost	\$145	\$ 167	\$1 48	\$ 144	\$1 <u>]</u> ;1
33.	Hours of labor per 100 lbs.g	ain 2.62	**	1.58	2.62	ר ר.
٠رر	Ware of report ber 100 108*8	,a 406	76 76	±€20	2 0 2	1.14
	bor records not available					

Table 3. Long-Fed Calves, 1956-57 (continued)

Individual lot numbers									
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1. 2. 3.	73 329	240 346	109 323 133	55 194 -	32 315 -	50 349 74	81 297 30	33 306 35	50 334
4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	لبل 1087 644 1.95 47070	2.08 389 937 548 1.58 126790	.91 478 1023 545 1.69 59455	_ 466 886 لو20 2016 23090	- 376 871 495 1.57 15845	- 470 939 469 1•31 23470	1.25 324 747 423 1.42 34230	325 805 480 1.30 15860	2.00 382 811 429 1.30 20658
10. 11. 12. 13.	613 17 <u>320</u> 950	613 6 <u>116</u> 735	400 <u>47</u> <u>44</u> 7	667 <u>140</u> 70 7	538 53 <u>21</u> 612	472 45 27 544	720 17 <u>48</u> 785	400 40 <u>27</u> 467	548 14 25 587
14. 15. 16.	368 <u>-</u> 368	184 184	124 <u>17</u> 141	251 251	544 544	368 118 486	409 6 415	454 454	368
17. 18. 19. 20.	563 563 -	73 <u>526</u> 599 -	- 161 161 24	87 <u>736</u> 823 -		- <u>383</u> 383 16	 7	471 471 7	1883 1883 -
21. 22. 23.	\$19.26 23.54 4.28	\$17.81 22.97 5.16	\$19.30 20.22 .92	\$18.71 22.48 3.77	\$18.77 21.13 2.36	\$20.00 21.88 1.88	\$19.44 22.93 3.49	\$21.42 21.31 11	\$19.24 21.61 2.37
24. 25. 26.	\$12462.62 9092.36 \$3370.26	25090.52	8814.55	\$6160.20 4726.93 \$1433.27	2675.43	4164.21	7116.50	2808.74	4460.70
27. 28. 29.	\$26.48 <u>19.32</u> \$ 7.16		\$21.03 14.82 \$ 6.21	\$26.68 20.47 \$ 6.21		 17.75 	20.79	17.71	• 21.59
30.	\$ 2.94	\$ 3.79	\$.81	\$4.20	\$ 1 . 80	\$ 1.90		-	•
31.	\$ 4.22	\$ 3.18	\$ 5.40	\$ 2.01	\$ 4.25	\$ 4.13	\$ 2.14	\$ 3.60	\$ ₀02
32.	\$137	\$135	\$142	\$130	\$136		\$123	\$120	-
33•	** bor records	1.33		**	**	1.67	**	2.04	2.21

.

Table 3. Long-Fed Calves, 1956-57 (continued)

Table 4.	Long-Fed	Yearlings,	1956 - 57
----------	----------	------------	------------------

		Average				
		of		dividual :	lot number	rs
		<u>ll lots</u>	40	41	42	43
	er and weight of cattle fed:		~ -			- h -
1.	Number of head bought	66	97	50	88	50
2.	Days on farm	303	277	374		251
3.	Days on pasture	25	25		59	-
<u>4</u> .	Percent death loss	1.13	6.18		-	_
5.	Avg. purchase weight, lbs.	6山 1705	660		-	
6.	Avg. sales weight, 1bs.	1125	1080			1151
7.	Gain per head, 1bs.	511	420			
8.	Gain per head per day, 1bs.	1.70	1.52		,	
9.	Pounds of beef produced	33340	40765	29935	36956	24365
Feed	used per 100 lbs. gain:					
10.	Corn, lbs.	511	417	420	362	326
11.	Small grain, 1bs.	6	_	-	10	-
12.	Commercial feed, lbs.	45	59	20		8
13.		562	476	<u>440</u>		
- 1 .	Tomme how the	0/0	201	7/4		
ц.	Legume hay, 1bs.	263	304	160	211	238
	Other hay, 1bs.	23	$\frac{37}{312}$	-		82
16.	Total dry roughage, 1bs.	286	341	160		
	Corn silage, lbs.	553	1276			
	Grass silage, lbs.	282	1007	655		
	Total silage, lbs.	835	1276			821
20.	Pasture days	5	6	7	<u>1</u>]1	
Pric	es of cattle:					
21.	Price paid per 100 lbs.	\$ 19 .11	\$17.60	\$19.75	\$17.04	\$19.50
22.	Price received per 100 lbs.	22.48	24.07			
23.	Price spread per 100 lbs.	3.37	6.47	5.49	5.89	
Cost	and returns per lot:					
	Total value produced	\$9116.81\$	13016.28	\$9133.60	11080 J.A	\$6677 89
25.	Total feed cost	6085.35		4433.32		
26.	Total return over feed cost		\$6411.02	\$4700.28	\$5710.18	\$3740.09
	and returns per 100 lbs. gain:			h/_	h	
	Value produced	\$26.51	\$34.21			\$27.40
28.	Feed costs	19.05	18.48		14.51	12.05
29.	RETURN OVER FEED COSTS	\$ 7.46	\$15.73	\$15.70	\$15.47	\$15.35
30.	Return over feed cost from					
	price spread	\$ 4.03	\$10.14	\$ 5.27	\$ 7.05	\$ 4.55
31.	Return over feed cost from		*	* > • = 1	* 1.00	* 40//
-	feeding	\$ 3.43	\$ 5.59	\$10.43	\$ 8.42	\$10.80
32.	Return per \$100 feed cost	\$149	\$185	\$206	\$206	\$227
	-					
33.	Hours of labor per 100 lbs. gain	1.56*	**	.81	**	**
	hor records not sysilshle					

.

