# Manual of Operating Procedures for a Computerized Farm Financial Information System 

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# Manual of Operating Procedures for 

A COMPUTERIZED<br>FARM FINANCIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

CASH FLOW REPORT ITEMIZED LISTING DEPRECIATION REPORT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OPERATING RATIOS FAMILY LIVING EXPENSES ENTERPRISE REPORT

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MBRARY

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## INTRODUCTION

The computerized farm information system described in this publication was developed by South Dakota State University Farm Management research workers. The system is designed to provide detailed data on cash flow patterns, enterprise costs, net worth, net income, family living, depreciation schedules and business operating ratios. The program is written in FORTRAN and is operational on the IBM System/360-Model 30 with 64 K storage capacity.

Large capital investments and greater dependence upon borrowed capital to finance highly technical farming operations requires farm operators to have sharper analytical tools than ever before. Modern computers are helping to provide these tools. However, efficient use of the computer requires training and understanding on the part of those persons supplying input data. The program described in this publication is being used at South Dakota State University to provide training to farm management students in EDP procedures. In addition, it is serving as a valuable research tool for the gathering of detailed data from selected panels of farmers.

All programs are catalogued on disks and are available to the data processor upon the proper call instructions to the computer. This procedure eliminates program compile time and provides an efficient means for processing any number of sets of farm data.

1. Entries should be made in the following forms at least once each month. Accuracy will be increased if entries are made on a weekly or even daily basis. Use cancelled checks and receipts as a basis for making the entries of income and expense items.

$$
\begin{array}{lc}
\text { Cash Income \& Expense Record } & \frac{\text { Form No. }}{A} \\
\text { Crop Production Record } & 15 \\
\text { Record of Home Grown Feed Fed } & 16 \\
\text { Pasture \& Livestock Production } & 17
\end{array}
$$

2. Make, and keep, a carbon copy for your own records. Send the original forms to the processing center whenever a form is filled or completed.
3. All forms sent to the processing center must be identified with a farm number.
4. Essential information on the forms sent to the processing center includes the date (Year, Month, Day), the amount and the code numbers. However, the forms should be filled out completely with all information such as the weight, number sold, description, etc.
5. Money borrowed should be entered on the cash income and expense record. This is important for an accurate cash flow report at the end of the year. The description should include lender's name, length of loan and interest rate. Loan payments should be recorded with two entries -one for the principal and one for the interest. If the loan payment involves additional items, such as insurance, they also should be entered separately.
6. Proper enterprise coding will sometimes require that an income or expense item be broken down into more than one entry. For example, a feed bill paid at the elevator may contain feed purchased for both hogs and cattle. This will require a separate entry for hog feed purchased and a separate entry for cattle feed purchased. An itemized bill may be requested from the elevator to aid you in making the proper enterprise charges.

It may be difficult to determine how some entries should be broken down. For example -- how much of the fuel bill should be charged against crop production and how much against livestock for manure hauling, etc.? Use your own best judgment on these items. Taxes, new machinery purchases and other items of this type may also be difficult to distribute among enterprises. If you are unable to assign an enterprise number you may enter a zero in the enterprise column and it will be reported as an undistributed expense.
7. Special procedures.
(a) Record only the farm share of auto expense, telephone and electricity.
(b) If you declare CCC loans as income at the time the loan is received, you should not include any grain under CCC loan in your closing inventory. An entry is made in Form $A$ as a crop sale at the time the loan is received.

However, if you treat it strictly as a loan and declare it as income when the grain is delivered you should include grain under CCC loan in your closing inventory. The amount of the CCC loan is entered in Form A as money borrowed at the time the loan is received. It is recorded as a crop sale in Form $A$ when the grain is delivered. Delivery of the grain results in an inventory decrease.
8. Code numbers are presented on page 4. Each entry is coded with either an income or expense code number plus an enterprise code number. Note that there is a range of code numbers between each income or expense category. For example, labor hired includes numbers from 010 through 019. A11 code numbers within this range will be totaled under the labor hired category. However, you may use numbers of your own choosing within this range to identify separate categories of labor expense. Each different code number will be listed in a separate category in the itemized listing report for easy reference.

Enterprise code numbers may be employed in the same manner as described for the labor expense items. For example, the beef cow enterprise includes numbers from 600 to 699 . Form 19, page 12, identifies how enterprises may be broken down into greater detail through the use of additional code numbers. For example, cattle feeders may establish numbers of their own choosing to identify different lots of cattle within the cattle feeding category. There are 13 basic categories and the computer program totals items within these categories as shown in the enterprise report on page 45. The undistributed category may serve as a separate enterprise if desired.

