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WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal—State Crop Reporting Service

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United States Crops—1951

Total crop production in 1951 for the nation was the third largest on record. High yields per acre of a number of crops offset the losses in acreage resulting from adverse weather conditions.

Milk Production

Wisconsin's milk production in December was smaller than in December 1950 partly as a result of low temperatures during the month. Low quality hay also lowered production in some instances. A decline from a year ago is also noted in the nation's milk output for December.

Egg Production

Egg production on Wisconsin farms in December was a record for the month. There has been a sharp increase in the number of layers. Increases over a year ago in both the number of layers and production per layer resulted in a high December egg output for the nation.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Wisconsin's index of farm product prices dipped slightly from November to December but showed a substantial increase over December 1950. Prices received by the nation's farmers gained a little between November and December.

Current Trends

The year began with a sharp reduction in cold storage holdings of butter compared with a year ago but with slightly larger stocks of all cheese. Stocks of eggs in storage are small compared with a year ago. Slaughter of hogs in December was larger than a year earlier but fewer cattle, calves, and sheep and lambs were marketed than in December 1950.

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Per Acre Value of Wisconsin Crops

Wisconsin's Feed Price Index

TOTAL CROP PRODUCTION in 1951 was the third largest on record for the nation. Yields per acre were high for many crops and offset some acreage losses because of adverse weather conditions.

For most of the country crops for 1951 harvest were planted under satisfactory to excellent conditions. Wheat and other grains were sown in the fall of 1950 with conditions unusually favorable. Good planting conditions were followed by drought conditions in the Great Plains and severe winter weather in the Northwest. Spring-sown grains and corn were put in late because of the cold, wet spring. These crops made rapid progress but were harvested under poor conditions.

Production records were set for only rice, grapes, hops, and truck crops for processing. Outturns of all hay, soybeans, tobacco, cranberries, and pecans have each been exceeded only once. Much larger than average crops include cotton and cottonseed, sorghum grain, alfalfa and sweet-clover seed, cherries, plums, and truck crops for fresh market.

Feed grains produced in the United States during 1951 totaled 114 million tons which is 8 million tons below the 1950 output. Oilseed production was a record by a small margin. The production of about 16½ million tons of oil seeds is more than 7 percent larger than in 1950 and a third above average. Hay production was almost a record with a crop of 108 million tons produced last year.

Tobacco production was the second-largest on record. Potato production was a fourth less than in 1950 and a fifth below the average output for the nation. The output of the six major hay-crop seeds was a fourth smaller than harvested in 1950, but much of the decline is offset by a large carry-over from previous crops.

Deciduous fruit production in the United States was 10 percent larger than in 1950, and the total harvest of the 25 commercial truck crops for fresh market was 6 percent below 1950. The big harvest of truck crops for processing was nearly a fifth larger than the previous peak of 1946.

Farm Stocks of Corn Below a Year Ago

Wisconsin farmers have about 45 million bushels of corn on hand this month compared with about 48½ million bushels a year ago. Estimates of other grain on the state's farms show about 101 million bushels of oats, more than 1 million bushels of wheat and nearly 5 million bushels of barley. Grain stocks also include a half-million bushels of rye and about a

Weather Summary, December, 1951

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Lowest	Highest	Mean	Normal	December, 1951	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	-18	49	12.2	15.9	1.66	1.15	+ 10.68
Spooner.....	-24	55	15.3	16.4	1.16	0.86	+ 12.00
Park Falls...	-24	54	14.0	15.2	0.76	1.36	+ 9.26
Rhineland...	-20	52	14.2	16.6	1.11	1.00	+ 9.19
Wausau.....	-19	57	19.5	19.1	1.29	1.15	+ 9.21
Marinette...	-14	51	22.3	24.0	1.15	1.68	+ 6.22
Escanaba...	- 9	47	20.6	22.4	1.32	1.75	+ 7.58
Minneapolis	-16	57	16.4	19.6	1.21	0.98	+ 6.94
Eau Claire...	-24	58	17.9	19.2	1.31	1.17	+ 2.75
La Crosse...	-16	60	20.5	22.3	0.92	1.33	+ 10.80
Hancock....	-25	57	17.8	20.0	0.73	1.20	+ 3.62
Oshkosh....	-17	56	20.0	22.8	1.21	1.22	+ 0.36
Green Bay...	-17	53	18.5	22.5	1.09	1.71	+ 1.77
Manitowoc...	-12	48	23.5	25.1	1.49	1.71	- 0.84
Dubuque....	-17	64	19.4	24.7	2.03	1.44	+ 11.80
Madison....	-12	61	21.4	22.8	1.79	1.63	+ 4.00
Beloit.....	-11	60	23.3	24.9	1.60	1.54	+ 6.77
Milwaukee...	-10	58	23.8	24.7	2.26	1.72	+ 6.35
Average for 18 Stations	-16.9	55.4	18.9	21.0	1.34	1.37	+ 6.43 ¹

¹ Average for 17 stations.

third of a million bushels of soybeans. In addition to smaller holdings of corn, the state's farmers have less wheat and barley on hand than a year ago.

For the nation, the farm stocks of corn, oats, barley, and rye are all smaller than a year ago. Wheat and soybean holdings are larger. While Wisconsin's farm stocks of corn are well above average for the beginning of the year, the holdings for the nation are below average. Stocks of oats are above average for both the state and nation.

Farm stocks of hay are larger than a year ago in both the state and nation. Wisconsin farmers have nearly 6½ million tons of hay on hand compared with about 4½ million tons a year ago. Hay holdings on farms in the nation are nearly 73½ million tons compared with about 69½ million tons a year ago.

Wisconsin Milk Output Drops as Year Ends

Wisconsin's milk production in December was slightly less than in December 1950. The amount of milk produced on Wisconsin farms was estimated at 1,003 million pounds compared with 1,061 million pounds for the same month last year. This drop in production is in sharp contrast with the higher level of production which prevailed earlier in the year. Production during the last few

Crop Summary of United States 1950 and 1951

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Yield per Acre			Production (000 omitted)			Unit	Value of Production (000 omitted)	
	1951 (Preliminary)	1950	10-year average 1940-49	1951 (Preliminary)	1950	10-year average 1940-49	1951 (Preliminary)	1950	10-year average 1940-49		1951 (Preliminary)	1950
Corn	81,306	81,817	87,882	36.2	37.4	33.9	2,941,423	3,057,803	2,980,777	Bu.	4,934,921	4,679,612
Oats	36,454	40,733	39,460	36.1	34.6	33.2	1,316,396	1,410,464	1,311,651	Bu.	1,112,698	1,115,999
Barley	9,391	11,153	12,569	27.1	27.2	24.4	254,663	303,533	306,523	Bu.	315,800	357,258
Rye	1,733	1,744	2,448	12.4	12.2	12.2	21,410	21,257	30,173	Bu.	32,857	28,055
Spring wheat other than durum	19,144	15,528	15,393	16.0	15.6	15.9	306,185	241,495	242,160	Bu.	633,480	480,061
Durum wheat	2,518	2,829	2,591	14.2	13.2	14.8	35,820	37,212	37,386	Bu.	77,039	77,114
Winter wheat	39,762	43,253	44,640	16.2	17.1	17.7	645,469	740,682	791,764	Bu.	1,380,463	1,485,217
Buckwheat	201	253	405	16.6	17.5	17.4	3,340	4,439	6,976	Bu.	4,551	4,906
Dry peas	290	233	471	12.98	13.76	12.30	3,763	3,206	5,935	Cwt.	14,102	10,496
Dry edible beans	1,417	1,512	1,882	12.31	11.17	9.58	17,446	16,886	18,000	Cwt.	124,426	111,649
Soybeans for grain ¹	13,211	13,814	9,348	21.2	21.7	19.0	280,512	299,279	178,567	Bu.	771,576	737,822
Flax	3,904	4,090	3,919	8.7	9.8	9.4	33,802	40,236	37,186	Bu.	121,511	134,531
Red clover seed	1,628	2,560	1,755	1.10	1.09	.93	1,790	2,787	1,608	Bu.	34,747	51,340
Sweet clover seed	278	480	258	3.25	3.18	2.69	903	1,527	694	Bu.	5,216	10,652
Timothy seed	309	437	354	3.16	3.45	3.52	976	1,508	1,263	Bu.	3,238	6,915
Alfalfa seed	888	914	881	2.31	2.36	1.53	2,055	2,155	1,352	Bu.	56,505	48,408
Alsike seed	94	103	132	3.31	3.06	2.55	310	315	335	Bu.	6,527	6,422
All tame hay	59,945	59,308	60,953	1.60	1.52	1.46	95,788	90,325	89,293	Ton	151,011	147,009
Alfalfa	18,969	17,970	15,304	2.26	2.18	2.22	42,937	39,219	33,946	Ton	.....	.....
All clover and timothy	21,457	21,309	21,912	1.49	1.38	1.37	32,035	29,463	30,098	Ton	.....	.....
Annual legume	3,070	3,199	6,113	.80	.80	.86	2,457	2,572	5,241	Ton	.....	.....
Grain cut green	2,378	2,616	2,728	1.15	1.16	1.25	2,725	3,044	3,388	Ton	.....	.....
Millet, Sudan and other hay	14,071	14,214	14,896	1.11	1.13	1.12	15,634	16,027	16,620	Ton	.....	.....
Wild hay	14,663	14,942	13,892	.86	.80	.89	12,563	12,015	12,351	Ton	.....	.....
Potatoes	1,353	1,696	2,564	240.7	253.4	164.0	325,708	429,896	410,203	Bu.	497,367	392,526
Tobacco	1,782	1,600	1,613	1281	1270	1100	2,282,386	2,030,645	1,787,136	Lb.	1,178,203	1,048,639
Cabbage for market	140.70	176.09	173.91	8.47	8.54	7.08	1,191.9	1,503.0	1,231.6	Ton	49,606	29,643
Cabbage, kraut	15.25	18.14	18.39	11.47	13.63	9.23	174.9	247.3	173.2	Ton	2,229	2,373
Onions, commercial	101.75	134.21	130.38	192.0	169.5	146.0	19,516.5	22,726.5	18,946.0	Cwt.	54,072	38,360
Sorgo sirup	45	58	167	62.9	63.6	62.6	2,831	3,691	10,380	Gal.	5,581	6,485
Sugar beets	702	925	750	15.1	14.6	13.1	10,584	13,535	9,880	Ton	120,658	151,293
Cucumbers for pickles	140.34	109.16	111.97	80	67	77	1,018,600	865,200	804,940	Lb.	45,308	35,532
Peas, processing	445.86	417.26	413.08	2284	2074	1940	1,217.0	974.2	1,149.7	Ton	28,574	17,536
Corn, processing	430.03	337.13	464.98	2.83	2.89	2.48	1,018,600	865,200	804,940	Lb.	45,308	35,532
Snap beans for processing	125.31	119.07	117.49	2.18	2.16	1.73	273.1	257.2	201.2	Ton	30,182	26,613
Beets, processing	16.09	19.10	16.01	9.09	9.14	7.92	146.2	174.5	129.1	Ton	3,035	3,606
Green lima beans for processing	107.36	94.80	69.63	1743	1698	1257	187,140	161,000	90,940	Lb.	13,716	10,970
Tomatoes, processing	454.83	359.62	498.30	10.08	7.60	5.89	4,584.9	2,733.9	2,883.4	Ton	144,364	69,097
Apples, commercial ²	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,935 ³	123,126 ³	109,033 ³	Bu.	185,415	189,651
Cherries ⁴	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236	242	186 ³	Ton	42,809	40,380
Cranberries ⁵	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	932	984 ³	728	Bbl.	12,644	8,214
Maple sugar ⁶	7,587 ⁷	8,306 ⁷	8,744 ⁷	34.0	36.3	28.1	200	257	405	Lb.	163	202
Maple sirup ⁶	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,809	2,062	2,005	Gal.	7,669	8,527
Strawberries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,846	11,295	8,864	Crt. ⁸	77,491	85,563
Grapes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,281	2,707 ³	2,797 ³	Ton	132,486	186,682
Grand total ⁹	335,817	336,463	345,621	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹Not included in acreage grown for hay. ²35 states. ³Includes some quantities not harvested and excess cullage. ⁴12 states. ⁵5 states. ⁶11 states. ⁷10,000 trees tapped. ⁸24 quarts. ⁹Total harvested acres of 52 crops. Includes some crops not listed above, but excludes crops not harvested, minor crops, duplicated seed acreages, strawberries, and other fruits.

months of 1951 was below the 1950 level and it was largely the result of severe fall weather and, in some cases, poor quality hay.

Nationally, the farm production of milk in December totaled 8,362 million pounds, which was about the same as the 1940-49 average for the month but was 2 percent below December 1950. The United States output of milk for the year was 1 percent less than in 1950. The slight decline of milk production for the United States as a whole in 1951 seems associated with the facts that not only are feed supplies somewhat below a year ago but also some feed has been diverted to meat animal production during 1951.

Wisconsin Egg Production Continues at High Level

Wisconsin farm flocks laid a record number of eggs for December. The record output of 230 million eggs was well above the December 1950 total and the 5-year average for the month. The increased output over December 1950 was a result of both a larger number of layers and a higher rate of production per layer.

In December the egg production per layer was between 4 and 5 percent above the same month in 1950. Compared with the rate a quarter of a century ago when few winter eggs were produced it was over four times as high.

More layers as well as a higher laying rate were responsible for the nation's increased egg output in December compared with one year before. The December total was also a record for the month. The number of layers on hand in December was about 1½ percent above the December 1950 figure while the rate of lay surpassed the rate one year before by over 4 percent.

Total egg production on Wisconsin farms in 1951 is estimated at 2,600 million. Last year's egg output is about 3 percent above the 1950 total with the increase due largely to the larger number of layers. The rise in the number of layers became evident during the early part of 1951. This was in response to a favorable egg-feed price relationship which may have influenced flock owners to go easy on culling their flocks. During the chick hatching season the egg-feed relationship continued favorable

and chick orders were brisk for farm flock replacements. As a result the number of layers during each of the last nine months in 1951 was larger than in the same months of 1950. A higher egg production per layer in 1951 than in 1950 also contributed to the increase in total output in 1951.

Farm Price Index Drops With Lower Egg Prices

The index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers in mid-December was 312 percent of the 1910-14 average. The December farm price level was 1 percent lower than the previous month but 9 percent above the same month a year ago. Reflecting the growing tightness in the feed situation, crop prices increased 5 percent during the month. Milk prices were 1 percent higher in December. Prices of most Wisconsin farm commodities showed a decline during December. Sharpest decline was recorded for egg prices which were off 18 percent from November levels and 12 percent below a year ago.

Eggs are the only important farm commodity which is below 1950 prices in Wisconsin. The average farm price reported for potatoes in December

Current Trends

WISCONSIN		Previous Reports				UNITED STATES				
Latest Report		Previous Reports				Latest Report		Previous Reports		
Date	Re-ported figure¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month	Date	Reported figure¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month	
Farm Price Indexes² 1910-14=100*					Farm Price Indexes¹⁰, 1910-14=100					
Farm prices, general.....%					Farm prices, general.....%					
Livestock and livestock products.....%					Livestock and livestock products.....%					
Milk.....%					Milk.....%					
Meat animals.....%					Meat animals.....%					
Poultry and eggs.....%					Poultry and eggs.....%					
Crops.....%					Crops.....%					
Feed grains and hay.....%					Feed grains and hay.....%					
Fruits.....%					Fruits.....%					
Prices farmers pay.....%					Prices farmers pay.....%					
Purchasing power, farm products.....%					Purchasing power, farm products.....%					
Dairy Products and Markets					Dairy Production and Markets					
Milk price per cwt.³					Milk price, wholesale¹⁰.....\$					
All utilizations.....\$					Farm price of butterfat in cream,¹⁰ per lb.....cts.					
For cheese.....\$					Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago,¹¹ per lb.....cts.					
For butter.....\$					Total milk production¹⁰, (000,000 omitted).....lbs.					
Condensery products.....\$					Creamery butter production,¹⁰ (000 omitted).....lbs.					
Market milk.....\$					American cheese production¹⁰, (000 omitted).....lbs.					
Farm price of butterfat in cream⁴.....cts.					Evaporated whole milk production¹⁰ (000 omitted).....lbs.					
Farm price of butter⁵.....cts.					Dried skim milk production¹⁰, (000 omitted).....lbs.					
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound					Human food.....lbs.					
American⁶ (cheddar).....cts.					Animal feed.....lbs.					
Swiss.....cts.					Butter receipts at 4 markets¹¹, (000 omitted).....lbs.					
Total milk production², (000,000 omitted).....lbs.					Cheese receipts at 4 markets¹¹, (000 omitted).....lbs.					
Cows in herd freshening⁸.....%					Cold-Storage Holdings¹¹, (000 om.)					
Calves born during month being raised⁸.....%					Creamery butter.....lbs.					
Grains and concentrates fed per month, per cow⁹.....lbs.					American cheese.....lbs.					
Grains and concentrates fed daily⁸					Swiss cheese.....lbs.					
Per farm.....lbs.					All other cheese.....lbs.					
Per cow in herd.....lbs.					All varieties of cheese.....lbs.					
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.					Total frozen poultry.....lbs.					
Wisconsin creamery butter production¹⁰, (000 omitted).....lbs.					Eggs, shell.....cases					
Wisconsin American cheese production¹⁰, (000 omitted).....lbs.					Eggs, shell, frozen and dried, (case equivalent).....cases					
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets¹¹, (000 omitted).....lbs.					Poultry Production¹⁰					
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets¹¹, (000 omitted).....lbs.					Layers on hand in month, (000 omitted).....no.					
Poultry Production¹²					Eggs per 100 layers.....no.					
Layers on hand in month, (000 om.).....no.					Total eggs produced, (000,000 om.).....no.					
Eggs per 100 layers.....no.					Feed Price Changes²					
Total eggs produced, (000,000 om.).....no.					Index of wholesale feed prices, 1910-14=100.....%					
Feed Price Changes²					Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration.....\$					
Index of wholesale feed prices, 1910-14=100.....%					Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy.....lbs.					
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration.....\$					Wisconsin byproduct wholesale feed cost per ton f.o.b. Madison.....\$					
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy.....lbs.					Standard bran.....\$					
Wisconsin byproduct wholesale feed cost per ton f.o.b. Madison.....\$					Lined oil meal.....\$					
Standard bran.....\$					Corn gluten feed.....\$					
Lined oil meal.....\$					Tankage.....\$					
Corn gluten feed.....\$					Standard middlings.....\$					
Tankage.....\$					Soybean meal.....\$					
Standard middlings.....\$					Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration.....\$					
Soybean meal.....\$					Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy.....lbs.					
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration.....\$					Farm Product Prices⁵					
Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy.....lbs.					Milk cows, per head.....\$					
Farm Product Prices⁵					Hogs, per cwt.....\$					
Milk cows, per head.....\$					Beef cattle, per cwt.....\$					
Hogs, per cwt.....\$					Veal calves, per cwt.....\$					
Beef cattle, per cwt.....\$					Sheep, per cwt.....\$					
Veal calves, per cwt.....\$					Lambs, per cwt.....\$					
Sheep, per cwt.....\$					Wool, per lb.....\$					
Lambs, per cwt.....\$					Chickens, per lb.....cts.					
Wool, per lb.....\$					Eggs, per doz.....cts.					
Chickens, per lb.....cts.					Wheat, per bu.....\$					
Eggs, per doz.....cts.					Corn, per bu.....\$					
Wheat, per bu.....\$					Oats, per bu.....\$					
Corn, per bu.....\$					Barley, per bu.....\$					
Oats, per bu.....\$					Rye, per bu.....\$					
Barley, per bu.....\$					Buckwheat, per bu.....\$					
Rye, per bu.....\$					Flaxseed, per bu.....\$					
Buckwheat, per bu.....\$					Red clover seed, per bu.....\$					
Flaxseed, per bu.....\$					Alfalfa seed, per bu.....\$					
Red clover seed, per bu.....\$					Timothy seed, per bu.....\$					
Alfalfa seed, per bu.....\$					All hay, loose, per ton.....\$					
Timothy seed, per bu.....\$					Alfalfa hay, loose, per ton.....\$					
All hay, loose, per ton.....\$					Clover and timothy hay, loose, per ton.....\$					
Alfalfa hay, loose, per ton.....\$					Potatoes, per bu.....\$					
Clover and timothy hay, loose, per ton.....\$					Apples, per bu.....\$					
Potatoes, per bu.....\$										
Apples, per bu.....\$										

was \$2.00 a bushel, an increase of 18 percent above November but about the same as levels which the OPS established as ceiling prices. Prices for all meat animals were generally 3 percent lower in December than they were in November.

United States Farm Prices
Higher prices for truck crops and dairy products, together with minor increases for other vegetables, feed, and hay, were primarily responsible for raising the United States December index of prices received by farm-

ers a little more than 1 percent. Decreases in prices received for meat animals, eggs, and cotton partly offset the price raises. As of mid-December, the index was nearly 7 percent above last December and 23 percent above the June 1950 prices just before the

¹Preliminary. ²Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. ³Based on Wisconsin crop reporters' data. (Subsidy payments excluded.) ⁴Based on Wisconsin price reporters' data. (Subsidy payments excluded.) ⁵As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. ⁶Subsidy of 3.75 cts. included from December 1942 to January 1946. ⁷10-year average. ⁸Based on Wisconsin dairy reporters' data. ⁹Computed on the basis of the average reported quantity fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin dairy correspondents times number of days in the month. ¹⁰Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. ¹¹Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. D. A. ¹²Based on Wisconsin crop reporters' data. ¹³Bureau of Labor Statistics converted to 1910-14 base. ¹⁴U. S. Dept. of Commerce, corresponding month 1935-39=100. ¹⁵Federal Reserve Board. ¹⁶Unrevised

Korean outbreak.

During the month ending December 15, the index of prices paid, interest, taxes, and farm wage rates remained at 284. The living cost component remained unchanged with slight increases in food prices offset by decreases in prices of clothing. Changes in prices of commodities bought for production were down by something less than 1 percent. The index of prices paid, interest, taxes, and wage rates in December was 7 percent above December a year ago and 12 percent above June 1950.

Wisconsin Index Shows Increase in Feed Prices

In a livestock type of agriculture, feed prices are always important. Feed costs account for about half of the expenses of livestock production. Since much of the feed used in Wisconsin's livestock operations is raised on the farms where fed, feed prices also provide a guide in planning alternative farm activities.

Livestock operations cannot get far out of line with feed supplies for any long period. To a considerable degree, livestock numbers adjust to changes in feed supplies. These adjustments play a part in the various cycles of livestock production when feed prices and livestock and livestock product prices become realigned. There are signs that this year might be one of change similar to 1947-48.

Changes in parity legislation have made it necessary to make some revisions in the price indexes which for many years have been published by this office. The first of these revisions has been completed and is shown in the accompanying table. The index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers for feed grains is given. These indexes are similar to those formerly carried and include corn, oats, barley, wheat, rye, and buckwheat. The average prices for each of the grains are combined into the feed index in accordance with their value of farm marketings.

Wisconsin Index of Feed Prices¹

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
1951.....	204	207	210	204	201	189	186	185	182	186	198	198	196
1950.....	168	168	172	174	182	184	194	189	192	184	184	187	182
1949.....	197	176	177	173	168	162	164	164	174	173	178	164	172
1948.....	325	277	293	295	284	282	249	214	201	194	193	194	250
1947.....	214	212	232	232	232	252	259	273	289	290	304	327	260
1947-1946 Av.....	145	148	150	151	153	153	160	157	158	161	160	163	155
1937-1941 Av.....	90	91	90	89	90	84	80	74	80	78	78	79	84
1910-1914 Av.....	99	100	100	102	102	101	100	99	99	99	99	99	100

¹1910-14 average=100.

Per Acre Values Reported For Wisconsin's 1951 Crops

A wide variation is shown in the per acre value of the various crops grown in Wisconsin. Marked year to year changes are also shown in the per acre values of the same crop, which result from changes in yield per acre as well as year to year differences in farm prices.

Truck and canning crops as a whole far outdistance the crops grown primarily as feed crops in per acre value. The truck and canning crops are grown on relatively small acreages compared with feed crops and require considerably more capital investment per acre and more labor than the crops produced to be marketed on the hoof or through milk production.

Wisconsin's commercial onion crop had a per acre value of \$480 last year, which is the highest value shown for any of the state's crops. Contrasted with the high value of the onion crop, farmers realized less than \$18 an acre from either rye or red clover harvested for seed.

Of the 22 Wisconsin crops listed in the accompanying table, 13 had a higher per acre value in 1951 than in 1950. These increases in value occurred from higher farm prices, a higher yield per acre, or a combination of both factors. While the potato crop was much smaller in 1951 than in the previous year, the 1951 per acre value for potatoes was \$277.51

compared with the average of \$226 in 1950 when the yield was higher but the price lower. The canning pea crop averaged \$105.40 an acre in value last year compared with \$89.27 in 1950. This increase resulted from a higher price received for the peas as well as an increase in yield over 1950.

Crop Values Per Acre—Wisconsin

Crop	Dollars per Acre	
	1951	1950
Cereals		
Corn.....	73.10	67.58
Oats.....	42.07	39.28
Barley.....	42.90	57.81
Rye.....	17.84	16.37
Spring wheat.....	48.38	49.02
Winter wheat.....	52.68	46.96
Buckwheat.....	18.14	19.19
Other grains and seeds		
Soybeans for grain.....	39.86	36.82
Flax.....	42.69	53.80
Red clover seed.....	17.50	21.12
All hay.....	37.37	37.25
Other field crops		
Potatoes.....	277.51	226.00
Cabbage for market.....	245.41	143.40
Cabbage for kraut.....	103.91	127.39
Onions, commercial.....	480.00	391.36
Cucumbers for pickles.....	96.22	90.00
Peas for canning.....	105.40	89.27
Corn for canning.....	56.67	37.02
Snap beans for canning.....	185.25	172.17
Beets for canning.....	168.41	186.67
Green lima beans for canning.....	75.15	79.62
Tomatoes for canning.....	84.29	88.75

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WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal—State Crop Reporting Service

Walter H. Ebling,

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Agricultural Statisticians

Vol. XXXI, No. 2

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

February, 1952

IN THIS ISSUE

1952 Livestock Inventory

Cattle, hogs, and sheep on Wisconsin farms increased in number during the past year but there are fewer chickens, horses, and mules. The value of Wisconsin's livestock is estimated at over 1 billion dollars, which is the highest value on record. Livestock numbers in the nation are large, partly as a result of the record number of cattle.

Milk Production

Milk production on farms in the state and nation in January was below January of last year. For Wisconsin the decrease in production is 4 percent and for the nation 1 percent.

Egg Production

Egg production on Wisconsin farms was up a little over 1 percent compared with the January 1951 output. For the nation, the January egg production was more than 6 percent above a year ago.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Wisconsin farmers are paying the highest prices on record for the things they buy for farm production and family living. Prices received for farm products showed some weakness from December to January but were above a year ago. Purchasing power of the farm dollar is lower than a year ago. Similar price trends are shown for the nation as a whole.

Current Trends

Prices of dairy products are showing considerable strength this winter as supplies, particularly of butter, decrease. Industrial production and consumer incomes are at high levels. Cost of living for both farm and nonfarm wage earners reached a record-high this winter.

Special News Item (page 4)

Less Plowing Done Last Fall

THERE IS MORE LIVESTOCK on Wisconsin farms now than a year ago. According to the January livestock inventory, the number of all cattle, swine, sheep and lambs, and turkeys is larger than a year ago while there has been some decrease in the number of chickens and horses since January of last year.

While the biggest increase is in non-dairy cattle, the number of cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk also showed a slight increase from a year ago, and increases are also shown for heifer and heifer calves being saved for milk cows. Of the 3,916,000 head of cattle on Wisconsin farms, there are 2,407,000 cows and heifers two years old and over being kept for milk and more than 1,150,000 heifers and heifer calves being saved for milk cows.

January estimates showed that there were fewer sows and gilts on Wisconsin farms than there were a year ago but the total swine population of 2,039,000 head was larger than a year ago as a result of more hogs over 6 months of age and more pigs under 6 months from the big pig crop of last fall.

More Stock Sheep

A total of 283,000 sheep and lambs is shown for Wisconsin in the annual inventory. This is an increase of 5 percent over the number on farms last year. There are more stock sheep and lambs but fewer sheep and lambs on feed lots this winter.