****Labor records not available *Avg.** of 67 lots in labor study (59 head per lot)

Individual lot numbers										
	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
1. 2.	118 294	72 452	133 377	45 263	25 316	29 325	40 281	105 245	17 246	53 295
3. 4. 5.	641	90 529	46 714	59 - 734	_ 4.00 543	36 1.69 529	- 559	- 658	- 5.88 607	678
6. 7.	1172 531	1209 680	129 1 577	1286 552	1103 560	1079 550	1068 509	1057 399	1054 447	1109 431
8. 9.	1.81 62730	1,50 49045	1.53 76735	2 .1 0 24820	1.77 13992	1.69 15965	1.81 20345	1.60 41840	1.82 6550	1.46 22720
10. 11.	625 6	472 -	665	686	520 6	536 28	353	601 37	598	573
12. 13.	25 656	9 481	<u>35</u> 700	<u>16</u> 702	68 594	<u>43</u> 607	55 408	<u>37</u> 675	108 706	83 656
Ц. 15.	217	186	179 52	161 161	457 21	<u>125</u>	236	779	290 - 290	268 268
16. 17. 18.	217	186 265 367	231 34 280	548	478 	125 219 69	236 590 590	779 311 549	610 1222	2289 -
19. 20.	-	<u>632</u> 13	<u>314</u> 8	548 11	-	288 7	1180	860 -	1832	<u>2289</u> -
21. 22. 23.	\$19.91 24.20 4.29	\$19.00 22.52 3.52	\$20.05 22.74 2.69	\$20.14 22.76 2.62	\$20.50 22.24 1.74	\$14.93 18.60 3.67	\$18.93 23.97 5.04	\$18.81 21.62 2.81	\$17.69 19.34 1.65	\$23.64 21.58 -2.06
25.	\$18428.79 10870.35 \$7558.44	6935.76	13699.81	4734.33	2578.65	2667.26	5592.23	10640.23	\$1437.71 1719.42 \$-281.71	5480.33
27. 28. 29.	\$29.38 <u>17.33</u> \$12.05	\$25.26 <u>الارالا</u> \$11.12	\$26.05 <u>17.85</u> \$ 8.20	19.07	\$23.93 <u>18.43</u> \$ 5.50	\$22.13 16.71 \$ 5.42	27.49	25.43	26.25	24.12
30.	\$5.18	\$2.74	\$3.31	\$ 3.48	\$1.69	\$3.53	\$5.53	\$4.64	\$2.61	
31.	\$6.87	\$ 8 .38	\$ 4.89	\$3.69	\$3.81	\$1.89	\$-3.52	\$-3.81	\$- 6.91	\$ -2.54
32.	\$170	\$179	\$1 46	\$138	\$130	\$132	\$107	\$103	\$84	\$77
33.	**	.64		**	**	**	1.41	.81	1.98	1.34

	Average of		Tan di sat di		·····1- ····	
	26 lots			ual lot m 56		58
No. and weight of cattle fed:						
1. Number of head bought	53					52
2. Days on farm	184	147	156	201	180	175
3. Days on pasture	15	-	-	-	-	-
4. Percent death loss	.30		-		2.63	
5. Avg. purchase weight, 1bs.	684					688
6. Avg. sales weight, lbs.	1054					1035
7. Gain per head, lbs.	370				374	347
8. Gain per head per day, 1bs.				1.70	2.07	1.98
9. Pounds of beef produced	19592	16795	11930	12305	14290	18035
Feed used per 100 lbs. gain:						
10. Corn, 1bs.	600	558	332	482	597	459
ll. Small grain, lbs.	9	40		2	3	-
12. Commercial feed, lbs.	59	60				
13. Total concentrates, lbs.	668	658	374	527	685	509
ll. Legume hay, lbs.	273			528	511	61
15. Other hay, 1bs.	31	54			-	-
16. Total dry roughage, lbs.	304	286	356	528	511	61
17. Corn silage, lbs.	365	1309	1274			
18. Grass or oat silage, lbs.	143			-	_	-
19. Total silage, lbs.	508	1309	1274	487	472	1331
20. Pasture days	4	-	-	-		-
Prices of cattle:						
21. Price paid per 100 lbs.	\$17.06	\$15.00	\$10.96	\$15.23	\$15.42	\$16.47
22. Price received per 100 lbs.						
23. Price spread per 100 lbs.	3.29	4.74	5.95	7.05		
Cost and returns per lot:						
24. Total value produced	\$5161.02	\$5697.00	\$3805.99	\$4155.97	\$4910.09	\$5159.38
25. Total feed cost	3694.85	2278.76	1894.10	2218.45	3048.51	3054.00
26. Total return over feed cost	ts \$1466.17	\$3418.24	\$1911.89	\$1937.52	\$1861.58	\$2105.38
Cost and returns per 100 lbs. ga	in:					
27. Value produced	\$26.85	\$33.91	\$31.90	\$33.77	\$34.36	\$28.61
28. Feed costs	19.03	13.56	15.88		21.33	16.93
29. RETURN OVER FEED COSTS	\$ 7.82	\$20.35	\$16.02		\$13.03	
30. Return over feed cost from						
price spread	\$6,50	\$14 . 17	\$ 16 .91	\$12.05	\$12.53	\$8.08
31. Return over feed cost from						
feeding	\$1.32	\$6.18	\$- .89	\$3.70	\$.50	\$3.60
32. Return per \$100 feed cost	\$1 41	\$250	\$ 20 1	\$ 187	\$161	\$ 169
33. Hours of labor per 100 lbs.	gain 1.56	1.76	**	**	1.64	1.07
**Iabor records not available						