| Expense Caterories |  | Income Categories |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lajor hired | 010 | Eggs sold |
| Crop costs | 020 | Dairy products sold |
| Seeds \& Plants | 030 | Raised breeding stock sold |
| Crop insurance | 035 | Raised market livestock sold |
| Irrigation water | 040. | Purchased breeding stock sold |
| Fertilizer | 045 | Purchased market livestock sold |
| Weed spray | 050 | Crops sold |
| Pesticides | 050 | Honey, syrup \& sugar |
| Gas, fuel \& Oil | 070 | Other produce sold |
| Machine work hired | 080 | Machine work for others |
| Machine repairs | 090 | Breeding fees collected |
| Freight \& trucking | 100 | Wood \& lumber sold |
| Auto expense (farm share) | 110 | Other forest products |
| Telephone \& electricity (farm share) | 120 | Dividends and refunds |
| Farm supplies | 130 | Government payments |
| Livestock expense | 140 | Other farm income |
| Other farm expense | 150 | Capital items sold |
| Improvement repairs | 151 | Machinery sold |
| Insurance premiums | 152 | Auto sold (farm share). |
| Taxes | 153 | Buildings \& improvements |
| Interest paid | 154 | Livestock being depreciated |
| Rent | 155 | Land sold |
| Feed purchased | 156 | Insurance on casualty losses |
| Livestock \& poultry purchased | 160 | Loans received |
| Capital items purchased | 170 | Contributions |
| Machinery | 180 | Non-farm income |
| Auto (farm share) | 300 | Ending Inventory (Cap. Items) |
| Buildings \& improvements | 301 | Machinery |
| Livestock to be depreciated. | 302 | Equipment |
| Land purchased | 350 | Auto |
| Loan principle payments | 360 | Breeding Stock |
| Cash withdrawals | 370 | Bldgs. \& Improvements |
| Beginning Invent. (Cap. Items) | 375 | Land Value |
| Machinery | 400 | Ending Inventory (Feed \& Livestock |
| Equipment | 401 | Feed grain \& seeds |
| Auto | 420 | Hogs |
| Breeding Stock | 430 | Cattle |
| Bldgs. \& Improvements | 440 | Poultry |
| Land Value | 450 | Sheep |
| Beginning Invent. (Feed \& Livestock) <br> Feed grain \& seeds | $460^{\circ}$ | Horses \& other |
| Hogs |  |  |
| Cattle |  |  |
| Poultry |  | Enterprise Categories |
| Sheep | 0 | Undistributed |
| Horses \& other | 100 | Grain crops (dry land) |
|  | 150 | Irrigated grain crops |
|  | 200 | Forage crops (dry land) |
|  | 250 | Irrigated forage crops |
|  | 300 | Poultry |
|  | 400 | Dairy |
|  | 500 | Hogs |
|  | 600 | Beef cows |
|  | 700 | Cattle feeding |
|  | 800 | Sheep |
|  | 900 | Horses |
|  | 950 | Other |

Name Example Entries

| Farm No. | DESCRIPTION | Weight | Quantity | Original Cost of Purchased L.S. Sold |  | $\frac{\text { Date }}{\text { Yr\|Mo Day }}$ |  |  | Amount |  | Code Numbers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Expense | Income |  | Enterprise |
| 1-5 | 6-36 | 37-42 | 43-47 | 48-55 |  |  |  |  |  | 6-61 |  | 62-71 |  | 72-74 | 75-77 | 78-80 |
| 1. 1. Sale of livestock: Proper income code number must be used to separate the sale of raised - 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| livestock from the sale of purchased livestock and also to separate breeding stock from . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| e |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5,4,06,3 | Punchased cows sold | 5500 | 5 | 900 | 00 | 70 | 06 | 14 | 950 | 00 |  | 0,4,0 | $6,0,0$ |
|  | Trucking and yordage on cour |  |  |  |  | 70. | 06 | 14 |  | 50 | 0,6,0 |  | $6,0,0$ |
|  | Raised coure sold | 2200 | 2 |  |  | 70 |  | 03 | 3.60 |  |  | $0,3,0$ | 6.0 .0 |
| $\downarrow$ | Roised uslg. steers sold | 2100 | 3 |  |  | 70. | 04 | 10 | 630 |  |  | 0,35 | $7,0.0$ |
|  | Raised yug. Sterssod | 2100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - 2. Depreciation items: On purchased items only the "Boot Price" or "New Cash" paid above value of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| traded item is entered in the amount column. Items in the depreciation schedul to as "Capital" items. Be certain that correct code number is used to identify the purchase of a Capital item. If enterprise cannot be identified enter a zero in th |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54,063 | Hew 1.H. Tractor (Traded old | . M.) |  |  |  | 70 | 05 | 15 | 80.00 |  | 1.9 .1 |  | 0. |
|  | Gought cows to be deprecia | Ed | 10 |  |  | 20 | 09 | // | 21100 |  | 1.9 .4 |  | 6,0,0 |
|  | Sold old combine (strictly a c | shoale; | notrade or | Sinchargs |  | 70 | 10 | 12 | 1775 |  |  | 1.5 .1 | 1.0 .0 |
| $\downarrow$ | ensurance collected on de | maged | auto |  |  | 70 |  | 10 | 857 |  |  | 1.5 .6 | 10. |
|  |  | , yed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Farm loans: Loans received as | ell as | loan prin | ciple paym | ents | ar | rer | rec | orded. Int | ter | est |  |  |
|  | charged on a loan is re | ded | s a sepa | e item of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 , |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 54.06 .3 | Cattle loan received from | $6$ | h |  |  | 70 | 01 | 10 | 35680 | 00 |  | 1.6 .0 | 2.0 .0 |
|  | Paid principle on $d$ a | , | an |  |  | 70 | 12 | 10 | 35.68 .0 |  | 2,0,0 |  | 7.0 .0 |
|  | enterst on cattle lo |  |  |  |  | 70 | 12 | 10 | 29.43 | 60 | 1.5 .0 | L | 7.0 .0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | , 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.1 |  |  |  |  |