The horse population continues to decline with only 172,000 horses on farms at the beginning of this year compared with 202,000 a year ago. The inventory also showed 2,000 mules on farms, which is the same number as was estimated for January of last year.

An almost steady decline in the number of chickens on Wisconsin farms has taken place since the record number reported for January 1944. The January estimate this year shows 14,848,000 chickens on farms, which is nearly 5,000,000 birds less than the 1944 record. There were about 57,000 turkeys on farms at the beginning of the year. This is the largest number reported for any January since 1947.

Record Value for Livestock

With higher prices and a larger number of animals, the total value of all livestock on Wisconsin farms this January was over 1 billion dollars. This is the highest value ever to be placed on the state January livestock inventory. It amounts to about 5 percent of the nation's livestock value. The total value of each species of livestock except horses was higher

Weather Summary, January 1952

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Lowest	Highest	Mean	Normal	January 1952	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	-25	41	8.6	7.9	1.33	.97	+ 0.36
Spoooner.....	-32	43	12.3	10.3	0.80	.82	- 0.02
Park Falls.....	-30	46	12.4	8.7	1.81	1.26	+ 0.55
Rhinelander.....	-20	46	12.5	10.4	1.64	.87	+ 0.77
Wausau.....	-19	45	17.9	14.2	1.93	1.05	+ 0.88
Marinette.....	-12	42	20.9	19.0	1.87	1.83	+ 0.04
Escanaba.....	-10	38	19.0	15.4	1.95	1.49	+ 0.46
Minneapolis.....	-22	42	12.4	12.7	1.05	.85	+ 0.19
Eau Claire.....	-21	48	15.5	13.4	1.55	1.14	+ 0.41
La Crosse.....	-17	49	18.3	16.1	2.09	1.03	+ 1.01
Hancock.....	-25	43	15.5	14.2	1.85	1.05	+ 0.79
Oshkosh.....	-19	43	18.9	17.2	1.95	1.22	+ 0.73
Green Bay.....	-21	42	16.8	15.7	2.06	1.54	+ 0.52
Manitowoc.....	-13	43	22.3	19.1	2.04	1.43	+ 0.61
Dubuque.....	-16	46	19.0	19.1	2.02	1.30	+ 0.72
Madison.....	-13	49	21.4	16.7	2.24	1.38	+ 0.86
Beloit.....	-11	49	22.7	20.3	2.06	1.43	+ 0.63
Milwaukee (airport)	- 9	49	23.1	19.4	2.08	1.78	+ 0.30
Average for 18 Stations	-18.6	44.7	17.2	15.0	1.80	1.25	+ 0.54

this year than reported for January of last year. The value of Wisconsin's milk cows accounted for about 70 percent of the total value of livestock on farms. Although the number of milk cows increased only about 24,000 head from a year ago, the total value has increased about 100 million dollars.

United States Livestock

Livestock and poultry on farms and ranches in the United States showed a net increase of 4 percent during 1951. This upturn was marked by a substantial increase in cattle numbers which reached a new high of 88 million head but there are fewer milk cows than a year ago. Modest increases took place in hog, sheep, and chicken numbers. Turkey numbers were notably higher. The number of

Movement of Wisconsin Livestock to Packers and Stockyards Number 1940-1951

Year	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
1940	457,493	1,066,900	2,388,426	318,475
1941	495,458	1,130,186	2,314,741	328,119
1942	601,903	1,190,559	2,657,411	363,476
1943	464,710	1,133,752	2,983,076	410,544
1944	605,653	1,313,023	3,224,756	369,426
1945	566,021	1,217,446	1,976,155	343,678
1946	468,870	1,132,178	2,083,997	331,255
1947	654,208	1,294,086	2,151,518	281,300
1948	563,657	1,201,619	2,242,524	288,155
1949	543,348	1,213,288	2,534,689	201,705
1950	611,719	1,140,774	2,764,274	195,693
1951*	554,130	1,014,792	2,743,515	151,932

*Preliminary.

Number and Value of Livestock, January 1

Class of Livestock	Number (000 omitted)								Farm Price per Head ¹			Farm Value (000 omitted)		
	1952 (Prelim- inary)	1951 (Re- vised)	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1952 (Prelim- inary) Dollars	1951 Dollars	1941-50 Average Dollars	1952 (Prelim- inary) Dollars	1951 Dollars	1941-50 Average Dollars
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over kept for milk	2,407	2,383	2,383	2,383	2,457	2,559	2,585	2,585	296.00	257.00	154.00	712,472 ²	612,431 ²	379,883 ²
Heifers, 1 to 2 years old kept for milk cows	540	525	511	476	501	505	507	548						
Heifer calves being saved for milk cows	596	563	540	537	497	526	527	512						
All other calves	126	103	71	74	72	84	87	88						
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over not kept for milk	27	23	17	20	20	22	24	28						
Heifers 1 to 2 years old not for milk	43	35	30	26	26	28	28	25						
Steers 1 year old and over	99	90	93	89	98	101	103	104						
Bulls 1 year old and over	78	80	82	85	94	97	101	112						
All Cattle	3,916	3,802	3,727	3,690	3,765	3,922	3,962	4,002	232.00	204.00	123.00	908,512	775,608	470,350
Horses	172	202	224	264	300	337	379	412	69.00	62.00	81.90	11,868	12,524	32,542
Mules	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	66.00	63.00	88.10	132	126	288
Sows and gilts	390	405	410	380	355	355	350	370						
Other hogs over 6 months	489	396	353	372	387	431	506	486						
Pigs under 6 months	1,160	1,105	970	898	815	819	1,010	810						
All Swine	2,039	1,906	1,733	1,650	1,557	1,605	1,866	1,666	35.20	35.60	27.40	71,773	67,854	48,743
Ewes 1 year and over	163	152	145	148	170	187	212	243						
Ewe lambs	58	50	38	34	42	52	53	52						
Wether and ram lambs	2	3	2	2	2	3	4	3						
Rams and wethers 1 year and over	9	8	7	8	9	9	10	12						
Stock sheep and lambs	232	213	192	192	223	251	279	310	30.60	27.10	12.60	7,099 ³	5,772 ³	3,504 ³
Sheep and lambs on feed	51	57	60	55	66	90	100	95						
All Sheep and Lambs	283	270	252	247	289	341	379	405	30.13	26.87	11.85	8,527	7,254	4,561
All Chickens	14,848	14,933	15,463	15,454	16,143	16,733	18,309	18,096	1.60	1.55	1.24	23,757	23,146	21,054
Turkeys	57	52	43	34	36	71	98	105	7.80	7.30	5.89	445	380	412
Total Value												1,025,014	886,892	577,950

United States

Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk	23,407	23,722	23,853	23,862	24,615	25,842	26,521	27,770	250.00	218.00	123.00	5,854,600	5,183,235	3,149,518
Heifers 1 to 2 years kept for milk cows	5,726	5,510	5,394	5,327	5,550	5,524	5,758	6,307						
All other cattle	58,929	52,793	48,716	47,641	47,006	49,188	49,956	51,496						
All Cattle	88,062	82,025	77,963	76,830	77,171	80,554	82,235	85,573	179.00	160.00	85.20	15,733,051	13,160,665	6,759,754
Horses	4,370	4,993	5,548	6,096	6,704	7,340	8,081	8,715	45.80	43.50	62.70	199,958	217,116	523,713
Mules	1,923	2,074	2,233	2,402	2,575	2,789	3,027	3,235	72.30	81.60	124.00	139,008	169,270	384,924
Swine including pigs	63,903	62,852	58,852	56,257	54,590	56,810	61,306	59,373	29.90	33.30	25.30	1,910,126	2,094,238	1,535,866
Sheep and lambs	31,725	30,635	29,826	30,943	34,337	37,498	42,362	46,520				882,524	808,108	469,636
All Chickens	453,498	442,657	456,549	430,876	449,644	467,217	523,227	516,497	1.53	1.46	1.21	694,391	644,951	587,317
Turkeys	5,835	5,091	5,124	4,622	3,959	5,879	7,862	7,082	7.00	6.48	5.53	40,838	33,007	33,391
Total Value												19,599,896	17,127,355	10,294,601

¹Farm price per head of all cattle, horses, mules, swine and sheep derived by dividing value by total number. Total value represents sum of value by age groups. ²Included in value of all cattle. ³Included in value of all sheep and lambs.

cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk was about 1 percent less than a year ago. Horses and mules continued to decline in number.

The farm value of the nation's livestock and poultry reached a record of about 19½ billion dollars at the beginning of this year, which is 14 percent above the value reported last year. Except for hogs, horses, and mules, the total value of every species was above last year.

Milk Production Smaller Than a Year Ago

Wisconsin's milk production in January was about 4 percent less than in January 1951. Milk production through October (except for March and April) of last year was above the previous year's level but in October it started to drop and has continued through January of this year. Actually, on January 1 the number of cows on farms was a little above a year ago but total milk production showed a decrease because milk production per cow was down.

A decline in milk output in Wiscon-

sin, total as well as per cow, seems associated with several factors. Weather conditions through December were unusually cold and stormy. Wisconsin had a bumper hay crop last summer and hay stocks were 39 percent larger on January 1 than a year ago. The quality of the hay harvested in 1951 is reported to be poor in many areas, which may have lowered milk production. Farms had somewhat more oats on hand on January 1 than a year ago, but corn supplies were about 7 percent below a year ago. The result is that farmers fed less grain per cow in January 1952 than a year ago. Not only were grain supplies on January 1 a little below a year ago, but there were more livestock on farms than a year ago to consume this smaller supply of feed. On January 1 the livestock inventory showed hogs on Wisconsin farms were up 7 percent, sheep and lambs up 5 percent and an increase in all cattle of 3 percent from January of a year ago. Some feed has been diverted from the dairy herds to feed the increased hog and sheep population.

For the nation as a whole, as well as in Wisconsin, milk production in January was below January of 1951. Nationally, the farm production of milk in January totaled 8,847 million pounds which was 1 percent less than in January a year ago. The national output was a relatively small drop and was still 2 percent above the 10-year average.

The decline in the output of milk contrasted with the national growth of population is reflected by the good prices for dairy products as well as the level of cold storage holdings. Cheese in storage during January declined about one-eighth while butter on hand January 31 was only 50 percent of the amount on hand a month earlier. The 13,640,000 pounds of butter on hand on January 31 was only about one-sixth of the amount on hand a year ago, and was about one-third of the 5-year average.

Egg Output Above January Last Year

Egg production on Wisconsin farms during the first month of this year

January 1951. In January of both 1951 and 1952 the rate of lay per layer for the nation's farm flocks averaged somewhat lower than is shown for Wisconsin.

At this time of the year flock owners are well under way in their plans for ordering baby chicks for the season. On the first of February crop reporters in the state indicated their plans to purchase around 3 percent fewer chicks than were purchased last year. The nation's crop reporters plan to buy a tenth fewer chicks than were bought in 1951. Actual purchases of chicks may vary from February intentions largely because of egg and feed prices during the hatching season. Wisconsin farmers intended to buy substantially fewer cockerels and slightly less straight run chicks than they purchased last year. Producers, however, plan to buy more sexed pullet chicks this year.

Prices Paid by Farmers Now Highest on Record

The index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers in mid-January was 312 percent of the 1910-14 average. The January level of the index was slightly below December but 3 percent above January a year earlier. While the general tone of farm markets during the first month of 1952 was easier not all farm commodities dropped in price. Feed grains, milk cows and calves were generally higher in price. Milk prices have leveled off as milk supplies have increased seasonally. Livestock prices were generally lower in January than the previous month.

Beginning with this month the index of Wisconsin farm prices has been revised to conform with the new methods of computing parity. The revised indexes are now weighted by the 1937-41 average marketings and cash farm income. There are many advantages in using more up-to-date weights. The new index in common with the former index is expressed as a percent of the 1910-14 average and continues to be comparable with the national indexes on farm prices.

Prices paid for goods and services used in Wisconsin farm production and family living have increased more than 5 percent since January of last year. The index of prices paid by Wisconsin farmers was 288 percent of the 1910-14 average. These prices have reached the highest level on record for the month. The slower upward movement of farm product prices compared with the prices paid by farmers has resulted in a decrease of about 3 percent in the purchasing power of the Wisconsin farm dollar.

While prices received for farm products as a whole are higher than a year ago, some farm commodities are commanding a lower price than in January 1951. Meat animal prices to farmers averaged nearly four percent below January of last year and egg prices showed a drop of near 6 percent. Dairy products show a gain of about 4 percent, poultry prices nearly 2 percent, and some other farm products also show increases in price since January 1951.

United States Farm Prices

The general level of prices received by the nation's farmers in January was about 2 percent below the December level but equal to January 15 of last year. Prices paid by the nation's farmers increased from December to January and were also higher than January 1951. Purchasing power of the farm dollar dropped 2 percent from December to January and 5 percent from the level of January last year.

Emery C. Wilcox Now at Seattle, Washington

Emery C. Wilcox, agricultural statistician, has moved to Seattle, Washington where he is employed by the Division of Agricultural Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. Many of our reporters will remember Mr. Wilcox for his published contributions to the state's agriculture, particularly in the field of dairying. We wish Mr. Wilcox success on his new assignment realizing that the Wisconsin office has lost an

effective worker while the State of Washington has gained one.

1951 Fall Plowing Below State's Average

The late 1951 harvesting season prevented farmers from getting as much fall plowing completed as in the past fall seasons. Early frosts made it necessary to leave many corn fields standing in order to salvage soft corn. Heavy fall rainfall left fields muddy, and plows and tractors were unable to work in many parts of the state. Practically all field work was halted by the deep snow which blanketed fields in November.

This inclement weather resulted in only 44 percent of the intended fall plowing being completed in the state as a whole. In recent years farmers have averaged 65 percent of their intended fall plowing completed. Sections of the state where fall plowing was most seriously retarded were the Lake Winnebago area and the northwestern counties since farmers normally count on getting much of their seed bed preparation for the coming year completed in the fall. Reduced fall plowing was less serious in the central counties because of lighter soils and in the southwest counties because of the more prevalent practice of harvesting corn by mechanical pickers in recent years.

Percent of Plowing Done in Fall ¹

District	Fall Plowing for 1952	Fall Plowing 1946-50 average
	Percent	Percent
Northwest.....	44	70
North.....	66	83
Northeast.....	55	76
West.....	43	67
Central.....	42	53
East.....	67	90
Southwest.....	20	32
South.....	26	46
Southeast.....	42	62
State.....	44	65

¹As reported by Wisconsin crop correspondents in January.

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CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal—State Crop Reporting Service

Walter H. Ebling, C. D. Caparoon, N. L. Brereton, O. E. Krause
Agricultural Statisticians

Vol. XXXI, No. 3 State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin March, 1952

IN THIS ISSUE

- Planting Plans This Spring*
- Increases over last year in the planted acreages of corn, oats, and hay are expected for Wisconsin this year. These three crops account for about 90 percent of the state's crop acreage annually. Smaller acreages than last year of some crops are expected. Small acreage changes are indicated for the nation, but these include a reduced acreage of feed crops.
- Milk Production*
- Wisconsin's daily production of milk in February was about 3 percent smaller than a year ago. For the nation, daily milk production last month was also under a year ago.
- Egg Production*
- Egg production on Wisconsin farms during February was nearly 6 percent above a year ago. The higher production per layer more than offset the decrease in the number of layers in the past year. The nation's farm flocks produced 10 percent more eggs than in February last year.
- Prices Farmers Receive and Pay*
- Prices received for products sold from Wisconsin farmers averaged lower in February than they did in January while prices paid by farmers remained steady. Farm product prices showed mixed trends compared with a year ago for both Wisconsin and the nation as a whole. The value of the farm dollar decreased substantially in the past year.
- Current Trends*
- Butter in cold storage in the nation at the end of February was only about 15 percent of the stocks a year ago. Total stocks of cheese on February 29 were larger than a year earlier and well above average for the date. Case goods stocks of evaporated milk are much above a year ago but a little less than average. Total frozen poultry in cold storage is above a year ago.
- Special News Items (page 4)*
- Freezers and Lockers Used by Farmers
- Record Cash Income
- New Bulletins Available

INTENTIONS-TO-PLANT reports made early in March by Wisconsin farmers indicate that the state may have larger planted acreages than a year ago of corn, oats, potatoes, canning peas, and all hay. Smaller acreages of crops to be planted this year include barley, spring wheat, flax, tobacco, and soybeans. No change from 1951 is expected for the acreage planted to onions.

The carryover of feed at the end of the present feeding season will be smaller on many farms than it has been for a number of years. In Wisconsin, supplies of corn, oats, and hay are of the greatest importance to the state's agriculture. Usually the acreage of these three crops accounts for about 90 percent of the total crop acreage.

While supplies of hay, some of rather poor quality, will be large this spring, Wisconsin farmers intend to have a hay acreage this year two percent larger than in 1951. Increases of 1 percent are indicated in the planted acreages of both corn and oats. As it now stands, planting plans of the state's farmers include 2,514,000 acres of corn, 3,000,000 acres of oats, and 4,122,000 acres of hay. If these plans are carried out the corn acreage will be 2 percent below the 1941-50 average but the oat acreage will be 6 percent and the all hay acreage 2 percent above the 10-year average.

Small Barley Acreage

Planting plans of Wisconsin farmers as reported in March also show decreases from last year in the acreages of barley, spring wheat, flax, and soybeans. These acreages will also be well below average. The 164,000 acres of barley in prospect will be a fifth below the acreage planted last year and not quite two-thirds of the average acreage. A decrease of 5 percent from last year will bring the spring wheat acreage to 50,000 acres this year. The 10,000 acres of flax will be about four-fifths of the 1951 planted acreage, and if plans are carried out Wisconsin will have 57,000 acres of soybeans or 10 percent less than last year.

The intentions-to-plant reports also indicate some of the acreages to be planted in cash crops. Producers expect to increase Wisconsin's potato acreage by 8 percent from the one planted last year and an increase of 2 percent in acreage is in prospect for the canning pea crop. Growers of tobacco may reduce their planted acreage by 4 percent from the one planted in 1951. Wisconsin's prospective potato acreage is only about half the 10-year average acreage, the tobacco

Weather Summary, February 1952

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches	
	Lowest	Highest	Mean	Normal	February 1952	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	1	37	21.2	11.4	0.34	1.05 - 0.35
Spooner.....	-18	42	21.0	13.2	0.45	0.91 - 0.48
Park Falls....	-8	42	20.1	12.9	0.20	1.24 - 0.49
Rhinelanders	-10	42	21.2	13.3	0.49	0.93 + 0.33
Wausau.....	-5	45	23.6	15.1	0.81	1.09 + 0.60
Marinette....	6	44	26.5	22.2	0.39	1.82 - 1.39
Escanaba....	1	41	23.4	15.4	0.35	1.49 - 0.68
Minneapolis	-10	42	27.3	15.9	1.20	0.95 + 0.44
Eau Claire...	-12	44	23.4	16.4	0.92	1.17 + 0.16
La Crosse...	0	50	28.1	19.2	1.05	1.07 + 0.99
Hancock.....	-11	42	21.3	16.9	0.42	1.19 + 0.02
Oshkosh.....	-4	43	24.0	19.1	0.49	1.13 + 0.09
Green Bay...-	4	40	22.2	17.6	0.70	1.56 - 0.34
Manitowoc...	7	42	27.5	20.9	0.79	1.59 - 0.19
Dubuque....	8	48	29.0	22.2	0.37	1.38 - 0.29
Madison.....	8	47	27.9	19.1	0.84	1.50 + 0.20
Beloit.....	11	49	30.8	22.5	0.31	1.35 - 0.41
Milwaukee (airport)...	9	46	28.8	21.2	0.82	1.83 - 0.71
Average for 18 Stations	1.7	43.7	24.8	17.5	0.61	1.29 - 0.14

acreage a little over two-thirds, and the canning pea acreage slightly smaller than average.

Acreage Prospects for the Nation

Farmers plan to make relatively small changes from last year in their 1952 crop acreages. In all, of the 16 crops for which March estimates were made there may be a total reduction of about 1 million acres from 1951. The tendency is for the nation's farmers to shift from crops of high labor requirements to those of a less intensive nature. Some of the reduction in the prospective acreage this year results from the fact that there will be less abandoned winter wheat acreage available for replanting to spring crops and partly because of more grasslands.

Comparisons with the 1952 goals or allotment acreages show the all wheat acreage may be less than 1 percent above the goal, oats up 3 percent, hay 1 percent, and soybeans for beans up nearly 6 percent. Falling short of the goals are the prospective acreages of corn by nearly 6 percent, barley by 24 percent, flax by 2 percent, and all sorghums by nearly 12 percent.

The prospective acreage of all spring wheat is 1 percent below the planted acreage last year for the nation. The corn acreage may be about equal to last year's planting but the oat acreage may be 3 percent larger this year. The barley acreage to be planted promises to be the smallest in many years. It may be 10 percent be-

Wisconsin and United States Planted Acreage

Crop	Wisconsin					United States				
	Acreage planted (000 omitted)			1952 as a percent of		Acreage planted (000 omitted)			1952 as a percent of	
	Intended 1952	1951	10-year average 1941-50	1951	10-year average 1941-50	Intended 1952	1951	10-year average 1941-50	1951	10-year average 1941-50
Corn.....	2,514	2,489	2,571	101	98	83,928	83,866	88,379	100.1	95.0
Oats.....	3,000	2,970	2,817	101	106	42,818	41,594	43,968	102.9	97.4
Barley.....	164	205	262	80	63	9,752	10,840	13,986	90.0	69.7
Spring wheat.....	50	53	57	95	88	21,998	22,257	18,742	98.8	117.4
Flax.....	10	13	12	80	83	3,935	4,114	4,283	95.6	91.9
Potatoes.....	59	55	120	108	49	1,373	1,379	2,457	99.6	55.9
Tobacco ¹	15.1	15.8	22.1	96	68	1,804	1,782	1,630	101.2	110.7
Soybeans ²	57	63	96	90	59	15,457	14,838	12,788	104.2	120.9
All hay ¹	4,122	4,041	4,061	102	102	75,380	74,718	74,536	100.9	101.1
Canning peas.....	137.5	134.7	142.3	102	97	479	471.9	455.8	101.5	105.1
Onions.....	2	2	1.9	100	105	127.1	101.8	132.8	124.9	95.7

¹Acreage harvested. ²Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

low last year and 30 percent less than the average acreage planted to barley. The potato acreage may be only slightly smaller than the one planted in the nation last year, and an increase of about 1 percent is shown for the tobacco acreage.

Daily Milk Output Below Last Year

Average daily production of milk on Wisconsin farms during February was 3 percent below February of 1951. This decline in output of milk is in line with the downtrend which started last October. Although weather conditions in February were more favorable to dairying than a year ago, milk production per cow in herd was reported slightly below February 1951.

Because the rate of grain feeding was actually slightly above a year ago, the drop in production per cow seems accounted for by poor quality hay and corn reported in many areas. This decline in average daily production during February, compared with February 1951, is due to some decrease in number of milk cows, a slight drop in the percent of cows milked, and a small decline in the production per cow.

The outlook for the dairy industry appeared good during February. Demand continued strong for dairy products, the milk-feed price ratio was favorable to dairymen, stocks of dairy products were reasonable, and the supply of milk continued to lag behind the nation's rapidly increasing population.

Prices paid to Wisconsin farmers for milk delivered in February averaged \$4.05 or 7 cents higher than a year ago. With these prices 100 pounds of milk would buy about as much dairy ration as in February 1951 and almost 4 percent more than the average 1946 through 1950. While the milk-feed ratio continued favorable to dairy production, the hog-corn ratio dropped to well below the usually accepted break-even point.

The supply and demand situation for dairy products is marked by stocks of butter in storage on February 29 only about one quarter as large as the 5-year average stocks for the date, with cheese stocks about equal to the February holdings of 1950 and 1951.

United States Milk Production

Milk production on United States farms during February was estimated at over 8½ billion pounds. While total production for the month was up from a year ago because February had an extra day this year, milk production per day was down over 1 percent as compared with the 3 percent decrease in Wisconsin. At over 8½ billion pounds, the February 1952 output was down almost 2 percent from January but was more than 4 percent above the 10-year average output for the month. Considered relative to population, February milk production at 1.92 pounds per person per day equaled the lowest figure for the last 15 years.

Production of milk in United States crop reporter herds on March 1 was reported at 16.15 pounds per cow in herd—the third highest rate for that date in over a quarter century of records. Milk cows in production represented 67.2 percent of all milk cows in crop reporters' herds on March 1. This percent is the same as a year ago and slightly above the 10-year average.

More Eggs Produced From Smaller Farm Flocks

Egg production per layer in Wisconsin farm flocks in February was the highest on record for that month. The high rate of output per bird was sufficient to more than offset the decrease in the number of layers and resulted in a higher egg output than in February last year. Egg production per layer was about 9 percent above February 1951 and it was over 13 percent above the 5-year, 1946-50, February average. Total production of 206 million eggs produced in February was about 5½ percent more than February last year. The mild weather during February was a factor in the increased egg production.

Both the rate of lay and the number of layers on the nation's farms during February were higher than February 1951. The number of layers was about 3 percent higher while the rate of lay was about 7½ percent greater than a year ago. Egg production per layer in the nation averaged below the rate in Wisconsin in February 1951 and 1952.

The mid-February egg-feed, chicken-feed, and turkey-feed price relation-

ships were all less favorable to poultry and egg production than a year earlier. This was true for the United States as well as Wisconsin. Feed costs have increased while chicken and egg prices declined. February 15 egg prices to farmers in Wisconsin averaged 31 cents per dozen which was about 6½ cents under the price of a year earlier. Mid-February chicken prices were slightly lower than February of last year and turkey prices averaged the same but feed was higher.

Farm Product Prices Drop But Prices Paid Remain High

As a whole the prices received for Wisconsin farm products at mid-February averaged 1 percent below the January level and showed a decline of more than 2 percent from mid-February last year. Price trends for the different commodity groups varied both from January and from February 1951.

Mostly as a result of the downtrend in meat animal, egg, and milk prices, the index of prices received by the state's farmers dropped 1 percent from January to February. While milk prices declined seasonally, they averaged 2 percent above February of last year. Poultry, egg, meat animals, and feed grain and hay prices all declined from February of last year and offset gains in other commodity group prices. Prices received by Wisconsin farmers in February averaged more than 2 percent below February of last year.

Prices paid by Wisconsin farmers for goods and services used in farm production and family living as a whole remained steady from January to February but showed a gain of more than 4 percent from February 1951. Purchasing power of the Wisconsin farm dollar declined more than 6 percent from February of last year as a result of the increase in the prices paid and the drop in the prices received by Wisconsin farmers. The February index of prices received for farm products was 305 percent of the 1910-14 average compared with the index of 288 for prices paid. Purchasing power of the farm dollar in February was 6 percent above the 1910-14 average while a year ago it was 13 percent above that average.

power of the farm dollar for the nation in February was 5 percent above the 1910-14 level and showed a decline of more than 10 percent from last year.

Wisconsin Farm Products Brought Record Cash Income in 1951

The cash income from products sold from Wisconsin farms in 1951 is estimated at nearly 1,186 million dollars. This is the highest total receipts from farm marketings on record for the state. The previous record was in 1948, but the 1951 cash farm income exceeded it by 30 million dollars.

Wisconsin ranked seventh among the states in cash income from farm marketings last year. In 1950 our cash farm income ranked ninth. Reasons for the state's higher rank in income last year include a larger contribution toward the total milk production for the nation, the increase in milk prices, and substantial returns from meat animal sales because of a large production and favorable prices. Returns from crops also were larger last year than in 1950.

Of the total cash farm income from products marketed in 1951, livestock and livestock products including milk accounted for nearly 1,048 million dollars, and the cash income from crops was estimated at about 138 million dollars. The returns from livestock and livestock products in 1951 showed a gain of 23 percent over the previous year. Cash incomes from crops last year was nearly 18 percent above 1950. Total cash farm income from marketings was 22 percent larger for Wisconsin than it was in 1950.

The increase in cash income over the previous record of 1948 cannot be considered entirely added profit. Prices paid by the state's farmers for goods and services used in farm production and family living last year reached an all-time high. Dollars paid out by the Wisconsin farmers last year totaled considerably more than in 1948 and offset to a considerable extent the increased cash farm income from the sale of products.