*Avg. of 67 lots in labor study (59 head per lot)

7• 8•	59 55 194 - 888 1170 282 1.45 5480 651 651 651 712 181 -	60 45 225 - 797 1234 437 1.94 19690 671 - 51 722 421	61 35 136 - 655 934 279 2.05 9765 465 <u>55</u> 520	62 40 238 - 609 1076 467 1.96 18672 526 - 30	63 50 234 107 598 1087 489 2.09 21402 335	iual lot 1 64 52 187 - 756 1266 510 2.73 26490 559	65 85 219 - 549 1021 472 2.16 40147 565	66 59 181 37 610 978 368 2.03 20735 321	67 25 79 - 563 754 191 2.40 3275 886
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 19. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18.	194 888 1170 282 1.45 5480 651 651 712 181	225 797 1234 437 1.94 19690 671 - 51 722	136 - 655 934 279 2.05 9765 465	238 - 609 1076 467 1.96 18672 526 - 30	234 107 598 1087 489 2.09 24402 335	187 756 1266 510 2.73 26490	219 - 549 1021 472 2.16 40147	181 37 610 978 368 2.03 20735	79 - 563 754 191 2.40 3275
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 19. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18.	194 888 1170 282 1.45 5480 651 651 712 181	225 797 1234 437 1.94 19690 671 - 51 722	136 - 655 934 279 2.05 9765 465	238 - 609 1076 467 1.96 18672 526 - 30	107 - 598 1087 489 2.09 21402 335	756 1266 510 2.73 26490	219 - 549 1021 472 2.16 40147	181 37 610 978 368 2.03 20735	79 - 563 754 191 2.40 3275
4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 19. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18.	888 1170 282 1.45 5480 651 651 712 181 -	797 1234 437 1.94 19690 671 - 51 722	- 655 934 279 2.05 9765 465	1076 467 1.96 18672 526 	598 1087 489 2.09 21402 335	756 1266 510 2.73 26490	1021 472 2.16 40147	610 978 368 2.03 20735	754 191 2.40 3275
5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 19. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18.	888 1170 282 1.45 5480 651 651 712 181 -	1234 437 1.94 19690 671 - 51 722	655 934 279 2.05 9765 465	1076 467 1.96 18672 526 	1087 489 2.09 24402 335	1266 510 2.73 26490	1021 472 2.16 40147	610 978 368 2.03 20735	754 191 2.40 3275
6. 7. 8. 9. 19. 19. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18.	$ \begin{array}{c} 1170 \\ 282 \\ 1.45 \\ 5480 \\ 651 \\ 651 \\ 712 \\ 181 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ -$	1234 437 1.94 19690 671 - 51 722	934 279 2.05 9765 465	1076 467 1.96 18672 526 	1087 489 2.09 24402 335	1266 510 2.73 26490	1021 472 2.16 40147	978 368 2.03 20735	754 191 2.40 3275
7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18.	282 1.45 5480 651 <u>61</u> 712 181	437 1.94 19690 671 - 51 722	279 2.05 9765 465	467 1.96 18672 526 	489 2.09 24402 335	510 2.73 26490	472 2.16 40147	368 2.03 20735	191 2.40 3275
9. 19 10. 11. 12. 13. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18.	5480 651 61 712 181	19690 671 - <u>51</u> 722	9765 465	18672 526 - 30	24402 335 -	26490	40147	20735	3275
10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18.	651 61 712 181	671 - 51 722	465 -	526 - 30	335				
11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18.	61 712 181	- 51 722	_	- 30	-	559	565	321	886
12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18.	712 181 -		- 55 520		-				
13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18.	712 181 -		55 520				ų	-	-
14. 15. 16. 17. 18.	181		520	77	48	25	35	51	137
15. 16. 17. 18.	-	421		556	383	584	604	372	1023
16. 17. 18.	- 		-	375	164	189	251	207	183
17. 18.	101	<u>–</u> 421	241 241	21 396	5 169	189	180 431	207	183
18.	-	421	1024	J90 -	299	438	4)I -	207	-
10	-		-		-		-	752	-
			1024	_	299	<u>438</u>		1046	
20.	-	-	-	-	22	-		11	
21. \$1	7.65	\$18.76	\$ 12.81	\$19.25	\$ 16 .96	\$19.25	\$19.01	\$19.29	\$18.6 4
22. 20	28	23.15	17.14	22.14	20.00	22.08	21.50	21.07	21.24
23. 2	2.63	4•39	4.33	2.89	3.04	2.83	2.49	1.78	2.60
24. \$443				\$4836.75		\$ 6960 . 14	\$ 9801.01	\$5007.72	\$1062 .15
25. 2621	±•27	3873.89	1634.22	2904.90	3276.05	4252.07	<u>5897.87</u>	3118.38	800.76
26. \$1807	7.03 \$	2259.21	\$1069.92	\$1931.85	\$2513 .32	\$2708.07	\$3903.14	\$1889.34	\$ 261.39
27. \$28	3.63	\$31.13	\$27.68	\$25.90	\$23.72	\$26.27	\$24 <u>.</u> 41	\$ 24 .1 5	\$32 . 43
	5.95	19.66	16.73	15.56	13.43	16.05	14.69		24.45
29. \$1	L.68	\$11.47	\$10.95	\$10.34	\$10.29	\$10,22	\$ 9.72	\$ 9.12	\$ 7.98
30. \$8	3.35	\$7.98	\$10.54	\$3.76	\$3.72	\$4.19	\$2.91	\$3.08	\$11.19
31. \$3	3.33	\$3.49	\$.41	\$6.58	\$6.57	\$6.03	\$6.81	\$6.0 4	\$-3.21
32.	169	\$158	\$ 165	\$167	\$177	\$164	\$166	\$161	\$133
33.	L.85	**	**	. 1.29	1.13	•93	**	XX	XX