Name
Name


## CROP PRODUCTION RECORD

| Crop and Varicty | Acres <br> (1) | Yield per A. <br> (2) | Total <br> Produc- <br> tion <br> $(3)$ | Cl. Inv. Price (4) | Total Value (5) | Lancilord's Share (6) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Corn for erain |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Winter wheat |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spring wheat |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oats |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flaxsced |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sorghum |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corn_ Silage. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government payments |  |  |  |  | * |  |
| Alfalfa hay |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rotation Pasture |  |  |  | $t$ | $\dagger$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fallow cropland |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL TILLABLE LAND |  | value of | wtated Croms | Is | * |  |
| Perm. Pastuic of f:razing |  | - |  | $\dagger$ | $\dagger$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wild hay |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Timber |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wave |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Farmueat |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Roods |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL FARM LAND |  | Total | alue of fect | d raised |  |  |
| *Code numbers for these spaces: F, row no., Col. no. i.e., F281 is the code for Total Farm Land. tuse cash rental rate |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Do Not Write in Space Below
(For use by keypunch operator)

| From | Amount | Code |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| row 10, col. |  |  | F105 |
| row 10, col.6 |  | F106 |  |
| row 19, col. 1 |  | F191 |  |
| row 19, col. 5 |  | F195 |  |
| row 28, col. 1 |  | F281 |  |
| row 28, col. 5 |  | F285 |  |
| row 28, col. 6 |  | F286 |  |

(Use one section for each different home grown feed)

KIND OF FEED



NUIMEER OF ANIMAL UNITS AND NUMBER OF DAYS ON PASTURE

|  | Month | NATIVE PASTURE |  |  |  | TAME PASTURE |  |  |  | AFTERMATH GRAZING |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | BEEF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | A.U. | Days | A.U. | Days | A.U. | Days | A.U. | Days | A.U. | Days | A.U. | Days |
| 1 | Jan. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Feb. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Mar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | April |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | May |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | June |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | July |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Aug. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Sept. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Oct. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Nov. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Dec. |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION RECORDS

|  | Cattle |  |  | HOGS |  |  | SHEFP |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month | No. <br> Cows <br> Bred | No. <br> Calves <br> Born | No. <br> Calves <br> Weancd | No. <br> Sows <br> Bred | No. <br> Pigs <br> Born | No. Pigs Weaned | No. <br> Ewes <br> Bred | No. <br> Lambs <br> Born | No. <br> I.ambs <br> Weaned | No. Females Bred | No. <br> Animals Born | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { Animals } \\ \text { Weaned } \end{gathered}$ |
| Jan. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fcb. |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Junc |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aug. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sept. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dcc. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Calves per cow |  |  | Pigs bo per sow |  |  | Lamb peres |  |  | Born <br> bred | nimal |  |
|  | Calves per cow | ancd |  | Pigs w litter | $\mathrm{per}$ |  | Lamb per ew | ancd |  | Wean bred | cr animal |  |

LIVESTOCK DEATHS Enter deaths after weaning plus animals butcherced.

| Description | No. | Date | Weight |  Description No. Date <br>     <br>     <br>     <br>     <br>     <br>     <br>     <br>     <br>     <br>     |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

| $\triangle$ ASSETS | Beginning <br> of l'car |  | End of Year - |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Codo |  | Coch |
| Cash on hand |  | 1)n] \% |  | -20 $\because$ |
| Accounts receivable |  | D02* |  | D21: |
| Bonds |  | D03: |  | 12? $\%$ |
| Cash value of life ins |  | 1)04: |  | 12, 3\% |
| Other cash holdintss |  | D05\% |  | 1)24\% |
| Value of land owned |  | 1206\% |  | ग) $25 \%$ |
| Notes payable |  | 107\% |  | D26\% |
| Accounts payable |  | 108: |  | $1227 \%$ |
| Chattel mortgages due |  | D09: |  | D28\% |
| Taxes due |  | D10: |  | D20\% |
| Rent due |  | 1171\% |  | 1)30\% |
| Loans on life ins. |  | D12: |  | (1) 318 |
| Other short term debts |  | 1)] $3:$ |  | $1 \mathrm{3} 2 \times 1$ |
| Famn mortgage |  | $1174 \%$ |  | $1033:$ |
| Other Iong term dobes |  | 1) $15 \%$ |  | 229 |

NAME

# INVENTORIES OF LIVESTOCK, GRAIN AND FEED (Do not enter items kept in depreciation schedule) 

Beginning inventories use expense code numbers; Ending inventories use income codes.
1.
2.
3.
4.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
$1 \%$.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.

|  | Description | Yr. | Number | Price | Value | Code Numbers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number |  |  |  |  |  | Expense | Income | EnterPrise |
| 1-5 | 6-48 | 475. | 51-55 | 56-61 | 62-71 | 72-74 | 75-77 | 78-80 |
|  | $\frac{\text { Beef }}{\text { Cows }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6. 01 |
|  | Bulls |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6.05 |
|  | Heifers, 2-3 yrs. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 610 |
|  | Heifers, 1-2 yrs. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 615 |
|  | Calves, under 1 yr. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\frac{\text { Feeder cattle }}{\text { Steers, over } 2} 2 \mathrm{yrs} .$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.05 |
|  | Steers, 1-2 yrs. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 310 |
|  | Steer calves |  |  |  |  |  |  | 715 |
|  | Heifers, 1-2 yrs. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 720 |
|  | $\text { Hogs } \text { Sows, over } 1 \mathrm{yr} \text {. }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 505 |
|  | Sows, under 1 yi. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 510 |
|  | Boars |  |  |  |  |  |  | 515 |
|  | Spr. pigs, Jan-May |  |  |  |  |  |  | 520 |
|  | Summer Pias, Jun-Jul |  |  |  |  |  |  | 525 |
|  | Fall pigs, Aug-Dec. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 530 |
|  | $\frac{\text { Sheep }}{\text { Eves, bred }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 805 |
|  | Ewes, other |  |  |  |  |  |  | 810 |
|  | Lambs |  |  |  |  |  |  | 815 |
|  | Rams |  |  |  |  |  |  | 620 |
|  | $\frac{\text { Dairy Herd }}{\text { Cows }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 401 |
|  | Buils |  |  |  |  |  |  | 405 |
|  | Heifers, $2-3$ yrs. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 410 |
|  | Heifers, $1-2$ vrs. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 415 |
|  | Calves, under 1 yr. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 420 |
|  | Horses |  |  |  |  |  |  | 901 |
|  | Chickens |  |  |  |  |  |  | 301 |
|  | TOTAL LIVESTOCK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 29. | Corn |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 101 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30. | Oats |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 105 |
| 31. | Wheat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 110 |
| 32. | Soybeans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 115 |
| 33. | Barley |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 120 |
| 34. | Flax |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 125 |
| 35. | Sorghum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 130 |
| 36. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 37. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 38. | Seeds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 41. | Hay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 42. | Silage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 43. | Proteins \& minerals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 44. | TOTAL GRALN \& EEED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




