

## Directions for using the Microsoft Excel Version of the New England Farm Account Book

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This spreadsheet is modeled after the New England Farm Account Book which was designed to help farmers organize and track farm finances.

If you have any questions, comments, or problems regarding the use of this Excel workbook please contact: David Marcinkowski, 5735 Hitchner Hall, University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469-5735, Phone: 207-581-2740 (Toll-free in Maine: 1-800-287-7170), Email – [davidmar@maine.edu](mailto:davidmar@maine.edu)

A	B	C	D
1	<b>New England Farm Account Book</b>		
2	Daily Record of Receipts, Expenses and Employee Labor Records		
3	Finances for Year		
4	2013		
5	Farm Name		
6	Happy Acres Farm		
7	Address		
8	1 Main Road		
9	Anywhere, ME 04000		
10	Click on yellow box to go to the desired form		
11	Receipts		
12	Monthly Receipt Summary		
13	Expenses		
14	Monthly Expense Summary		
15	Monthly Profit and Loss Summary		
16	Profit Loss Report		
17	Individual Labor Records		
18	Labor and Taxes Summary		
19	Column Headings		
20	To avoid loosing valuable information, please remember to back up your data frequently!		
21	THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE		
22	A Member of the University of Maine System		

To begin, open the Farm Account Book.XLS file using Microsoft Excel or a compatible program. The Main page of the workbook is shown to the left. Use this Main page to enter general farm information, including the farm name and address, as well as the year for which the financial data is being summarized. Do not enter more than one year's data into the workbook otherwise the summary functions of the workbook will not function properly. To begin a new year, start with a clean, empty copy of the spreadsheet and rename the file to reduce confusion. From this Main worksheet you can navigate to any of the other worksheets in the file by clicking on the hyperlinks in the yellow boxes. At any time you can also skip to any worksheet in the file by clicking on the appropriate tab in the lower left portion of the screen.

You will find that some of the cells in the worksheets will not allow you to enter information into them.

They are protected to insure that the cell contents, such as formulas and text, cannot be accidentally changed or deleted.

### Setting Receipt and Expense Columns

The next step in setting up your farm account book is to determine a set of categories to track the different types of income and expenses on your farm. In developing your own set of categories a number of different sources can be used. For tracking basic tax information you may want to start with many of the income and expense categories from the Schedule F Tax form. These include:

#### Income

Sales of livestock and other resale items

Sales of livestock, produce, grains, and other products you raised

Cooperative distributions

Agricultural program payments  
Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loans  
CCC loans forfeited  
Crop insurance proceeds and federal crop disaster payments  
Custom hire (machine work) income  
Other income

### Expenses

Car and truck expenses  
Chemicals  
Conservation expenses  
Custom hire (machine work)  
Depreciation  
Employee benefit programs  
Feed  
Fertilizers and lime  
Freight and trucking  
Gasoline, fuel, and oil  
Insurance (other than health)  
Interest: Mortgage  
Interest: Other  
Labor hired  
Pension and profit-sharing plans  
Rent or lease: Vehicles, machinery, equipment  
Rent or lease: Other (land, animals, etc.)  
Repairs and maintenance  
Seeds and plants  
Storage and warehousing  
Supplies  
Taxes  
Utilities  
Veterinary, breeding, and medicine  
Other expenses

These categories are a good starting point, however your farm may not need all of these categories or you may have other things that you need or wish to track. Using the categories from your existing recordkeeping system or looking at your checkbook register over the past year, may help you arrive at a list that works for your farm business. You may also want to visit with your accountant regarding the additional categories they may need to aid in tax preparation. Depending on the number of employees you have, you can track hired labor in the expense worksheet or the labor worksheet of this workbook. Using the labor worksheet enables you to more accurately track payroll withholdings and employer matches.

