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Eighth annual report: Coon Creek farm account work. La Crosse, Monroe, and Vernon Counties, 1941. 1942

United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service
Division of Economic Research and the Wisconsin Agricultural
Experiment Station

La Crosse, Wisconsin: [s.n.], 1942

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*Farm
business
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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
COON CREEK FARM ACCOUNT WORK
LA CROSSE, MONROE, AND VERNON COUNTIES
1941

La Crosse, Wisconsin
1942

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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE COON CREEK FARM ACCOUNT WORK
1941

H. O. Anderson,¹ C. R. Hoglund,
P. E. McNall

Farm records from the Coon Valley Soil Conservation Demonstration Area indicate that farmers produced more butterfat, hogs and eggs in 1941 than in 1940. The increase in butterfat was 17 percent, in hog production 28 percent, and in eggs, 8 percent. The increased production combined with higher prices resulted in the highest net income for these farms that had been obtained during the 8-year existence of the farm record route in the area. Comparisons of receipts, expenses and operators' earnings as well as other items for the 8 years can be made from data contained in table 13, page 17.

Investment in the Farm Business

The average inventory value of real estate, equipment, feed, supplies, and livestock for all farms was \$13,675, the average for the lowest and highest income groups being \$11,000 and \$16,000 respectively. The average investment per acre of cropland was \$240 for the low income farms, \$200 for the high income farms, and \$224 for all farms.

Table 1.--Investment in real estate, machinery, supplies, feed, productive livestock and horses, 38 farms, Coon Creek, 1941

	Your farm	Av. 38 farms	7 highest profit farms	7 lowest profit farms
Crop acres	_____	61.0	81.0	45.5
Land	_____	\$4,322	\$5,686	\$3,957
Buildings	_____	4,222	4,653	3,774
Machinery and equipment ..	_____	1,555	2,143	1,061
Supplies	_____	278	375	225
Feeds	_____	815	1,136	490
Productive livestock	_____	1,655	1,821	1,248
Horses	_____	328	461	185
Total investment , , , . . .	_____	\$13,675	\$16,275	\$10,940

¹Associate Soil Conservationist, Cooperative Agent, Division of Research, Soil Conservation Service; and Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, respectively.

Summary of Earnings

Gross farm earnings as well as total farm expenses were 40 percent higher in 1941 than in 1940. Operators' earnings ranged from \$127 to \$3946, averaging \$1865, an increase of 50 percent over 1940. Some of the reasons for differences in operators' earnings, as well as possibilities for increasing production and income are discussed in this report. Data contained in the report should be useful in planning the farm business as well as in stimulating a desire for an improvement in the organization and operation of farms.

Farm Produce Used in the Home

Farm produce used by the farm families amounted to 14 percent of the operators' earnings. Nearly half of the amount came from fruits, vegetables and fuel wood for which markets were not readily available. Production of these items provides employment for family labor which may not otherwise be fully employed, particularly on many of the smaller farms. The value of farm produce used in the house ranged from \$26 per person on some farms to \$112 per person on other farms.

Table 2.--Farm products used by the farm families, 38 farms, Coon Creek, 1941

	Your farm		Average of 38 farms		7 highest profit farms		7 lowest profit farms	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Eggs, dozen.....		\$	136	\$30	169	\$37	68	\$15
Poultry, pounds			64	10	35	5	21	3
Milk, quarts.....			1487	67	1757	86	949	45
Cream, pints			118	16	118	16	161	21
Veal, pounds			60	6	50	5	79	8
Pork, pounds			577	52	969	87	261	23
Beef, pounds			24	2	--	--	--	--
Potatoes, bushels			25	13	18	9	18	9
Canned products, qts. ...			160	25	146	24	101	15
Garden produce				34		33		28
Wood, cords			25	100	32	129	21	84
Average value per farm ..				\$355		\$431		\$251
Number persons in family..				5		5		4