## Description of Programs

## Depreciation

This program computes depreciation for the month of purchase on new items. Items traded or sold have no depreciation taken for month of trade or sale. The number of months for which depreciation is taken is equal to 13 minus the month of purchase. A new item that is purchased in the 12 th month will tave one month depreciation taken. If no depreciation for the 12 th month is desired, it may be identified as having been purchased in the 13th month.

When an item is traded or sold the card for that item is removed from the deck and altered by entering the year and month of disposal in cols. 17 to 20. Also enter a digit in col. 16 to indicate a trade $-. . " 1 "=$ trade; " 2 " $=$ sold and " 3 " $=$ lost or destroyed. Duplicate all other columns of the card. In years succeeding the year of trade or sale remove the card from the deck permanently.

Cards punched by this program may be used as input data to obtain a depreciation schedule for the year designated in the first card of the data deck. However, only cards punched in the preceding report year may be used in preparing the current years report.

The first card of the data deck must have the year for which depreciation is computed punched in cols. 9 and 10, i.e., the last two digits of the year 1970 would be punched in cols. 9 and 10 to obtain a depreciation report for the year 1970.

A punch control card is inserted as the second card of the data deck. If the punch output is wanted this card is a blank card. If the punch output is not vanted, a positive number is entered in cols. 9 and 10.

A blank card must be placed between sets of farm data cards. Immediately following the blank card is a name card with the farmer's name beginning in col. 1. Any other data desired may be punched following the name without regard to column format. Any information punched will be duplicated in the printout.

The punch output should be on pink cards.
The last card of the data deck must have a negative number punched in cols. 1-5.

Computations made in the report are based upon the following relationships: total value at the beginning of the year plus new cash paid, less depreciation for the year, less remaining value in depreciation schedule of any items sold or lost equals total value at the end of the year. No depreciation is taken beyond salvage value.

The program offers five options as to method of computing depreciation. Code numbers identifying the method are entered in col. 49 according to instructions as given on form 20. The five options include (1) straight line, (2) double declining balance, (3) sum-of-the-digits, (4) straight line with $10 \%$ salvage rule applied, and (5) straight line at 1 and $1 / 2$ times the straight line rate.

## Other Programs

The cash flow, itemized listing, and enterprise reports are explained by the example computer printouts included in this manual.

## The Field Agent

The field representative is responsible for assisting the farmer in supplying the needed information. The farmer may be asked to enter all information on the entry forms or the farmer may send his receipts to a recording secretary who will
make entry on the keypunching forms. The method employed depends upon the amount of service to be extended to the farmer.

A complete listing of the forms employed in this computer program is as follows:

|  | Form no. |
| :--- | :---: |
| Cash Receipts and Expense | A |
| Crop Production Record | 15 |
| Record of Home Grown Feed Fed | 16 |
| Pasture Use and Livestock Production | 17 |
| Listing of Assets and Liabilities | 18 |
| Inventories of Feed and Livestock | 19 |
| Depreciation Schedulc | 20 |
| Record Closing Information | 21 |
| Punch Form for Other Information | 22 |

The farmer may be responsible for completing forms $A, 15,16$ and 17 each month. These are the forms containing information that should be entered during the year. At the end of each year the field representative may assist the farmer in completing forms 18, 19, 20 and 21 . Form 22 is used only by the field representative or the processing secretary to consolidate data on several forms for greater ease of keypunching. Each of the forms, as included in this manual, identify the source and type of information needed.

Some additional explanation may be necessary regarding form 22. A copy of the form is presented on page 18. The current computer program employs only the first 6 lines of this form. The additional lines are available for future additions to the program. The " $D$ " code numbers are found on form 18 . The " F " numbers are obtained from form 15. The code numbers $G, H, B$ and $R$ are found on form 21. Only the first 6 lines of form 22 are needed.

A complete set of information for data processing is obtained by keypunching the information obtained on forms A, 19, 20 and 22. Keypunching format is identified on each of these forms.

The field representative may be interested in obtaining basic information and completing essential tasks during his first contact with the farmer. Pages 19 and 20 contain example forms that may be useful in completing this objective.


1. Farm information form completed.
2. Farm number assigned (written in farmer's record book).
3. Explain record keeping procedure.
4. Record book delivered (set of entry forms).
5. Packet of supplies (extra forms, carbon paper, etc.).
6. Special account numbers (copy to both parties)

Within each code number category (such as labor hired), there is room for the farm operator to designate special numbers of his own choosing. For example, labor hired includes code number 010-019. The farmer may wish to use a separate number for each hired worker and also a separate number for income tax or social security tax withheld. Likewise, individual pens of cattle feedlots may be designated by a separate code number within the category of cattle feeding.
7. Complete form 18 (net worth statement).
8. Complete form 19 (feed and livestock inventory).
9. Depreciation schedule obtained.