Small Stocks of State's 1951 Potato Crop

Stocks of merchantable potatoes in the hands of growers and local dealers are the smallest reported for any March in recent years. Only 700,000 bushels of Wisconsin potatoes of last

year's crop remained to be sold by March 1 by growers and local dealers. These stocks are about one-tenth of the quantity of potatoes sold or for sale from the 1951 crop. The stocks of merchantable Wisconsin potatoes at the beginning of March were less than a third of the 1951 March holdings and less than one-half of the stocks of March 1950.

Wisconsin growers harvested 9,805,000 bushels of potatoes last year. This was a crop about 3,500,000 bushels below 1950 and well below the 10-year average production for the state. Of the total 1951 production, 6,811,000 bushels of potatoes were sold or for sale.

Stocks of merchantable potatoes held by growers and local dealers in or near the areas where produced were considerably smaller on March 1 of this year for the nation as a whole. The March 1 United States stocks totaled 46,730,000 bushels of the 1951 crop, and were a little more than one-half the holdings in storage a year ago. The March potato stocks are only 7,100,000 bushels below the stocks of a year ago after excluding government purchases of 34,300,000 bushels made after March 1, 1951.

Farmers Are Large Users of Locker and Freezer Storage

Frozen food lockers and home freezers have become increasingly popular with Wisconsin farmers since World War II. A recent survey made by the Crop Reporting Service indicates that over half of the state's dairy reporters rent frozen food locker space and over one-third have deep freeze units.

The locker plant industry got its start over 30 years ago on the Pacific Coast and grew to importance during the mid-1930's. The greatest expansion came after World War II. Although the Pacific Coast and the Middle West have about two-thirds of the nation's locker plants, the industry is scattered widely over the country. It is estimated that farmers rent about two-thirds of the frozen food lockers in the nation. The use of home freezers by farmers has also increased rapidly in recent years particularly since the end of World War II.

Reports from Wisconsin dairy correspondents show the northeastern, western, and southwestern counties had the largest percentage of farmers renting lockers. In these areas about

65 percent of the farmers in the survey reported having locker space. Less than one-third of the farmers in the southeastern counties reported locker rental. In most areas of the state the survey indicated that at least one-half of the farmers rent frozen food lockers and for the state as a whole 55 percent reported that they have locker space.

The average capacity of lockers rented by farmers is rather uniform throughout Wisconsin. According to the survey the average locker capacity is about 255 pounds and the rental costs average \$13.20 a year for the state as a whole.

Home freezers are more popular in the southern and southeastern counties. Slightly over one-half of the farmers in the southern counties report that they own home freezers while freezers are reported on about two-thirds of the farms in the southeastern counties. Only 14 percent of the farmers in the northeastern counties reported home freezers and about 18 percent in the central counties reported having them. Averages for the entire state show that home freezers were found on about 36 percent of the farms. The average capacity of home freezers for the state as a whole was about 15 cubic feet.

Practically all farmers reporting home freezers used them for storing meat. About 85 percent stored vegetables and 82 percent stored fruit. About seven out of ten reported storage of baked goods and approximately one-half of those surveyed reported the storage of dairy products in their freezers.

New Bulletins Available To Wisconsin Dairymen

Two new bulletins are available through the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture to those interested in Wisconsin's great dairy industry. These publications are:

Special Bulletin No. 8, "Milk Equivalents of Wisconsin Cheese and Related Data".

Special Bulletin No. 13, "The Seasonal Pattern of Milk Receipts from Farmers at Wisconsin Dairy Plants."

You may have copies of these bulletins without cost by writing to the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture, Madison 2, Wisconsin.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal—State Crop Reporting Service

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IN THIS ISSUE

April Crop Report

Spring work is slow in starting on the farms of the state and nation. March weather conditions retarded vegetative growth and left the soil too wet for early plowing and seeding. Reports indicate that pasture and winter grain conditions are above average for Wisconsin as well as the nation.

Milk Production

Milk production on Wisconsin farms in March was almost 2 percent below March of last year while total milk production on farms in the nation during the month was about equal to March last year. During the first quarter of this year the state's milk production was 2 percent below the corresponding period last year but for the nation production in the first quarter this year was higher.

Egg Production

For Wisconsin, egg production on farms in March was about equal to the output a year ago, but the nation egg production was nearly 5 percent above March last year.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Prices received by Wisconsin farmers for products sold at mid-March were the lowest for any month since December 1950. While farm product prices have been declining since last November, prices paid by farmers this past winter have been the highest on record.

Current Trends

Wholesale price index for March was below March of last year but above average. Small stocks of butter are in cold storage but holdings of American cheese are above a year ago.

Special News Items (pages 3 and 4)

1952 Livestock Numbers by Counties

Farm Wage Rates

Farm Product Prices by Years

EARLY CROP CONDITIONS are generally good in Wisconsin this spring. The crop season is slow in starting but appears to be ahead of last year. Temperatures averaged about normal for March and precipitation was a little above normal for the month for the state as a whole.

April 1 reports from the state's crop correspondents indicate that there has been only small damage to the winter grains and grasses, and abandonment probably will be slight this spring. Pasture and rye conditions averaged in the 90's for the state as a whole and were about equal to the conditions of a year ago and above average. Winter wheat prospects in the state are good with a crop indication of 704,000 bushels.

Field work has been slow in starting. In some places where the soil is light and well drained, some seeding of oats was accomplished by mid-April. Vegetation has been emerging slowly, and an early pasture season seems unlikely. This will result in a further depletion of the feed supplies on Wisconsin farms.

Grain Stocks on Farms

April 1 reports show that Wisconsin farmers had about 25 million bushels of corn, 57 million bushels of oats, about 2¼ million bushels of barley, more than one-half million bushels of wheat, and some rye and soybeans. Farm stocks of corn were 5 percent below April of last year and 5 percent above average for this time of year. Holdings of oats were 1 percent above last year and 31 percent more than the 10-year average stocks. Stocks of barley and wheat were smaller on April 1 than a year ago but rye holdings were about the same. A somewhat larger supply of soybeans than a year ago is reported.

Nation's Crop Report

Spring work in the main agricultural areas of the nation got off with a slow start. Unfavorable weather conditions resulted in less than the usual progress made in field work early in April. However, fall-sown grains, meadows, and pastures came through the winter in good condition, according to early reports. Winter wheat came through with less acreage abandonment than expected in December reports.

Farm stocks of feed grains on April 1 were much smaller than average for the nation. These stocks were about a third less than the 1949 peak tonnage for April 1 and about a sixth less than a year ago. In terms of supply per animal unit to be fed grain, the April 1 total of feed grains on farms was the smallest since 1948 and smaller than in all but 2 of the last 15 years.

Weather Summary, March 1952

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Lowest	Highest	Mean	Normal	March 1952	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	- 8	41	23.3	23.7	2.04	1.54	+ 0.15
Spooner.....	-19	47	23.5	26.5	2.01	1.44	+ 0.09
Park Falls...	- 5	49	23.2	23.8	2.30	1.87	+ 0.06
Rhinelandler..	- 8	50	24.5	24.9	1.58	1.28	+ 0.63
Wausau.....	0	54	27.6	28.0	1.72	1.73	+ 0.59
Marinette....	6	49	29.0	31.0	2.47	2.14	- 1.06
Escanaba....	2	40	26.0	24.2	2.06	1.89	- 0.51
Minneapolis..	- 4	50	26.1	29.6	3.09	1.42	+ 2.11
Eau Claire...	- 2	51	26.5	30.0	2.15	1.92	+ 0.39
La Crosse....	3	61	30.4	31.5	2.53	1.61	+ 1.91
Hancock.....	-11	52	24.5	29.5	2.10	1.66	+ 0.46
Oshkosh.....	- 1	60	27.6	30.8	1.90	1.77	+ 0.22
Green Bay...	1	57	26.6	28.6	1.98	2.04	- 0.40
Manitowoc...	10	50	29.7	30.6	4.79	2.29	+ 2.31
Dubuque.....	1	63	29.7	34.0	3.72	2.03	+ 1.40
Madison.....	4	59	29.5	30.6	3.09	2.07	+ 1.22
Beloit.....	4	59	32.5	34.4	3.36	2.26	+ 0.69
Milwaukee (airport)...	9	62	31.2	30.1	3.67	2.42	+ 0.54
Average for 18 Stations	- 1.0	53.0	27.3	29.0	2.59	1.85	+ 0.59

Wisconsin Milk Production Below First Quarter of 1951

Milk production on Wisconsin farms during March is estimated at 1,348 million pounds, which is nearly 2 percent below the production of March last year but between 4 and 5 percent above the 10-year average for the month. A decrease in milk cow numbers and a lower production per cow caused the drop in milk output from a year ago. Total milk production in the state during the first quarter of this year is almost 2 percent below the same period of 1951.

For the nation as a whole, milk production on farms in March was almost equal to the March output last year and slightly above the 10-year average for the month. Milk production for the first quarter of this year is slightly larger than reported for the corresponding period last year.

Wisconsin Egg Output Equals March Last Year

Wisconsin farm flocks laid 219 million eggs during March, the same as March a year ago but between 5 and 6 percent below the 5-year average for the month. Egg production per layer is increasing seasonally. Production per bird this year increased enough to offset the decline in layer numbers, and this resulted in no change in total egg output from last

prices of farm products dropped from February to March and the price trends were generally downward from March last year. Wisconsin farm product prices have declined steadily since November last year. The index at 300 percent of the 1910-14 level was 4 percent below the average of March 15 last year.

Prices paid by the state's farmers this past winter averaged the highest on record. At 288 percent of the 1910-14 level in March the prices paid index showed no change from January or February but was 3 percent above March 1951. Purchasing power of the farm dollar at 104 percent of the 1910-14 level was 2 percent below February and 7 percent less than March last year.

State's Farm Wage Rates Reach All-Time High

Wages paid Wisconsin hired farm workers at the beginning of April averaged the highest for any month on record. Farm wage rates showed some seasonal increase from January to April and an overall gain for the state from April last year of 9 percent compared with an increase of 6 percent for the nation as a whole.

April 1 reports made by Wisconsin crop correspondents showed that wages paid hired workers averaged \$122 a month with board and \$160 a month with a house. Daily rates averaged \$5.60 with board and \$7.30 without board. Workers hired by the hour averaged 94 cents without board.

Wisconsin Farm Wage Rates

Date	Per month		Per day		Per hour
	With house Dollars	With board and room Dollars	With board and room Dollars	Without board or room Dollars	Without board or room Dollars
1946					
Jan....	\$106.00	\$76.00	\$4.00	\$4.95	
Apr....	117.00	86.00	4.25	5.20	
July....	122.00	90.00	4.50	5.50	
Oct....	123.00	93.00	4.75	5.90	
1947					
Jan....	122.00	90.00	4.50	5.60	
Apr....	130.00	97.00	4.65	5.90	
July....	131.00	100.00	4.85	6.00	
Oct....	140.00	104.00	5.30	6.40	
1948					\$
Jan....	139.00	102.00	5.00	6.30	.77
Apr....	146.00	108.00	5.20	6.50	.80
July....	151.00	113.00	5.40	6.80	.85
Oct....	149.00	112.00	5.50	6.90	.87
1949					
Jan....	136.00	102.00	4.95	6.30	.81
Apr....	135.00	106.00	4.80	6.10	.79
July....	131.00	105.00	5.00	6.20	.81
Oct....	129.00	102.00	4.95	6.20	.80
1950					
Jan....	126.00	93.00	4.60	5.80	.77
Apr....	127.00	96.00	4.50	5.80	.77
July....	130.00	99.00	4.90	6.10	.79
Oct....	130.00	103.00	5.20	6.30	.82
1951					
Jan....	132.00	102.00	4.90	6.10	.81
Apr....	137.00	112.00	5.30	6.60	.87
July....	151.00	119.00	5.60	7.10	.91
Oct....	151.00	120.00	5.80	7.20	.93
1952					
Jan....	154.00	119.00	5.50	7.00	.91
Apr....	160.00	122.00	5.60	7.30	.94

Wisconsin Livestock Numbers, 1952*

County	All cattle	Milk cows and heifers 2 years old and over	Horses and mules	All hogs	Stock sheep ¹
	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head
Barron.....	90,100	56,100	3,600	12,100	2,400
Bayfield.....	19,600	11,800	900	1,600	1,600
Burnett.....	20,300	11,900	1,200	3,500	1,500
Chippewa.....	84,600	54,300	3,800	12,100	2,500
Douglas.....	16,500	9,200	800	1,700	1,700
Polk.....	76,600	43,600	3,500	14,400	5,900
Rusk.....	39,900	25,500	1,700	3,600	900
Sawyer.....	12,000	7,000	800	700	1,700
Washburn.....	18,800	11,100	1,100	2,600	1,100
Northwest District.....	378,400	230,500	17,400	52,300	19,300
Ashland.....	12,000	8,400	800	1,500	200
Clark.....	115,200	77,200	4,700	21,600	3,400
Iron.....	4,100	2,400	200	300	100
Lincoln.....	30,600	20,200	1,500	3,300	600
Marathon.....	149,500	95,800	6,500	26,500	2,900
Oneida.....	3,800	2,400	300	800	200
Price.....	25,400	16,000	1,200	1,600	600
Taylor.....	58,100	36,200	2,200	4,900	1,300
Vilas.....	1,200	800	200	200	300
North District.....	399,900	259,400	17,600	60,700	9,600
Florence.....	3,900	2,400	300	200	200
Forest.....	6,600	4,100	700	1,600	600
Langlade.....	28,600	20,300	1,400	3,200	600
Marquette.....	33,900	22,300	1,500	9,700	1,600
Oconto.....	54,700	36,800	2,200	16,600	1,700
Shawano.....	81,100	55,400	3,500	24,900	2,800
Northeast District.....	208,800	141,300	9,600	56,200	7,500
Buffalo.....	49,800	29,000	3,500	40,600	4,900
Dunn.....	74,200	46,600	4,500	35,700	6,300
Eau Claire.....	40,500	24,600	3,500	11,800	2,100
Jackson.....	41,000	23,500	2,700	18,500	2,800
La Crosse.....	47,600	26,500	2,500	26,000	2,400
Monroe.....	81,300	44,900	4,700	17,800	2,700
Pepin.....	16,400	10,100	1,200	12,900	2,100
Pierce.....	66,100	31,600	3,000	40,700	9,600
St. Croix.....	73,700	41,700	3,800	31,400	5,600
Trempealeau.....	69,300	36,100	5,300	36,900	8,300
West District.....	559,900	314,600	34,700	272,300	46,800
Adams.....	11,700	6,800	1,000	7,000	1,600
Green Lake.....	33,300	18,900	1,600	38,500	6,100
Juneau.....	33,200	19,600	2,100	14,700	2,400
Marquette.....	18,900	10,800	1,600	15,000	3,300
Portage.....	42,100	24,500	2,700	17,000	1,100
Waupaca.....	69,500	43,600	2,900	20,100	1,800
Waushara.....	31,600	18,700	1,700	15,900	900
Wood.....	52,000	34,500	2,700	9,600	1,800
Central District.....	292,300	177,400	16,300	137,800	19,000
Brown.....	70,800	47,100	2,700	14,400	800
Calumet.....	46,900	32,700	1,900	12,400	900
Door.....	32,000	21,100	1,300	11,400	600
Fond du Lac.....	106,800	63,600	3,500	64,400	4,800
Kewaunee.....	45,200	31,400	2,100	16,000	500
Manitowoc.....	83,500	53,100	3,400	20,000	800
Outagamie.....	87,300	59,300	3,000	37,700	1,400
Sheboygan.....	70,800	46,700	2,800	25,300	1,000
Winnebago.....	57,600	36,800	2,000	30,600	2,900
East District.....	600,700	391,800	22,700	232,200	13,700
Crawford.....	46,900	27,800	2,700	37,800	4,100
Grant.....	123,600	66,900	4,800	160,000	13,100
Iowa.....	84,500	47,300	3,400	71,300	9,500
Lafayette.....	80,000	47,900	2,500	108,600	6,700
Richland.....	62,500	41,500	3,100	35,500	8,800
Sauk.....	78,900	49,300	3,800	63,400	5,000
Vernon.....	93,300	60,700	4,300	22,500	5,900
Southwest District.....	569,700	341,400	24,600	499,100	53,100
Columbia.....	66,700	31,800	2,800	86,000	12,100
Dane.....	153,300	92,500	5,000	165,300	9,600
Dodge.....	130,800	81,100	4,800	105,000	4,700
Green.....	101,000	58,800	2,400	99,700	3,900
Jefferson.....	79,700	49,500	3,000	32,700	1,700
Rock.....	92,200	52,500	3,000	100,000	8,900
South District.....	623,700	366,200	21,000	588,700	40,900
Kenosha.....	27,000	16,400	800	17,000	2,100
Milwaukee.....	7,700	5,300	800	7,100	600
Ozaukee.....	29,000	17,900	1,000	10,400	800
Racine.....	29,700	20,100	1,000	24,600	2,200
Walworth.....	67,800	45,000	2,400	39,300	11,200
Washington.....	54,000	36,300	2,100	21,600	1,400
Waukesha.....	67,400	43,400	2,000	19,700	3,800
Southeast District.....	282,600	184,400	10,100	139,700	22,100
State.....	3,916,000	2,407,000	174,000	2,039,000	232,000

*Preliminary estimates. ¹Sheep and lambs on feed not included.

Prices Received by Wisconsin Farmers for Farm Products¹

Table with columns: Year, LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, AND WOOL (Hogs, Beef cattle, Veal calves, Milk cows, Sheep, Lambs, Wool, Chickens, Eggs), GRAINS (Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Flaxseed), SEEDS (Red clover, Alfalfa, Timothy), HAY (Loose), and OTHER CROPS (Clover and timothy mixed, Potatoes, Apples). Rows list years from 1910-14 to 1952 with corresponding prices.

¹All prices based on reports of Wisconsin price correspondents on the 15th of each month. Annual prices are straight averages of monthly data. For monthly data see Current Trends table of the Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter.

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Federal—State Crop Reporting Service

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Agricultural Statisticians

Vol. XXXI, No. 5

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

May 1952

IN THIS ISSUE

May Crop Report

May 1 hay and pasture conditions above average in state and nation. Much progress made during past month in field work.

Milk Production

Wisconsin and United States output of milk so far this year below production for first four months of 1951.

Egg Production

April egg production in state below a year ago but an increased output over April last year reported for the nation.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Purchasing power of Wisconsin farm dollar is lower as prices received for farm products decline for sixth consecutive month.

Current Trends

Butter and cheese stocks in cold storage are below a year ago. Fewer cattle but more hogs are being slaughtered than in the spring of 1951.

Special Items

35th Anniversary

County Estimates of Milk and Egg production for 1951

Index of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

MUCH WORK HAS BEEN DONE in Wisconsin in the past month. Reports at the beginning of April showed little field work has been done and vegetation in many areas was still dormant. However, from the early part of April until the second week in May, temperatures were above average and precipitation was below normal for the period. These conditions were favorable to plowing and seeding and for the most part to promoting vegetative growth.

Early last winter Wisconsin farmers reported that a smaller than usual amount of fall plowing was done last year. Because of this, farmers had more acres to prepare for seeding this spring than a year ago. Weather conditions this year have been more favorable for field work, but with the larger acreage to plow,

farmers reported that only 70 percent of spring grain was in by May 1. This is smaller than the average percentage of the acreage sown at the beginning of May but puts farmers in a much better position than last year when only 11 percent of the grain was in by May 1.

Spring Grain Sown by May 1, 1952 and 1951 Compared with Usual

District	Sown by May 1, 1952	Sown by May 1, 1951	Usually sown by May 1 ¹
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Northwest.....	38	9	69
North.....	32	2	67
Northeast.....	48	12	74
West.....	61	11	90
Central.....	72	25	88
East.....	75	4	87
Southwest.....	93	16	94
South.....	91	11	93
Southeast.....	85	17	93
State.....	70	11	86

¹16-year average.

While vegetation generally benefited from above normal temperatures in much of April and early May, the small amount of precipitation during the period raised the question of an early drought. Some reports from farmers indicated that rain was needed to insure a good first crop of hay although the condition of the crop for the state as a whole on May 1 was 91 percent of normal for the date. Pasture conditions in the state also average 91 percent of normal and like hay were above average for May 1.

The condition of the state's winter wheat and rye crops is good this year, and yields are expected to equal the high averages of last year. From Wisconsin's small acreages farmers are expected to harvest 768,000 bushels of winter wheat and 575,000 bushels of rye.

A survey of the hay stocks on farms showed that Wisconsin farmers have almost twice as much hay this spring as a year ago. Last year's holdings of hay on May 1 were estimated at 1,064,000 tons or about average for the date and at the beginning of May this year stocks totaled about 2,043,000 tons.

State's Milk Production Below April Last Year

The quantity of milk produced by Wisconsin dairy herds during the first four months of this year was nearly 1 percent less than the output for the same period last year. During April the state's milk production was about 3 percent below April of last year but

it was nearly 3 percent above the 10-year average output for the month.

The decreased production from April 1951 results from a lower milk output per cow as well as fewer milk cows this year. Milk production per milk cow on Wisconsin farms averaged almost 23 pounds daily in April or about a half pound less than a year ago.

Farm Product Prices Continue Downward

Lower prices received by the state's farmers for hogs, calves, chickens, and wool along with the seasonal decline in milk prices accounted for the drop in the index between March and April. Crop prices were generally steady to slightly higher during April. Egg prices made some recovery but were the third lowest for the month since the end of the war. Potato prices were the highest on record for any month since August 1920 but most of the Wisconsin crop was marketed earlier.

The April index of prices received by farmers in Wisconsin for farm commodities sold dropped to the lowest point in 15 months. The index at 296 percent of the 1910-14 base was under 300 for the first time since December 1950 and was 3 percent below April last year.

Weather Summary, April 1952

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Lowest	Highest	Mean	Normal	April 1952	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	13	88	44.6	37.0	1.41	2.06	- 0.50
Spooner....	13	90	46.8	42.9	1.42	1.79	- 0.28
Park Falls..	6	90	48.8	40.7	2.58	2.65	- 0.13
Rhinelande..	6	92	44.8	40.8	1.95	2.24	+ 0.34
Wausau.....	20	92	48.6	43.8	1.15	2.49	- 0.75
Marinette...	18	90	48.7	43.3	1.11	2.57	- 2.52
Escanaba...	16	79	43.3	37.9	1.31	2.23	- 1.43
Minneapolis	23	92	50.1	46.4	0.59	2.23	+ 0.47
Eau Claire..	15	92	48.6	46.2	1.87	2.50	- 0.24
La Crosse...	24	90	50.5	47.2	2.08	2.42	+ 1.57
Hancock...	15	90	47.0	44.7	1.25	2.63	- 0.92
Oshkosh...	21	86	48.3	45.0	1.51	2.73	- 1.00
Green Bay...	20	84	46.9	43.2	1.57	2.65	- 1.48
Manitowoc..	27	83	47.4	42.3	2.08	2.63	+ 1.76
Dubuque...	23	89	49.4	48.6	1.14	2.85	- 0.31
Madison...	28	88	50.5	45.4	1.37	2.77	- 0.18
Beloit.....	26	89	51.7	47.8	2.36	2.72	+ 0.33
Milwaukee (airport)...	27	82	47.9	42.2	2.95	2.68	+ 0.81
Average for 18 Stations	18.9	88.1	48.0	43.6	1.65	2.49	- 0.25

Wisconsin Milk and Egg Production by Counties—1951

35th Anniversary of Cooperative Crop Reporting

This month marks the thirty-fifth anniversary of the cooperative agreement which established the Federal-State Crop and Livestock Reporting Service in Wisconsin. This was the first such agreement between the United States Department of Agriculture and a state. The arrangement in Wisconsin was soon recognized as an efficient way of collecting agricultural statistics by states, and now most of the important agricultural states in the nation have made similar cooperative contracts with the United States Government to maintain organizations for collecting agricultural statistics.

The pioneer work in establishing the Wisconsin office of agricultural statistics was done by W. F. Callander, federal statistician, and C. P. Norgord, State commissioner of Agriculture. Up to that time both federal and state governments maintained separate offices in Wisconsin to collect agricultural statistics. World War I demands for these data were too great for either office to meet efficiently, and the two men worked out the cooperative arrangements for Wisconsin in May 1917 which has served the public for 35 years and become the national pattern.

Federal and state funds and personnel have developed one of the nation's outstanding statistical offices, and we are glad to have this work included as one of the divisions of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture. While the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service has had strong leadership from its beginning, it could not have made the contributions to the state's agriculture without the excellent cooperation of its thousands of public spirited reporters. The Wisconsin citizens who have given so unselfishly of their time in cooperating with the Department of Agriculture in the various statistical reports have performed an important service to the industry and to the state and nation. We appreciate greatly their long years of public spirited service.

As agriculture becomes more intensified and more complex, careful planning for the future becomes increasingly necessary. To do this intelligently, basic data become a first need. As our industry continues to grow and become more specialized, there will be additional requirements in data on crops, livestock, dairying, prices, and other farm items. The organizations that has already been built cooperatively for this work will provide the primary structure on which new work can be built as the needs for it develop. We in Wisconsin are proud of our achievements in this field.

D. N. McDOWELL, Director Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture

Table with columns for County, Chickens Jan. 1, 1952 (Birds), Egg production, 1951 (000 omitted) Number, Milk production, 1951 (Producing cows Head, Production per cow Cwt., Total milk production Cwt.), and Butterfat test (Annual average 1950, 5-yr. average 1945-49). Rows list 9 counties and various districts, ending with State totals.

Current Trends

Main data table with columns: WISCONSIN, Latest Report, Previous Reports, UNITED STATES, Latest Report, Previous Reports. Rows include Farm Price Indexes, Dairy Production and Markets, Poultry Production, Feed Price Changes, Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk, Slaughter under Federal Meat Inspection, Business and Industry.

Wisconsin Egg Output Below April Average

Wisconsin farm flocks produced 207 million eggs during April, which was about 3 percent fewer eggs than were produced in April last year and the smallest output for the month since 1941. Egg production in April was about 11 percent below the 5-year average output for the month. The decrease in egg production on Wisconsin farms is the result of a smaller number of layers than in April last year since the production per layer is estimated to be the same for both years.

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decrease in egg production on Wisconsin farms is the result of a smaller number of layers than in April last year since the production per layer is estimated to be the same for both years.