Table 5. Short-Fed Yearlings and Two-Year-Olds, 1956-57 (continued)

				lual lot m			
		68	69	70	71	72	73
No	and maight of estals						
$\frac{NO}{1}$	and weight of cattle fed: Number of head bought	20	202	C D	г а		1
2.		38	-	57	57	28	•
	Days on farm	170		226	173	174	202
3.	Days on pasture Percent death loss	-		60	45		_
4. 5.			-	1.80	1.75		.80
	Avg. purchase weight, 1bs.	760		518	591	611	
6.	Avg. sales weight, 1bs.	1086		868	923	1001	
7.	Gain per head, 1bs.	326		_ 350	332	390	-
8:				1.55	1.93	2.24	
9.	Pounds of beef produced	12395	47940	19062	18915	10920	43540
Feed	used per 100 lbs. gain:						
10.	Corn, 1bs.	683	5 55	479	կկկ	592	882
11.	Small grain, 1bs.			417	132	<i>)/2</i>	12
	Commercial feed, 1bs.	28	36	28	26	74	
13.		711		507	602	666	
	10001 000001010000y 1000	1	<i>))</i>	201	002	000	77 1
14.	Legume hay, 1bs.	-	476	367	211	92	198
15.	Other hay, 1bs.	226		-	-	-	52
16.	Total dry roughage, 1bs.	226	476	367	211	92	250
17.	Corn silage, lbs.	-	-	<u>440</u>	930	-	92
18.	Grass or oat silage, 1bs.	876	-	_	_		137
19.	Total silage, lbs.	876		440	930		229
20.		-	12	18	14	-	
-							
	es of cattle:	•					
	Price paid per 100 lbs. \$				\$14.18	\$15.03	\$17.21
	Price received per 100 bs.	-		19.54	17.39	17.73	21.72
23.	Price spread per 100 lbs.	2.53	2.86	3.05	3.21	2.70	4.51
Cost	and returns per lot:						
21.		76 17	\$12681.74	#1.407 1.0	@).020.00	Annon or	*
25.		26.89	9028.33				\$12158.73
26.	Total return over feed \$ 9	70 28	9020.33	3333.82	3260.05		10462.99
200	100ar refurii Gver reed 🤹 🤇	17020	₽ 3033+41	@T522.01	\$\LL\\ •00	₽ 5/1.15	\$ 1695.74
Cost	and returns per 100 lbs. ga	in:					
27.	Value produced	26.67	\$26.45	\$24.28	\$23.12	\$21.96	\$27.92
28.		18.77	18.83	17.49	17.23	16.72	24.04
29.		7.90	\$ 7.62	\$ 6.79	\$ 5.89	\$ 5.24	\$ 3.88
. .							
30.	Return over feed cost from						
	price spread	6.03	\$7.63	\$4.74	\$ 5 .73	\$4.23	\$6.20
31.	Return over feed cost from						
ەخر		1 Q 17	# 01	#0.0r	·	* 3 65	
	reartik	\$1.87	\$01	\$2.05	\$.16	\$1.01	\$-2.32
32.	Return per \$100 feed cost	\$1 42	\$140	\$139	\$134	@ 1 วา	# っっ /
		w ra c	*****	₩±J7	φτομ	\$131	\$116
33.	Hours of labor per 100 lbs.	**	**	**	**	**	1.20
	gain						TOCU
**La	bor records not available						

Table 5. Short-Fed Yearlings and Two-Year-Olds, 1956-57 (continued)

			Indivi	dual lot num			
	74	75	76	77	78	79	
1. 2.	48 231	32 164 62	45 151	30 181	111 175	32 156	
3. 4. 5. 6.	33 - 704	893	700	- 745	- .90 540	784	
2∙ 6₀ 7∙	1154 154 450	1285 392	1041 341	1187 442	839 299	1084 300	
8. 9.	1.94 21620	2.39 12560	2.27 15305	2.44 13265	1.70 32275	1.92 9585	
10. 11.	757	89 2 28	711	952 18	727	526	
12. 13.	8 <u>3</u> 840	- 920	29 <u>3</u> 1004	45 1015	<u>27</u> 754	<u>31</u> 557	
1). 15.	301	318	568	271 15	532	104	
16. 17.	301	318 334	568	286 678	5 <u>32</u> 90	1.04	
18. 19. 20.	717 717 7		621 621 -	678	619 709 -		
21. 22. 23.	\$18.48 21.88 3.40	\$16.99 20.55 3.56	\$17.19 20.22 3.03	\$19.25 22.49 3.24	\$17.20 17.38 .18	\$19.90 17.94 -1.96	
24. 25. 26.	\$5889.77 5083.59 \$806.18	\$3599•37 3142 <u>•80</u> \$ 456•57	\$4049.10 3529.53 \$ 519.57	\$3705.38 3479.83 \$ 225.55	\$5716.71 <u>7597.95</u> \$-1881.24	\$1226.99 2117.39 \$-890.40	
27. 28. 29.	\$27.24 23.52 \$ 3.72	\$28.66 25.01 \$ 3.65	\$26.45 <u>23.06</u> \$ 3.39	\$27.93 <u>26.23</u> \$ 1.70	\$17.71 23.53 \$-5.82	\$12.80 22.09 \$-9.29	
30.	\$5.36	\$8.11	\$6.23	\$ 5.44	\$33	\$- 5.14	
31.	\$-1.64	\$- 4.46	\$ -2.84	\$- 3.74	\$- 5.49	\$- 4.15	
32.	\$116	\$ 115	\$115	\$106	\$75	\$58	
33.	**	**	**	¥ . ¥	. 88	**	