Special farm features:

Do you treat CCC payments as income when the loan (or money) is received or when loan is repaid (grain delivered)?

Income when loan is made $\qquad$
Income when grain delivered $\qquad$

## Receiving Farm Data

A separate file folder should be established for each cooperating farmer or rancher. Each cooperator is given a farm code number. The code numbers are 5 digit numbers with the first two digits identifying the county and the following three digits identifying the farm within a county. Page 22 contains the county code numbers used for identifying all counties in South Dakota.

Farm cooperators enter all data on the cash income and expense form. When a report form is received from the farmer the secretary should check it for completeness and legibility. Mark all corrections with a blue lead pencil. These corrections may include missing code numbers, illegible code numbers, missing farm number or identification, missing date, etc. The form is then placed in a file folder marked "Forms to be Punched."

A journal is maintained for each cooperator. When a form is received an entry is made in the journal noting the date of receipt and the form number (identification of form by number) as well as quantity of each form received (number of pages).

The secretary will keypunch the data and print out the cards after punching. The keypunching is checked against the original form for accuracy. When the secretary is satisfied as to the accuracy of keypunching, the form received from the cooperator is marked "punched and checked", in red ink. The form is then placed in the individual file folder for the cooperator.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

County Numbers for FARMPANEL Records Identification
$\frac{\mathrm{NO}}{\mathrm{OL}}$
02
03
04
05
06
07
08
09
10
11
12
$\frac{\text { Name }}{\text { Aurora }}$
Beadle
Bennett
Bon Homme
Brookings
Brown
Brule
Buffalo
Butte
Campbell
Charles Mix
Clark
Clay
Codington
Corson
Custer
Davison
Day
Deuel
Dewey
Douglas
Edmunds
Fall River
Faulk
Grant
Gregory
Haakon
Haml in
Hand
Hanson
Harding
Hughes
Hutchinson
$\frac{\text { No. }}{34} \quad \frac{\text { Name }}{\text { Hyde }}$
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
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59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67

Jackson
Jerauld
Jones
Kingsbury
Lake
Lawrence
Lincoln
Lyman
Marshal
McCook
McPherson
Meade
Mellette
Miner
Minnehaha
Moody
Pennington
Perkins
Potter
Roberts
Sanborn
Shannon
Spink
Stanley
Sully
Todd
Tripp
Turner
Union
Walworth
Washabaugh
Yankton
Ziebach

Data cards are maintained in a card file and categorized by farm number within the file.

## Keypunching

All keypunching is done directly from the forms as received from the farmer. The keypunching format is identified on each of these forms. The amount does not have a decimal point punched. It is read by the computer as being located two digits from the right.

Different card colors are used for punching the several categories of information. The card colors facilitate card handling when processing data on the computer. Data are punched on different color cards as follows:

Form Number Card Color
Cash Receipts and Expenses
Feed and Livestock Inventories
Capital Items Inventory (Deprec. schedule)
Other information
Name Cards

## Preparation of Data Cards for Processing

A. ITEMIZED LISTING REPORT (Including a listing of family living expenses)

1. All cash receipts and expenses (white cards) are used in preparing this report. The data cards for each farm must be separated. If cards are not already separated into individual farm groups they may be senarated by sorting on cols. 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 respectively.
2. All cards within each farm must be placed in numerical order according to expense and income code numbers. This is done by sorting on cols. $77,76,75,74,73$, and 72 respectively. Check for cards in wrong farm by making a last sort on col. 5.
3. Name cards are punched for each farmer. Punch the farm no. in cols. 1-5 followed by the farmer's name.
4. A "last card" for the data deck is punched with a negative number in cols. 1-5. The minus sign is punched in col. 1 followed by any digit other than 0 .
5. The data deck is then prepared for the computer by placing all cards in the following order:

NAME CARD
DATA CARDS Farm no. 1
BLANK CARD
NAME CARD
DATA CARDS
Farm no. 2
blank card
NAME CARD
DATA CARDS
Last farm
NEG. NUMBER CARD
The above cards make up the data deck and are ready to be given to the computer programmer who will prepare additional instructional cards for processing by the computer operator.
B. BI-MONTHLY CASH FLOW REPORT

1. All cash receipts and expenses (white cards) are used in preparing this report. The data cards for each farm must be separated. If cards are not already separated into individual farm groups they may be separated by sorting on cols. 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 respectively.
2. The order of cards within each farm set of cards makes no difference.
3. Punch a negative number card with number punched in cols. 1-5.
4. NAME CARDS are punched for each farmer. Punch the farm no. in cols. 1-5 followed by the farmer's name. Following the NAME, punch REPORT YEAR 19--, with the correct date punched. It may be punched in any cols. following the NAME of the farmer. Data on this card will be reproduced in the same form as it is punched.
5. Prepare the ANAFAC control card. This will be the first card in the data deck. If only the cash flow report is wanted, the control card must be blank. If the cash flow report plus the financial statements and operating ratios are wanted, a " 1 " should be punched in col. 1 of the card.
6. Cards for the data deck are placed in the following order:

ANAFAC CONTROL CARD
NAME CARD Farm no. 1
data cards
BLANK CARD
NAME CARD
DATA CARDS Last farm
NEG. NUMBER CARD
The above sequence of "farm sets" is repeated for as many farms as necessary. The negative number card is used only as the last card of the last farm. A blank card separates the last data card of one farm from the name card for the following farm.