Table 3.--Detail of earnings, 38 farms, Coon Creek, 1941

	Your farm	Av. 38 farms	7 highest profit farms	7 lowest profit farms
<u>Cash receipts</u>				
Butterfat sales		\$1990	\$2841	\$1232
Cattle sales		361	440	360
Poultry and egg sales		242	319	150
Other livestock sales		459	870	113
AAA payment		79	100	56
Tobacco sales		182	151	190
Other crop sales		117	209	101
Miscellaneous income		329	346	594
Cash farm receipts		\$3759	\$5276	\$2796
Produce used in the home		355	431	251
Inventory increase		667	1277	138
Gross farm receipts		\$4781	\$6984	\$3185
<u>Cash expense</u>				
Feed purchased		\$217	\$373	\$130
Farm share of auto expense ..		90	108	85
Equipment expense		125	173	103
Livestock expense		63	55	63
Crop expense		152	227	115
Labor hired		163	158	161
Real estate expense		62	83	42
Taxes		168	222	143
Insurance		7	3	2
Miscellaneous expense		36	54	42
Cash operating expense		\$1083	\$1456	\$886
Livestock bought		137	204	77
Real estate improvement		192	369	49
Equipment bought		430	708	140
Inventory decreases		105	--	565
Unpaid family labor		238	321	114
Board of hired labor		45	31	78
Farm expense		\$2230	\$3089	\$1909
Net farm income		\$2551	\$3895	\$1276
Interest on investment		686	819	547
Operator's earnings		\$1865	\$3076	\$ 729

Wood Products Used

In addition to obtaining fuel from the farm, an average of 224 posts were cut on 35 of the farms in this area on which these records were kept. The average value of home grown posts used on the farm and of fuel used in the home was \$127. An average of 2033 board feet of lumber was sawed on 11 farms. Items such as these reduce cash expenses and are particularly important at the present time when priorities for war goods make it difficult to obtain some of these farm supplies.

Table 4.--Amount and value of fuel wood and posts cut on 35 farms, Coon Creek, 1940

	Amount per farm	Value
Posts, number	224	\$ 22
Fuel wood, cords	26	104
Total value		\$126

Crop Production

Less than 40 percent of the land in farms in the low income group was in crops in 1941 as compared with 56% of the land in the high income group, indicating that the topography was rougher in the former group. Hay was raised on 50 percent of the cropland with corn and small grain each occupying nearly one-fourth and miscellaneous crops 5 percent of the cropland.

The weather in 1941 was favorable for the production of corn and hay. The yields of these crops were above normal although corn yields were below the average for 1940. Small grain yields were about average and pastures were exceptionally good in the spring, early summer and late fall. On the basis of yields per acre, corn silage ranked first in nutrients, yielding 3403 pounds of total digestible nutrients, as compared with 2657 pounds for alfalfa, 2314 pounds for mixed legume hay, 2255 pounds for corn grain, 1247 pounds for barley and 802 pounds for oats.

Table 5.--Crop acreages of 38 farms, Coon Creek, 1941

	Your farm	Av. 38 farms	7 highest profit farms	7 lowest profit farms
	acres	acres	acres	acres
Alfalfa hay	_____	8.6	10.1	12.1
Mixed legume hay	_____	19.9	26.1	10.6
Soybean hay	_____	.2	--	.3
Grass hay	_____	1.6	--	7.0
Total hay	_____	30.3	36.2	30.0
Legume silage	_____	.2	.3	.7
Corn silage	_____	6.5	8.4	4.4
Corn grain	_____	7.6	10.6	4.6
Total corn	_____	14.1	19.0	9.0
Oats	_____	7.7	8.8	1.4
Barley	_____	1.5	2.9	--
Mixed grain	_____	3.6	8.0	3.0
Other grain	_____	.5	1.7	--
Total grain	_____	13.3	21.4	4.4
Tobacco	_____	1.5	1.8	1.4
Other	_____	1.6	2.3	--
Total acres in crops	_____	61.0	81.0	45.5
Total acres in farm	_____	151.2	174.7	119.0
% of farm in crops	_____	40	56	38
% of cropland in hay	_____	50	45	66
% of cropland in corn	_____	23	23	20
% of cropland in grain	_____	22	26	10

Table 6.--Crop yields of 38 farms, Coon Creek, 1941

	Your farm	Av. 38 farms	7 highest profit farms	7 lowest profit farms
Alfalfa hay, tons	_____	2.7	2.6	2.5
Mixed legume hay, tons	_____	2.4	2.5	1.4
Soybean hay, tons	_____	1.5	--	1.5
Grass hay, tons	_____	1.0	--	.9
All hay, tons	_____	2.4	2.5	1.8
Corn silage, tons	_____	9.1	10.8	8.6
Corn grain, bushels	_____	50	48	52
Oats, bushels	_____	35	36	32
Barley, bushels	_____	33	36	--
Mixed grain, bushels	_____	35	35	30
Other grain, bushels	_____	11	12	--
Tobacco, pounds	_____	1492	1674	1504

Livestock Production

A larger number of productive livestock were kept on these farms in 1941 than in 1940, the increase consisting of 6 percent in milk cows, 21 percent in hogs, and 37 percent in laying hens.