Table 5. Short-Fed Yearlings and Two-Year-Olds, 1956-57 (continued)

I									-	18	-							
ng s Ìs	11 lots below av. return	186	°47	5/1 1048	377		700	767	1460 6		\$ 17.98 19.86	2.52		\$24.05 21.62	2.43	\$ 4 .19	-1.76	\$113
-fed yearlings two-year-olds	15 lots above avg. return	181	°17	1058	365		542 543	<u>7</u> 201	482 2		\$16.85 20.70	3°85		\$28.90 17.13	11.77	\$ 8.20	3.57	\$171
Short-fed and two-j	Average 1 for a 26 lots	184	000		370		609 607	<u>88</u>	473 4		\$17.06 20.35	3.29		\$26.85 19.03	7.82	\$ 6.50	1 . 32	1412
នខ្លា	7 lots below avg. return	282	1.4.1	011 08011	615 1.75		562 562	<u>221</u>	667 3		\$19.23 21.44	2.21		\$24.05 22.50	1.55	\$ 2 . 61	-1°06	011\$
Long-fed yearlings	7 lots above avg. return	324	,86 ,10	210 21113	531 1.66		472 30	202	161 7		\$18.98 23.51	4.53		\$28.97 15.60	13.37	\$5.46	16.7	\$188
Long.	Average for 14 lots	303	1.13 21	1125		•	517 h5	<u>562</u>	2 86 5		\$19 . 11 22.48	3.37		26.51 19.05	7.46	\$ 4.03	3.43	6 [†] []\$
	17 lots below avg. return	186	5.	101 101 101	530 1.70		530	200	346		\$19.45 22.07	2.62		\$24.32 17.51	6.81	\$ 2°55	3.56	דיוד
Long-fed calves	22 lots above avg. return	181	\$ <u>5</u>	928	527 1.71	•	1462 311	<u>261</u>	285 5		\$18.32 22.80	4.48	h	26.4L	11.93	\$3.64	11.93	\$ 186
Iong	Average 22 lots for above a 39 lots return	184		235	529 1.70	s. gain	1192 115	537	510 2		\$18.81 22.48	3.67	lbs. ga	25.52 15.82	9.70	\$3. OL	6 •66	\$ 166
	3 F B 1			3. AV. purcu. W. LDS. 4. Av. sale wt., 1bs.	5. Gain per head, lbs. 6. Gain per hd./dav.	1b used per 100 1bs.			10. Dry roughage equi., lbs. 11. Pasture days	Prices of cattle	•	IN. LITCE SUISSO DEL	Cost & returns per 100 lbs. gain	15. Value produced	L(. INGU.OVET IEBO COSts	from price spread	from	cost cost

Table 6. Comparison of High and Low Profit Lots, 1956-57

- 18 -

Two factors contribute to return over feed cost, (1) a gain in weight produced in the lot at less cost than the selling price, and (2) a positive price spread between the cost of the feeders and that of the fed cattle when sold. The combined effect of these two factors determines how much profit or loss is made on any given lot of feeder cattle. The amount each contributes to the return over feed cost is shown on lines 30 and 31 of the tables. The return from feeding (line 30) is the difference between the feed cost per 100 pounds gain in weight and the selling price per 100 pounds. The remainder is from price spread minus death loss. The return per \$100 feed cost (line 32) is obtained by dividing the total return by the total feed cost. This tells what was received on the average per \$100 spent for feed. Line 33 presents hours required per 100 pounds gain in weight based upon labor records kept on a portion of the lots.

COMPARISON OF LOTS ABOVE AVERAGE WITH THOSE BELOW AVERAGE IN RETURN OVER FEED COST

Tables 3, 4, and 5 indicate a wide variation among the different lots as to costs and returns. In Table 6 the average of the high return lots are compared with the low return lots. This table shows that the lots above average in return over feed costs have both lower feed costs per 100 pounds gain and a higher value produced per 100 pounds gain.

Some of the differences in feed costs may be due to over or under estimates in the amount of feeds fed. Most of them, however, are due to variations in the feed, the cattle, and the cattle feeder.

The quality of the feed produced is especially important in this study because most home grown feeds are valued at the same price with little regard for quality. Thus the lots fed low quality feed will tend to have higher feed costs per 100 pounds gain. The selection and combination of feeds used also determines the feed cost per 100 pounds gain. The least cost ration is one which will put on weight with the lowest feed cost per 100 pounds of gain. Another factor affecting feed costs is the