## C. DEPRECIATION REPORT

1. Pink cards are used for this report. Use cards from the previous report year to prepare the current report, i.e., 1969 report year cards would be used in preparing the 1970 report. Cards for the initial depreciation report need data input as described on form 20.
2. Sort the cards that were punched by the computer as a result of the previous years records.

The computer punches two sets of cards--one set containing value at the beginning of the year and one set containing value at the end of the year. Sorting may be done by sorting on column 72. Use only cards falling into bins other than the "reject" bin for preparing the data deck. Keep the reject cards for future use. The reject cards contain end-of-the-year values and they have no expense code number punched in col. 72.
3. Before preparing the data deck it is necessary to update the entries in the depreciation schedule as follows:
(a) All new items purchased during the current report year must be entered on form 20 and a card punched. These new cards are added to the data deck.
(b) Items traded, sold or lost during the year must have the card removed from the data deck and altered by entering a " 1 " in col. 16 to indicate it has been traded. Enter a "2" if the item is sold and a " 3 " if it is a casualty loss. Enter the year and month of disposal in cols. 17 to 20. All other items of information on the old card are duplicated.
(c) Remove data cards from the deck permanently for those items that were traded or sold in years previous to the current report year.
4. Punch a NAME CARD for each farmer. Punch the farm number in cols. 1-5 followed by the farmer's name. Data on this card will be reproduced in the same form as it is punched.
5. Punch a REPORT YEAR CARD with the report year punched in cols. 9 and 10. This is the year for which it is desired to have depreciation computed.
6. Prepare a PUNCH CONTROL CARD. If the punch output is wanted this card is completely blank. If punch output is not wanted enter the number 44 in cols. 9 and 10.
7. Punch a card with a negative number entered in cols. 1-5.
8. Prepare data deck by placing cards in the following order:

REPORT YEAR CARD
PUNCH CONTROL CARD

NAME CARD
DATA CARDS Farm no. 1
BLANK CARD

NAME CARD
DATA CARDS Farm no. 2
BLANK CARD

NAME CARD
DATA CARDS
Last farm
NEG. NUMBER CARD

The data deck is now ready to be given to the programmer to prepare for processing by the computer. The data deck must be accompanied by blank pink cards to be used for the punch output when processed on the computer. A quantity of cards double those of the input data deck are needed if the punch output is called by the punch control card.
9. After processing, save the cards from the punch output. The punch output will be used in preparing other reports for the current year and also in preparing next year's depreciation report.
D. BUSINESS ANALYSIS REPORT (Including financial statements and operating ratios)

This report is always prepared as the ANAFAC subroutine of the cash flow report. It uses data from the cash flow report to make computations. To obtain the business analysis report $a$ " 1 " is punched in the first column of the ANAFAC control card as described in the cash 1 low report.

1. White cards are prepared as described in the cash flow report.
2. Prepare a name card for each farmer. The card consists of the farm number (beginning in col. 1) followed by the farmer's name and REPORT YEAR 19--. The current year for which the report is being prepered should be entered. The column location of the name and report year is not impoztant. Data on this card will be reproduced in the same form as it is punched.
3. Prepare a negative number card for each farm. The negative number is entered in cols. 72-74.
4. Pink cards from the punch output of the Depreciation Report are used here. Both beginning inventory and ending inventory cards of the punch output are used. Card order within the set of pink cards is not important.
5. Blue cards for both beginning and ending feed and livestock inventories are used. The ending inventory for one year is also the beginning inventory for the following year. End-of-year inventory cards are altered to become beginning inventory cards merely by shifting the code number from the income code position to the expense code position. Code numbers remain the same.
6. Cards for the data deck are placed in the following order:
anafac CONTROL CARD
NAME CARD
WHITE CARDS
BLANK CARD
PINK CARDS (both beginning and ending inventories)
BLUE CARDS (both beginning and ending inventories) NEGATIVE NO. CARD (cols. 72-74) YELLOW CARDS

Repeat the above sequence for as many farms as necessary. NAME CARD for the second farm will follow the last yellow card.
E. ENTERPRISE ANALYSIS REPORT

1. All cash receipts and expenses (white cards) are used in preparing this report. The data cards for each farm must be separated. If they are not already separated into individual farm groups, they may be separated by sorting on cols. 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 respectively. Note that cols. 1 and 2 are for separation into the respective counties.
2. The order of cards within each farm set of cards makes no difference.
3. Punch a negative number card with number punched in cols. 1-5.
4. NAME CARDS are punched for each farmer. Punch the farm number in cols. 1-5 followed by the farmer's name. Following the name, punch REPORT YEAR 19--, with the current date punched. It may be punched in any of the columns following the name of the farmer. Data on this cand will be reproduced in the same form as it is punched.
5. Cards for the data deck are placed in the following order:

NAME CARD
DATA CARDS
Farm no. 1
BLANK CARD
NAME CARD
DATA CARDS Last farm
NEG. NUMBER CARD
The above sequence of cards is repeated for as many farms as necessary. A blank card separates the last data card of one farm from the name card of the following farm.

## Processing Cards on the Computer

Card order for the farm data decks is given in the preceding instructions. An example of the complete card order for processing is given on page 29. All programs employed at South Dakota State University are catalogued on disk for use on the IBM model 30 computer. Each program is executed by calling the appropriate program name. Names for several programs currently in operation are as follows:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Itemized listing } & \text { LIST7107 } \\
\text { Cash flow } & \text { CASH7107 } \\
\text { Depreciation } & \text { DEPR7107 } \\
\text { Enterprise report } & \text { ENTP7107 }
\end{array}
$$

The business analysis report, which includes financial statements and operating ratios, is always prepared as a subroutine of the CASH FLOW report. The subroutine name is ANAFAC. The first card of the data deck for the CASH FLOW report serves as a control card for employing the ANAFAC subroutine. If the card is blank, ANAFAC is not called. A " 1 " entered in the first column of the control card will call the ANAFAC subroutine.