Further increases in the production of livestock and livestock products is indicated by the increase in livestock on farms January 1, 1942 over January 1, 1941 if the feed supply will be adequate. The increases in inventories included 11 percent in dairy cows, 12 percent in hogs and 24 percent in laying hens.

Table 7.--Livestock organization, 38 farms, Coon Creek, 1941

	Your farm	Av. 38 farms	7 highest profit farms	7 lowest profit farms
Cows, number	_____	18	25	14
Young stock, number	_____	13	14	11
Bulls, number	_____	1	1	1
Pork produced, cwt.	_____	49	90	17
Poultry, number	_____	115	167	70
Sheep, number	_____	5	10	--
Horses, number	_____	3	4	2

With the increased number of milk cows, hogs and poultry kept on these farms in 1942, it is necessary to make provisions for an increase in feed production. More feed nutrients are produced per acre of legume hay, particularly alfalfa than per acre of timothy or small grain. Nutrient production per acre of corn is also relatively high if good yields can be obtained but the corn acreage should not be expanded on land that is subject to severe erosion. Pastures must also provide more than the normal amount of forage if war goals for butterfat production are to be reached in 1942 and 1943.

What Can Be Done to Increase Production

A large volume of business is profitable.

Volume of business may be increased by (1) substituting high value crops for low value crops, (2) increasing yields of crops, (3) larger purchases of feeds, (4) more efficient feeding, and (5) increasing production per unit of livestock, as well as by adding more cropland to the farm. Large production per acre and per animal unit is necessary if a maximum volume of business is to be maintained. Attention to soil conservation recommendations will help directly in items 1 and 2. An ample acreage of legume hay, good pastures and wise purchases of food will help achieve 4 and 5.

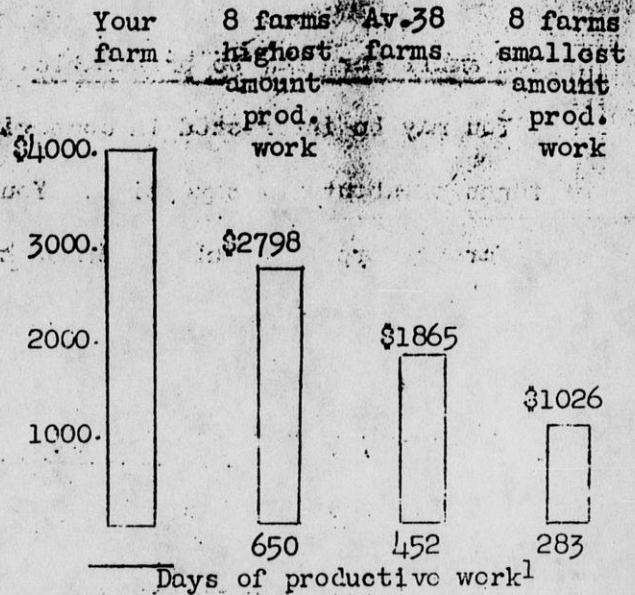


Figure 1.--Relation of productive work days to operator's earnings.

Good crop production is the foundation for high earnings.

Crop yields on the high earnings farms were considerably higher than on the low income farms (see table 6). If hay yields were less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ tons per acre last year, meadow improvement should be first on your "must" list for the coming year. Hay land should be reseeded before quack and blue grass replace most of the legumes. Tobacco production may be desirable if it fits into the soil conservation program and if an ample supply of labor is available. The acreage of small grain should be kept to a minimum. Controlling erosion helps in maintaining yields.