- 19 -

		Long-fed	calves	
•	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
•	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.
	20 lots	29 lots	37 lots	39 lots
No. and weight of cattle fed:		-		
1. Number of head bought	57	64	57	58
2. Days on farm	340	324	340	313
3. Days on pasture	57	_ 50	46	28
4. Percent death loss	1.9	1.1	1.2	.80
5. Avg. purchase weight, 1bs.	413	410	407	402
6. Avg. sale weight, lbs.	956	947	962	931
7. Gain per head, 1bs.	552	537	555	529
8. Gain per head per day, 1bs.	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7
9. Pounds beef produced per lot	30073	34212	31666	29588
Feed used per 100 lbs. gain:				
10. Corn, 1bs.	480	515	436	470
ll. Small grain, lbs.	22	20	34	22
12. Commercial feed, 1bs.	<u>43</u>	<u> 47 </u>	<u>41</u>	<u>45</u>
13. Total concentrates, lbs.	545	582	511	537
14. Legume hay, 1bs.	323	199	254	263
15. Other hay and stover, lbs.	23	23	26	48
16. Total dry roughage, 1bs.	346	222	280	311
17. Silage, lbs.	410	395	415	389
18. Pasture days	11	9	8	6
Prices of cattle:				
19. Price paid per 100 lbs.	\$20.40	\$19.15	\$18.89	\$18.81
20. Price received per 100 lbs.	22.79	20.71	21.00	22.48
21. Price spread, per 100 lbs.	2.39	1.56	2.11	3.67
Cost and returns per 100 lbs. gain:				
22. Value produced	\$24.72	\$22.00	\$22.44	\$ 25 . 52
23. Feed costs	18.89	17.63	16.62	15.82
24. RETURN OVER FEED COSTS	\$ 5.83	\$ 4.37	\$ 5.82	\$ 9.70
25. Return over feed cost from				
price spread	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.44	\$ 3.04
26. Return over feed cost from				
feeding	3.90	3.07	4.38	6.66
27. Return per \$100 feed cost	\$131	\$127	\$139	\$166
28. Estimated costs other than feed & 1	abor ¹ 2.63	2.63	2.63	2.63
29. Estimated return to labor & managem		1.74	3.19	7.07
_		- • •	- - -	•
Returns to labor: 30. Estimated hours of labor	1,56	1.56	ז בע	ז דע
31. Estimated return per hour of labor	2.05	1.50	1.56 2.04	1,56
32. Estimated return per hour of labor		9.34	17.70	4.53 37.40
1. Pond, G. A. and Hasbargen, P. R., "P	lanning Ferme	70,24	I + IV)/040

Table 7. A Four-Year Comparison of Feeder Cattle Costs and Returns

1. Pond, G. A. and Hasbargen, P. R., "Planning Farms for Increased Profits," University of Minnesota Station Bulletin 445, December 1957.

		ng-fed year			Short-fed yearlings and two-year-olds					
	1953–5 4	1954-55	1955-56	1956 -57	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57		
	Avg. 16 lots	Avg. 19 lots	Avg. 13 lots	Avg. 14 lots	Avg. 16 lots	Avg. 14 lots	Avg. 29 lots	Avg. 26 lots		
1.	64	. 58	70	66	2424	48	<u>ц</u> 6	53		
2.	323	309	304	303	178	172	184	184		
3.	54	62	42	25	23	15	12	15		
<u>í</u> .	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.13	0.2	1.2	0.4	.3		
5.	645	621	647	بلًا 6	699	746	731	684		
6.	1130	1123	1134	1125	1033	1084	1070	1054		
7.	485	50 2	487	511	334	338	339	370		
8.	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.03		
9.	32449	28454	32108	33340	14303	14050	1555 3	1959 2		
10.	521	493	572	511	645	59 7	632	600		
11.	16	15	_9	<u>_6</u>	46	7	18	9		
12.	55	<u>46</u>	50	<u>45</u>	63	70	61	59		
13.	592	554	631	562	754	674	711	668		
ц.	337	265	253	263	288	330	311	273		
15.	<u>39</u>	<u> </u>	28	23	3	28	<u>33</u>	<u>31</u>		
16.	376	304	281	286	291	358	344	304		
17.	569	890	740	835	681	812	790	508		
18.	10	12	8	5	7	5)4	4		
19.	\$19.97	\$20.10	\$19.13	\$19.11	\$16.14	\$17.77	\$17.38	\$17.06		
20.	22.66	21.29	21.04	22.48	21.59	19.90	18.50	20.35		
21.	2.69	1.19	1.91	3.37	5.45	2.13	1.12	3.29		
22.	\$27.04	\$22.89	\$23.80	\$26.51	\$33.21	\$25.61	\$21.40	\$26.85		
23.	21.34	19.46	_20 <u>.53</u>	19.05	23.95	22.16	22.62	19.03		
24.	\$ 5.70	\$ 3.43	\$ 3.27	\$ 7.46	\$ 9.26	\$ 3.45	\$-1.22	\$ 7.82		
25.	\$ 4.38	\$ 1.59	\$ 2.75	\$ 4.03	\$11.62	\$ 5.70	\$ 2.89	\$ 6.50		
26.	1.32	1.84	<u>.</u> 52	3.43	-2.36	-2.25	-4.11	1.82		
27.	\$127	\$120	\$128	\$149	\$139	\$119	\$98	\$147		
28.	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90		
29.	2,58	.31	.15	4.34	6.36	•55	-4.12	4.92		
30.	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56		
31.	1.65	.20	.09	2.78	4.08	•35	-2.64	3.15		
32.	12.51	1.55	•73	22.17	21.24	1.86		18.20		

Table 7. A Four-Year Comparison of Feeder Cattle Costs and Returns (continued)

amount of feed wasted.

The type of cattle has an effect on feed costs per 100 pounds of gain. In general the heavier and older cattle require more feed per pound of gain than the lighter cattle. The degree of finish put on and the inherent feeding efficiency of the cattle have an effect on feed requirements. That the most profitable lots had a higher rate of gain may be an indication of better cattle or more intensive feeding.

Differences in the value of 100 pounds of cattle produced resulted from differences in the purchase price of feeders, the sale price of cattle marketed and the death loss, if any, during the feeding period. Both the price received and the price spread are higher for the lots with above average returns than for those with below average returns. A high value return produced per 100 pounds gain is obtained by a high selling price, a large price spread, or a combination of these two. The effect of price spread becomes more important as the purchase weight becomes a larger proportion of the total weight.