The FARMPANEL records program employs the following computer programs.

1. Itemized listing of all entries by income and expense categories (including family living).
2. Bi-monthly cash flow statement.
3. Depreciation report.
4. Business analysis report.
5. Enterprise cash flow report.

All forms for input data (except inventories and depreciation) use the following format.

| Column |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\frac{\text { Position }}{1-5}$ |  |
| $6-55$ | Field |
| $56-61$ | Fesm number |
| $62-71$ | Year, month, day |
| $72-74$ | Amount (dollars \& cents) |
| $75-77$ | Expense code |
| $78-80$ | Income Code |
|  | Enterprise Code |

The format for livestock and feed inventories and the depreciation schedule is the same for all basic information -- that is, the farm number, the amount and the code numbers all utilize the same field position on the card. They are therefore adaptable to being read by the computer as input data for all computer programs.

Feed and livestock inventories use the following format:

| Column |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\frac{\text { Position }}{1-5}$ | Field |
| $6-48$ | Farm number |
| $49-50$ | Description |
| $51-55$ | Year* |
| $56-61$ | Number or quantity |
| $62-71$ | Price |
| $72-74$ | Value (or amount) |
| $75-77$ | Expense Code |
| $78-80$ | Income Code |
|  | Enterprise Code |

* The year is related to the expense and income code numbers, i.e., if the year ${ }^{\prime} 69$ is punched and an expense code no. is also punched, the amount represents the beginning inventory for 1969. If an income code number is punched, it represents the ending inventory of 1969.

Depreciation forms use the following format:

| Column |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Position | Field |
| 1-5 | Farm number |
| 6-15 | Item description |
| 16 | 1=traded; 2=sold; 3=destroyed |
| 17-20 | Year \& month of purchase (or year \& month when traded or sold) |
| 21-22 | Depreciation report year (year for which depreciation is computed) |
| 23-27 | New Cash Paid (dollars only) |
| 28-32 | Value of trade-in (dollars only) |
| 33-37 | Salvage value (dollars only) |
| 38-42 | Investment credit taken (dollars only) |
| 43 | Enter " 1 " when added 20\% is taken |
| 44-48 | Adjusted basis |
| 49 |  st. line is assumed; $2=$ double declining balance: $3=$ sum -of-the-digits; $4=S t$. line with $10 \%$ salvage rule applied; $5=$ Declining balance at 1.5 times the st. line rate. |
| 50-51 | Years of 1ife |
| 52-61 | Depreciation (dollars and cents) |
| 62-71 | Value at first of report year (dollars and cents) |
| 72-74 | Expense Code number |
| 75-77 | Income Code number |
| 78-80 | Enterprise Code number |

## Depreciation Report

1. WRONG FARM NO. preceded (on the same line) by farm number and description of item.

All cards in a set belonging to one farm must have the same farm code number as contained on the first card of the set. The program will continue with all computations but the error message will be printed and a check must be made to determine the nature of the error. Data on the card containing a wrong farm number is not included in computations of the program.
2. WRONG REPORT YEAR USED AS INPUT DATA preceded (on the same line) by farm number and description of item. Only punch output cards from the previous year's report may be used in preparing the depreciation report. The remaining value at the end of the previous year is used as the basis for computing the amount of depreciation to be taken. Consequently only 1969 report year cards may be used in preparing the 1970 depreciation report. The report year is identified in cols. 21 and 22 by the name REPYR. All punch output cards contain the REPYR as identified in the first card of the data deck. However, the initial depreciation report is made by leaving the REPYR col. blank. If the REPYR col. is zero, the error message will not be printed. Data on a card containing a wrong farm number is not included in the computation.

## Itemized Listing Report

1. ERROR IN CODING, CODE NO. TOO LARGE

The computer program will print this error message for any income or expense item with a code number larger than 469. Data on the card in error will be printed on the succeeding line and the data will be included in computations. The program will continue.
2. WRONG FARM NO. preceded (on the same line) by the farm number and description of the item.

A11 cards in a set belonging to one farm must have the same farm code number as contained on the first card of the set. The error message is printed when an error occurs and the program will continue. Data on the card containing an error is not included in computations.

## Cash Flow Report

1. WRONG FARM NO. followed by farm number, date, amount, expense code, income code and enterprise code.

All cards in a set belonging to one farm must have the same farm code number as contained on the first card of the set. The error message is printed when an error occurs and the program will continue. All data on the card in error will be included in the computations.
2. CODE VALUE EXCEEDS KNOWN MAXIMUM followed (on the same line) by the month in which the error in coding was made.

The amount on a card containing an error of this type will not be included in the computations.