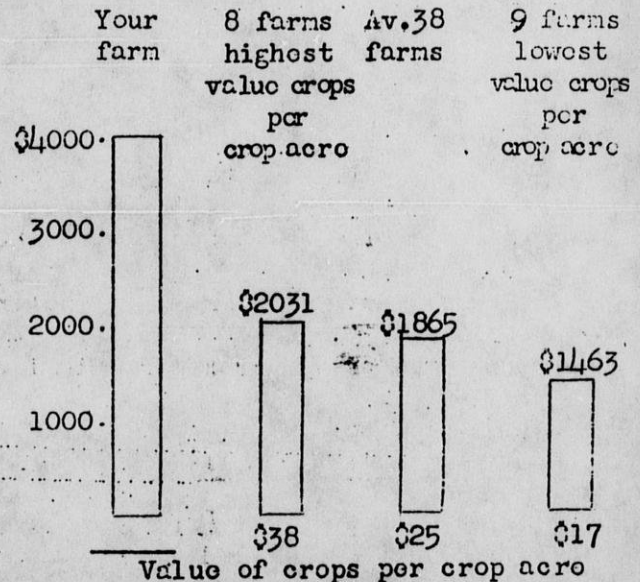


Figure 2.--Relation of value of crops per crop acre to operator's earnings.

¹Days of productive work are used as a measure of size of farm business. The average number of ten-hour days of man labor used per acre of crops and per head of livestock other than horses is used as a basis for combining the crops and livestock into one single measure of size. The number of man work units of productive work for each animal and each acre of crops are taken from data presented in Wisconsin Research Bulletin 83.

A good small farm may be profitable.

You may be interested in comparing the earnings of your farm with the earnings of farms of about the same size. You will note in table 8 that (1) the earnings of some farmers are three times larger than for others and (2) operator's earnings on the small, high income farms were more than twice as large as on the low income group of large farms.

Table 8.--Operator's earnings per farm and per acre, large and small farms

	LARGE FARMS			Your farm	Average Small farm	SMALL FARMS	
	4 farms largest operators earnings	4 farms lowest operators earnings	Average large farm			4 farms largest operators earnings	4 farms lowest operators earnings
Operators' earnings.	\$3325	\$1074	\$2289	_____	\$1141	\$2283	\$705
Acres in crops	92	72	79	_____	43	51	34
Operators' earnings per crop acre	\$36	\$15	\$29	_____	\$34	\$45	\$21

Fitting the number of livestock to the farm.

Each acre of cropland should carry as much livestock as possible. Too few livestock usually results in incomplete utilization of food and other resources, too many usually results in underfeeding and consequently in inefficient livestock production. The large farms with the smallest number of acres of cropland per animal unit have the largest operator's earnings; whereas the small farms with the smallest number of acres per animal unit have the lowest earnings.

Table 9.--Effect of livestock concentration (crop acres per animal unit) on earnings, large and small farms, 1941

	LARGE FARMS			Your farm	Average small farm	SMALL FARMS	
	4 farms lowest no. acres per A.U.	4 farms highest no. acres per A.U.	Average large farm			5 farms lowest no. acres per A.U.	5 farms highest no. acres per A.U.
Operators' earnings.	\$2831	\$1953	\$2289	_____	\$1141	\$1005	\$1377
Crop acres per animal unit	1.5	2.5	2.0	_____	1.7	1.2	2.3

High butterfat production per cow is profitable.

Heavy production of butterfat per cow tends to be profitable because: (1) higher producing cows usually give higher returns for feed than low producers. Culling out the low producers is particularly important when the feed and pasture supply is low, (2) high butterfat production provides a larger volume of business than low production, and (3) labor and equipment is more efficiently used when better producing cows are kept. Good pasture is the cheapest and best dairy feed. It reduces the amount of hay, silage and grain needed and saves labor, all of which are scarce in the present war situation.