1 Preliminary. 2 Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. 3 Based on Wisconsin crop reporters' data. (Subsidy payments excluded.) 4 Based on Wisconsin price reporters' data. (Subsidy payments excluded.) 5 As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. 6 Subsidy of 3.75 cts. included from December 1942 to January 1946. 7 10-year average. 8 Based on Wisconsin dairy reporters' data. 9 Computed on the basis of the average reported quantity fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin dairy correspondents times number of days in the month. 10 Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. 11 Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. D. A. 12 Based on Wisconsin crop reporters' data. 13 Bureau of Labor Statistics converted to 1910-14 base. 14 U. S. Dept. of Commerce, corresponding month 1935-39=100. 15 Federal Reserve Board. 16 Revised

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power¹

Year and Month	WISCONSIN											UNITED STATES												
	Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices ² 1910-14=100											Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices ³ 1910-14=100												
	Wisconsin farm prices	Livestock and livestock products	Milk	Meat animals	Poultry	Eggs	Crops	Feed grains and hay	Fruits	Truck and canning	Prices paid ⁴	Purchasing power ⁵	Index numbers of farm real estate values ⁶	United States farm products	Livestock and livestock products	Dairy products	Meat animals	Poultry and eggs	Crops	Feed grains and hay	Prices paid ⁴	Purchasing power ⁵	Index of U. S. farm real estate values ⁶	
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1910-14.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1915-19.....	159	159	159	160	145	143	154	116	149	126	169	147	153	164	157	147	162	153	171	161	149	110	119	
1920-24.....	153	153	158	141	124	123	124	126	144	114	159	142	153	123	148	152	161	146	155	143	118	151	98	
1925-29.....	130	127	127	127	92	90	93	84	140	90	149	147	140	93	117	125	134	142	133	116	106	140	89	
1930.....	92	90	92	84	67	66	70	54	97	74	108	132	120	77	104	87	98	111	91	98	76	74	119	
1931.....	67	66	70	54	70	65	64	113	105	64	91	65	72	93	81	65	72	86	63	81	58	48	102	
1932.....	70	68	75	53	80	69	75	108	105	67	80	70	80	67	80	70	87	59	74	71	57	104	67	
1933.....	81	77	86	59	106	108	104	110	125	112	93	109	98	85	82	109	114	114	115	115	104	107	123	
1934.....	117	117	118	115	124	123	124	126	133	100	121	123	122	140	118	118	125	118	113	108	103	123	93	
1935.....	124	123	124	126	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	
1936.....	103	104	100	108	131	97	91	83	106	122	126	82	98	122	125	130	130	108	118	126	130	94	85	
1937.....	98	98	96	101	117	80	84	76	104	114	123	80	86	98	97	111	114	113	107	82	71	122	80	
1938.....	103	103	108	96	113	84	89	78	97	114	124	83	84	86	95	106	110	110	94	82	69	121	79	
1939.....	134	138	144	134	132	111	93	86	115	117	132	102	82	100	108	120	108	95	91	82	82	122	84	
1940.....	165	168	166	178	161	142	127	116	139	144	155	106	88	82	123	137	140	143	120	108	89	130	95	
1941.....	197	198	202	192	201	174	169	143	193	188	169	117	92	158	171	163	186	150	144	110	149	106	91	
1942.....	198	195	208	180	201	152	196	171	252	225	177	112	92	192	198	199	203	188	185	147	165	116	99	
1943.....	206	202	207	196	218	174	213	169	307	209	182	113	110	206	210	230	207	194	203	161	179	113	114	
1944.....	257	256	287	233	228	172	230	196	350	205	204	126	120	234	241	267	248	197	227	196	197	119	142	
1945.....	286	288	287	319	227	210	258	261	329	229	252	113	135	275	287	272	329	219	263	249	230	120	159	
1946.....	315	320	325	345	254	214	248	256	240	251	266	118	145	285	314	300	361	235	252	250	250	114	170	
1947.....	254	259	243	294	244	204	205	190	205	224	256	99	152	249	272	251	311	219	232	187	246	104	175	
1948.....	259	264	247	316	222	164	201	194	183	208	262	99	---	256	278	247	340	181	232	180	238	99	---	
1949.....	245	245	250	271	198	127	200	183	181	221	252	97	---	235	249	254	286	158	219	170	238	99	---	
1950.....	247	249	245	286	214	122	200	182	187	221	252	98	---	237	257	250	306	155	215	171	237	100	---	
Jan.....	245	246	239	285	235	138	201	186	187	221	253	97	145	237	258	243	308	165	215	174	239	99	169	
Feb.....	241	242	230	284	229	139	205	189	197	221	255	95	---	241	256	235	312	161	225	181	240	100	---	
Mar.....	247	249	227	312	233	131	210	198	208	221	258	96	---	247	269	230	342	154	223	190	244	101	---	
Apr.....	248	250	227	318	219	129	210	200	185	217	260	95	---	247	268	227	342	156	225	190	245	101	---	
May.....	257	261	229	343	224	146	211	202	185	217	262	98	147	247	263	287	332	173	236	195	247	106	172	
June.....	266	273	239	354	229	170	209	202	185	195	263	101	---	263	287	232	371	173	236	195	247	106	172	
July.....	273	281	253	353	219	186	198	199	176	190	265	103	---	267	292	240	369	191	239	193	248	108	---	
Aug.....	272	281	263	327	210	210	187	191	168	190	267	102	---	272	298	248	372	196	243	194	252	108	---	
Sept.....	277	287	272	325	219	225	187	194	168	190	267	102	---	268	296	261	358	201	238	188	253	106	---	
Oct.....	288	299	285	331	231	249	189	196	173	190	270	107	153	276	299	267	357	209	250	192	255	108	179	
Nov.....	309	321	302	374	248	218	200	200	181	204	284	109	---	286	311	272	360	249	258	202	257	111	---	
Dec.....	304	314	311	357	235	173	198	213	177	190	273	111	---	302	335	284	411	226	264	220	271	111	---	
Jan.....	312	324	307	388	260	176	200	217	179	190	276	113	---	300	323	286	391	203	275	214	262	115	---	
Feb.....	312	323	302	387	269	199	200	218	181	190	279	112	162	313	340	285	425	205	283	222	267	117	---	
Mar.....	306	317	288	391	286	194	199	213	181	190	280	109	---	311	343	280	428	217	276	221	272	114	193	
Apr.....	304	316	287	384	285	203	195	207	181	190	282	108	---	309	340	273	428	215	275	222	273	113	---	
May.....	302	315	284	389	269	201	191	195	180	195	283	107	---	305	335	270	418	221	271	223	272	112	---	
June.....	300	313	285	381	234	209	188	186	180	195	283	106	169	294	332	272	414	222	252	213	271	108	202	
July.....	304	316	291	375	225	225	198	186	172	221	284	107	---	292	336	277	416	231	244	215	271	108	---	
Aug.....	312	326	302	373	236	271	196	183	170	223	284	110	---	291	337	283	411	247	239	216	271	107	---	
Sept.....	321	335	316	374	231	278	202	188	191	223	286	112	---	296	340	294	410	247	247	219	272	109	---	
Oct.....	320	330	324	351	215	275	214	196	191	223	288	111	171	301	332	305	387	249	267	224	274	110	206	
Nov.....	315	322	325	342	229	212	222	197	193	223	290	109	---	305	328	314	379	233	280	233	273	112	---	
Dec.....	308	313	317	343	239	163	227	201	193	223	288	107	---	300	320	316	376	200	277	234	275	109	---	
Jan.....	306	309	315	343	250	145	226	196	193	223	288	106	---	289	317	317	377	181	259	230	276	105	---	
Feb.....	302	306	310	339	254	146	225	192	193	223	288	104	---	288	310	305	372	177	265	229	275	105	---	
Mar.....	296	299	298	335	250	158	227	192	193	223	289	102	---	290	306	291	372	180	272	229	276	105	---	

¹Details on computations of these indexes supplied upon request. Current data preliminary. ²Revised Nov. 1951. ³Prepared by the Crop Reporting Board. Revised Jan. 1950. ⁴Retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in farm production and family living, reported quarterly in Mar., June, Sept., and Dec. Indexes for other months are estimated from quarterly data. ⁵Purchasing power of the farm dollar expressed by the ratio of the index of farm prices to the index of prices paid. ⁶Average of estimated values, 1912-14=100.

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Agricultural Statisticians

Vol. XXXI, No. 6

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

June 1952

IN THIS ISSUE

June Crop Report

Crop prospects look good for Wisconsin. Condition of hay and pasture above average for June. Corn planted on time this year. A good crop year also in prospect for the nation.

Milk Production

Milk output on state's farms in May exceeded last year. Production since first of year close to January through May output last year. For the nation, milk production in May under last year.

Egg Production

Egg production during May below May last year for Wisconsin but above last year for the nation.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers in May indicates a halt in decline which began in November last year. Overall price level 1 percent below May 1951.

Current Trends

Stocks of dairy products in cold storage are mostly below a year ago. Stocks of most dried, condensed, and evaporated milk products also smaller than last year. More frozen poultry in storage than a year ago and average.

Special Items (pages 3 and 4)

1951 Manufacture of Wisconsin Dairy Products

Indexes of Feed and Milk Cow Prices and Other Items In Farm Production

At the beginning of June Wisconsin crop correspondents reported that about 87 percent of the state's corn acreage was planted. This is well above the 74 percent reported for June 1 last year and is comparable with the usual percentage of the total acreage planted by June 1.

Percent of Corn Planted by June 1

District	1952	Normal
	Percent	Percent
Northwest.....	85	79
North.....	81	84
Northeast.....	85	85
West.....	95	94
Central.....	88	88
East.....	72	74
Southwest.....	95	94
South.....	90	87
Southeast.....	82	82
State.....	87.6	86.6

While the condition figures for the state as a whole have not reached the record of last year for hay and pastures, they indicate the crops are well above average for this time of year. Pasture conditions at the beginning of June averaged 91 percent of normal and the condition of hay was 88 percent of normal. Condition figures for clover and timothy averaged higher than for alfalfa and all hay for the state as a whole.

Condition of Crops, June 1, 1952 1951, and 10-year Average

(Percent of normal)

Crop	Wisconsin			United States		
	1952	1951	10-yr. av. 1941-50	1952	1951	10-yr. av. 1941-50
Winter wheat	89	93	86			
Spring wheat	93	92	90	76	85	84
Rye.....	89	92	87			
All hay.....	88	99	85	87	86	84
Clover and timothy hay	90	99	84	90	90	85
Alfalfa hay	87	101	88	89	91	86
Wild hay	89	93	87	81	85	82
Pasture.....	91	97	85	88	86	85

National Crop Outlook Favorable

Progress of this year's crops was about normal up to June although there was some unfavorable weather in May. Spring work made about normal progress although it was delayed by excessive rains and wet fields in some sections of the Northeast and the eastern Corn Belt. Dryness slowed work in the Dakotas. Seeding of spring grains was largely completed. Planting of cotton, corn, soybeans, sorghums, and peanuts in some cases

Weather Summary, May 1952

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Lowest	Highest	Mean	Normal	May 1952	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	34	86	50.9	47.3	0.98	3.25	- 2.77
Spoooner.....	28	88	54.4	54.7	2.61	3.19	- 0.86
Park Falls.....	29	87	51.2	52.5	2.90	3.50	- 0.73
Rhinelanders.....	29	87	51.5	52.7	3.28	3.18	+ 0.44
Wausau.....	35	90	57.0	55.2	2.32	3.44	- 1.87
Marinette.....	37	89	56.6	55.1	2.89	3.12	- 2.75
Escanaba.....	34	81	52.1	49.6	2.65	2.93	- 1.71
Minneapolis.....	37	91	58.7	57.7	2.86	3.67	- 0.34
Eau Claire.....	35	90	57.2	57.4	3.89	4.04	- 0.39
La Crosse.....	38	88	58.4	59.3	3.34	3.75	+ 1.16
Hancock.....	30	93	55.2	56.4	4.05	4.11	- 0.98
Oshkosh.....	36	91	56.4	56.4	2.98	3.52	- 1.54
Green Bay.....	33	90	54.2	54.9	2.92	3.52	- 2.08
Manitowoc.....	39	90	55.2	52.2	2.34	3.49	- 0.75
Dubuque.....	36	88	57.7	60.3	3.42	4.22	- 1.11
Madison.....	39	89	58.4	57.6	4.39	3.85	+ 0.36
Beloit.....	36	90	59.9	58.5	2.63	3.54	- 0.58
Milwaukee (airport).....	38	89	54.6	52.6	2.86	3.35	+ 0.32
Average for 18 Stations	34.6	88.7	55.5	55.0	2.96	3.54	- 0.90

was started earlier than usual. Pasture and hay conditions for the nation are above a year ago and are better than the 10-year averages for these crops.

Wisconsin Milk Output Above May Last Year

Wisconsin's dairy herds produced 1,722 million pounds of milk during May of this year, which is almost 1 percent more than the May production last year and 4½ percent above the 10-year average output for the month. Total milk production for the five months of this year is almost equal to the output from January through May of last year.

For the nation as a whole, milk production in May was about 1 percent below May of last year and 2½ percent below the 10-year average output for the month. The nation's dairy herds so far this year have produced about 1 percent less milk than in the first five months of 1951.

May Egg Output Small On Wisconsin Farms

Egg production on Wisconsin farms during May was the smallest for the month in over a decade. The May output at 203 million eggs was 5 percent under the same month last year and well below the record for May of 266 million eggs reported in 1944. Total egg output in May dropped as a result of a decline in both the number of layers on hand and the production per layer. The smaller number of lay-

SO FAR THIS YEAR Wisconsin is having a good crop season. Since the last of April weather conditions have been favorable for field work and the growing of crops. The fall-sown grains, hay, and pastures came through the winter in good condition and now are above average for this time of year.

Current Trends

Table with columns for WISCONSIN and UNITED STATES, and sub-columns for Latest Report, Previous Reports, and 5-yr. av. of same month. Rows include Farm Price Indexes, Dairy Products and Markets, Poultry Production, Feed Price Changes, Farm Product Prices, and Business and Industry.

1Preliminary. 2Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. 3Based on Wisconsin crop reporters' data. (Subsidy payments excluded.) 4Based on Wisconsin price reporters' data. (Subsidy payments excluded.) 5As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. 6Subsidy of 3.75 cts. included from December 1942 to January 1946. 710-year average. 8Based on Wisconsin dairy reporters' data. 9Computed on the basis of the average reported quantity fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin dairy correspondents times number of days in the month. 10Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. 11Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. D. A. 12Based on Wisconsin crop reporters' data. 13Bureau of Labor Statistics converted to 1910-14 base. 14U. S. Dept. of Commerce, corresponding month 1935-39=100. 15Federal Reserve Board. 16Revised.

ers reflects the unfavorable egg-feed price relationship. The nation's farm flocks laid slightly more eggs in May than in May a year ago. Layers on hand in

May totaled 2 percent more than the same month last year, but the rate of production per bird was just a little lower this year although above average for the month.

Farm Product Price Decline Halted The decline in Wisconsin farm prices which began last November

Dairy and Poultry Feed Costs, Milk Cow Prices, and Index of Prices of Things Farmers Buy

Year	Wisconsin											Milk Cow Prices				Index Number of Prices Paid by Wis. Farmers ⁷																							
	Dairy Ration Cost					Poultry Ration Cost						Index Number of Feed Prices (1910-14=100)			Wisconsin		United States		Commodities bought for use in farm family maintenance (1910-14=100)				Commodities bought for use in farm production (1910-14=100)																
	Cost per 1000 lbs. ¹		Index (1910-14=100)			Lbs. of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy						All feeds ³	Mill feeds ⁴	Protein feeds ⁵	Feed grains whole and ground ⁶	Commercial feeds	Price index (1910-14=100)	Milk required to buy a cow	Butterfat required to buy a cow	Price index (1910-14=100)	Butterfat required to buy a cow	All family maintenance	Food	Clothing	Furniture and furnishings	All farm production	Farm machinery	Fertilizer	Seed ⁸										
	\$	%	lbs.	lbs.	\$	%	lbs.	doz.	%	%	%																			%	cwt.	lbs.	%	lbs.	%	%	%	%	%
1910-14	12.85	100	99	102	12.54	100	170	59	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	42	178	100	191	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100						
1915-19	19.66	153	104	96	22.03	176	150	67	154	143	167	168	156	148	40	178	149	195	157	158	179	150	148	131	132	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188						
1920-24	16.91	132	119	85	17.36	138	200	51	135	128	161	130	144	129	35	146	127	148	173	157	205	205	146	150	149	189	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208					
1925-29	16.26	127	125	80	17.54	140	177	57	133	127	154	129	139	166	44	183	155	174	161	153	181	186	144	156	150	156	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159					
1930	14.09	110	116	86	15.00	120	161	62	114	105	142	112	122	157	52	218	151	215	146	135	164	179	134	154	145	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159				
1931	9.93	77	116	86	10.44	83	170	58	78	68	95	82	89	106	49	198	104	207	125	106	141	153	116	151	138	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156			
1932	7.71	60	115	87	7.52	60	211	47	61	54	73	62	77	72	44	181	75	207	107	87	118	130	103	141	136	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109			
1933	9.06	70	103	92	8.64	69	167	60	72	67	88	68	68	66	36	155	68	177	105	89	115	120	104	139	124	104	139	124	104	139	124	104	139	124	104	139	124	104	
1934	13.61	106	80	125	12.63	101	139	72	104	100	112	104	107	67	33	137	66	144	119	104	133	130	124	148	140	134	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109		
1935	13.36	104	99	101	14.13	113	169	59	106	102	107	111	111	109	44	185	95	167	124	118	133	132	124	152	117	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162		
1936	14.01	109	103	92	15.52	124	147	68	113	103	117	116	117	127	45	189	107	164	124	116	134	134	128	152	108	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178		
1937	15.94	124	100	100	18.08	144	117	85	130	126	125	138	131	135	46	194	115	171	130	120	142	140	140	158	110	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	
1938	11.30	88	113	88	11.38	91	182	55	91	85	118	84	96	131	55	230	115	216	124	105	137	137	130	163	127	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	
1939	11.08	86	110	91	11.28	90	152	66	88	93	109	81	100	132	58	251	119	246	121	103	131	130	126	158	126	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	
1940	11.39	89	121	83	11.99	96	148	67	95	100	106	90	107	137	53	226	124	218	122	104	135	130	126	160	128	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	
1941	12.72	99	144	70	13.76	110	172	58	106	116	120	99	117	162	48	228	146	210	133	120	145	138	132	166	131	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	
1942	16.92	132	125	80	17.54	140	172	58	136	156	147	130	144	206	52	256	182	227	156	143	176	162	153	177	155	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	
1943	20.74	161	125	80	20.69	165	179	56	167	171	160	166	170	258	53	259	232	229	169	158	193	177	168	184	178	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252
1944	22.70	177	119	84	22.36	178	145	69	182	172	169	184	186	251	50	248	218	213	175	156	204	192	180	189	182	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301	301
1945	21.80	170	122	82	22.07	176	168	60	176	172	170	175	183	253	51	249	227	221	181	160	217	203	182	193	153	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316
1946	26.53	206	136	74	27.25	221	133	76	215	207	224	213	221	289	43	226	267	204	207	196	239	227	202	202	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	
1947	33.64	262	108	93	35.90	286	125	80	267	264	276	271	252	333	49	229	308	211	254	248	290	264	248	248	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	
1948	33.66	262	125	80	36.11	283	126	79	273	272	278	273	269	426	54	267	376	332	267	251	307	278	266	267	169	417	417	417	417	417	417	417	417	417	417	417	417	417	
1949	24.95	194	125	80	26.69	213	163	61	195	217	241	180	215	401	69	317	373	298	254	233	292	263	258	305	165	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	
1950	26.28	204	120	83	28.01	223	125	80	208	223	238	199	219	433	74	337	403	319	262	244	296	266	262	312	162	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	
Jan.	24.43	190	132	76	25.03	199	109	92	188	192	243	175	207	402	67	309	372	293	250	231	283	256	255	309	163	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394		
Feb.	24.44	190	130	77	24.97	199	105	95	188	192	229	178	204	410	69	314	374	292	251	233	285	257	254	309	162	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	401		
Mar.	25.41	198	122	82	26.00	207	113	88	193	215	236	182	203	401	70	316	378	298	253	235	287	258	254	310	162	409	409	409	409	409	409	409	409	409	409	409	409	409	
Apr.	26.71	208	112	90	26.71	213	112	90	201	240	241	188	208	410	74	324	380	307	254	237	286	258	257	310	162	409	409	409	409	409	409	409	409	409	409	409	409	409	
May	27.66	215	106	94	28.27	225	99	101	211	259	248	199	217	419	77	336	388	315	255	240	286	257	261	309	161	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	
June	26.90	209	109	92	28.05	224	98	102	214	226	235	207	221	438	80	351	401	330	256	242	285	257	264	309	160	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	
July	28.13	219	105	95	29.95	239	104	96	196	244	255	212	225	443	80	350	405	335	259	244	290	260	264	310	161	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	
Aug.	26.15	204	119	84	29.11	232	124	81	212	215	241	203	228	436	75	344	411	335	263	246	294	262</																	

on May 15, 1951. Prices for cattle, calves, wool, corn, soybeans, most fruits, potatoes, and cabbage also increased.

Dairy Plant Reports Show Changes in Output

A sharp drop in butter production, a slightly smaller output in total cheese, and an upturn in the total manufacture of condensed, evaporated and powdered milk products occurred from 1950 to 1951. These facts and many other are shown in the accompanying table of "Wisconsin Dairy Manufactures, 1951, 1950, and 1949."

Wisconsin's butter production last year is reported at 143,730,000 pounds, which was about 11 percent below the 161,644,000 pounds produced in 1950. Creamery butter output last year was the smallest since 1948.

While a little over 3 percent more American cheese was made in 1951 than in the previous year, total cheese output in the state last year was 1 percent smaller than in 1950. Of particular interest in the state's cheese manufacture last year was the small output of Limburger. Production of Limburger totaled only 3,206,000 pounds or the smallest quantity made in Wisconsin since records began in 1924. The output of Limburger last year was a fifth smaller than in 1950. Swiss cheese production also was about a fifth smaller than in 1950, and decreased production is shown for brick and Munster. Italian output increased more than 8 percent from 1950 to 1951.

Of the 551,964,000 pounds of all cheese made in Wisconsin last year, 431,266,000 pounds were American cheese. The output of American cheese was the largest on record for the state and accounted for 78 percent of the total cheese output.

Many changes occurred from 1950 to 1951 in the output of the various condensed, evaporated, and powdered milk products. However, the total output of these products last year was nearly 3 percent larger than the year before. Declines in many powdered milk products were more than offset by increased production of evaporated and condensed whole milk.

The output of dried casein of 4,870,000 pounds was more than double the

Wisconsin Dairy Manufactures, 1951, 1950, and 1949

Product	1951 (000 omitted)	1950 (000 omitted)	1949 (000 omitted)	1951 1950 percent change
Creamery butter (includes whey butter).....lb.	143,730	161,644	168,214	- 11.1
Cheese				
American (cheddar and Colby).....lb.	431,266	418,289	430,103	+ 3.1
Swiss (drum and block).....lb.	40,848	52,260	48,271	- 21.8
Munster.....lb.	8,843	9,655	9,613	- 8.4
Brick.....lb.	16,131	17,422	18,387	- 7.4
Brick and Munster, total.....lb.	24,974	27,077	28,000	- 7.8
Limburger.....lb.	3,206	3,479	3,528	- 7.9
Italian.....lb.	24,973	31,334	27,771	- 20.3
Cream.....lb.	17,076	15,677	14,796	+ 8.9
All other cheese (not cottage cheese).....lb.	9,721	9,835	11,511	- 1.2
Total cheese (excluding cottage cheese).....lb.	552,064	557,951	563,980	- 1.1
Condensed and powdered products				
Sweetened condensed whole milk				
Case goods.....lb.		5,384	23,103	-
Bulk goods.....lb.	6,596	11,865	17,809	- 44.4
Total.....lb.	6,596	17,249	40,912	- 61.8
Unsweetened condensed whole milk (bulk).....lb.	18,843	17,615	27,207	+ 7.0
Evaporated whole milk unsweetened (case goods).....lb.	733,944	531,344	579,578	-
Evaporated and condensed whole milk				
Case goods.....lb.	733,844	636,728	601,681	+ 15.3
Bulk goods.....lb.	25,439	29,480	45,016	- 13.7
Total.....lb.	759,283	666,208	646,697	+ 14.0
Condensed skim milk (bulk)				
Sweetened.....lb.	39,230	32,489	23,360	+ 20.7
Unsweetened.....lb.	56,428	74,028	104,477	- 23.8
Total.....lb.	95,658	106,517	127,837	- 10.2
Powdered skim milk for human use				
Spray process.....lb.	192,613	202,338	175,246	- 4.8
Roller process.....lb.	27,289	55,414	84,935	- 50.8
Total.....lb.	219,902	257,752	260,181	- 14.7
Powdered skim milk for animal feed				
Powdered whole milk.....lb.	4,729	4,318	4,658	+ 9.5
Powdered buttermilk.....lb.	48,197	39,860	45,648	+ 20.9
Powdered whey.....lb.	3,907	3,394	4,258	+ 15.1
Malted milk powder.....lb.	51,678	60,523	76,216	- 14.6
Total.....lb.	28,802	26,635	20,665	+ 8.1
Total condensed and powdered products (except dried casein)¹ lb.	1,269,137	1,232,876	1,238,990	+ 2.9
Other products				
Dried casein.....lb.	4,870	2,354	2,954	+106.9
Ice cream.....gal.	16,464	16,145	16,690	+ 2.0
Ice cream mix shipped out of state.....gal.	1,241	1,585	1,978	- 21.7
Cottage cheese, curd.....lb.	24,197	20,770	18,322	+ 16.5
Cottage cheese, creamed.....lb.	24,225	15,360	11,660	+ 57.7
Whole milk shipped out of state.....lb.	1,092,187	944,738	994,814	+ 15.6
Butterfat in cream shipped out of state ².....lb.	34,891	32,863	33,122	+ 6.2

¹ Includes dried cream, 1951—40,000 pounds; 1950—56,000 pounds; and 1949—90,000 pounds; concentrated skim milk for animal feed, 1951—none; 1950—none; 1949—186,000 pounds; and condensed buttermilk, 1951—29,000 pounds; 1950—23,000 pounds; and 1949—none.

² Includes butterfat in whey cream shipped out of state.

1950 production. Creamed cottage cheese production in 1951 was reported at 24,225,000 pounds or nearly 58 percent larger than the 1950 output, and output of cottage cheese curd totaled 24,197,000 pounds or nearly 17 percent more than the previous year. With 16,464,000 gallons of ice cream made last year, the output was 2 percent larger than in 1950. Ice cream

mix shipped out of the state decreased more than a fifth from 1950.

Out-of-state shipments of whole milk totaled 1,092,187,000 pounds last year or nearly 16 percent more than 1950, and the total butterfat in cream shipped out was more than 6 percent above the previous year. Shipments of milk out of the state were the largest on record.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal—State Crop Reporting Service

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IN THIS ISSUE

July Crop Report

Progress of Wisconsin crops is well ahead of last year and the production of corn and oats is expected to be well above average. Hay output will be a little under the 1951 record. For the nation, the second-largest crop production on record is expected.

Milk Production

Milk production on Wisconsin farms in June was above last year but for the nation the output was smaller. Total production for the first six months is equal to the same period last year for the state but smaller for the nation.

Egg Production

Egg production on Wisconsin farms in June was 8 percent below a year ago and 13 percent below average for the month. Some decrease in egg production is also shown for the nation.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

The overall level of prices received by Wisconsin farmers in June was equal to the index of a year ago, but prices paid by farmers showed some increase over a year earlier. Purchasing power of the state's farm products is less than in June last year.

Current Trends

Cold storage holdings of dairy products is smaller than a year ago. Slaughter of cattle is a little larger but fewer hogs are being slaughtered.

Special Items (page 4)

1952 Spring Pig Survey

Custom Rates Paid by Wisconsin Farmers

JULY CROP REPORTS from the state's farmers show that the production of corn, oats, and hay in Wisconsin this year may be the second-largest on record. Yields of practically all Wisconsin crops are expected to be above average and except for the tame hays the yields may be above last year. Planting and growing conditions have been good for the state's crops during the past two months or more.

The 1952 planted acreage estimates for this year are published for the first time. They show that Wisconsin has more acres of oats and tame hay but fewer acres of corn planted this year than a year ago. This is the reverse of the government's suggested goals for these crops. Sharp decreases in acreage from last year are shown for barley, rye, spring wheat, flax, and tomatoes for canning. More moderate decreases are estimated for the acreages of tobacco, snap beans and beets for canning, onions, and strawberries. Acreage increases are reported for potatoes, winter wheat, peas and green lima beans for canning as well as oats and tame hay.

The present production forecast for Wisconsin shows 114 $\frac{1}{4}$ million bushels of corn, which is about 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent above the crop harvested last year and 3 percent more than the 10-year average. The oat crop is expected to be more than 152 million bushels or 6 percent more than the 1951 crop and nearly 29 percent above average, and tame hay production may be nearly 8 million tons or nearly 10 percent less than the crop last year. The reduction in the hay crop results mostly from a lower yield expected for alfalfa this year.

Potato production may be nearly 11 million bushels or about 10 percent above last year's crop as a result of an increase of nearly 8 percent in acreage and a higher yield. Although the yield may be a little higher than last year, the tobacco crop will be smaller with a drop in acreage. Present estimates indicate a tobacco crop of about 22 million pounds or 4 percent below last year. With nearly 295 million pounds of peas for canning the crop this year will be 8 percent below a year ago according to present estimates.