It is this list of income and expense categories that will become the column headings for the Receipts and Expenses worksheets in the workbook. The Income worksheet is limited to 25



**Figure 4. Expenses Worksheet**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	<b>Expenses</b>												
2	<b>Total Expenses</b>			\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
3	Month	Day	Paid To	Total		Dairy	Dairy	Non	Building	Machine	Vehicle	Custom	
4	#	#	Explanation	Expense	√	Feed	Forages	Dairy	Repairs	Repairs	Expense	Hire	Supplie
5													
6													
7													

Both the Receipts and Expenses worksheets use a multi-column, entry system similar to the paper version of the Farm Account Book. Each individual financial transaction is recorded, one per row, starting with Row #5 and going down from there. A single transaction might be a check deposited into the farm checking account for a crop sold or a check written to someone else in payment for machinery parts purchased. The first four columns of each row are used to record the date (Month and day) of the transaction, the payer or payee and the total amount of the transaction. Column “F” and beyond are used to record the amount of the transaction that goes into each of the categories. A simple transaction may be categorized into a single column, say it’s entirely for feed purchased whereas a more complex transaction may be split or categorized between multiple columns. Column “E” checks to make sure the transaction is recorded and categorized properly. It compares the amount in Column “D” with the sum of columns “F” through “M”. If the two do not total to the same amount, a red question mark will appear in the Column “E”. A question mark indicates you should go back and correct your entry. As transactions are added row by row, the sum of each column appears at the top of the worksheet on the Totals line (Line #2). There should be plenty of rows to enter all your transactions. The Receipts worksheet can hold up to 2500 entries while the Expenses worksheet can hold up to almost 10,000 entries.

Some financial transactions, such as a check for an animal sent to slaughter, may include both receipts and expenses. The check for the animal includes a receipt paid for the animal minus expenses for trucking, commission and an advertising check off associated with the sale of the animal. In this case, record the receipt for the animal in the Receipts worksheet and split the trucking, commission and check off in to the appropriate columns in the Expenses worksheet.

It is important to record transactions regularly, as soon as possible after they occur.

**Summary of Receipts and Expenses**

As transactions are added to the Receipts and Expenses Worksheets with the dates that they occurred, the monthly totals of the transactions are recorded into the Receipts Sum and Expense Sum Worksheets shown below (Figures 5 and 6):

These worksheets are useful because they quickly show how income and expenses for your farm change from month to month or quarter to quarter. These worksheets are completely protected and draw all of their information from other worksheets.

**Figure 5. Receipt Sum Worksheet**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	<b>Summary of Receipts</b>											
2												
3		<b>Total</b>	<b>Milk</b>	<b>Milk</b>	<b>Cattle</b>	<b>Cattle</b>	<b>Calves</b>	<b>Calves</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Crops</b>	<b>Crop</b>
4	<b>Monthly Total</b>	<b>Receipt</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Value</b>
5	January	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
6	February	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
7	March	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
8	<b>First Quarter Subtotal</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
9												
10	April	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
11	May	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
12	June	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
13	<b>Second Quarter Subtotal</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
14												
15	July	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
16	August	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
17	September	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
18	<b>Third Quarter Subtotal</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
19												
20	October	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
21	November	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
22	December	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
23	<b>Fourth Quarter Subtotal</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
24	<b>TOTAL FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
25												
26												

**Figure 6. Expense Sum Worksheet**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	<b>Summary of Expenses</b>										
2											
3		<b>Total</b>	<b>Dairy</b>	<b>Dairy</b>	<b>Non</b>	<b>Building</b>	<b>Machine</b>	<b>Vehicle</b>	<b>Custom</b>	<b>Supplies</b>	<b>Other</b>
4	<b>Monthly Total</b>	<b>Expense</b>	<b>Feed</b>	<b>Forages</b>	<b>Dairy</b>	<b>Repairs</b>	<b>Repairs</b>	<b>Expense</b>	<b>Hire</b>	<b>Supplies</b>	<b>Other</b>
5	January	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
6	February	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
7	March	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
8	<b>First Quarter Subtotal</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
9											
10	April	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
11	May	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
12	June	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
13	<b>Second Quarter Subtotal</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
14											
15	July	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
16	August	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
17	September	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
18	<b>Third Quarter Subtotal</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
19											
20	October	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
21	November	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
22	December	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
23	<b>Fouth Quarter Subtotal</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
24	<b>TOTAL FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
25											

**Monthly Profit and Loss**

The Monthly PL Worksheet (See Figure 7) takes the information from the Receipt Sum, Expense Sum and Labor Sum worksheets on a monthly basis and determines the Profit or Loss for the month and year by subtracting the expenses and labor costs from the receipts. Although calculations of true profit on a farm should also include depreciation as well as changes in inventory, the cash profit (loss) results from this worksheet are useful in looking at the extent and timing of cash flows to and from the business.