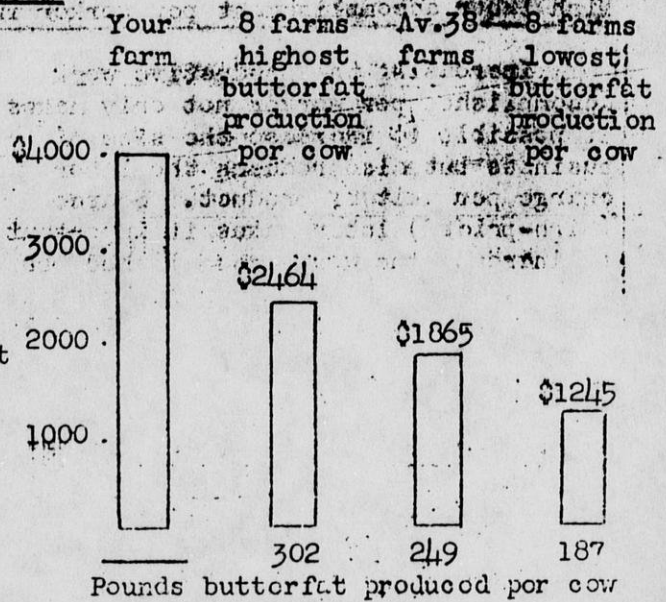


Figure 3.--Relation of butterfat per cow to operator's earnings.

Efficient use of food may increase volume of business as well as income.

Livestock returns received for food consumed is important because food constitutes the largest single item of cost in livestock production. Higher returns from food are usually obtained from higher producing livestock. Good quality roughage, grain and pasture are also essential to economical livestock production. Differences in returns from crops fed to dairy cows, hogs, and poultry are given in tables 10, 11, and 12. Variations in the price received for butterfat sold for butter or cheese and for condensed milk were comparatively large in 1941. A heavier feeding of concentrates, particularly protein supplement, to the higher producing dairy cows is profitable under present prices of feed and of dairy products.

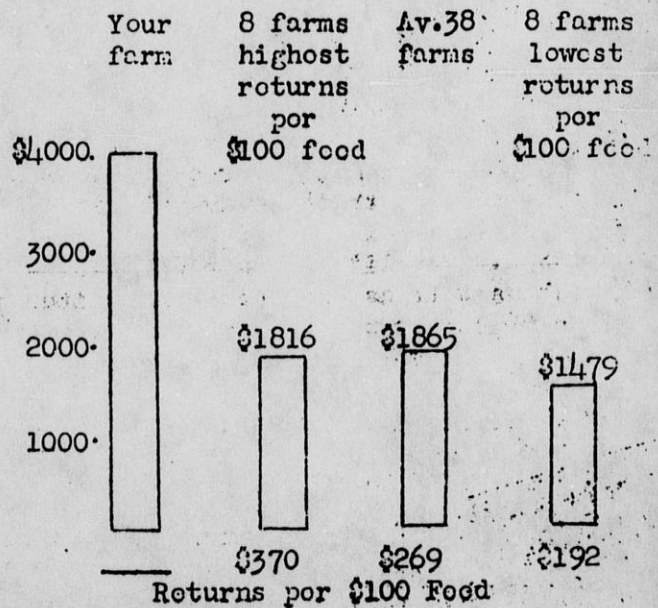


Figure 4.--Relation of feeding efficiency to operator's earnings.

High labor accomplishment per worker increases earnings.

Increasing the productive work accomplished per worker not only makes it possible to increase the size of business but also reduces the labor charge per unit of product. Scarc (high-priced) labor makes it important to increase the work accomplished per worker. The various enterprises should be so organized that the labor load is distributed throughout the year. For example, some enterprise may be enlarged, or added, to fully utilize the existing labor supply. Convenient arrangement of fields and buildings, and labor saving equipment will make for efficient use of labor.

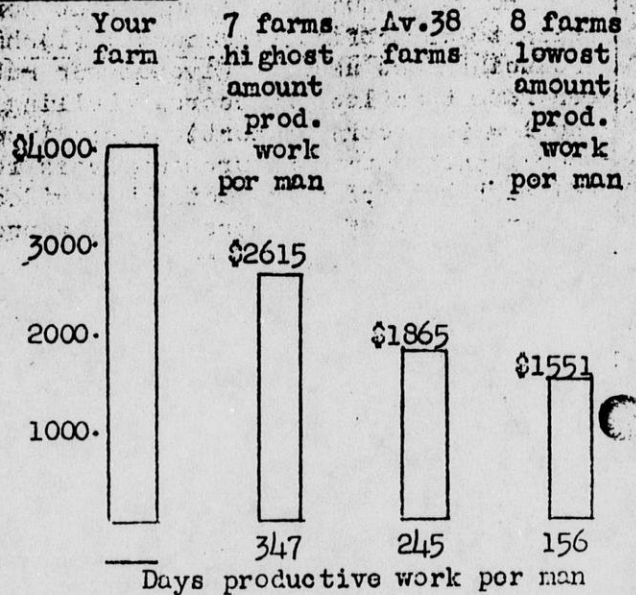


Figure 5.--Relation of days of productive work per man to operator's earnings.