United States Crops

The nation is expected to have the second largest crop production on record. This high production is forecast although some areas of the nation report drought conditions with poor prospects for their crops. About 358 $\frac{1}{2}$ million acres are being used for crop production this year, which is around 4 million acres less than last year. Higher yields than last year are

Weather Summary, June 1952

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Lowest	Highest	Mean	Normal	June 1952	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	36	86	59.5	57.2	7.90	3.91	+ 1.22
Spooher.....	32	90	66.2	64.1	4.95	3.94	+ 0.15
Park Falls... 33	87	62.8	62.8	4.55	4.88	- 1.06	
Rhinelanders 38	89	64.8	62.7	3.87	4.68	- 0.37	
Wausau..... 43	92	68.8	64.7	3.06	4.15	- 2.96	
Marinette... 43	94	66.9	66.5	4.47	3.16	- 1.44	
Escanaba... 44	89	62.1	60.7	2.69	3.22	- 2.24	
Minneapolis 45	91	69.6	67.5	3.98	4.22	- 0.58	
Eau Claire... 44	93	69.1	66.9	5.04	4.72	- 0.07	
La Crosse... 46	94	70.4	68.3	6.02	4.07	+ 3.11	
Hancock... 38	93	67.7	66.3	3.60	4.47	- 1.85	
Oshkosh... 48	92	68.9	66.3	1.66	3.94	- 3.82	
Green Bay... 45	92	65.8	64.9	2.36	3.70	- 3.42	
Manitowoc... 47	93	65.3	62.1	1.94	3.30	- 2.11	
Dubuque... 49	92	70.8	69.4	1.79	4.31	- 3.63	
Madison... 50	93	70.5	67.2	4.75	3.76	+ 1.35	
Beloit... 47	97	72.7	68.0	6.93	4.05	+ 2.30	
Milwaukee (airport) 46	93	67.6	62.1	4.03	3.40	+ 0.95	
Average for 18 Stations	43.0	91.7	67.2	64.9	4.08	3.99	- 0.81

expected for some crops and will offset some of the decrease in acreage.

Larger crops of corn, wheat, oats, rice, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and sugarcane are in prospect. Reductions from last year are expected in the crops of tobacco, barley, rye, flax, hay, dry peas and beans, sugar beets, and hops.

Wisconsin Milk Output Above June Last Year

Milk production on Wisconsin farms in June of 1,744 million pounds was about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent above the June output last year and 5 percent more than the 10-year average for the month. Total milk production for the first half of this year was equal to the output for the same period in 1951.

Pasture conditions have been good to excellent in the state during the past two months while hot, dry weather in some areas of the nation reduced the quantity of feed dairy cattle were getting from pastures. For the nation as a whole milk production from June 1 to the beginning of July declined 7 percent or nearly double the usual seasonal drop. Milk production during June in the United States was 3 percent below June last year and the smallest output for the month in about a dozen years. Total milk production in the nation in the first half of this year was 1 percent below the corresponding period last year.

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for July 1, 1952

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per Acre		
	1952 (Preliminary)	1951	1952 as a percent of 1951	July 1, 1952 forecast	1951	10-year average 1941-50	1952 as a percent of			Indicated 1952	1951	10-year average 1941-50
							1951	10-year average				
Corn.....	2,390,000	2,413,000	99.0	114,720,000	103,759,000	111,416,000	110.6	103.0	Bu.	48.0	43.0	43.7
Potatoes.....	57,000	53,000	107.5	10,830,000	9,805,000	12,820,000	110.5	84.5	Bu.	190.	185.	122.
Tobacco.....	14,800	15,500	95.5	21,968,000	22,889,000	32,468,000	96.0	67.7	Lb.	1484.	1477.	1469.
Oats.....	2,924,000	2,895,000	101.0	152,048,000	143,302,000	117,913,000	106.1	128.9	Bu.	52.0	49.5	42.8
Barley.....	90,000	201,000	44.8	3,600,000	6,633,000	8,364,000	54.3	43.0	Bu.	40.0	33.0	34.2
Rye.....	56,000	97,000	57.7	672,000	1,116,000	1,142,000	60.2	58.8	Bu.	12.0	11.5	11.3
Winter wheat.....	32,000	28,000	114.3	800,000	686,000	693,000	116.6	115.4	Bu.	25.0	24.5	21.6
Spring wheat.....	40,000	52,000	76.9	1,080,000	1,170,000	1,307,000	92.3	82.6	Bu.	27.0	22.5	22.8
All tame hay.....	4,012,000	3,977,000	100.9	7,962,000	8,797,000	6,652,000	90.5	119.7	Ton	1.98	2.21	1.69
Alfalfa hay.....	1,969,000	1,969,000	100.0	4,529,000	5,021,000	2,361,000	90.2	191.8	Ton	2.30	2.55	2.11
Clover and timothy hay.....	1,896,000	1,877,000	101.0	3,223,000	3,566,000	3,957,000	90.4	81.5	Ton	1.70	1.90	1.52
Other tame hay.....	147,000	131,000	112.2	210,000	210,000	334,000	100.0	62.9	Ton	1.43	1.60	1.36
Wild hay.....	48,000	64,000	90.6	75,000	86,000	134,000	87.2	56.0	Ton	1.30	1.35	1.18
Flax.....	10,000	13,000	76.9	140,000	150,000	145,000	93.3	96.6	Bu.	14.0	11.5	12.3
Peas for canning.....	134,000	129,300	103.6	294,800,000	320,660,000	257,600,000	91.9	114.4	Lb.	2200.	2480.	1900.
Snap beans for canning.....	11,600	12,000	96.7	18,600	19,200	15,500	96.9	120.0	Ton	1.6	1.6	1.4
Onions.....	1,900	2,000	95.0	400,000	400,000	394,000			Cwt.		200.	202.
Green lima beans for canning.....	8,400 ¹	7,900 ¹	106.3									
Beets for canning.....	7,100 ¹	8,300 ¹	85.5									
Tomatoes for canning.....	800 ¹	1,500 ¹	53.3									
Apples, commercial.....				1,336,000	1,207,000	936,000	110.7	142.7	Bu.			
Cherries.....				13,900	14,500	12,750	95.9	109.0	Ton			
Strawberries.....	2,800	3,000	93.3	210,000	240,000	171,000	87.5	122.8	Crt. ²	75.	80.	82.
Pasture.....										96 ³	100 ³	87 ³

¹Planted acreage. ²24 quarts. ³July 1, conditions.

Wisconsin Egg Output Below June Average

Wisconsin farm flocks produced 178 million eggs during June—about 8 percent less than in the same month last year and over 13 percent below the 5-year June average. This is the lowest June egg output since 1941. Declines in both the number of layers and the production per layer on hand during June are responsible for the drop in June egg production from a year ago. Layer numbers have decreased because of comparatively low egg prices in relation to the cost of feed. A little more than the average seasonal decline from May to June is shown in the number of layers. This probably indicates more than usual culling.

Egg output on the nation's farms in June was slightly below a year earlier. The number of layers on hand was up a little while there was some

decline in the production per layer. The number of layers on hand, the rate of lay, and total egg output in June differed little from the June averages.

Wisconsin Farm Prices Equal to June 1951

The index of Wisconsin prices received for all farm commodities in June remained unchanged from the same month last year. Wisconsin farm prices received index was 302 percent of the 1910-14 average.

While the overall index of Wisconsin farm prices received was the same as a year ago, a price shift is evident within the various commodity groups. The index of prices received for crops is 33 percent above a year ago. In spite of the increase in the all-crop index, feed grain and hay prices have declined about 3½ percent since last June. While lower farm prices were received for meat animals, eggs, and

poultry, a gain in milk prices of 2 percent over a year ago tended to offset this drop. Prices paid by Wisconsin farmers in June averaged nearly 2 percent above a year ago and the purchasing power of the farm dollar dropped 2 percent from June last year.

The farmers' share of the consumers' dollar spent for food has decreased since February 1951 from 51 cents to 48 cents. The retail cost of food consumed by the average family was at an all-time high for June and was 14 percent above June 1950. Marketing costs accounted for most of the increase since prices received by farmers are largely unchanged. Since last year marketing charges for farm products increased 5 percent.

Spring Pig Crop Smaller This Year

Hog production in Wisconsin and the nation as a whole this year will be

Crop Summary of the United States for July 1, 1952

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)			1952 Production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per acre		
	1952 (Preliminary)	1951	1952 as a percent of 1951	July 1, 1952 forecast	1951	10-year average 1941-50	1952 as a percent of			Indicated 1952	1951	10-year average 1941-50
							1951	10-year average				
Corn.....	82,232	81,306	101.1	3,365,089	2,941,423	3,011,652	114.4	111.7	Bu.	40.9	36.2	34.7
Potatoes.....	1,418	1,353	104.8	339,048	325,708	414,525	104.1	81.8	Bu.	239.1	240.7	180.4
Tobacco.....	1,790	1,781	100.5	2,224,495	2,328,226	1,841,869	95.5	120.8	Lb.	1243.	1307.	1124.
Oats.....	38,682	36,454	106.1	1,352,938	1,316,396	1,310,736	102.8	103.2	Bu.	35.0	36.1	33.0
Barley.....	8,226	9,391	87.6	207,547	254,668	306,127	81.5	67.8	Bu.	25.2	27.1	24.9
Rye.....	1,350	1,733	77.9	15,578	21,410	28,095	72.8	55.4	Bu.	11.5	12.4	12.1
Winter wheat.....	50,278	39,762	126.4	1,048,421	645,469	799,977	162.4	131.1	Bu.	20.9	16.2	17.7
Durum wheat.....	2,165	2,518	86.0	20,978	35,820	37,950	58.6	55.3	Bu.	9.7	14.2	15.0
Spring wheat other than durum.....	17,964	19,144	93.8	179,620	306,185	246,738	58.7	72.8	Bu.	10.0	16.0	16.1
Flax.....	3,395	3,904	87.0	28,328	33,802	38,056	83.8	74.4	Bu.	8.3	8.7	9.4
Tame hay.....	60,721	60,055	101.1	91,397	95,898	88,533	95.3	103.2	Ton	1.51	1.60	1.47
Wild hay.....	14,679	14,663	100.1	11,018	12,563	12,539	87.7	87.9	Ton	.75	.86	.88
Pasture.....										77 ¹	90 ¹	86 ¹

¹July 1, conditions.

Current Trends

Table with columns for WISCONSIN and UNITED STATES, sub-sections for Farm Price Indexes, Dairy Production and Markets, Poultry Production, Feed Price Changes, and Farm Product Prices. Includes data for various agricultural products and market indicators.

smaller than it was last year, according to the results of the annual June Pig Survey. In addition to smaller spring pig crops in the state and nation, farmers reported their intentions to breed fewer sows for fall farrowing than were bred a year ago.

Wisconsin's spring pig crop is estimated at 2,273,000 head with an average of 6.95 pigs saved per litter from the 327,000 sows farrowing. The number of pigs saved per litter was the highest on record but the pig crop was 5 percent below last year and the

smallest one for any spring since 1949. A further reduction in the 1952 pig crop is indicated with a prospective decrease from last year of 8 percent in the number of sows to be bred for fall farrowing. While the number of sows which farrowed this spring is

1Preliminary. 2Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. 3Based on Wisconsin crop reporters' data. (Subsidy payments excluded.) 4Based on Wisconsin price reporters' data. (Subsidy payments excluded.) 5As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. 6Subsidy of 3.75 cts. included from December 1942 to January 1946. 710-year average. 8Based on Wisconsin dairy reporters' data. 9Computed on the basis of the average reported quantity fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin dairy correspondents times number of days in the month. 10Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. 11Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. D. A. 12Based on Wisconsin crop reporters' data. 13Bureau of Labor Statistics converted to 1910-14 base. 14U. S. Dept of Commerce, corresponding month 1935-39=100. 15Federal Reserve Board. *Revised.

a little below the 1941-50 average the number of sows for fall farrowing may be above the 10-year average.

The spring pig crop for the nation is estimated at 56,607,000 head or nearly 9 percent less than the crop last year. The number of pigs saved per litter this spring was a record but there was a sharp decrease in the number of sows farrowing.

Custom Rates Paid By Wisconsin Farmers

A survey of custom rates paid in 1951 has been recently completed. Both farmers hiring custom work done and farmers and others with machinery for hire were covered in the survey.

Rates by the hour and by the acre for commonly performed custom work are listed in the accompanying tables. It should be noted that these rates are for the 1951 crop season. Since the pattern of minor services provided by the machine operators vary in different neighborhoods the reported average rates may not be necessarily the average of the rates charged to all areas of the state. However, these rates do provide an indication of the average charges for such work in the state as a whole.

The rates shown in the table represent an average of only those rates reported where fuel was furnished by

Custom Rates for Combining and Other Harvesting Operations, Wisconsin, 1951¹

Operations	Average rate reported	
	Per hour	Per acre
Combining		
Small grains.....	\$5.70	\$4.90
Legume and grass seeds.....	5.60	4.85
Soybeans.....	5.60	4.90
Buckwheat.....	5.40	5.00
Mowing hay.....	3.00	1.50
Side raking.....	2.85	1.40
Corn shredding.....	4.80	xx
Corn picking		
1 row.....	4.80	4.80
2 row.....	7.00	4.80
Corn binder.....	3.50	3.00
Grain binder.....	3.30	2.20
Baling	Per bale	
Hay.....	.12	xx
Straw.....	.12	xx
Silo filling	Per foot	
12 ft. silo.....	1.05	xx
14 ft. silo.....	1.40	xx
Per hour.....	3.90	xx

¹Rates quoted are for machine, tractor and one man. Fuel furnished by machine owner.

Spring and Fall Pig Crops

(000 omitted)

	Spring		Fall		Total No. Pigs Saved Spring and Fall
	Sows Farrowed	Pigs Saved	Sows Farrowed	Pigs Saved	
Wisconsin					
10-yr. Av., 1941-50.....	332	2,205	179	1,198	3,403
1951.....	352	2,387	198	1,319	3,706
1952.....	327	2,273	182*		
Corn Belt**					
10-yr. Av., 1941-50.....	6,710	42,624	3,660	23,960	66,584
1951.....	7,480	48,701	4,284	28,407	77,108
1952.....	6,524	43,693	3,941*		
United States					
10-yr. Av., 1941-50.....	8,962	56,242	5,638	36,312	92,554
1951.....	9,591	62,007	6,089	40,182	102,189
1952.....	8,530	56,607	5,566*		

*Estimates based on intentions of farmers as reported in the June Pig Survey and subject to revision.
**Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

the machine operator. Many reports were received for the various operations indicating that all or part of the fuel for tractors, mounted engines, or trucks was furnished by the farmer

Custom Rates for Forage Harvesters, Wisconsin, 1951¹

Crop	Average rate reported
	Per hour
Hay.....	\$10.55
Straw.....	10.70
Corn.....	10.35
	Per foot
12 ft. silo.....	\$ 2.90
14 ft. silo.....	3.60

¹Rates quoted include 2 men, 2 tractors and fuel furnished by machine owner.

whose land was worked or crops were harvested. It appears, however, that the practice is not common to the whole state, but rather to some southern counties. Another characteristic of custom work seems to be that in cases where work is done on an hourly basis the fuel is more often furnished by the machine owner but where work is being done on an acre basis fuel is more frequently furnished by the farmer who is hiring the machine.

Many combinations of tractors and men were reported as being furnished with the forage harvesters. However, the 2 men and 2 tractor combination together with the chopper and blower was the most commonly reported and

for that reason is the only one for which average rates are printed here. Practically all work with forage harvesters is paid for on an hourly basis with the exception of silo filling with corn, in which case per foot rates were frequently reported and are shown in the table.

Compared with rates in 1950 the per hour rates in 1951 generally went up slightly while the per acre rates declined, indicating more efficiency in machine operation.

This survey on custom rates also resulted in gathering information on the percentage of corn and hay harvested with field forage harvesting equipment. The results indicated that about 55 percent of the corn silage and 25 percent of the hay was harvested with such machinery in 1951.

Custom Rates for Tilling and Seeding Operations, Wisconsin, 1951¹

Operations	Average rate reported	
	Per hour	Per acre
Plowing		
2 bottom.....	\$3.00	\$3.10
3 bottom.....	4.00	3.00
Discing.....	2.90	1.75
Cultivating		
2 row.....	2.90	1.35
4 row.....	4.00	1.25
Field cultivating and quack digging	3.20	1.95
Grain drilling		
With fertilizer attachment.....	3.25	1.60
Without fertilizer attachment.....	3.00	1.45
Planting corn		
2 row planter.....	3.00	1.55
4 row planter.....	4.10	1.50

¹Rates quoted are for machine, tractor and one man. Fuel furnished by machine owner.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service

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IN THIS ISSUE

August Crop Report

Crop prospects are good in Wisconsin although oat yields fell short of earlier estimates. Weather conditions in July favored hay, pastures, and the growth of corn. Total crop production in the nation is expected to be the third largest on record in spite of drought conditions in some areas.

Milk Production

Wisconsin dairy herds produced 14 percent of the nation's July milk supply. The state's milk output continues high but the total production for the nation was 3 percent below July last year.

Egg Production

Farm flocks in the state and nation produced fewer eggs in July than were produced during July a year ago.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Total cash farm income the first part of this year was running behind early 1951. Lower prices received for farm products caused the drop in income rather smaller production.

Current Trends

Nationally wholesale prices this summer were below a year ago while retail prices advanced. Farm product prices as a whole declined from the first part of 1951 while retail food prices strengthened.

Special Items (page 4)

Wisconsin Grain Harvested Early

Varieties of Barley Raised in Wisconsin

TOTAL FEED CROP OUTPUT in Wisconsin now depends on the outcome of the corn crop. The state's oat crop fell short of the July forecast with the August estimate showing a production of 131½ million bushels or 8 percent below the record crop of 1951. Because of the smaller acreage the barley and rye crops this year may be only about half the production of last year, and the output of other grains will be about equal or smaller than last year's harvest. Hay production probably will be about 8 million tons. The hay crop may be a million tons below last year but the quality this year is much higher.

Weather conditions in July were good for hay and pastures but rains often delayed harvesting, particularly combining of oats. Pasture conditions at the beginning of August averaged 94 percent of normal. Corn made good progress and the August estimate of 117 million bushels for Wisconsin was 3 million bushels above the July forecast.

So far in August weather conditions have been less favorable for corn than they were in July. A number of weeks of favorable weather are needed to bring the crop to full maturity. If present estimates materialize, Wisconsin's corn crop this year will be about 13 percent larger than the crop harvested last year.

A larger potato crop but some decrease from a year ago in the production of tobacco is expected. The potato crop may be about 11 million

Weather Summary, July 1952

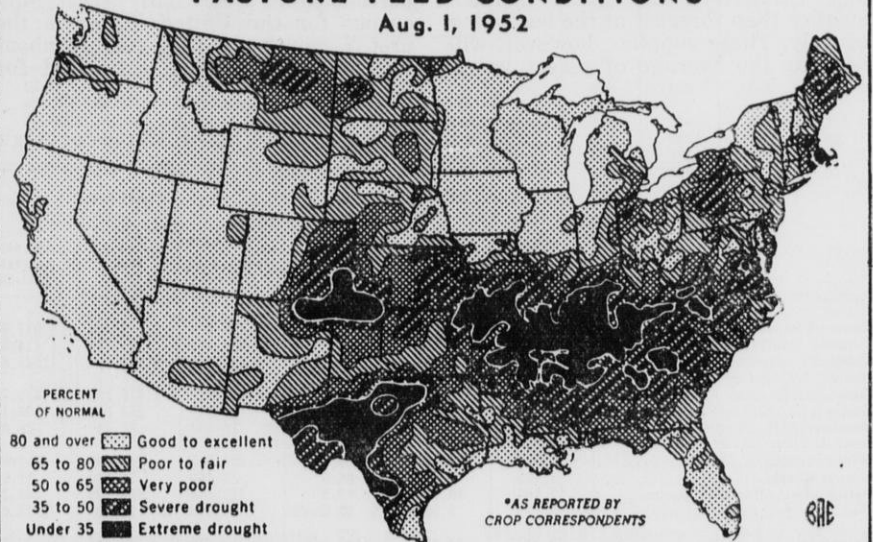
Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Lowest	Highest	Mean	Normal	July 1952	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	45	85	65.9	63.9	7.32	3.76	+ 2.478
Spooner.....	38	91	69.4	69.1	6.28	3.96	+ 2.47
Park Falls...	38	86	66.3	67.2	5.76	4.50	+ 0.20
Rhineland...	39	87	68.2	67.1	5.75	4.41	+ 0.97
Wausau.....	45	90	73.2	68.4	6.05	4.07	+ 0.98
Marinette...	47	92	72.5	71.1	6.70	3.37	+ 1.89
Escanaba...	43	88	67.5	66.0	7.90	3.33	+ 2.33
Minneapolis	49	93	73.2	72.3	4.56	3.73	+ 0.25
Eau Claire...	48	95	73.4	71.5	1.88	3.59	- 1.78
La Crosse...	54	93	74.1	72.8	6.90	3.90	+ 6.11
Hancock...	40	93	70.7	71.3	3.42	3.45	- 1.88
Oshkosh...	48	96	73.9	71.7	3.96	3.42	- 3.28
Green Bay...	44	91	70.6	70.0	3.82	3.46	- 3.06
Manitowoc...	53	89	71.6	68.0	6.17	3.50	+ 0.56
Dubuque...	50	94	74.2	74.1	2.36	3.94	- 5.21
Madison.....	57	93	74.8	72.1	6.94	3.88	+ 4.41
Beloit.....	51	95	74.6	72.8	6.69	3.58	+ 5.41
Milwaukee (airport)...	53	95	73.7	68.2	6.69	2.83	+ 4.81
Average for 18 Stations	46.8	91.4	71.5	69.9	5.51	3.70	+ 1.00

bushels and nearly 22 million pounds of tobacco may be harvested. Commercial apple production is a little larger than last year but the cherry crop is only three-fourths of the 1951 crop.

Canning crops did well this year with yields reported above average.

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Aug. 1, 1952



PERCENT OF NORMAL

80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for August 1, 1952

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per Acre		
	1952 (Preliminary)	1951	1952 as a percent of 1951	Aug. 1, 1952 forecast	1951	10-year average 1941-50	1952 as a percent of			Indicated 1952	1951	10-year average 1941-50
							1951	10-year average				
Corn.....	2,390,000	2,413,000	99.0	117,110,000	103,759,000	111,416,000	112.9	105.1	Bu.	49.0	43.0	43.7
Potatoes.....	57,000	53,000	107.5	10,830,000	9,805,000	12,820,000	110.5	84.5	Bu.	190.	185.	122.
Tobacco.....	14,800	15,500	95.5	21,870,000	22,889,000	32,468,000	95.5	67.4	Lb.	1478.	1477.	1469.
Oats.....	2,924,000	2,895,000	101.0	131,580,000	143,302,000	117,913,000	91.8	111.6	Bu.	45.0	49.5	42.8
Barley.....	90,000	201,000	44.8	3,375,000	6,633,000	8,364,000	50.9	40.4	Bu.	37.5	33.0	34.2
Rye.....	56,000	97,000	57.7	672,000	1,116,000	1,142,000	60.2	58.8	Bu.	12.0	11.5	11.3
Winter wheat.....	32,000	28,000	114.3	784,000	686,000	693,000	114.3	113.1	Bu.	24.5	24.5	21.6
Spring wheat.....	40,000	52,000	76.9	1,060,000	1,170,000	1,307,000	90.6	81.1	Bu.	26.5	22.5	22.8
All tame hay.....	4,012,000	3,977,000	100.9	7,964,000	8,797,000	6,652,000	90.5	119.7	Ton	1.99	2.21	1.69
Alfalfa hay.....	1,969,000	1,969,000	100.0	4,529,000	5,021,000	2,361,000	90.2	191.8	Ton	2.30	2.55	2.11
Clover and timothy hay.....	1,896,000	1,877,000	101.0	3,223,000	3,566,000	3,957,000	90.4	81.5	Ton	1.70	1.90	1.52
Wild hay.....	58,000	64,000	90.6	78,000	86,000	134,000	90.7	58.2	Ton	1.35	1.35	1.18
Flax.....	10,000	13,000	76.9	140,000	150,000	145,000	93.3	96.6	Bu.	14.0	11.5	12.3
Canning peas.....	134,000	129,300	103.6	294,800,000	320,660,000	257,600,000	91.9	114.4	Lb.	2200.	2480.	1900.
Corn for canning.....	102,500	92,200	111.2	276,800	212,100	201,300	130.5	137.5	Ton	2.7	2.3	2.4
Snap beans for canning.....	11,600	12,000	96.7	18,600	19,200	15,500	96.9	120.0	Ton	1.6	1.6	1.4
Tomatoes.....	800	1,400	57.1	4,600	9,200	8,600	109.5	53.5	Ton	5.7	3.0	5.7
Cabbage, domestic.....	10,000	9,500	105.3	110,000	99,900	95,150	110.1	116.7	Ton	11.0	10.5	9.4
Cabbage, Danish.....	4,000	3,600	111.1	41,000	41,400	34,870	105.0	106.6	Ton	11.5	11.5	9.5
Onions.....	2,000	2,000	100.0	420,000	400,000	394,000	105.0	106.6	Cwt.	210.	200.	202.
Sugar beets.....	9,500	5,200	182.7	109,200	65,000	131,890	168.0	82.8	Ton	11.5	12.5	10.0
Apples, commercial.....				1,238,000	1,207,000	936,000	102.6	132.3	Bu.			
Cherries.....				10,900	14,500	12,750	75.2	85.5	Ton			
Pasture.....										94 ¹	98 ¹	79 ¹

¹Condition August 1.

The production of peas for canning, however, while larger than average was about 9 percent below the 1951 harvest even though the acreage this year was larger.

United States Crop Prospects

Even though drought conditions existed over a large area of the nation this summer, total crop production in 1952 may be the third largest on record. Declines in crop prospects in July are shown for corn, all hay, oats, potatoes, tobacco, and sweetpotatoes. These production decreases are offset by improved prospects for wheat, barley, rye, flaxseed, dry beans, sugar beets, and sugarcane.

Feed grain supplies in the 1952-53 feeding season including new crops and carryover will be 7 percent smaller than forecast at the beginning of July. These supplies, however, will be near the average of recent years.

State's Milk Flow At High Level

Milk production on Wisconsin farms in July is estimated at 1,518 million pounds, which is almost equal to the quantity of milk produced in July last year but 4 percent above the 10-year average output for the month. During the first seven months of this year the state's dairy herds produced 9,972 million pounds of milk or slightly more than the output for the same period last year.

Wisconsin farmers furnished consumers with 14 percent of the nation's milk supply in July. This is a larger share of the total milk output than reported a year ago because production in the United States dropped 3 percent from July 1951. Total milk output for the United States in the first 7 months of this year is about 1½ percent less than estimated for

the same period last year. The July output of 11,039 million pounds was the lowest for the month in a dozen years.

Decrease in Egg Output In State and Nation

During July Wisconsin farm flocks laid 164 million eggs—over 6 percent less than July last year and about 12½ percent under the 5-year average for the month. A decline in both layers and the production per layer caused the decrease in egg output from July a year ago. The number of layers in July was 4½ percent below the same month last year, and it was the lowest number for any July since 1940. In each month so far this year the number of layers has been less than the same month last year. This decrease in the size of farm laying flocks followed the unfavorable egg-feed price relationship throughout

Crop Summary of the United States for August 1, 1952

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)			1952 Production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per acre		
	1952 (Preliminary)	1951	1952 as a percent of 1951	Aug. 1, 1952 forecast	1951	10-year average 1941-50	1951	10-year average		Indicated 1952	1951	10-year average 1941-50
Corn.....	82,232	81,306	101.1	3,135,689	2,941,423	3,011,652	106.6	104.1	Bu.	38.1	36.2	34.7
Potatoes.....	1,418	1,353	104.8	335,421	325,708	414,525	103.0	80.9	Bu.	236.5	240.7	180.4
Tobacco.....	1,790	1,781	100.5	2,040,172	2,328,226	1,841,869	87.6	110.8	Lb.	1140.	1307.	1124.
Oats.....	38,682	36,454	106.1	1,266,025	1,316,396	1,310,736	96.2	96.6	Bu.	32.7	36.1	33.0
Barley.....	8,226	9,391	87.6	218,047	254,668	306,127	85.6	71.2	Bu.	26.5	27.1	24.9
Rye.....	1,350	1,733	77.9	15,759	21,410	28,095	73.6	56.1	Bu.	11.7	12.4	12.1
Winter wheat.....	50,278	39,762	126.4	1,062,590	645,469	799,977	164.6	132.8	Bu.	21.1	16.2	17.7
Durum wheat.....	2,165	2,518	86.0	23,366	35,820	37,950	65.2	61.6	Bu.	10.8	14.2	15.0
Spring wheat other than durum.....	17,964	19,144	93.8	212,433	306,185	246,738	69.4	86.1	Bu.	11.8	16.0	16.1
Flax.....	3,395	3,904	87.0	29,665	33,802	38,056	87.8	78.0	Bu.	8.7	8.7	9.4
Tame hay.....	60,721	60,055	101.1	88,879	95,898	88,533	92.7	100.4	Ton	1.46	1.60	1.47
Wild hay.....	14,679	14,663	100.1	10,767	12,563	12,539	85.7	85.9	Ton	.73	.86	.88
Pasture.....										69 ¹	86 ¹	83 ¹

¹Condition August 1.