Table 7 includes a four year comparison of feeder cattle costs and returns. The estimated returns per hour of labor and estimated returns to management and labor per head indicate a wide variation in returns over the four feeding periods, 1953-1957.

COMPARISON OF RETURNS FROM PRICE SPREAD AND FROM FEEDING FOR THE DIFFERENT

CATTLE FEEDING PROGRAMS

The data in Table 8 serve to illustrate the comparative importance of price spread and feed costs in determining cattle feeding profits for cattle of different beginning weights and different lengths of feeding period, as are presented by these lots of longfed calves, long-fed yearlings, and short-fed yearlings and two-year-olds.

	Long-fed calves Avg. of 39 lots	Long-fed yearlings Avg. of 14 lots	Short-fed yearlings and two-year-olds Avg. of 26 lots
Price spread/100 lbs.	\$3.6 7	\$3.37	\$3.29
Return over feed cost from price spread	3.04	4.03	6.50
Return over feed cost from feeding	6,66	3.43	1,32
Return over feed cost			-
per 100 lbs. gain Avg. purchase wt., lbs.	9 .70 402	7 .46 614	7.82 684
Gain per head, 1bs.	5 29	511	370

Table 8. Returns from Price Spread and from Feeding

The returns from feeding are of most importance in the calf feeding program and become relatively less important for the long-fed yearlings and least in importance for the short-fed yearlings and two-year-olds. Calves are purchased at lighter weights, are fed for a longer period for more gain in weight and put on gain at less cost per pound.

The return from price spread is of most importance for short-fed yearlings and twoyear-olds because of their higher initial weight and becomes relatively less important as the purchase weights decrease and the gain in weight increases with the younger and lighter calves. A comparison of the importance of price spread might be made by comparing the calves with the short-fed yearlings and two-year-olds. For the calves the price spread was \$3.67 per one hundred pounds but the return from price spread per one hundred pounds gain was \$3.04 of the total \$9.70 return per 100 pounds gain. The average gain in weight was 529 pounds per head compared to the average purchase weight of 402 pounds. The profit on the gain in weight was more important because the gain in weight exceeded the initial weight by 127 pounds. For the short-fed yearlings and two-year-olds the price spread was only \$3.29 per 100 pounds but the return from price spread per 100 pounds gain in weight was \$6.50. The total return was \$7.82 per 100 pounds gain. The gain in weight was 370 pounds and the average purchase weight was 684 pounds. The price spread was relatively more important than the return from feeding because the initial weight exceeded the gain in weight by 310 pounds.

These illustrations serve to emphasize that low feed cost is an important determinant of profit for all types of cattle feeding programs but comparatively more so for calves or light weight cattle. Price spread becomes relatively more important for cattle that are purchased at heavier weights. The higher the purchase weight in relation to the selling weight, the more important price spread becomes. It means that feeding of calves involves less price risk than feeding heavy cattle. The buying and selling phase of the heavy cattle feeding program becomes extremely important because price spread is the main factor in determining profits. Heavy cattle feeding is a higher risk program with chances of higher profits or greater losses.

LABOR REQUIREMENTS FOR FEEDING CATTLE

For the 1956-57 cattle feeding season a special study was made to determine the number of hours of labor used in feeding cattle. Fifty-nine farmers with a total of 70 lots of cattle cooperated in this study.

The results in terms of all labor used per 100 pounds gain in weight and per head for three feeding programs are presented in Tables 9 and 10. There was significantly less time used per 100 pounds gain for those lots with 50 head or more as compared to those below 50 head. This is due to economies of large scale operation obtained by spreading the fixed time in doing a task over a greater number of animals, and also due to greater mechanization in case of the larger lots.

There was no significant difference between calves, short-fed yearlings, and longfed yearlings in time spent per 100 pounds gain so the same figure is reported for all three feeding programs. The time required per head is determined by multiplying the time per 100 pounds gain by the hundred weight of gain typically put on under each of the feeding programs.

- 24 -

Feeding Program	Number of lots	Average number of cattle	Average time per 100 lbs. gain	Range in time per 100 lbs. gain	Pounds gain in weight	Average time per head
Long-fed calves	19	40	1.75	1.01-2.62	550	9.62
Long-fed yearlings	3	44	1.75	1.41-1.89	500	8.75
Short-fed yearlings	16	32	1.75	1.01-3.43	340	5.95

Table 9. Hours of Labor per 100 Pounds Gain in Weight and per Head with Lots of Less Than 50 Head

Table 10. Hours of Labor per 100 Pounds Gain in Weight and per Head with Lots of 50 Head or More

1.75

1.01-3.43

36

38

All feeding programs

					·····	
Feeding Program	Number of lots	Average number of cattle	Average time per 100 lbs. gain	Range in time per 100 lbs. gain	Pounds gain in weight	Average time per head
Long-fed calves	12	95	1.31	,64-1.90	550	7.20
Long-fed yearlings	8	84	1.31	<u>81-1.78</u>	500	6.55
Short-fed yearlings	9	79	1.31	<u>82-2.02</u>	340	4.45
All feeding programs	29	87	1.31	.64-2.02		
All feeding programs, all lot sizes	67	59	1.56	.64-3.43	_	

ESTIMATED RETURNS OVER ALL COSTS PER HOUR OF LABOR

The return over feed costs does not give the complete picture as to returns for feeding cattle. In Table 11 is presented the estimated return to labor and management per 100 pounds gain in weight and the return per hour of labor for each of the feeding programs.

The value produced and feed costs are the average results in 1956-57 of the 79 lots presented in this report. Interest is computed at 6% of the purchase value times the fraction of the year the cattle were on the farm. Power, equipment, shelter and miscellaneous cash costs are average costs based on detailed cost studies.² This includes fixed costs for shelter and equipment such as depreciation.