Excessive power and equipment expenses reduce earnings.

Much of the necessary repair and overhauling work on machinery, equipment and buildings should be done before spring and summer work starts. Horses and power used should be kept to the minimum required. The purchase of a tractor may make it desirable to dispose of some of the horses. Too little power and equipment as well as excessive expenditures for these items may prove costly.

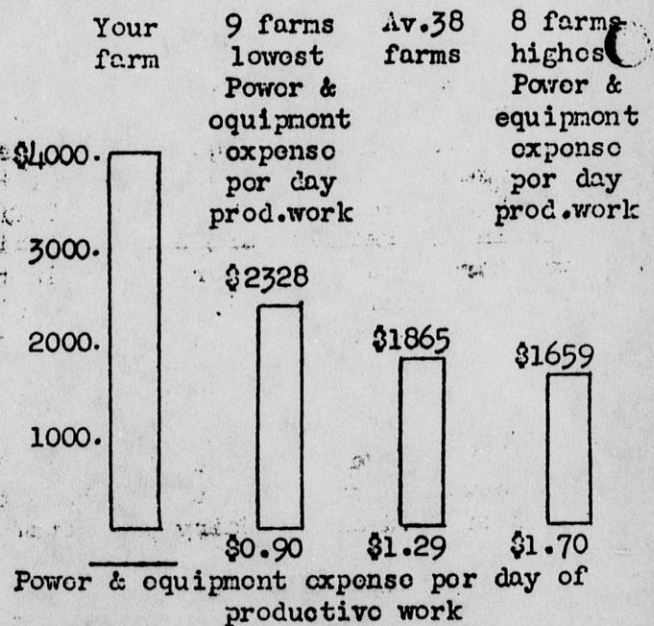


Figure 6.--Relation of power & equipment expense per day of productive work to operator's earnings.

It pays to do a well-rounded job of farming.

That it pays to do a well-rounded job of farming is indicated in figure 7, which shows that operators who are above average in 4, or more, of the 6 important factors: days of productive work, days of productive work per man, value of crops per crop acre, butterfat production per cow, livestock returns for feed, and power and equipment expense per day of productive work, have nearly twice as large operator's earnings as those who are above average in one factor or less. One farmer was above average in all 6 factors. His operator's earnings were \$3,247.

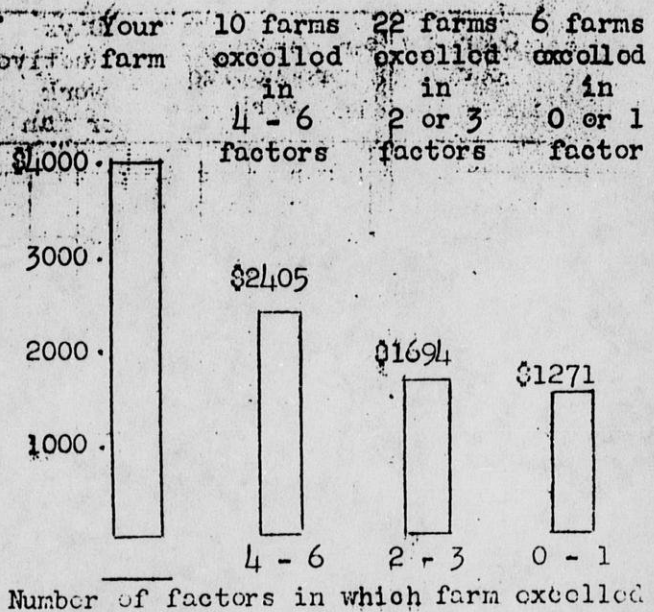


Figure 7.--Relation of number of factors in which farm excels to operator's earnings.

Operator's earnings	Days productive work	Days productive work per man	Value of crops per crop acre	Pounds of butterfat produced per cow	Livestock returns per \$100 food	Power & equipment expense per day prod. work
\$3946	691	406	\$50	322	\$416	\$0.61
\$1865	452	245	\$25	249	\$274	\$1.29
\$127	234	113	\$12	139	\$170	\$2.27

Efficient Livestock Production Increases Income
and Helps to Win the War

Dairy feeding and returns.