Current Trends

Table with multiple columns: WISCONSIN, Latest Report, Previous Reports, UNITED STATES, Latest Report, Previous Reports. Rows include Farm Price Indexes, Dairy Production, Poultry Production, Feed Price Changes, and Farm Product Prices.

this year. Some improvement in egg prices has taken place in recent weeks.

Total egg production during July in the nation dropped about 2 percent

from July 1951 but it was a little above average for the month. The egg production per layer was under July last year but the number of layers was above July a year ago.

Fewer Chickens Raised

Wisconsin farmers raised 7 percent fewer chickens this year than last year according to June 1 estimates. The 20.3 million chickens raised is 14 percent below the 1941-50 average.

Upturn in Wisconsin Farm Product Prices

The July index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers for all farm commodities was 305 percent of the 1910-14 average. The index was about 1 percent above both June this year and July a year ago. The index this July was the second highest for the month on record.

Somewhat stronger egg and milk prices were factors in the modest upturn of the index for July. The better than normal seasonal price gains for these two commodities were partially offset by lower over-all prices for meat animals and crops.

The level of farm prices for the first 7 months of 1952 compared with the same period a year ago has been lower. This trend is reflected in a 4 percent decline from 1951 in total cash farm income for Wisconsin so far in 1952. Favorable prospects for larger farm output the last half of the year may be expected to bring cash farm income totals in better comparison with the last six months of 1951.

The Wisconsin index of farm production costs and family living expenses reached an all-time peak at the close of last year. The index for the first half of 1952 has held steady at this record level despite lower farm commodity prices. As a result, so far this year the purchasing power of the Wisconsin farmer's dollar has been about 4 percent below last year in addition to the decline in total cash income.

Grain Harvesting Early This Year

Grain harvesting on farms of Wisconsin crops reporters was a little earlier than usual this year. This year almost 71 percent of the grain was reported harvested by August 1 compared with the 65 percent usually harvested.

Early grain harvesting this year is even more remarkable because spring planting this year was later than usual. Only about 70 percent of the grain was planted by May 1 this year. Usually about 80 percent of the acreage is planted by the first of May.

Although for the state as a whole

grain harvesting was a little ahead of usual, on August 1 farmers in some districts reported harvesting a little behind schedule. In the north-west and west-central counties spring planting was unusually late, and in these areas grain harvesting had made less than the usual progress on August 1.

All other areas of the state showed more than usual progress in grain harvesting. The greatest progress was reported in the east-central area around Lake Winnebago. On August 1 farmers in this area reported 73 percent of the grain was harvested while only about 56 percent is usually harvested by that time.

Spring Grain Harvested Wisconsin—August 1, 1952

District	Harvested by August 1, 1952	Usually harvested by August 1
	Percent	Percent
Northwest.....	51	54
North.....	42	37
Northeast.....	45	45
West.....	75	78
Central.....	79	73
East.....	73	56
Southeast.....	93	87
South.....	81	76
Southeast.....	72	58
State.....	71	65

¹As reported by Wisconsin Crop Reporters on August 1, 1952.

Changes in Wisconsin Barley Varieties

The Moore variety accounted for 49 percent of all the barley acreage seeded in the state this year. According to a spring survey of farmers this variety was more commonly grown in each district than any other barley variety. The Moore barley has been developed in recent years. Kindred (L) barley has also gained in popularity—increasing from only 1 percent of the 1946 acreage to 14 percent of all barley planted in 1952. Another new barley that has made substantial gains in recent years is the Montcalm variety. This Canadian developed barley accounted for 11 percent of the barley acreage this year.

Popularity of Wisconsin 38, for years a favorite barley, has dropped sharply in recent years. Only 9 percent of the total acreage this year was Wisconsin 38 compared with over two-thirds of the acreage seeded in 1946. Oderbrucker included under other varieties, declined from one-fifth of the total in 1946 to 14 percent this year. Other varieties also included O.A.C. 21 (Artic) which accounted for only 3 percent of the barley acreage seeded this year.

The accompanying table indicates that Moore barley varied considerably in percentage of all barley planted from district to district. The Southwest District with 66 percent Moore barley was highest while the Southeast District was lowest with 32 percent. However, the latter district had 31 percent of its barley acreage in Kindred this year, the sharpest increase for this variety shown for any district since 1946. A substantial increase in the Kindred acreage was also reported for the South District. The Montcalm barley, a good malting variety, made its biggest showing in eastern Wisconsin which has long raised malting barley.

Wisconsin 38 has fallen in percentage seeded in all districts of the state but with the least decline reported for the northeastern part. Although Oderbrucker has declined for the state as a whole the Southeast District had a higher percentage planted with that variety this year than 1946. Very little use is made of the Manchuria variety at present.

Wisconsin Barley Varieties Percent of 1952 Seeded Acreage

District	Varieties			
	Kindred (L)	Montcalm	Moore	Other varieties
	percent	percent	percent	percent
Northwest.....	4	1	54	41
North.....	1	2	65	32
Northeast.....	3	3	40	54
West.....	11	3	48	38
Central.....	12	2	65	21
East.....	12	31	35	22
Southwest.....	1	6	66	27
South.....	19	4	54	23
Southeast.....	31	7	32	30
State.....	14	11	49	26

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Division of Agricultural Statistics

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IN THIS ISSUE

September Crop Report

Wisconsin farmers probably will harvest the second-largest corn crop on record for the state. Tame hay production will be larger than expected earlier but oat production fell short of mid-summer estimates. For the nation, the third-largest volume of crop production is reported this year.

Milk Production

Milk production on Wisconsin farms as well as for the nation during August was below a year ago. So far this year milk production in the state is about equal to the period last year, but for the nation a decrease from last year is shown.

Egg Production

Egg production on Wisconsin farms in August was below a year earlier but for the nation the August output was the highest on record for the month. Nationally, the number of potential layers on hand is well below a year ago.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Prices received by Wisconsin farmers for products sold in August averaged above the previous month and August 1951. The decrease from a year ago in meat animal prices was offset by higher prices received for milk and other farm products. A similar price trend is shown for the nation.

Current Trends

The decrease from a year ago in milk production is becoming evident in the smaller production of dairy products and reduced stocks of butter and cheese in cold storage compared with the late summer months of last year.

Special News Items (page 4)

Current Interest Rates and Farm Indebtedness

Wisconsin's Cranberry Crop

ANOTHER GOOD CROP YEAR is coming to a close. Wisconsin's corn production is expected to be the second-largest on record. Tame hay and oat production this year was above average although below last year. Pastures furnished an abundance of feed throughout the summer.

Weather conditions in August were generally favorable to Wisconsin crop production and harvesting. A good late cutting of hay increased the production over earlier estimates. The hot spell in early September took much of the uncertainty out of corn production prospects. The crop is rapidly drying and a good quality crop is almost assured.

Present estimates indicate Wisconsin will have 122 million bushels of corn or a crop nearly 18 percent larger than the one harvested last year. Oat production is estimated at about 128½ million bushels, which is 10 percent below last year's harvest but 9 percent above average. Tame hay production of nearly 8½ million tons is 6 percent under the 1951 output but a fourth above average. While yields were generally good, the crops of barley, rye, and spring wheat were smaller this year as a result of smaller acreages planted.

With the exception of tomatoes, Wisconsin's canning crops were larger than average. Other than the pea, snap bean, and beet crops, canning crops were larger than last year. The commercial apple crop of nearly 1¼ million bushels is larger than last year but cherry production of nearly 11,000 tons was about 25 percent smaller than the 1951 harvest. Cranberry production is well above last year. Nearly 11 million bushels of potatoes may be harvested in Wisconsin this year—a crop about 11 percent larger than last year but 15 percent smaller than average. Tobacco production is expected to be about 21¼ million pounds or 6 percent smaller than the 1951 crop and about two-thirds of the average production.

United States Crop Outlook

Total production of all crops in the nation this year is expected to be the third largest on record although falling considerably below the record production of 1948. Production prospects improved during August for corn, barley, flaxseed, rice, all hay, soybeans, peanuts, potatoes, sweet-potatoes, tobacco, sugarcane, sugar beets, and hops. Estimates for oats, spring wheat, and the various fruits changed little from a month earlier, but production prospects at the beginning of September showed a 6 percent decrease for cotton and minor declines

Weather Summary, August 1952

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Lowest	Highest	Mean	Normal	August 1952	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	41	88	62.2	62.6	5.84	3.18	+ 7.44
Spooner.....	39	87	65.0	66.1	5.53	3.50	+ 4.50
Park Falls...	39	86	62.6	63.6	5.32	4.21	+ 1.31
Rhineland...	37	85	63.2	64.0	4.88	4.15	+ 1.70
Wausau.....	43	89	68.4	66.0	2.74	3.52	- 1.76
Marinette...	42	90	68.6	68.3	3.62	3.02	+ 2.49
Escanaba...	43	85	63.8	64.3	5.02	3.19	+ 4.16
Minneapolis	51	91	69.1	69.9	4.18	3.12	+ 1.31
Eau Claire...	45	92	68.7	69.1	4.53	3.68	- 0.93
La Crosse...	51	88	69.2	70.0	4.79	3.71	+ 7.19
Hancock....	37	90	65.9	68.8	3.14	3.41	- 2.15
Oshkosh.....	43	90	68.0	68.8	2.41	3.04	- 3.91
Green Bay...	41	87	66.5	67.7	2.06	3.18	- 4.18
Manitowoc...	50	86	67.9	66.6	3.09	2.90	+ 0.75
Dubuque....	45	86	68.6	71.7	5.50	3.24	- 2.95
Madison.....	52	88	69.6	69.8	5.68	3.21	+ 6.88
Beloit.....	47	91	70.1	70.7	5.10	3.31	+ 7.20
Milwaukee (airport)...	50	90	69.5	67.6	3.59	2.66	+ 5.74
Average for 18 Stations	44.2	88.3	67.0	67.5	4.28	3.35	+ 1.93

for sorghum grain, dry beans, and peas.

Compared with the production estimates for last year, the nation's corn crop may be about 8 percent larger and an increase of over 31 percent is shown for wheat. A decrease of 4 percent for oats is reported, and the hay crop probably will be about 5 percent smaller than a year ago with drought conditions lowering production considerably in some areas.

Nearly 117 million tons of feed grains now appear probable. This is about 3 million tons more than in 1951 and larger than in most years before 1948. Numbers of livestock to be fed grain are larger than in most years except 1942 and 1943. A near-record tonnage of food grains is expected. The oilseed tonnage will be 7 percent smaller than in 1951 but still relatively large.

Wisconsin Milk Output Below August Last Year

Milk production on Wisconsin farms as well as on farms of the nation during August was below a year ago. For Wisconsin milk production in August was above the 10-year average for the month but for the United States a below average production is reported.

Wisconsin's dairy herds produced 1,313 million pounds of milk in August or almost 13 percent of the nation's total of 10,210 million pounds.

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for September 1, 1952

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per Acre		
	1952 (Preliminary)	1951	1952 as a percent of 1951	September 1, 1952 forecast	1951	10-year average 1941-50	1952 as a percent of			Indicated 1952	1951	10-year average 1941-50
							1951	10-year average				
Corn.....	2,390,000	2,413,000	99.0	121,890,000	103,759,000	111,416,000	117.5	109.4	Bu.	51.0	43.0	43.7
Potatoes.....	57,000	53,000	107.5	10,830,000	9,805,000	12,820,000	110.5	84.5	Bu.	190.	185.	122.
Tobacco.....	14,800	15,500	95.5	21,706,000	22,889,000	32,468,000	94.8	66.9	Lb.	1467.	1477.	1469.
Oats.....	2,924,000	2,895,000	101.0	128,656,000	143,302,000	117,913,000	89.8	109.1	Bu.	44.0	49.5	42.8
Barley.....	90,000	201,000	44.8	3,150,000	6,633,000	8,364,000	47.5	37.7	Bu.	35.0	33.0	34.2
Rye.....	56,000	97,000	57.7	672,000	1,116,000	1,142,000	60.2	58.8	Bu.	12.0	11.5	11.3
Winter wheat.....	32,000	28,000	114.3	784,000	686,000	693,000	114.3	113.1	Bu.	24.5	24.5	21.6
Spring wheat.....	40,000	52,000	76.9	1,000,000	1,170,000	1,307,000	85.5	76.5	Bu.	25.0	22.5	22.8
Flax.....	10,000	13,000	76.9	110,000	150,000	145,000	73.3	75.9	Bu.	11.0	11.5	12.3
All tame hay.....	4,012,000	3,977,000	100.9	8,249,000	8,797,000	6,652,000	93.8	124.0	Ton	2.06	2.21	1.69
Alfalfa hay.....	1,969,000	1,969,000	100.0	4,529,000	5,021,000	2,361,000	90.2	191.8	Ton	2.30	2.55	2.11
Clover and timothy hay.....	1,896,000	1,877,000	101.0	3,508,000	3,566,000	3,957,000	98.4	88.7	Ton	1.85	1.90	1.52
Other tame hay.....	147,000	131,000	112.2	212,000	210,000	334,000	101.0	63.5	Ton	1.44	1.60	1.36
Wild hay.....	58,000	64,000	90.6	75,000	86,000	134,000	87.2	56.0	Ton	1.30	1.35	1.18
Peas for canning.....	134,000	129,300	103.6	294,800,000	320,660,000	257,600,000	91.9	114.4	Lb.	2200.	2480.	1900.
Corn for canning.....	102,500	92,200	111.2	307,500	212,100	201,300	145.0	152.8	Ton	3.0	2.3	2.4
Snap beans for canning.....	11,600	12,000	96.7	18,600	19,200	15,500	96.9	120.0	Ton	1.6	1.6	1.4
Lima beans for canning.....	7,500	6,400	117.2	8,240,000	7,680,000	5,200,000	107.3	158.5	Lb.	1100.	1200.	1280.
Beets for canning.....	6,500	7,200	90.3	52,000	64,100	48,600	81.1	107.0	Ton	8.0	8.9	8.4
Tomatoes for canning.....	800	1,400	57.1	4,800	4,200	8,600	114.3	55.8	Ton	6.0	3.0	5.7
Cabbage.....	13,900	13,100	106.1	152,900	141,300	130,020	108.2	117.6	Ton	11.0	10.8	9.5
Onions, commercial.....	2,000	2,000	100.0	430,000	400,000	394,000	107.5	109.1	Cwt.	215.	200.	202.
Apples, commercial.....				1,238,000	1,207,000	936,000	102.6	132.3	Bu.			
Cherries.....				10,900	14,500	12,750	75.2	85.5	Ton			
Cranberries.....				225,000	196,000	147,100	114.8	153.0	Bbl.			
Pasture.....										94 ¹	97 ¹	69 ¹

¹September 1 condition.

The state's milk output in August was about 1 percent below a year ago, but for the eight months of this year it was almost equal to the same period of 1951. Our national milk production in August was nearly 3 percent below a year ago, and the output for the first eight months was about 1½ percent below the corresponding period last year.

Although pasture conditions have averaged high throughout the summer, Wisconsin milk production from July to August declined more than seasonally. Poor pastures resulting from unusually high temperatures and low rainfall in the East and South caused a decrease in milk production for the nation as a whole during the summer months.

While milk production this year

may not exceed that of last year, dairymen probably will find their income from milk larger than in 1951. Milk prices have shown strength this year while prices of livestock have declined. Milk prices received by Wisconsin farmers in August averaged \$4.05 per hundred pounds or 28 cents above the average of August 1951. August milk prices were the third highest on record for the month.

Wisconsin dairymen appears to be in a relatively strong position this fall. Following the flush season of milk production, stocks of most dairy products are smaller than they were a year ago. Demand for milk is high, and the supply probably will continue below 1951. While prices paid by farmers for the things they buy for farm production have edged up from

a year ago, milk price increases recently probably have been sufficient to more than offset higher operating costs.

State's Egg Output Below August 1951

Egg production of Wisconsin farms in August was 2 percent below a year ago and 6 percent below the 5-year average output for the month. For the nation, egg production in August was the highest on record for the month being 1 percent above a year ago and 8 percent above the 5-year average.

Wisconsin farm flocks produced 150 million eggs in August compared with 153 million a year ago and the average output for the month of 160 million eggs. The number of layers in farm flocks in August was 2½ per-

Crop Summary of the United States for September 1, 1952

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)			1952 Production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per acre		
	1952 (Preliminary)	1951	1952 as a percent of 1951	September 1, 1952 forecast	1951	10-year average 1941-50	1952 as a percent of			Indicated 1952	1951	10-year average 1941-50
							1951	10-year average				
Corn.....	82,232	81,306	101.1	3,185,237	2,941,423	3,011,652	108.3	105.8	Bu.	38.7	36.2	34.7
Potatoes.....	1,418	1,353	104.8	337,685	325,708	414,525	103.7	81.5	Bu.	238.1	240.7	180.4
Tobacco.....	1,790	1,781	100.5	2,210,435	2,328,226	1,841,869	94.9	120.0	Lb.	1235.	1307.	1124.
Oats.....	38,682	36,454	106.1	1,263,886	1,316,396	1,310,736	96.0	96.4	Bu.	32.7	36.1	33.0
Barley.....	8,226	9,391	87.6	221,138	254,668	306,127	86.8	72.2	Bu.	26.9	27.1	24.9
Rye.....	1,350	1,733	77.9	15,759	21,410	28,095	73.6	56.1	Bu.	11.7	12.4	12.1
Winter wheat.....	50,278	39,762	126.4	1,062,590	645,469	799,967	164.6	132.8	Bu.	21.1	16.2	17.7
Durum wheat.....	2,165	2,518	86.0	21,593	35,820	37,950	60.3	56.9	Bu.	10.0	14.2	15.0
Spring wheat other than durum.....	17,964	19,144	93.8	214,112	306,185	246,738	69.9	86.8	Bu.	11.9	16.0	16.1
Flax.....	3,395	3,904	87.0	30,685	33,802	38,056	90.8	80.6	Bu.	9.0	8.7	9.4
Tame hay.....	60,721	60,055	101.1	91,334	95,898	88,533	95.2	103.2	Ton	1.50	1.60	1.47
Wild hay.....	14,679	14,663	100.1	11,083	12,563	12,539	88.2	88.4	Ton	.76	.86	.88
Pasture.....										70 ¹	79 ¹	78 ¹

¹September 1 condition.

Current Trends

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month		Date	Reported figures ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month
Farm Price Indexes² 1910-14=100						Farm Price Indexes¹⁰, 1910-14=100					
Farm prices, general.....%	Aug.	316	308	304	284	Farm prices, general.....%	Aug.	295	295	292	263.8
Livestock and livestock products.....%	Aug.	320	310	316	288	Livestock and livestock products.....%	Aug.	316	312	336	288.4
Dairy products.....%	Aug.	313	302	291	283	Dairy products.....%	Aug.	295	286	277	265.0
Meat animals.....%	Aug.	360	356	375	323	Meat animals.....%	Aug.	372	376	416	337.0
Poultry.....%	Aug.	240	226	225	241	Poultry and eggs.....%	Aug.	225	208	231	216.6
Eggs.....%	Aug.	223	191	225	199	Crops.....%	Aug.	272	276	244	236.8
Crops.....%	Aug.	246	248	200	231	Feed grains and hay.....%	Aug.	233	227	215	219.4
Feed grains and hay.....%	Aug.	208	188	186	219	Prices farmers pay.....%	Aug.	274	273	271	234.8
Fruits.....%	Aug.	210	203	172	259	Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Aug.	108	108	108	112.4
Prices farmers pay.....%	Aug.	289	288	284	248						
Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Aug.	109	107	107	115						
Dairy Products and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets					
Milk price per cwt. ³	July	3.90	3.79	3.69	3.51	Milk price, wholesale ¹⁰\$	Aug. 15	4.77	4.58	4.46	4.24
All utilizations.....\$	July	3.68	3.62	3.44	3.40	Farm price of butterfat in cream ¹⁰ , per lb.....cts.	Aug. 15	72.8	71.8	68.5	69.3
For cheese.....\$	July	3.85	3.77	3.67	3.43	Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago ¹¹ , per lb.....cts.	Aug. 15	72.8	71.0	66.4	68.50
For butter.....\$	July	3.89	3.82	3.69	3.49	Total milk production ¹⁰ , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	10210	11039	10505	105967
Condensery products.....\$	July	4.40	4.13	4.12	3.73	Creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	122320	131055	133775	136930
Market milk.....\$	July	4.40	4.13	4.12	3.73	American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	93870	109245	101505	99068
Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁴.....cts.	Aug. 15	78	77	75	75.6	Evaporated whole milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	271500	347750	315300	336061
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound, American ⁵ (cheddar).....cts.	Aug.	40.77	39.69	37.98		Dried skim milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	85250	116900	82050	82083
Swiss.....cts.	Aug.	50.8	49.7	38.8	44.0	Human food.....lbs.	July	1550	2100	1350	2157
Total milk production ² , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	1313	1518	1329	12417	Animal feed.....lbs.	July	31676	36526	39037	36209
Cows in herd freshening ³%	Aug.	4.55	3.84	4.85	4.28	Butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	20862	24540	20261	18906
Calves born during month being raised ⁸%	Aug.	40.83	40.38	43.29	32.73	Cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	20862	24540	20261	18906
Grains and concentrates fed per month, per cow ⁹.....lbs.	Aug.	105	104	101	106.2						
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁸.....lbs.	Sept. 1	63.3	63.4	57.2	60.2	Cold-Storage Holdings¹¹, (000 om.)					
Per farm.....lbs.	Sept. 1	3.40	3.39	3.26	3.53	Creamery butter.....lbs.	Aug. 31	112173	99751	116790	139206
Per cow in herd.....lbs.	Sept. 1	16.89	15.17	16.40	19.13	American cheese.....lbs.	Aug. 31	224934	211477	233788	211974
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	Sept. 1	16.89	15.17	16.40	19.13	Swiss cheese.....lbs.	Aug. 31	7381	6336	9166	5166
Wisconsin creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	17855	17995	16621	12196	All other cheese.....lbs.	Aug. 31	22860	21819	26610	26271
Wisconsin American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	45245	52490	47267	43155	All varieties of cheese.....lbs.	Aug. 31	255175	239632	269564	243411
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	4419	6172	6530	3613	Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	Aug. 31	141631	157045	121493	116279
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	14793	16752	13358	12809	Eggs, shell.....cases	Aug. 31	2160	2728	1615	2805
						Eggs, shell, frozen and dried, (case equivalent).....cases	Aug. 31	6675	7889	9177	13334
Poultry Production¹²											
Layers on hand in month, (000 om.).....no.	Aug.	10021	10076	10273	11127	Poultry Production¹⁰					
Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Aug.	1500	1631	1494	1443	Layers on hand in month, (000 omitted).....no.	Aug.	296560	294569	290916	287950
Total eggs produced, (000,000 om.).....no.	Aug.	150	164	153	160	Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Aug.	1401	1515	1413	1336
						Total eggs produced, (000,000 omitted).....no.	Aug.	4155	4463	4112	3847
Feed Price Changes³											
Index of wholesale feed prices, 1910-14=100.....%	Aug.	248.8	242.9	232.6	237.0	Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk¹⁰, (000 omitted)					
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration.....\$	Aug.	30.49	28.74	27.24	28.51	Dried whole milk.....lbs.	July 31	23081	18946	24130	21748
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy.....lbs.	Aug.	132.8	135.7	138.4	130.0	Dried skim milk.....lbs.	July 31	164239	152968	135920	90843
Wisconsin byproduct wholesale feed cost per ton f.o.b. Madison						Dried buttermilk.....lbs.	July 31	13477	12749	8489	6124
Standard bran.....\$	Aug.	60.75	54.60	56.25	50.93	Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	July 31	7975	9540	7905	9888
Linseed oil meal.....\$	Aug.	87.75	82.50	70.90	75.96	Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	July 31	417013	390517	524514	393929
Corn gluten feed.....\$	Aug.	70.00	70.00	58.00	63.00						
Tankage.....\$	Aug.	122.25	108.20	112.10	124.24	Slaughter under Federal Meat Inspection¹¹, (000 omitted)					
Standard middlings.....\$	Aug.	65.10	57.50	59.00	53.66	Cattle.....no.	July	1100	966	920	1080
Soybean meal.....\$	Aug.	121.60	97.70	80.40	92.43	Calves.....no.	July	430	392	408	517
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration.....\$	Aug.	33.03	31.65	31.46	32.45	Sheep and lambs.....no.	July	908	926	863	1055
Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy.....lbs.	Aug.	143.8	128.6	152.6	132.6	Hogs.....no.	July	3641	4259	3826	3361
Farm Product Prices⁵						Business and Industry					
Milk cows, per head.....\$	Aug. 15	280	282	291	207.00	Wholesale prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
Hogs, per cwt.....\$	Aug. 15	20.60	19.50	20.50	22.10	All commodities.....%	Aug.	252	250	259	224.6
Beef cattle, per cwt.....\$	Aug. 15	23.50	24.00	24.60	17.84	Retail prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
Veal calves, per cwt.....\$	Aug. 15	28.60	29.40	33.00	23.32	All commodities.....%	July	277	275	269	236.0
Sheep, per cwt.....\$	Aug. 15	8.30	9.00	14.30	9.06	Foods.....%	July	303	299	294	254
Lambs, per cwt.....\$	Aug. 15	25.00	24.90	27.90	20.92	Total personal income ¹⁴%	June	376.2	387.3	359.7	306.9
Wool, per lb.....\$	Aug. 15	.47	.48	.80	.48	Total non-agricultural income ¹⁴%	June	384.5	397.6	369.0	309.2
Chickens, per lb.....cts.	Aug. 15	26.7	24.9	24.8	27.5	Total agricultural income ¹⁴%	June	300.0	292.5	273.9	286.4
Eggs, per doz.....cts.	Aug. 15	47.5	40.7	48.0	42.4	Mfg. production workers Employment (adjusted) ¹⁵ 1947-49=100.....%	June	101.0	103.5	106.8	
Wheat, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	2.04	2.06	2.06	2.02	Industrial production (adjusted) ¹⁶ , 1935-39=100.....%	July	192	203	212	178.2
Corn, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	1.71	1.73	1.69	1.74	Freight-car loadings (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100.....%	July	102	108	125	130
Oats, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	.77	.78	.74	.75						
Barley, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	1.50	1.26	1.25	1.53						
Rye, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	1.68	1.70	1.45	1.57						
Buckwheat, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	1.48	1.50	1.15	1.43						
Flaxseed, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	3.75	3.72	3.10	4.41						
Red clover seed, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	18.60	18.90	17.00	23.48						
Alfalfa seed, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	27.00	30.00	32.00	26.90						
Timothy seed, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	5.62	4.18	3.35	4.22						
All hay, baled, per ton.....\$	Aug. 15	17.50	15.30	16.60	22.66						
Alfalfa hay, baled, per ton.....\$	Aug. 15	17.90	16.10	17.60	24.62						
Clover and timothy hay, baled, per ton.....\$	Aug. 15	17.00	14.30	15.30							
Potatoes, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	2.80	3.30	1.25	1.72						
Apples, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	2.50	2.20	2.00	2.78						

cent smaller than a year ago but production per layer increased slightly. Estimates show that 4,155 million eggs were produced on farms in the nation during August. There were nearly 2 percent more layers in farm

flocks than in August last year but production per layer decreased almost 1 percent. Both production per layer and the number of layers on farms in the nation were above the 5-year average for August.