The hours of labor spent per 100 pounds gain is the average amount spent caring for 67 lots on which detailed labor records were kept for the 1956-57 feeding season.

The return per hour of labor is the return for each hour spent to pay for the labor 2/ Pond, G. A. and Hasbargen, P. R., "Planning Farms for Increased Profits", U. of M. Sta. Bul. 445, Dec. 1957. used and give a return for management. The estimated average return per hour in 1956-57 for the three feeding programs was \$3.54.

The costs and returns upon which this table is based will vary from farm to farm and from year to year. The individual feeder can determine his interest and other costs for his lot and subtract this from his return over feed costs to get his return for labor and management. Dividing this by the number of hours spent per 100 pounds gain will give the return per hour of labor.

Table 11. Estimated Returns per Hour of Labor, Feeder Cattle Lots 1956-57

	Long-fed calves	Long-fed yearlings	Short-fed yearlings
Costs and returns per 100 lbs. gain			
Value produced	\$25 .52	\$26.51	\$26.85
Feed costs Interest at 6% Miscellaneous cash Power Equipment Shelter	15.82 ,76 .50 .40 .30 .65	19.05 1.16 .50 .40 .30 65	19.03 .95 .50 .40 .30 .65
Total Return for labor and management	\$18.43 7.09	\$22.06 4.45	\$21.83 5.02
Hours of labor spent	1.56	1.56	1.56
Return per hour of labor	\$4.54	\$2.85	\$3.22

DETERMINING PROFIT PROSPECTS

The selling price required to cover all costs (feed, interest, buildings, equipment and miscellaneous cash costs) and provide a return for labor and management depends on three main factors. The factors are: (1) the level of feeder cattle prices; (2) the cost of putting on a pound of gain; and (3) the weight and type of cattle fed.

The level of feeder cattle prices in the future is difficult to estimate. In making an estimate, number of cattle on feed and demand prospects for the various classes of feeder cattle are factors to be considered. Market outlook publications are sources of this type of information. The cost of putting on a pound of gain depends upon the price of feeds, the weight and finish to which animals are fed, the percent death loss, the efficiency of feed utilization and age of the animals, and the ability of the farmer as a cattle feeder.

Profit prospects for the coming feeding season can be calculated by using the following work sheet. Past records of feed requirements over a period of years for comparable types of cattle fed to similar weights and finish should be used as a basis for the calculations. For farmers who do not have feed records the averages shown on the last page of this report will provide data which can be used.

Step 1. Determine Cost of Producing Finished Animal 3

(a) Original cost per head wt.x \$ Price =

(b) Feed and other costs per head:

Feed Cost		Am't. Fed	Price	Cost
Corn (Bu.)				
Small grain (Bu.)				
Supplement (Lbs.)			- <u></u>	
All Hay (Tons)		. <u></u>		
Silage (Tons)				
Pasture (Days)				
Total Feed Costs				
Estimated Other Costs				
Labor Cost	hrs. per head	x \$	_per hr. =	
Interest \$		per head x in of months on		
Miscellaneous costs ⁴		_gain x 1.10 p	er cwt. =	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
(c) Total cost per head				

- 3/ Hal Routhe, Kenneth H. Thomas, and Roger Johnson, "How Does the Level of Feeder Prices Affect Cattle Feeding Profits?" Report, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota, September, 1957.
- 4/ Pond, G. A. and Hasbargen, P. R., "Planning Farms for Increased Profits," University of Minnesota Station Bulletin 445, December, 1957.

Step 2. Determine Selling Price you need to cover Costs						
Divide: <u>Total cos</u> sale w	t per head =	=				
<u>Step 3.</u> Your estimated sale value of steer						
<u> </u>	cwt.x	YOUR	ESTIMATED PRICE			
		PROFIT	PER HEAD:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Examples of Va	arious Feeding Program	18			
Long Fed Calves Good to Choice Grade						
Step 1. Determine cost of producing finished animal						
(a) Original cost per head = 400 lbs. at \$32.00 cwt. =						
(b) Feed and other costs per head: 550# gain						
Feed Cost	Am't Fed	Price	Cost			
Corn (bu.)	48 bu.	1.10	52.60			
Small grains (bu.)	4.1 bu.	.61	2.50			
Supplement (lbs.)	242 lbs.	•034	8,23			
All hay (tons)	.81 ton	15.00	12.15			
Silage (tons)	1.09 tons	6.05	6.59			
Pasture (days)	50	•08	4.00			
Total Feed Costs	\$86.27					
Estimated other costs						
Labor cost 7.2 hrs. per head x 1.00 per hour						
Interest $$128$ original cost per head x .06 = 6.91						
(Number of days on farm) = 330						
Miscellaneous should cost 550 grain x .65 per cwt.						
(c) Total cost per head						
Step 2. Determine selling price farmer must receive to cover all costs						
	st per head weight	\$234.43 950	= \$24.68			

- 28 -

	Long-fed yearings	Short-fed 2 yr. olds
Purchase weight (lbs.)	1 bs . 634	722 lbs.
Gain (lbs.)	500 lbs.	340 lbs.
Requirements per head		
Corn (bu.)	47	39
Small grains (bu.)	1.4	2
Supplement (lbs.)	250	211
All hay (tons)	•74	•52
Silage (tons)	1.98	1.18
Pasture (days)	45	20
Labor (hours)	6.55	4.45
Interest	6 %	6%
Miscellaneous costs	\$1.10/cwt.	\$1.10/cwt.

Feed Requirements Based on 1953-1957 Lot Averages