These records show that:

1. Higher returns over feed cost were obtained on farms with the highest butterfat production per cow than from herds with lower production.
2. Cows on these farms were fed larger quantities of hay, silage and concentrates, particularly protein supplements, than cows in the lower producing herds.

Right now it will pay especially well to:

1. Arrange for good pastures for the milk cows.
2. Feed liberal amounts of concentrates, particularly high protein feed.
3. Continue feeding good hay and concentrates to the heavy producing cows even when they are on pasture.
4. Sell the poor producers particularly if the feed supply is limited.
5. Read "Balance the Ration" issued by the Wisconsin Agricultural Extension Service.

Table 10.--Dairy feeding and returns over feed cost, 36 farms, Coon Creek, 1941

	Your farm	Av. 36 farms	8 farms with highest B.F. per cow	8 farms with lowest B.F. per cow
Number of cows		18.0	18.6	15.3
Butterfat sales per cow, lbs..		227	281	168
Total B.F. produced per cow ..		248	302	187
Price of butterfat per lb. ...		\$.467	\$.465	\$.436
<u>Pounds feed per cow</u>				
Corn and small grain		861	856	844
Medium protein feed		181	267	94
High protein feed		40	35	20
Total concentrates		1088	1158	958
Alfalfa hay		753	547	694
Mixed legume hay		2869	3139	1965
Soybean hay		214	103	517
Grass hay		96	--	255
Total hay		3932	3789	3431
Silage		6063	7374	4813
Straw and fodder		505	406	688
Total roughage*		6458	6653	5723
Pasture charge		\$7.60	\$7.64	\$7.95
Total feed cost		46.32	48.57	41.55
Total value of butterfat		\$116.86	\$159.84	\$82.58
Returns over feed cost		\$70.54	\$112.78	\$41.03
Returns for \$100 feed		\$255	\$293	\$199

Table 10A.--Feed costs and returns from all dairy cattle, 36 farms, Coon Creek, 1941

	Your farm	Av. 36 farms	8 farms with highest B.F. per cow	8 farms with lowest B.F. per cow
<u>Pounds feed per cow*</u>				
Corn and small grain		1063	954	1031
Commercial concentrates		303	310	116
Total concentrates		1366	1264	1147
Hay		3993	4666	4231
Straw and fodder		692	512	987
Silage		7502	8352	5685
Total roughage**		7186	7962	7113
<u>Food cost per cow*</u>				
Concentrates		\$16.86	\$15.91	\$13.58
Roughages		28.51	31.59	27.22
Milk		5.83	7.10	6.58
Total feed cost		\$51.20	\$54.60	\$47.33
Pasture charge		13.29	13.11	13.05
Total feed cost including pasture charge		\$64.49	\$67.71	\$61.23
<u>Value of produce per cow*</u>				
Dairy products		\$116.86	\$140.85	\$82.57
Net increase in value of cattle		23.60	25.05	25.85
Total value produced		\$140.46	\$165.90	\$108.42
Returns above feed cost per cow		\$75.97	\$98.19	\$47.19
Returns for \$100 feed		\$218	\$246	\$176

*Total feed consumed by and returns from all dairy cattle divided by the number of cows.

**Includes one-third weight of silage.

Hog feeding and returns.

Produce more per: with less feed in the "Food for Victory" campaign. It means more dollars for the hog raiser. Records show that the most profitable herds (1) consumed less feed per pound of hogs produced and consequently cost less per pound of gain, (2) brought a slightly higher price per pound.

The 1942 hog program should include:

1. Raising pigs on disease and parasite-free ground—A good rotation pasture will provide healthy surroundings as well as cheap feed.
2. Saving all the pigs that are farrowed.
3. Full feeding of pigs because it is cheapest, reduces risk and saves feed.
4. Following suggestions in "Produce Pork for National Defense" issued by the Wisconsin Agricultural Extension Service.