The number of hens and pullets of laying age plus the number not yet of laying age on farms in the nation at the beginning of September was the smallest since 1941 being 5 percent below a year ago and 7 percent

¹Preliminary. ²Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. ³Based on Wisconsin crop reporters' data. (Subsidy payments excluded.) ⁴Based on Wisconsin price reporters' data. (Subsidy payments excluded.) ⁵As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. ⁶Subsidy of 3.75 cts. included from December 1942 to January 1946. ⁷10-year average. ⁸Based on Wisconsin dairy reporters' data. ⁹Computed on the basis of the average reported quantity fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin dairy correspondents times number of days in the month. ¹⁰Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. ¹¹Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. D. A. ¹²Based on Wisconsin crop reporters' data. ¹³Bureau of Labor Statistics converted to 1910-14 base. ¹⁴U. S. Dept of Commerce, corresponding month 1935-39=100. ¹⁵Federal Reserve Board. ¹⁶Revised.

under average. There were 13 percent fewer pullets not of laying age on the nations farms on September 1 than a year earlier. This is the smallest number since 1938.

Most Farm Product Prices Higher Than in August 1951

Prices received by Wisconsin farmers for products sold in August as a whole increased about 2½ percent from July and averaged nearly 4 percent above the index of prices received in August 1951. Some of the gain in prices received was offset by higher prices paid by Wisconsin farmers for goods and services used in farm production and family living.

The increase in milk prices has been a strong factor in bolstering the whole farm product price level in the past year. Prices received for milk delivered in August averaged \$4.05 a hundredweight, which was 15 cents above the July average and 28 cents higher than the August 1951 price. Milk prices have increased about 7½ percent from a year ago while meat animal prices show a decrease of 4 percent. Of the various farm commodity groups in the prices received index, the decrease in meat animal prices and a drop of about 1 percent for egg prices are the only declines from August last year.

Poultry prices received by Wisconsin farmers have gained back the losses earlier this year and average better than 6 percent above July and show about the same increase over August 1951. Crop prices in August averaged about 1 percent less than in July but 23 percent higher than in August last year.

As a whole prices received for farm products sold in August were 316 percent of the 1910-14 level compared with the index of prices paid at 289 percent of the prewar level. Purchas-

ing power of farm products in August was 109 percent of the 1910-14 average—2 percent higher than a month earlier and August of last year.

United States Farm Prices

Prices received by the nation's farmers averaged the same in August as a month earlier but a little higher than the August 1951 average. Prices paid edged up a bit from July to August and were also slightly higher than in August last year. Purchasing power of the farm dollar was the same in August as it was a month earlier and also showed no change from a year ago.

Low Interest Rates Continue for Farm Loans

According to September reports from crop correspondents, the average of interest rates paid by Wisconsin farmers on real estate mortgages, land contracts, and other real estate indebtedness is 4.4 percent. This is the same as last year's rate. The average of interest rates paid on chattel mortgages is now 5.5 percent compared with 5.4 percent a year ago. For notes and other unsecured debts the rates average 6 percent compared with 5.9 percent reported in September last year.

Wisconsin farmers report that real estate mortgages, land contracts, and other real estate indebtedness accounts for 53.6 percent of the total money borrowed compared with 53.9 percent year ago. Chattel mortgages make up the second most important type of indebtedness for Wisconsin farmers and account for 25.3 percent of total borrowed money compared with 25.9 percent reported in September last year. Notes and other unsecured debts account for 21.1 percent of all money borrowed which is an

increase from the 20.2 percent of the total last year.

Wisconsin Cranberry Crop Ranks Second in Nation

Wisconsin growers probably will harvest the second-largest cranberry crop produced in the state. This year's production is estimated at 225,000 barrels. If present estimates materialize, the state's cranberry production will be 15 percent larger than the 196,000 barrels harvested last year and 53 percent more than the 10-year average production of 147,100 barrels.

New Jersey, Oregon, and Wisconsin growers report larger cranberry crops than last year, and Massachusetts and Washington producers are expected to have smaller crops. Massachusetts will continue to rank first in production with 520,000 barrels harvested, according to September 1 estimates. Wisconsin will rank second in cranberry output and New Jersey third with a probable production of 90,000 barrels. The Washington crop is expected to be 48,700 barrels and Oregon producers report 24,500 barrels of cranberries this year. Total production for the five states this year is estimated at 908,200 barrels of cranberries, which is slightly below the 1951 crop but 18 percent larger than the 10-year average production.

Cranberry Production

(Thousand barrels)

State	Sept. 1, 1952 forecast	1951	1950	10-year average 1941-50
Massachusetts.....	520	560	610	497.6
Wisconsin.....	225	196	222	147.1
New Jersey.....	90	76	103	76.7
Washington.....	48.7	57.5	33	35.9
Oregon.....	24.5	20.8	14.7	12.4
5 States.....	908.2	910.3	982.7	769.7

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IN THIS ISSUE

October Crop Report

Corn production in the state will be about a fifth larger than last year. For both the state and nation the crop will be the second largest on record. Dry weather has virtually stopped fall plowing in Wisconsin. Crop production as a whole has been good in the state this year, and this has been one of the nation's best crop years.

Milk Production

Milk production on Wisconsin farms is a little higher than a year ago. This state continues to furnish a larger share of the nation's milk supply than it did last year as production for most of the other states continues below 1951.

Egg Production

Egg production by farm flocks in the state was second highest on record for September. Weather conditions have been good for laying flocks and production per layer has been at a high level.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

The general level of Wisconsin farm product prices increased from August to September but for the nation there was a decline during September. The state's farm product price index was the second highest on record for September.

Current Trends

More cattle, calves, and sheep and lambs but fewer hogs were slaughtered in August than a year ago. At the end of September stocks of most dairy products and eggs in cold storage were smaller than a year earlier, but the quantity of frozen poultry was larger this year.

Special News Items (page 4)

Farm Wage Rates

More Pheasants this Year

DRY AND SUNNY AUTUMN days with about normal temperatures for September were excellent for maturing Wisconsin's corn crop and curing tobacco. Last month's weather conditions have continued into October, and so far this fall very little plowing has been done. The dryness has also been unfavorable for new seedings.

Wisconsin's corn crop this year is estimated at 124 1/4 million bushels or about a fifth larger than the crop harvested last year and about 12 percent above average. Yields this year average 52 bushels to the acre or the same as the average for the record 1949 crop. Production of corn this year is below 1949 because of the smaller acreage.

Some of the large production of high-quality corn this year will be offset by a 9 percent decrease in oat production and smaller crops than last year of barley, wheat, and rye. The oat crop is estimated at 130 million bushels or about 13 million bushels less than last year. Barley production is only about half the 1951 crop.

As a result of a good second crop, hay production this year was somewhat larger than expected earlier. Yields were high although not equal to last year, but the quality of the hay this year was much better. Production is estimated at nearly 8 1/2 million tons or about one-half million tons below last year's hay crop.

Tobacco production is expected to be about 22 million pounds or a little larger than earlier estimates. Because of the smaller acreage this year the crop is below the one harvested last year by a little less than 1 million pounds.

Potato production for Wisconsin this year is estimated at over 11 million bushels—about 1 1/3 million bushels more than last year. Yields are averaging 195 bushels per acre compared with 185 bushels last year and the average of 122 bushels.

Apple production in the commercial areas is estimated at about 1 1/4 million bushels or practically the same as the 1951 production. Prospects for the cranberry crop declined from September 1 and Wisconsin's crop is now estimated at 195,000 barrels.

United States Crops

The prospective production of all crops grown in the nation this year gained 2 percent from the September estimate as a result of favorable weather for the late-growing crops.

Only winter wheat and rice are making production records this year. However, October estimates show large crops of corn, soybeans, cotton, hay, tobacco, sugarcane, sugar beets,

Weather Summary, September 1952

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Lowest	Highest	Mean	Normal	September 1952	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	32	82	55.9	55.1	0.39	3.31	+ 4.52
Spoooner.....	30	89	59.8	58.5	1.33	3.44	+ 2.39
Park Falls....	32	86	56.9	55.9	1.08	4.17	+ 1.78
Rhinelanders..	29	87	57.3	56.9	0.70	3.94	+ 1.54
Wausau.....	34	91	61.5	58.9	1.70	3.72	+ 3.78
Marinette.....	36	91	62.2	62.5	0.60	3.52	+ 0.43
Escanaba.....	36	77	57.4	57.1	1.20	3.32	+ 2.04
Minneapolis...	39	92	63.1	61.4	0.42	3.13	+ 1.40
Eau Claire....	36	93	62.2	61.2	0.50	4.10	+ 4.53
La Crosse....	40	90	63.0	62.2	0.42	3.99	+ 3.62
Hancock.....	32	93	60.3	61.0	0.81	3.81	+ 5.15
Oshkosh.....	36	95	63.1	62.1	0.48	3.40	+ 6.83
Green Bay....	33	93	59.7	60.4	0.82	3.52	+ 6.88
Manitowoc....	42	82	61.4	60.0	0.34	3.61	+ 2.52
Dubuque.....	35	91	61.9	64.0	0.85	4.01	+ 6.11
Madison.....	43	89	62.9	62.4	0.59	3.72	+ 3.75
Beloit.....	36	91	64.3	63.8	0.26	3.87	+ 3.59
Milwaukee (airport)....	42	90	62.9	61.0	0.36	3.29	+ 2.81
Average for 18 Stations	35.7	89.0	60.9	60.2	0.71	3.66	+ 1.01

hops, pears, grapes, cherries, cranberries, and pecans. Oats will be nearly up to the average production for the nation but barley, rye, flaxseed, sorghum grains, dry beans and peas, peanuts, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, broomcorn, apples, peaches, and apricots are below the average production.

Grain Stocks on Farms

Wisconsin farmers began harvesting corn this year with about 3%

Grain Stocks on Farms

(October 1, estimates)

Crop	Thousand bushels on hand			Percent of current year' crop ¹		
	1952	1951	10-yr. av. 1941-50	1952	1951	10 yr av. 1941-50
WIS. Corn ² ...	3,863	6,598	6,813	6.5	11.0	11.2
Wheat.....	1,267	1,336	1,842	71.0	72.0	92.1
Oats.....	117,106	133,271	107,611	90.0	93.0	91.3
Barley.....	2,236	6,169	4,615	71.0	93.0	55.2
Rye.....	336	681	801	50.0	61.0	70.1
Soybeans	26	32	18 ³	4.1	6.9	3.5 ³
U. S. Corn ² ...	173,566	312,867	342,950	6.5	11.3	12.7
Wheat.....	507,015	480,847	533,178	39.0	48.7	49.9
Oats.....	1,002,436	1,103,455	1,057,224	79.2	83.8	80.7
Barley.....	126,049	171,419	172,776 ³	56.7	67.3	62.1 ³
Rye.....	6,223	10,394	11,937 ³	39.5	48.5	53.5 ³
Soybeans	1,947	2,675	2,733 ³	0.7	0.9	1.4 ³

¹Except corn and soybeans which are from previous year's crop.

²Based on corn for grain.

³Short-time average.

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for October 1, 1952

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per Acre		
	Preliminary 1952	1951	1952 as a percent of 1951	Preliminary 1952	1951	10-year average 1941-50	1952 as a percent of			Indicated 1952	1951	10-year average 1941-50
							1951	10-year average				
Corn.....	2,390,000	2,413,000	99.0	124,280,000	103,759,000	111,416,000	119.8	111.5	Bu.	52.0	43.0	43.7
Potatoes.....	57,000	53,000	107.5	11,115,000	9,805,000	12,820,000	113.4	86.7	Bu.	195	185.	122.
Tobacco.....	14,800	15,500	95.5	22,002,000	22,889,000	32,468,000	96.1	67.8	Lb.	1487.	1477.	1469.
Oats.....	2,924,000	2,895,000	101.0	130,118,000	143,302,000	117,913,000	90.8	110.4	Bu.	44.5	49.5	42.8
Barley.....	90,000	201,000	44.8	3,150,000	6,633,000	8,364,000	47.5	37.7	Bu.	35.0	33.0	34.2
Rye.....	56,000	97,000	57.7	672,000	1,116,000	1,142,000	60.2	58.8	Bu.	12.0	11.5	11.3
Winter wheat.....	32,000	28,000	114.3	784,000	686,000	693,000	114.3	113.1	Bu.	24.5	24.5	21.6
Spring wheat.....	40,000	52,000	76.9	1,000,000	1,170,000	1,307,000	85.5	76.5	Bu.	25.0	22.5	22.8
All tame hay.....	4,012,000	3,977,000	100.9	8,365,000	8,797,000	6,652,000	95.1	125.8	Ton	2.08	2.21	1.69
Alfalfa hay.....	1,969,000	1,969,000	100.0	4,627,000	5,021,000	2,361,000	92.2	196.0	Ton	2.35	2.55	2.11
Clover and timothy hay.....	1,896,000	1,877,000	101.0	3,508,000	3,566,000	3,957,000	98.4	88.7	Ton	1.85	1.90	1.52
Other tame hay.....	47,000	131,000	112.2	230,000	210,000	334,000	109.5	68.9	Ton	1.56	1.60	1.36
Wild hay.....	58,000	64,000	90.6	75,000	86,000	134,000	87.2	56.0	Ton	1.30	1.35	1.18
Flax.....	10,000	13,000	76.9	145,000	150,000	145,000	96.7	100.0	Bu.	14.5	11.5	12.3
Peas for canning.....	123,600	129,300	95.6	253,380,000	320,660,000	257,600,000	79.0	98.4	Lb.	2050.	2480.	1900.
Corn for canning.....	102,500	92,200	111.2	338,200	212,100	201,300	159.5	168.0	Ton	3.3	2.3	2.4
Snap beans for canning.....	11,600	12,000	96.7	18,600	19,200	15,500	96.9	120.0	Ton	1.6	1.6	1.4
Lima beans for canning.....	7,500	6,400	117.2	10,120,000	7,680,000	5,200,000	131.8	194.6	Lb.	1350.	1200.	1280.
Beets for canning.....	6,500	7,200	90.3	52,000	64,100	48,600	81.1	107.0	Ton	8.0	8.9	8.4
Tomatoes.....	800	1,400	57.1	4,800	4,200	8,600	114.3	55.8	Ton	6.0	3.0	5.7
Cabbage.....	13,900	13,100	106.1	149,000	141,300	130,020	105.4	114.6	Ton	10.7	10.8	9.5
Onions, commercial.....	2,000	2,000	100.0	425,000	400,000	394,000	106.2	107.9	Cwt.	212.5	200.	202.
Apples, commercial.....				1,204,000	1,207,000	936,000	99.8	128.6	Bu.			
Cherries.....				10,900	14,500	12,750	75.2	85.5	Ton			
Cranberries.....				195,000	196,000	147,100	99.5	132.6	Bbl.			
Pasture.....										84 ¹	96 ¹	77 ¹

¹ October 1 condition.

million bushels of old corn on hand. Stocks of corn on farms in the nation at the beginning of October totaled 173½ million bushels. For Wisconsin as well as the nation the stocks of corn represented about 6½ percent of last year's production which is a much smaller percentage of the previous year's crop than shown for October 1, 1951 or the 10-year average holdings for the date.

Farm stocks of oats, wheat, barley, rye, and soybeans at the beginning of October were all smaller than a year ago, according to reports from Wisconsin farmers. For the nation, wheat stocks are above last year but holdings of other grain are smaller. Holdings of oats on the state's farms are estimated at 117 million bushels and represent 90 percent of the crop harvested this year.

Wisconsin Milk Output Shows Seasonal Drop

Milk from Wisconsin farms in September, estimated at 1,126 million pounds, was about one-seventh less than the output during August, which is about the usual seasonal decrease. September milk output this year, however, is a little higher than the same month last year because there are a few more milk cows on farms and production per cow is up a little.

September weather was fair and mild, pastures in many areas were in good condition, grain fed per cow was up slightly, and there was plenty of good-quality hay to maintain a high level of milk production per cow.

Milk production on Wisconsin farms in September was 2 percent above the same month last year, 8

per cent higher than the 1941-50 average for September, and a record for that month. Total milk output from January through September was about equal to the output of the same period last year.

While milk production increased in Wisconsin, the output for the United States as a whole in September decreased about 1 percent compared with output of the same month last year. For the first nine months of this year milk production was also 1 percent lower than from January through September of 1951.

Egg Production High In State and Nation

Egg production on Wisconsin farms during September was the second highest recorded for the month. It

Crop Summary of the United States for October 1, 1952

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per Acre		
	Preliminary 1952 (000 omitted)	1951 (000 omitted)	1952 as a percent of 1951	Preliminary 1952 (000 omitted)	1951 (000 omitted)	10-year average 1941-50	1952 as a percent of			Indicated 1952	1951	10-year average 1941-50
							1951	10-year average				
Corn.....	82,232	81,306	101.1	3,256,550	2,941,423	3,011,652	110.7	108.1	Bu.	39.6	36.2	34.7
Potatoes.....	1,418	1,353	104.8	345,561	325,708	414,525	106.1	83.4	Bu.	243.7	240.7	180.4
Tobacco.....	1,790	1,781	100.5	2,234,535	2,328,226	1,841,869	96.0	121.3	Lb.	1248.	1307.	1124.
Oats.....	38,682	36,454	106.1	1,265,660	1,316,396	1,310,736	96.1	96.6	Bu.	32.7	36.1	33.0
Barley.....	8,226	9,391	87.6	222,476	254,668	306,127	87.4	72.7	Bu.	27.0	27.1	24.9
Rye.....	1,350	1,733	77.9	15,759	21,410	28,095	73.6	56.1	Bu.	11.7	12.4	12.1
Winter wheat.....	50,278	39,762	126.4	1,062,590	645,469	799,977	164.6	132.8	Bu.	21.1	16.2	17.7
Durum wheat.....	2,165	2,518	86.0	21,424	35,820	37,950	59.8	56.5	Bu.	9.9	14.2	15.0
Spring wheat other than durum.....	17,964	19,144	93.8	214,907	306,185	246,738	70.2	87.1	Bu.	12.0	16.0	16.1
Flax.....	3,395	3,904	87.0	31,033	33,802	38,056	91.8	81.5	Bu.	9.1	8.7	9.4
Tame hay.....	60,721	60,055	101.1	92,775	95,898	88,533	96.7	104.8	Ton	1.53	1.60	1.47
Wild hay.....	14,679	14,663	100.1	11,083	12,563	12,539	88.2	88.4	Ton	.76	.86	.88
Pasture.....										67 ¹	81 ¹	79 ¹

¹ October 1 condition.

Current Trends

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Re-reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month		Date	Reported figures ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month
Farm Price Indexes² 1910-14=100						Farm Price Indexes², 1910-14=100					
Farm prices, general.....%	Sept.	320	316	313	293	Farm prices, general.....%	Sept.	288	295	291	266.6
Livestock and livestock products.....%	Sept.	326	320	326	299	Livestock and livestock products.....%	Sept.	309	316	337	292.8
Dairy products.....%	Sept.	332	313	303	300	Dairy products.....%	Sept.	307	295	283	275.2
Meat animals.....%	Sept.	343	360	373	322	Meat animals.....%	Sept.	349	372	411	334.2
Poultry.....%	Sept.	246	240	236	241	Poultry and eggs.....%	Sept.	227	225	247	229.4
Eggs.....%	Sept.	229	223	271	219	Crops.....%	Sept.	264	272	239	238.0
Crops.....%	Sept.	239	246	199	224	Feed grains and hay.....%	Sept.	234	233	216	222.2
Feed grains and hay.....%	Sept.	211	208	183	221	Prices farmers pay.....%	Sept.	271	274	271	235.4
Fruits.....%	Sept.	206	210	170	242	Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Sept.	106	108	107	113.3
Prices farmers pay.....%	Sept.	288	289	284	250						
Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Sept.	111	109	110	117						
Dairy Products and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets					
Milk price per cwt. ³	Aug.	4.05	3.94	3.77	3.67	Milk price, wholesale ⁵\$	Sept. 15	5.03	4.78	4.67	4.47
All utilizations.....\$	Aug.	3.88	3.68	3.54	3.53	Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁵ , per lb.....cts.	Sept. 15	74.3	72.8	68.4	71.7
For cheese.....\$	Aug.	4.00	3.86	3.74	3.53	Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago ⁶ , per lb.....cts.	Sept. 15	72.6	72.8	67.0	70.36
For butter.....\$	Aug.	4.10	3.89	3.75	3.62	Total milk production ⁵ , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	9060	10210	9145	9201 ³
Condensate products.....\$	Aug.	4.60	4.49	4.21	3.94	Creamery butter production ⁵ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	108465	122490	120185	120981
Market milk.....\$	Sept. 15	80	78	74	78.2	American cheese production ⁵ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	85220	94490	86855	86051
Farm price of butterfat in cream ².....cts.	Sept. 15	80	78	74	78.2	Evaporated whole milk production ⁵ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	276700	271500	264000	292546
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound, American (cheddar).....cts.	Sept.	43.45	40.77	36.82	-----	Dried skim milk production ⁵ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	70500	85250	66900	61006
Swiss.....cts.	Sept.	52.5	49.5	40.6	46.3	Human food.....lbs.	Aug.	1500	1550	1250	1553
Total milk production ² , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	1126	1313	1107	1043 ³	Animal feed.....lbs.	Aug.	30794	31676	28068	31904
Cows in herd freshening ²%	Sept.	9.27	4.55	8.45	7.71	Butter receipts at 4 markets ⁶ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	20872	20862	18801	17022
Calves born during month being raised ²%	Sept.	43.94	40.83	45.60	37.81	Cheese receipts at 4 markets ⁶ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	20872	20862	18801	17022
Grains and concentrates fed per month, per cow ⁴.....lbs.	Sept.	109	105	107	111.8						
Grains and concentrates fed daily ².....lbs.	Oct. 1	71.7	63.3	69.2	66.8	Cold-Storage Holdings⁶, (000 om.)					
Per cow in herd.....lbs.	Oct. 1	3.84	3.40	3.85	3.92	Creamery butter.....lbs.	Sept. 30	110571	111400	113501	134566
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	Oct. 1	20.75	16.89	21.07	23.46	American cheese.....lbs.	Sept. 30	228741	222933	239500	213456
Wisconsin creamery butter production ⁵ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	15505	17960	15434	10206	Swiss cheese.....lbs.	Sept. 30	9447	7587	9022	5594
Wisconsin American cheese production ⁵ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	40070	45865	41522	36411	All other cheese.....lbs.	Sept. 30	22266	23043	23531	24654
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ⁶ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	3874	4419	3603	3018	All varieties of cheese.....lbs.	Sept. 30	260454	253563	272053	243704
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ⁶ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	15576	14793	11822	11607	Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	Sept. 30	182690	144508	166242	150599
						Eggs, shell.....cases	Sept. 30	1692	2169	958	1884
						Eggs, shell, frozen and dried, (case equivalent).....cases	Sept. 30	5509	6684	7358	11638
Poultry Production²						Poultry Production⁵					
Layers on hand in month, (000 om.).....no.	Sept.	10864	10021	10951	11633	Layers on hand in month, (000 omitted).....no.	Sept.	322710	296560	316543	308530
Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Sept.	1317	1500	1269	1178	Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Sept.	1273	1401	1246	1142
Total eggs produced, (000,000 om.).....no.	Sept.	143	150	139	137	Total eggs produced, (000,000 omitted).....no.	Sept.	4108	4155	3943	3522
Feed Price Changes²						Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk⁶, (000 omitted)					
Index of wholesale feed prices, 1910-14=100.....%	Sept.	248.6	248.8	236.5	237.9	Dried whole milk.....lbs.	Aug. 31	23602	23081	26325	21567
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration.....\$	Sept.	30.88	30.49	27.62	28.48	Dried skim milk.....lbs.	Aug. 31	170058	164239	132035	80791
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy.....lbs.	Sept.	139.2	132.8	141.6	139.0	Dried buttermilk.....lbs.	Aug. 31	13607	13477	9549	6094
Wisconsin byproduct wholesale feed cost per ton f.o.b. Madison						Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	Aug. 31	7842	7975	7171	10247
Standard bran.....\$	Sept.	58.80	60.75	58.40	51.08	Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	Aug. 31	480266	417013	543438	405359
Linseed oil meal.....\$	Sept.	95.25	87.75	76.10	71.18	Slaughter under Federal Meat Inspection⁶, (000 omitted)					
Corn gluten feed.....\$	Sept.	70.00	70.00	58.00	60.33	Cattle.....no.	Aug.	1135	1100	1064	1156
Tankage.....\$	Sept.	126.15	122.25	120.80	119.19	Calves.....no.	Aug.	426	430	422	530
Standard middlings.....\$	Sept.	60.30	65.10	59.90	56.03	Sheep and lambs.....no.	Aug.	1020	908	889	1122
Soybean meal.....\$	Sept.	106.35	121.60	85.80	82.68	Hogs.....no.	Aug.	3592	3641	4236	3290
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration.....\$	Sept.	32.76	33.03	32.21	32.52	Business and Industry					
Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy.....lbs.	Sept.	148.7	143.8	179.4	146.6	Wholesale prices ⁷ , 1910-14=100					
						All commodities.....%	Sept.	250	252	259	226.0
						Retail prices, 1910-14=100					
						All commodities ⁷%	Aug.	277	277	269	238.0
						Foods ⁸%	Aug.	304	303	293	257
						Total personal income ⁹%	July	378.0	377.2	364.1	311.4
						Total non-agricultural income ⁹%	July	386.0	385.4	371.4	313.6
						Total agricultural income ⁹%	July	304.3	301.4	297.1	291.3
						Mfg. production workers Employment (adjusted) ⁹ 1947-49=100.....%	July	98.7	101.3	106.0	-----
						Industrial production (adjusted) ⁹ , 1935-39=100.....%	Aug.	212	191	217	186.0
						Freight-car loadings (adjusted) ⁹ , 1935-39=100.....%	Aug.	125	102	133	136

¹ Preliminary.
² Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, based on reporters' data.
³ 10-year average.
⁴ Computed on the basis of the average reported quantity fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin Dairy correspondents times number of days in month.
⁵ Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.
⁶ Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. D. A.
⁷ Bureau of Labor Statistics converted to 1910-14 base.
⁸ U. S. Dept. of Commerce, corresponding month 1935-1939=100.
⁹ Federal Reserve Board.

was nearly 3 percent above September last year and was over 4 percent above the 5-year average for the month. The nation's record output for the month exceeded September a year ago by 4 percent and the 5-year average

by 16 percent. Farm flocks in the state laid 143 million eggs during September compared with 139 million produced a year ago. This increase was made possible by the record high production

per bird offsetting the slight decrease from September in the number of layers last year. The number of layers increased from August to September as is usually the case. For the nation, the September egg

output amounted to 4,108 million eggs or 165 million more than the September 1951 output. Both layers on hand and the laying rate for the month were up from September 1951 and the 5-year average. Egg production per layer during September was a record in the nation as well as in the state. Favorable fall weather has been an important factor in increasing the production per layer this year.

Farm Product Prices Gain in Wisconsin

The index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers for farm commodities they sell reached its highest point so far in 1952 with the mid-September level of 320 percent of the 1910-14 base. The farm commodity price index was the second highest for the month on record.

In only three of the past twenty years have farm prices failed to advance in September compared with August. The average increase in the farm price index between these two months is 3 percent in the post-war years. The seasonal increase for September 1952 was only 1 percent. The smaller than usual increase in farm prices this September is caused by a number of divergent cross currents in farm markets.

September milk prices are expected to average 6 percent above August. Livestock prices on the other hand dropped 5 percent from August and were the lowest for September since 1949. Declines were sharpest for hogs but were general for all meat animals. Crop prices were also lower in September due mostly to lower prices for potatoes. Feed grains have held steady but hay prices are higher. Egg prices are approaching the high point of the year but fall short of the normal seasonal increase for September.

United States Farm Prices

In contrast to the upturn in over-all farm prices in Wisconsin, the index of farm prices nationally declined during September. The United States index at 288 percent of the 1910-14 base was down 3 percent from August and 1 percent below a year ago. The United States index of prices

paid by farmers, including interest, taxes, and wage rates declined 1 percent during the month ending September 15, 1952. As a result the parity ratio declined from 103 to 101. The decline in the index of prices paid, interest, taxes, and wage rates, resulted mainly from lower prices for feeder livestock, vegetables, and meat, which over-shadowed increases in prices of most feeds and of household furnishings.

Farm Wage Rates Higher This Fall

Wisconsin farmers are paying their hired workers the highest wages recorded for the fall of any year. This is, however, the first fall since 1949 that there has been a seasonal drop in the average of all wages paid in the summer and the following fall.