The PL Report worksheet (See Figure 8) summarizes the receipt and expense data for the entire year into an easy to print, income statement. This report is useful in benchmarking your farm finances against those of other farms. It is also useful for sharing with financial advisors, accountants and tax preparers.

**Figure 7. Monthly PL Worksheet**

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	<b>Monthly Profit or Loss</b>					
2						
3	<b>Month</b>		<b>Receipts</b>	<b>Expenses</b>	<b>Labor Costs</b>	<b>Profit/Loss</b>
4	January		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
5	February		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
6	March		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
7	<b>First Quarter Subtotal</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
8						
9	April		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
10	May		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
11	June		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
12	<b>Second Quarter Subtotal</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
13						
14	July		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
15	August		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
16	September		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
17	<b>Third Quarter Subtotal</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
18						
19	October		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
20	November		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
21	December		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
22	<b>Fourth Quarter Subtotal</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
23	<b>TOTAL FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
24						

**Figure 8. PL Report Worksheet**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	<b>Profit/Loss Report</b>							
2								
3	Farm	Happy Acres Farm			Year	2013		
4	Address	1 Main Road						
5		Anywhere, ME 04000						
6								
7								
8	<b>Receipts</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Quantity Sold</b>	<b>Expenses</b>	<b>Total</b>			
9	Milk Value	\$0.00	0	DairyFeed	\$0.00			
10	Cattle Value	\$0.00	0	DairyForages	\$0.00			
11	Calves Value	\$0.00	0	NonDairy	\$0.00			
12	Other Value	\$0.00	0	Building Repairs	\$0.00			
13	Crops Value	\$0.00	0	Machine Repairs	\$0.00			
14	Gov'n't Paymnts	\$0.00		VehicleExpense	\$0.00			
15	Other Income	\$0.00		CustomHire	\$0.00			
16	Stuff 1	\$0.00		Supplies	\$0.00			
17	Stuff 2	\$0.00		Bedding	\$0.00			
18	Stuff 3	\$0.00		Fert & Lime	\$0.00			
19	Stuff 4	\$0.00		SeedsPlants	\$0.00			
20	Stuff 5	\$0.00		OtherCrop	\$0.00			
21	Stuff 6	\$0.00		Fuel	\$0.00			
22	Stuff 7	\$0.00		Vet	\$0.00			
23	Stuff 8	\$0.00		Breeding	\$0.00			
24	Stuff 9	\$0.00		ProfessnlFees	\$0.00			
25	Stuff 10	\$0.00		Utilities	\$0.00			
26	Stuff 11	\$0.00		Taxes	\$0.00			
27	Stuff 12	\$0.00		Interest	\$0.00			
28	Stuff 13	\$0.00		MarketingHauling	\$0.00			
29	Stuff 14	\$0.00		LeaseRent	\$0.00			
30	Stuff 15	\$0.00		Other Expenses	\$0.00			
31	Stuff 16	\$0.00		OtherFeed	\$0.00			
32	Stuff 17	\$0.00		NonDairy	\$0.00			
33	Last	\$0.00		Medicine	\$0.00			

◀ ▶ 🔍 / Receipts / Receipt Sum / Expenses / Expense Sum / Monthly PL \ **PL Report** / Headings | ◀





## **General Information**

If you find this workbook helpful and use it to keep your financial records, always keep a blank copy of the original Farm Account Book file. This file will be useful for starting a new year's records. Open the blank file, then save it with a new name and year. Do not keep more than one year's data in a single file. This will cause the monthly summary worksheets to give you incorrect totals.

Get in the habit of periodically backing up your Farm Account Book file to several locations to prevent loss of data. Options such as CD's, DVD's, and flash drives protect you from drive crashes. But a better option is to also store your data on a file sharing website or storage cloud system.

It is important to enter all farm financial transactions in a timely manner. Keeping your records up to date by enter a few transactions daily is much easier than trying to organize and enter a monthly stack of payments and bills. It also reduces the stress at tax time. You can't manage what you can't measure. Accurate, up-to-date records is the first step to improving the management of farm finances.