EXAMPLESET OF COMPUTERPRINTOUT REPORTS

[^0]FARM NO DESCRIPTION

25000 EGGS



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 344.83
EGGS SOLD

| 69 | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \text { ** } \\ & \text { TOTAL } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 250.36 \\ & 250.36 \end{aligned}$ | 0 | 10 | 300 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | RAISED | BREEDING | STOCK | So |  |
| 69 | 64 |  | 134.26 | 0 | 30 | 800 |
|  | TOTAL |  | 134.26 |  |  |  |

6
TOTAL
$a$
0

| a 0 |
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30677.55 & & &
\end{array}
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CROPS SOLD
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> m~nmoly Nomis gogogo obogo
$\begin{array}{ll}0 & \sim \\ \sim & \sim \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$


| 25000 | EGGS |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| 25000 | EWES |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 25000 | CATTLE |
| 25000 | LAMBS |
| 25000 | FEEDER PIGS |
| 25000 | WOOL |
| 25000 | WOOL |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 25000 | BOARS |
| 25000 | EWES |

25000 FEEDER CATTLE

$\begin{array}{ll}25000 & \text { TAX REFUND } \\ 25000 & \text { DIVIDENDS }\end{array}$

FARM NO DESCRIPTION
25000 DIVERT ACRE PAY
25000 DISC SOLO
25000 BULL $\quad$ INS ON BULL
25000 WORK OFF FARM MATCH SOC SEC $\begin{array}{ll}25000 & \text { DAY HAGES } \\ 25000 & \text { WAGES ELMER } \\ 25000 & \text { RENT HOUSE }\end{array}$
25000 SOC TAX WHELD
25000 SEEDS


NOIIdI४JSヨO ON W甘甘」

| 25000 | SPRAYING |
| :--- | :--- |
| 25000 | WEED SPRAY |


| 25000 | REPAIRS |
| :--- | :--- |
| 25000 | REPAIR |
| 25000 | REPAIR |

$\begin{array}{ll}25000 & \text { AUTO TIRES } \\ 25000 & \text { AUTO GAS }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}25000 & \text { TELEPHONE } \\ 25000 & \text { TELEPHONE } \\ 25000 & \text { ELECT BILL }\end{array}$

（37）


FARM NO DESCRIFIION
$\begin{array}{ll}25000 & \text { ACCUUNT FECS } \\ 25000 & \text { BANK CHARGES } \\ 25000 & \text { MAGAZINES }\end{array}$
25000 SILO REPAIR
$\begin{array}{ll}25000 & \text { BLDG INS } \\ 25000 & \text { PICKUP INS }\end{array}$
25000 YAXES
25000
25000
$\begin{array}{lllllll}0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \text { In } & A & N & N & \text { N } & \text { N }\end{array}$

BLDG LOAN PRIN
FARM PRINCIPAL
5000
5000

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$\underset{\sim}{\omega}$

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$m$
$m$

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NET CASH FLCW

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| LIVESTCCK SALES | 36883.91 |
| :---: | :---: |
| CRCP SALES | 4295.91 |
| ctrer inccme | 2500.49 |
| tctal cash inccme | 43680.30 |
| hCNE LSEC PRODUCE | 224.50 |
| IAVENTCRY CHANGE | S552.CO |
| gress income | 53456.80 |
| FEEC AND LIVESTCCK: Pl RChasec | 25921.67 |
| GRCSS PROFIT | 27535.13 |
| CPERATING EXPENSE | 7459.51 |
| CVERHEAC EXPENSE | 4213.59 |
| CEPRECIATICN | 3264.53 |
| CAPITAL GAINS CR LCSSES | 12C.78 |
| NEt farn inccme | 12718.28 |
| interest paic | 2592.72 |
| valle cf farily lagcr | 0.0 |
| value cf cferatcr laecr | 2700.00 |
| RETURA tC capital ainc mgt. | 13011.c0 |
| Interest cn land, $t$ percent | 120.00 |
| interest cn inventcry, 7 percent | 4270.55 |
| Retura tu nanagenent | 7540.44 |

RETURA tu NANAGENENT
7540.44

ASSETS

CASH CA HAND
accclits receivable
BCADS
Cash valle cf life ins.
CTHER ASSETS
feed grain anc seecs
HCES
CATTLE
pCLLTRY
StEEP
hCRSES ANO OTHER
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS
mACHIAERY AND EqUIFNENT AUTO
BREEDING STCCK
TCTAL WCRKING ASSETS

VALUE CF LAND ChNEC 2CCCO.00
VALLE CF FARN IMPRCVENENTS 21858.57

TCTAL FIXEC ASSETS
TCTAL ASSETS
77653.06
20000.00 $2072 t .17$
40726.17
85312.75

## liabilities

nctes payaele
aCCClits payable
chattel mertgages cue
taxes cle
RENT LLE
LCANS CN LIFE INS.
CTHER LEBTS
tctal current liar.
farm mgrtgage due
CTHER LONG TERM CEETS
tctal liabilities

25000 TEST FARM DATA REPCRT YEAR 1969

## bUSINESS ANALYSIS FACTCRS

| Net incrth change euring tre year | 9559.69 |
| :---: | :---: |
| estivated farily living expense | 3253.64 |
| grcss valle cf crcps per crep acre | 3 C .23 |
| CRCP EXPENSES PER CRCP ACRE | 3.49 |
| nachine investnent fer crep acre | 14.46 |
| LIVESTCCK RETLRNS PER CCllar feec fec | 2.C5 |
| wachine ane pcier cest per crep acre | 8.6 C |
| CRUSS PRCFIT PER NAN | 18356.75 |
| GRCSS PRLFIT PER cCllar net farm inccre | 2.17 |
| ClRREAT RATIO (ENC CF YEAR) | 20.28 |
| net capital ratic (END CF year) | 3.85 |


$\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$

CATtLE FEEDING

ORY LAND
IRRIGATED
GRAIN
OOOOOOOOOOOO
乞 $00000 \circ 0000000$
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BEEF

$9 \varepsilon^{\circ} 05 z$

Catile fed
0

## $\square$

 OTHER

| $\circ$ |
| :--- |
| $O 0$ | 0000000000000000000 N OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO







[^0]:    TEST FARM DATA 1969