Table 11.--Feed per 100 pounds of hogs produced and returns over feed cost, 28 farms, Moon Creek, 1941

	Your farm	Av.28 farms	8 farms with highest returns over feed cost per cwt. pork	8 farms with lowest returns over feed cost per cwt. pork
Pounds of pork produced	_____	5649	5922	4437
Average marketing weight	_____	231	223	239
<u>Pounds feed per cwt. pork</u>				
Corn	_____	286	224	338
Small grain	_____	85	32	90
Commercial feed	_____	14	10	15
Total concentrates	_____	385	316	443
Skimmilk or buttermilk	_____	477	311	736
Food cost per cwt. pork	_____	\$5.48	\$4.11	\$6.81
Price of pork per cwt.	_____	\$10.40	\$11.04	\$9.90
Returns over feed cost per cwt. of pork	_____	\$4.92	\$6.93	\$3.09
Range in returns over feed cost			\$8.12	\$1.92

Poultry feeding and returns.

An increase in the supply of eggs for 1942 may be obtained by increasing egg production per hen or by increasing the poultry flock. This may be done most economically on most farms by increasing egg production per hen. More eggs per hen usually means higher profits.

The records show that:

1. Egg production per hen was almost twice as high in the most profitable flocks as in the least profitable flocks.
2. Ample feeding, particularly of high protein feed, is necessary for maximum production as well as maximum profit.
3. Operators of small farms can profitably increase the size of their farm business by expanding poultry production particularly if housing facilities are available.

Table 12.--Feed cost and returns per hen, Coon Creek, 1941

	Your farm	Av.32 farms	8 farms with highest returns over food cost per hen	8 farms with lowest returns over food cost per hen
Average number of hens		91	116	84
Number of eggs per hen		122	169	89
<u>Pounds food per hen</u>				
Corn and small grain		86	104	85
Commercial food		24	30	24
Total food used		110	134	109
Milk		27	51	29
<u>Feed cost per hen</u>				
Corn and small grain		\$.99	\$1.18	\$.97
Commercial food54	.70	.55
Total concentrates		\$1.53	\$1.88	\$1.52
Milk07	.13	.07
Total value of feed		\$1.60	\$2.01	\$1.59
<u>Value of produce per hen</u>				
Egg sales		\$1.82	\$2.46	\$1.17
Poultry sales40	.92	.40
Produce used in the home61	.68	.49
Increase or decrease08	.75	-.72
Total credits per hen		\$2.91	\$4.81	\$1.34
Returns over feed cost per hen		\$1.31	\$2.80	-\$.25
Returns for \$100 food		\$192	\$257	\$90

Summary of Eight Years of Farm Records 1934-41

The Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station started a farm record route in the Coon Creek Area in 1934 with 34 record keepers. A few of these records were discontinued in 1935 but others were added, bringing the total up to 50 for the year. From 38 to 45 records were completed in the succeeding years. Records for all of the eight years were kept by ten farmers. Detail of earnings and miscellaneous production data for the 8-year period are shown in table 13.

Table 13.--Detail of earnings and miscellaneous data, Coon Creek, 1934-41

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Number of farms	34	50	45	45	45	41	44	38
Cash receipts	\$1421	\$1762	\$2299	\$2277	\$2144	\$2435	\$2602	\$3759
Increase in inventory ...	--	35	--	--	163	--	561	667
Farm products to home ...	326	326	303	295	290	275	248	355
Gross farm earnings ...	1747	2123	2602	2572	2597	2710	3411	4781
Cash expense	494	641	663	780	1162	1130	1402	1992
Decrease in inventory ...	85	--	350	231	--	73	--	--
Unpaid family labor	80	86	162	160	162	133	176	238
Farm expenses	659	727	1175	1221	1324	1336	1578	2230
Farm earnings	1088	1396	1427	1351	1273	1374	1833	2551
Interest on investment ..	550	575	624	630	645	663	613	686
Operator's earnings ...	\$538	\$821	\$803	\$721	\$628	\$711	\$1220	\$1865
Crop acres	48	53	57	57	59	60	63	61
Operator's earnings per crop acre	11.21	15.49	14.09	12.65	10.66	11.85	19.37	30.57
Value of crops per crop acre	\$28	\$20	\$25	\$23	\$18	\$23	\$23	\$25
Returns per \$100 food ...	\$115	\$191	\$143	\$174	\$204	\$161	\$206	\$274
Butterfat sales, pounds .	2313	2608	3295	2839	3324	3238	3571	4191
Butterfat sales per cow .	145	178	207	185	202	195	215	234
Hogs produced, pounds ...	1845	1615	1703	1143	1921	2439	3876	4874