

Milk - Cost of prod. O.S.
 Nottingham University Dept of Agric. Economics

MILK PRODUCTION INVESTIGATION - SUMMER PERIOD.
APRIL-SEPTEMBER 1947.

<u>Group</u>	<u>T.T. & Attested</u>	<u>Accredited and Ordinary</u>
<u>Number of Farms</u>	31	41

COST PER GALLON IN PENCE

	<u>Pence.</u>	<u>Pence</u>
<u>Purchased Foods:</u>		
Concentrates	2.9	2.4
Other	0.3	0.2
<u>Home Grown Foods:</u>		
Concentrates	1.1	0.9
Hay	0.6	0.5
Straw	0.1	0.1
Roots and Green Fodder	0.2	0.4
Silage	0.1	0.1
Grazing	<u>2.1</u>	<u>1.9</u>
TOTAL FOODS	7.4	6.5
Labour	6.0	5.0
Miscellaneous	<u>2.5</u>	<u>1.9</u>
GROSS FARM COSTS (excluding Depreciation)	15.9	13.4

CREDITS

Calves	0.6	0.5
Manurial Residues	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>
NETT FARM COSTS (excluding Depreciation)	<u>15.1</u>	<u>12.8</u>

AVERAGE YIELD PER COW

280 gals. 303 gals.

% DRY COWS

21.7% 19.2%

QUANTITIES OF FOODS FED PER COW

	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>
<u>Concentrates:</u>		
Purchased	4.8	4.0
Home Grown	2.1	1.8
Total	<u>6.9</u>	<u>5.8</u>
Hay	3.1	2.7
Straw	0.9	1.2
Roots and Green Fodder	4.2	7.1
Silage	0.8	0.9

MILK PRODUCTION INVESTIGATION FOR THE YEAR
TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1947.

COSTS AND RETURNS PER GALLON IN PENCE

Group	<u>T.T. & Attested</u>	<u>Accredited and Ordinary</u>
Number of Farms	31	41
<u>FOODS</u>	Pence	Pence
Purchased	4.6	4.0
Home Grown	6.1	6.0
Grazing	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.1</u>
TOTAL FOODS	11.7	11.1
<u>Labour: Employees</u>	4.8	3.9
Family	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.7</u>
TOTAL LABOUR	6.0	5.6
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	2.7	2.1
<u>Herd Replacement</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>3.1</u>
GROSS FARM COSTS	23.8	21.9
<u>CREDITS</u>		
Calves	0.7	0.3
Manurial Residues	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.6</u>
TOTAL CREDITS	1.0	0.9
NET FARM COSTS	22.8	21.0
NET FARM RETURNS	30.6	26.5
SURPLUS (+)	7.8	5.5
<u>AVERAGE YIELD PER COW PER ANNUM</u> <u> IN GALLONS</u>	590	578
<u>COWS:- Percentage in milk</u>	76.4	75.5
suckling	2.0	2.3
dry	<u>21.6</u>	<u>22.2</u>
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>COSTS AND RETURNS PER COW IN £.</u>	£.	£.
Total Foods	28.7	26.7
Labour	14.7	13.6
Miscellaneous	6.6	5.1
Herd Replacement	<u>8.5</u>	<u>7.5</u>
GROSS FARM COSTS	58.5	52.9
<u>CREDITS:</u> Calves	1.8	1.6
Manurial Residues	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.7</u>
NET FARM COSTS	56.0	50.6
NET FARM RETURNS	75.3	63.9
SURPLUS (+)	19.3	13.3

Notes on Methods of Calculating Certain Items
in the Costs of Milk Production.

Home Grown Foods

The charges for the main home grown foods have been based on cost of production data, e.g.

Oats	£13. 8. 6d per ton
Seeds Hay	£4. 2. 6d " "
Meadow Hay	£5.17. 0d " "
Mangolds	£1.11. 0d " "
Kale	£1. 8. 6d " "

Minor foods have been charged at "Feeding Value".

Labour

Manual labour of the farmer and his wife upon milk production have been charged at equivalent rates per hour to hired labour.

General Farm Expenses have been charged to milk production in the same proportion to the whole as the direct manual labour on the dairy herd is to the total cost of all direct manual labour including that of the farmer and his wife.

Manurial Residues of Feeding Stuffs have been calculated in accordance with the recommendations of the Scott-Watson Committee, i.e. upon the Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potash content of the foodstuffs. No charge has been made for litter and therefore no credit under manurial residues.

Return for all Milk

The returns from milk have been made up as follows:-

Wholesale and semi-wholesale milk at the net amount received -
i.e. the amount credited to the bank adjusted for
P.R. levies, fees for Milk Recording and
Artificial Insemination.

Milk sold to schools and retail at guaranteed pool prices
plus quality premiums.

Milk to Employees and Farmhouse at rates recognised in the
Wages Orders.

Milk fed to livestock at Cost.

Herd Replacement

The method of valuing cows at the end of the year has been changed for 1946/7 and the following are the general lines of procedure:-

- (1) No change in the size of herd. The total valuation of the herd remains unchanged unless there has been a substantial improvement in quality.
- (II) Increase in size. Additional animals are valued between cost and average value of cows disposed from the herd during the year and allowing for any improvement in quality.
- (III) Decrease in size. The last in first out principle is adopted bearing in mind that this applies to animal of similar quality.

The cost of herd replacement has been included in the full year statements only.

Code for Certain General Information included on the Primary Return

(a)	<u>Type of Milk Producer</u>	<u>Code</u>
	Wholesale	1
	Wholesale with level Delivery	2
	Producer Retailer	3
(b)	<u>Grade of Milk</u>	
	Tuberculin Tested only	1
	Accredited only	2
	Ordinary (ungraded)	3
	Tuberculin Tested and Attested	4
	Accredited and Attested	5
	Attested only	6
(c)	<u>Milk Recording</u>	
	Senior Scheme	1
	Junior Scheme	2
	Private	3
(d)	<u>Type of Housing</u>	
	Specially constructed cowhouse	1
	Farm building converted to cowhouse	2
	Open yards with milking parlour	3
	" " " no " "	4
	Out of doors (all year round) with bail or parlour	5
	Out of doors (all year round) with no bail or parlour	6
(e)	<u>Method of Cooling Milk</u>	
	Surface Cooler	1
	Churn Immersion	2
	Refrigeration	3
	No cooling arrangement	4
(f)	<u>Water Supply</u>	
	Piped public supply	1
	" private supply - adequate	2
	" private supply - inadequate	3
	Well	4
	Stream	5
	Roof	6
(g)	<u>Method of Sterilising Dairy Equipment</u>	
	Boiling Water	1
	Steam	2
	Approved hypochlorite solution	3