According to reports from Wisconsin crop correspondents, wages paid hired workers on October 1 averaged \$124 a month with board and room, \$157 a month with a house but no meals, and \$6 a day with board and room. Wages paid by the day without board or room averaged \$7.50 and by the hour without board or room averaged 97 cents.

Monthly wage rates for Wisconsin average lower than reported for the surrounding states but are higher than for the nation as a whole. For the nation, farm wage rates on October 1 were up 4 percent from July, and all types of wage rates were up from October last year.

Wisconsin Farmers Report More Pheasants This Year

There are more pheasants on Wisconsin farms this year than there were a year ago according to recent reports from crop and dairy correspondents. These correspondents reported a 14 percent increase in pheasant numbers over last year. This percentage increase in pheasants on farms varied greatly throughout the state with the largest increase in western Wisconsin. In the southwestern part of the state farmers report a decrease in pheasant numbers from last year.

The pheasant population on Wisconsin farms is largely located in the southern two-thirds of the state with the largest number of birds occurring in the southern and eastern districts. This also has been the situation in other years and it is easily understood since the pheasant is commonly associated with corn fields.

The farmers reported that 28 percent of the nests which they saw were destroyed by farm machinery. This is about the same percentage as last year. One reason why it is this high is that farmers often do not discover the nests unless they are accidentally destroyed. The nests which were observed contained an average of 11 eggs—about the same number as reported in other years.

Pheasants do more good than harm according to over half of the farm correspondents. However, some of the farmers commented on the damage that was done by a few careless hunters.

Fox Population Reported

Farmers are usually interested in trends in the number of foxes because occasionally one of these animals will do considerable damage to a poultry flock. About one-third of the farmers reporting said that they had seen foxes on their farm since May 1. However, less than 10 percent of the farmers reporting knew about any fox litters having been raised on their farms this year.

Asked if they had lost any poultry this year which they were certain was due to foxes, 90 percent of the farmers reported no damage, and the remaining 10 percent suffered some poultry loss. Farmers that reported damage lost an average of 13 birds each. No information is available as to the age of the poultry lost.

Foxes were seen by a higher percentage of the reporters in southwestern, western, and northwestern Wisconsin than in other parts of the state. Also, more farmers in these areas knew of litters of foxes being raised on their farms compared with the rest of Wisconsin. More farmers reported poultry lost due to foxes in southwestern Wisconsin than in any other section of the state.

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WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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IN THIS ISSUE

November Crop Report

Wisconsin's weather stations reported almost no rain fell in the state during October. Weather conditions were excellent for late harvesting but pastures and new seedings have suffered from dryness. The state as well as the nation had a good crop year.

Milk Production

More milk was produced on Wisconsin farms and in the nation in October than in the same month last year. Milk output so far this year is above 1951 for Wisconsin but for the nation it continues below last year.

Egg Production

Egg production on farms in Wisconsin as well as for the nation was the largest recorded for any October. Weather conditions have been favorable to a high production per layer.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

The general level of Wisconsin farm product prices in October remained about the same as a year ago but were lower than October last year for the nation. In Wisconsin, higher milk prices than a year ago have been the main factor in maintaining the farm products price level as a whole.

Current Trends

Stocks of eggs and most types of cheese in cold storage are smaller than a year ago. Stocks of frozen poultry and butter are larger this year. Fewer hogs are being slaughtered than a year ago but the slaughter of cattle, calves, and sheep and lambs is larger than last fall.

Special News Item (page 4)

Wisconsin Gross Farm Income—1930-51

ALMOST NO RAINFALL was reported for Wisconsin during September, October, and early November of this year. This has been about the driest fall on record for the state, and drought conditions are appearing in other parts of the nation.

Dry and sunny days this fall were beneficial to the corn and potato crops, and yield estimates for these crops were revised upward as the season progressed. At the beginning of November reports from our crop correspondents showed that yields on an all corn basis averaged 55 bushels per acre or the highest on record for the state. Potato yields averaged 210 bushels per acre. While yields were high, the state did not produce record crops of corn and potatoes because of smaller acreages harvested this year compared with some earlier years.

Corn production for this year is now estimated at 131½ million bushels compared with 103¾ million bushels produced in the state last year and the average production of 111½ million bushels. In addition to being about a fourth larger than the 1951 crop, Wisconsin's corn this year is of much better quality than it was last year. A high-quality crop of nearly 12 million bushels of potatoes is also estimated for the state.

While Wisconsin had a good crop year in 1952, the dry fall has caused apprehension about the 1953 crop production. Practically no fall plowing was accomplished up to the middle of November. At the beginning of November most plant growth had stopped partly as a result of the lateness of the season and partly because of the extreme dryness. New seedings and other vegetation have been seriously threatened by the fact that the state may have a winter freeze before there is any appreciable amount of moisture.

United States Crops

For the nation as a whole, weather conditions were ideal for late harvesting but they were highly unfavorable for new seedings and development of fall-sown grains. Winter wheat prospects were far from satisfactory but not hopeless at the beginning of November. Pasture conditions for the nation on November 1 averaged 56 percent of normal or the poorest since 1934 and the second lowest in 19 years.

The total volume of all crops produced in the nation this year is the second highest on record. New record yields are indicated for this year's crops of winter wheat, rice, dry beans, and sugarbeets. Yields of corn and potatoes are near record, and yields of cotton lint, sugarcane, and hops are higher than last year. Yields are

Weather Summary, October 1952

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Lowest	Highest	Mean	Normal	October 1952	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth....	13	66	39.8	44.1	0.35	2.31	+ 2.56
Spooner....	7	71	45.4	46.3	0.14	2.37	+ 0.16
Park Falls..	15	66	39.1	44.2	0.18	2.66	- 4.26
Rhineland..	15	66	39.7	44.6	0.23	2.77	- 4.08
Wausau....	18	72	44.0	47.2	Trace	2.77	- 6.55
Marinette..	19	71	46.1	50.9	0.06	2.66	- 3.03
Escanaba... 22	68	42.3	46.0	0.07	2.63	- 0.52	
Minneapolis 22	75	44.4	48.9	0.01	2.08	- 3.47	
Eau Claire.. 18	72	43.2	48.9	0.08	2.91	- 7.36	
La Crosse... 19	73	45.0	50.3	0.02	2.32	+ 1.32	
Hancock.... 9	72	42.6	48.4	0.18	2.49	- 7.46	
Oshkosh.... 17	80	47.5	49.6	0.30	2.25	- 8.78	
Green Bay... 16	71	41.6	48.5	Trace	2.54	- 9.42	
Manitowoc... 24	69	46.5	49.0	0.15	2.78	- 5.15	
Dubuque.... 13	74	44.5	51.9	Trace	2.48	- 8.59	
Madison.... 25	74	46.2	50.3	0.09	2.43	+ 1.41	
Beloit..... 17	80	47.5	51.3	0	2.68	+ 0.91	
Milwaukee (airport).. 23	80	46.3	49.5	0.17	2.35	+ 0.63	
Average for 18 Stations	17.3	72.2	44.0	48.3	0.11	2.53	- 3.43

lower than last year and average for spring wheat, oats, rye, sorghum grain, and sweetpotatoes.

Mild Weather Increases Wisconsin Milk Output

Milk production during October on Wisconsin farms was higher than a year ago, according to estimate based on reports made by Wisconsin crop correspondents. With more than 1 billion pounds of milk produced during October this year, the output was 3 percent more than October of last year. The increase is mainly accounted for by more milk per cow. Milk produced per cow in herds of Wisconsin crop reporters in October averaged 16.1 pounds per day compared with only 15.4 pounds a year ago. The increase seems accounted for by high level concentrate feeding, good pastures, ample supplies of good quality hay, and favorable weather.

October milk output was not only above a year ago, but it was 7 percent above the 10-year, 1941-50, October average. Since the beginning of the year, however, Wisconsin's total milk production has been only slightly above the first ten months of 1951.

For the United States as a whole, milk output during October was up less than 1 percent from a year ago, compared with the Wisconsin increase of more than 3 percent. National milk output during October was about the same as the October

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for November 1, 1952

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per Acre		
	Preliminary 1952	1951	1952 as a percent of 1951	Preliminary 1952	1951	10-year average 1941-50	1952 as a percent of			Indicated 1952	1951	10-year average 1941-50
							1951	10-year average				
Corn.....	2,390,000	2,413,000	99.0	131,450,000	103,759,000	111,416,000	126.7	118.0	Bu.	55.0	43.0	43.7
Potatoes.....	57,000	53,000	107.5	11,970,000	9,805,000	12,820,000	122.1	93.4	Bu.	210.	185.	122.
Tobacco.....	14,800	15,500	95.5	21,756,000	22,889,000	32,468,000	95.1	67.0	Lb.	1470.	1477.	1469.
Oats.....	2,924,000	2,895,000	101.0	130,118,000	143,302,000	117,913,000	90.8	110.4	Bu.	44.5	49.5	42.8
Barley.....	90,000	201,000	44.8	3,150,000	6,633,000	8,364,000	47.5	37.7	Bu.	35.0	33.0	34.2
Rye.....	56,000	97,000	57.7	672,000	1,116,000	1,142,000	60.2	58.8	Bu.	12.0	11.5	11.3
Winter wheat.....	32,000	28,000	114.3	784,000	686,000	693,000	114.3	113.1	Bu.	24.5	24.5	21.6
Spring wheat.....	40,000	52,000	76.9	1,000,000	1,170,000	1,307,000	85.5	76.5	Bu.	25.0	22.5	22.8
Flax.....	10,000	13,000	76.9	145,000	150,000	145,000	96.7	100.0	Bu.	14.5	11.5	12.3
Sugar beets.....	9,500	5,200	182.7	90,200	65,000	131,890	138.8	68.4	Ton	9.5	12.5	10.0
All tame hay.....	4,012,000	3,977,000	100.9	8,365,000	8,797,000	6,652,000	95.1	125.8	Ton	2.08	2.21	1.69
Alfalfa hay.....	1,969,000	1,969,000	100.0	4,627,000	5,021,000	2,361,000	92.2	196.0	Ton	2.35	2.55	2.11
Clover and timothy hay.....	1,896,000	1,877,000	101.0	3,508,000	3,566,000	3,957,000	98.4	88.7	Ton	1.85	1.90	1.52
Other tame hay.....	147,000	131,000	112.2	230,000	210,000	334,000	109.5	68.9	Ton	1.56	1.60	1.36
Wild hay.....	58,000	64,000	90.6	75,000	86,000	134,000	87.2	56.0	Ton	1.30	1.35	1.18
Peas for canning.....	123,600	129,300	95.6	253,380,000	320,660,000	257,600,000	79.0	98.4	Lb.	2050.	2480.	1900.
Corn for canning.....	102,500	92,200	111.2	338,200	212,100	201,300	159.5	168.0	Ton	3.3	2.3	2.4
Lima beans for canning.....	6,900	6,400	107.8	9,320,000	7,680,000	5,200,000	121.4	179.2	Lb.	1350.	1200.	1280.
Snap beans for canning.....	11,600	12,000	96.7	18,600	19,200	15,500	96.9	120.0	Ton	1.6	1.6	1.4
Beets for canning.....	6,500	7,200	90.3	52,000	64,100	48,600	151.1	107.0	Ton	8.0	8.9	8.4
Cucumbers for pickles.....	22,400	25,900	86.5	2,038,000	1,347,000	1,399,000	81.3	145.7	Bu.	91.	52.	79.
Cabbage.....	13,900	13,100	106.1	143,200	141,300	130,020	101.3	110.1	Ton	10.3	10.8	9.5
Onions, commercial.....	2,000	2,000	100.0	425,000	400,000	394,000	106.2	107.9	Cwt.	212.5	200.	202.
Apples, commercial.....				1,238,000	1,207,000	936,000	102.6	132.3	Bu.			
Cherries.....				10,900	14,500	12,750	75.2	85.5	Ton			
Cranberries.....				186,000	196,000	147,100	94.9	126.4	Bbl.			
Pasture.....										63 ¹	92 ¹	73 ¹

¹November 1 condition.

10-year, 1941-50, average while Wisconsin showed a 7 percent increase. Milk production so far this year, January through October, in the nation is down 1 percent from a year ago. The national decrease was mainly due to less milk production in the drought stricken Western and South Central Regions. Some of the decrease was shown in parts of the Corn Belt States where milk cow numbers have decreased in late years.

Record Egg Production For State and Nation

Wisconsin farm flocks laid a record number of eggs for the month of October. The output was nearly 7½ percent above October a year ago, and it was 12 percent more than the 5-year average for the month. The nation's egg output for October was

also a record for the month. It exceeded the 1951 October production by nearly 4 percent and the average by over 20 percent.

The high October output for Wisconsin of 159 million eggs was mainly due to the record rate of production per layer. Favorable weather during the month was a major factor in raising the laying rate. A slight rise in layer numbers over October last year also increased the total egg production.

For the nation a record egg production per layer in October was primarily responsible for the all-time high for the month of 4,402 million eggs. Egg production per layer was over 3 percent above October and 17 percent more than the 5-year average. The October rate of lay in the nation was a little lower than in the

state. There was a small increase over October 1951 in the number of layers for the nation which also increased egg production.

Farm Product Prices Show Irregular Trends

The index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers in mid-October was 322 percent of the 1910-14 average. The general level of farm product prices in Wisconsin was less than 1 percent above last October but was unchanged from September.

Higher returns for milk was the biggest factor in the stable October price level. September milk deliveries averaged \$4.36 per hundred pounds to producers in Wisconsin as a whole. The average for October is expected to be \$4.55 per hundred or nearly 5

Crop Summary of the United States for November 1, 1952

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per Acre		
	Preliminary 1952 (000 omitted)	1951 (000 omitted)	1952 as a percent of 1951	Preliminary 1952 (000 omitted)	1951 (000 omitted)	10-year average 1941-50	1952 as a percent of			Indicated 1952	1951	10-year average 1941-50
							1951	10-year average				
Corn.....	82,232	81,306	101.1	3,302,875	2,941,423	3,011,652	112.3	109.7	Bu.	40.2	36.2	34.7
Potatoes.....	1,418	1,353	104.8	349,257	325,708	414,525	107.2	84.3	Bu.	246.3	240.7	180.4
Tobacco.....	1,790	1,781	100.5	2,231,188	2,328,226	1,841,869	95.8	121.1	Lb.	1247.	1307.	1124.
Oats.....	38,682	36,454	106.1	1,265,660	1,316,396	1,310,736	96.1	96.6	Bu.	32.7	36.1	33.0
Barley.....	8,226	9,391	87.6	222,476	254,668	306,127	87.4	72.7	Bu.	27.0	27.1	24.9
Rye.....	1,350	1,733	77.9	15,759	21,410	28,095	73.6	56.1	Bu.	11.7	12.4	12.1
Winter wheat.....	50,278	39,762	126.4	1,062,590	645,469	799,977	164.6	132.8	Bu.	21.1	16.2	17.7
Durum wheat.....	2,165	2,518	86.0	21,424	35,820	37,950	59.8	56.5	Bu.	9.9	14.2	15.0
Spring wheat other than durum.....	17,964	19,144	93.8	214,907	306,185	246,738	70.2	87.1	Bu.	12.0	16.0	16.1
Flax.....	3,395	3,904	87.0	31,033	33,802	38,056	91.8	81.5	Bu.	9.1	8.7	9.4
Tame hay.....	60,721	60,055	101.1	92,775	95,898	88,533	96.7	104.8	Ton	1.53	1.60	1.47
Wild hay.....	14,679	14,663	100.1	11,083	12,563	12,539	88.2	88.4	Ton	.76	.86	.88
Pasture.....										56 ¹	79 ¹	77 ¹

¹November 1 condition.

Current Trends

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Re-reported figures ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month		Date	Reported figures ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month
Farm Price Indexes² 1910-14=100						Farm Price Indexes² 1910-14=100					
Farm prices, general.....%	Oct.	322	322	321	295	Farm prices, general.....%	Oct.	282	288	296	267.2
Livestock and livestock products.....%	Oct.	328	328	335	303	Livestock and livestock products.....%	Oct.	301	309	340	295.0
Dairy products.....%	Oct.	351	337	316	308	Dairy products.....%	Oct.	316	307	294	282.6
Meat animals.....%	Oct.	312	343	374	312	Meat animals.....%	Oct.	328	349	410	331.2
Poultry.....%	Oct.	195	216	231	243	Poultry and eggs.....%	Oct.	228	227	247	238.8
Eggs.....%	Oct.	253	229	278	244	Crops.....%	Oct.	260	264	247	237.0
Crops.....%	Oct.	232	239	205	219	Feed grains and hay.....%	Oct.	219	234	219	210.2
Feed grains and hay.....%	Oct.	210	211	188	218	Prices farmers pay.....%	Oct.	269	271	272	237.2
Fruits.....%	Oct.	217	206	191	233	Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Oct.	105	106	109	112.6
Prices farmers pay.....%	Oct.	286	288	286	252						
Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Oct.	113	112	112	117						
Dairy Products and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets					
Milk price per cwt. ³						Milk price, wholesale ⁵\$	Oct. 15	5.30	5.07	4.91	4.66
All utilizations.....\$	Sept.	4.36	4.11	3.91	3.89	Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁵ , per lb.....cts.	Oct. 15	73.5	74.3	69.9	71.5
For cheese.....\$	Sept.	4.16	3.90	3.65	3.76	Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago ⁶ , per lb.....cts.	Oct. 15	71.0	72.6	69.9	68.38
For butter.....\$	Sept.	4.25	4.02	3.89	3.78	Total milk production ⁷ , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	8578	9060	8528	8577 ⁴
Condensery products.....\$	Sept.	4.39	4.10	3.82	3.83	Creamery butter production ⁵ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	94885	108320	93638	103727
Market milk.....\$	Sept.	4.78	4.59	4.39	4.14	American cheese production ⁵ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	73905	85340	71643	70688
Farm price of butterfat in cream ³.....cts.	Oct. 15	78	80	74	77.6	Evaporated whole milk production ⁵ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	245625	276700	195594	237233
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound, American (cheddar).....cts.	Oct.	42.59	43.45	38.02		Dried skim milk production ⁵ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	50590	70500	44286	45725
Swiss.....cts.	Oct.	53.0	52.7	44.6	49.5	Human food.....lbs.	Sept.	920	1500	901	1076
Total milk production ² , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	1030	1126	996	962 ³	Animal feed.....lbs.	Sept.	28296	30794	31149	30533
Cows in herd freshening ²%	Oct.	10.00	9.27	10.92	10.28	Butter receipts at 4 markets ⁶ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	20781	20872	23256	19121
Calves born during month being raised ²%	Oct.	46.28	43.94	48.78	39.39	Cheese receipts at 4 markets ⁶ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	20781	20872	23256	19121
Grains and concentrates fed per month, per cow ⁴.....lbs.	Oct.	142	109	139	135.6						
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁴.....lbs.	Nov. 1	101.8	71.7	91.8	82.2	Cold-Storage Holdings⁹, (000 om.)					
Per farm.....lbs.	Nov. 1	5.31	3.84	5.10	4.83	Creamery butter.....lbs.	Oct. 31	101574	111319	94611	120639
Per cow in herd.....lbs.	Nov. 1	30.12	20.75	30.36	29.71	American cheese.....lbs.	Oct. 31	221046	231503	229561	202264
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	Nov. 1	30.12	20.75	30.36	29.71	Swiss cheese.....lbs.	Oct. 31	11492	10221	8723	5383
Wisconsin creamery butter production ⁵ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	12390	15815	11173	9279	All other cheese.....lbs.	Oct. 31	19585	20743	21131	22606
Wisconsin American cheese production ⁵ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	34000	39755	34469	30543	All varieties of cheese.....lbs.	Oct. 31	252123	262467	259415	230253
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ⁶ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	3226	3874	2882	3014	Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	Oct. 31	277200	182786	259920	224385
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ⁶ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	13348	15576	15450	12720	Eggs, shell.....cases	Oct. 31	992	1709	527	1007
						Eggs, shell, frozen and dried, (case equivalent).....cases	Oct. 31	3959	5546	5847	9914
Poultry Production²											
Layers on hand in month, (000 om.).....no.	Oct.	12392	10864	12310	13102	Poultry Production⁵					
Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Oct.	1280	1317	1206	1084	Layers on hand in month, (000 omitted).....no.	Oct.	354476	322710	352643	341941
Total eggs produced, (000,000 om.).....no.	Oct.	159	143	148	142	Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Oct.	1242	1273	1202	1058
						Total eggs produced, (000,000 omitted).....no.	Oct.	4402	4108	4240	3619
Feed Price Changes²											
Index of wholesale feed prices, 1910-14=100.....%	Oct.	242.5	248.6	239.4	232.2	Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk⁵, (000 omitted)					
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration.....\$	Oct.	30.39	30.88	28.36	28.51	Dried whole milk.....lbs.	Sept. 30	22306	23602	25511	20902
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy.....lbs.	Oct.	149.7	141.2	144.6	141.6	Dried skim milk.....lbs.	Sept. 30	156356	170058	115984	64876
Wisconsin hyproduct wholesale feed cost per ton f.o.b. Madison						Dried buttermilk.....lbs.	Sept. 30	12739	13607	9958	5633
Standard bran.....\$	Oct.	58.75	58.80	60.00	51.32	Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	Sept. 30	8354	7842	5878	11156
Linseed oil meal.....\$	Oct.	87.75	95.25	79.78	75.57	Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	Sept. 30	508805	480266	501412	415460
Corn gluten feed.....\$	Oct.	70.00	70.00	58.00	60.11						
Tankage.....\$	Oct.	120.70	126.15	126.15	123.15	Slaughter under Federal Meat Inspection⁶, (000 omitted)					
Standard middlings.....\$	Oct.	59.40	60.30	61.40	54.98	Cattle.....no.	Sept.	1215	1135	956	1192
Soybean meal.....\$	Oct.	96.70	106.35	89.25	78.30	Calves.....no.	Sept.	496	426	373	546
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration.....\$	Oct.	31.62	32.76	32.50	31.51	Sheep and lambs.....no.	Sept.	1243	1020	827	1198
Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy.....lbs.	Oct.	171.1	148.7	182.5	169.0	Hogs.....no.	Sept.	4290	3592	4398	3640
Farm Product Prices²						Business and Industry					
Milk cows, per head.....\$	Oct. 15	270	275	300	207.20	Wholesale prices ⁷ , 1910-14=100					
Hogs, per cwt.....\$	Oct. 15	18.10	18.90	20.00	21.48	All commodities.....%	Oct.	248	250	259	228.4
Beef cattle, per cwt.....\$	Oct. 15	19.40	22.70	25.00	16.88	Retail prices, 1910-14=100					
Veal calves, per cwt.....\$	Oct. 15	27.80	29.50	32.90	23.44	All commodities ⁷%	Sept.	277	277	270	240.0
Sheep, per cwt.....\$	Oct. 15	6.30	7.90	14.50	8.80	Foods ⁸%	Sept.	301	304	293	260
Lambs, per cwt.....\$	Oct. 15	20.70	23.60	28.60	20.84	Total personal income ⁸%	Aug.	385.7	377.5	367.2	313.3
Wool, per lb.....\$	Oct. 15	.45	.45	.80	.49	Total non-agricultural income ⁸%	Aug.	397.1	386.3	375.0	317.3
Chickens, per lb.....cts.	Oct. 15	54.1	48.7	59.3	52.1	Total agricultural income ⁸%	Aug.	284.5	297.1	298.6	277.2
Eggs, per doz.....cts.	Oct. 15	2.04	2.02	2.10	2.06	Mfg. production workers employment (adjusted) ⁹ 1947-49=100.....%	Aug.	102.7	99.6	104.8	-----
Wheat, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	1.58	1.69	1.70	1.60	Industrial production (adjusted) ⁹ , 1935-39=100.....%	Sept.	223	215	218	188.6
Corn, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	.81	.80	.77	.78	Freight-car loadings (adjusted) ⁹ , 1935-39=100.....%	Sept.	134	125	133	132
Oats, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	1.49	1.49	1.25	1.54						
Barley, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	1.59	1.65	1.47	1.66						
Rye, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	1.35	1.25	1.16	1.30						
Buckwheat, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	3.65	3.75	3.70	4.43						
Flaxseed, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	17.94	18.60	18.00	22.76						
Red clover seed, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	22.50	24.00	29.60	25.86						
Alfalfa seed, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	5.80	5.80	3.75	5.12						
Timothy seed, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	19.60	19.50	17.10	22.10						
All hay, baled, per ton.....\$	Oct. 15	20.70	20.60	17.50	25.24						
Alfalfa hay, baled, per ton.....\$	Oct. 15	18.40	18.10	16.60	-----						
Clover and timothy hay, baled, per ton.....\$	Oct. 15	2.10	2.45	1.30	1.31						
Potatoes, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.96						
Apples, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15										

¹Preliminary.²Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, based on reporters' data.³10-year average.⁴Computed on the basis of the average reported quantity fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin Dairy correspondents times number of days in month.⁵Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.⁶Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. D. A.⁷Bureau of Labor Statistics converted to 1910-14 base.⁸U. S. Dept. of Commerce, corresponding month 1935-1939=100.⁹Federal Reserve Board.

percent above September and 11 percent higher than October last year.

While milk prices this fall are running well ahead of last year, livestock prices have made substantial declines. Cattle prices in October

were down 23 percent from October 1951. Hog prices were 9 percent lower and veal calves about 16 percent below October last year. The index of all meat animal prices in October was the lowest in 29 months. This index

has been declining each month since May of this year.

Crop prices in October were generally favorable compared with last fall. Potato prices continue the highest on record for the fall months, and Octo-

ber apple prices were the best for the month since the end of the war in 1945.

Feed Price Index Above April

The index of feed grain prices received by farmers in October was 207 percent of the 1910-14 base. The index was 7 percent above the April level of 193 percent. In the average of the past five years, the October level of the feed index has averaged slightly above April. The gain of 7 percent in this index this year between these two months compares with a decline of 9 percent in 1951.

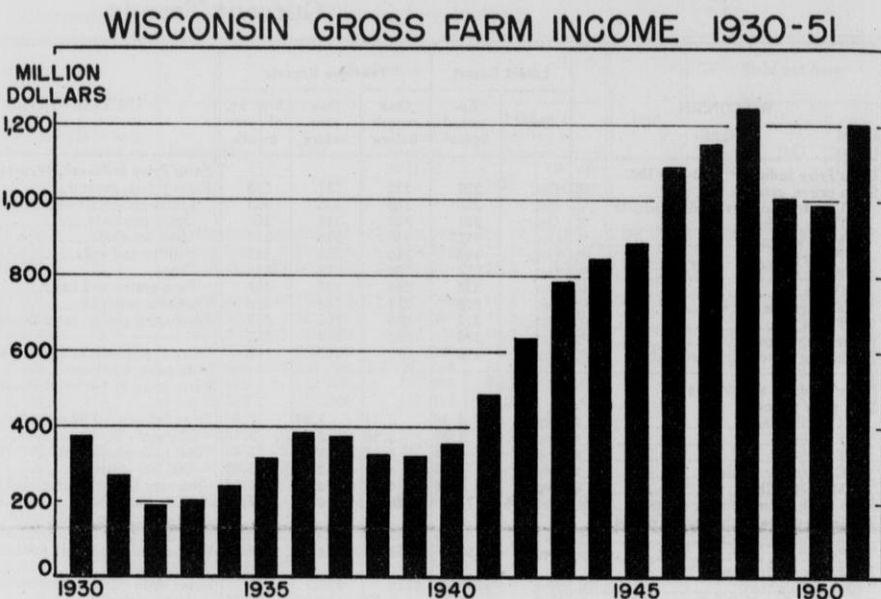
United States Farm Prices

Price declines during the month ended October 15 are shown for meat animals, cotton, corn, chickens, and potatoes. These declines were offset only in part by higher prices for milk, eggs, and fruits in the index of farm prices for the United States. The index of prices received by farmers dropped 2 percent to 282 percent of the 1910-14 level.

From September to October lower prices were paid by farmers for feed, food, feeder livestock, and motor supplies, and there was a seasonal drop in farm wage rates. These price declines brought the index of prices paid, interest, taxes, and wage rates to 282 percent of the 1910-14 average—1 percent down from the revised September level. With both the index of prices received by farmers and the index of prices paid at 282 percent of the 1910-14 level, the parity ratio for October was at an even 100 percent—down only slightly from September.

State's Gross Farm Income Over 1 Billion Dollars

Wisconsin's gross farm income last year was the second highest on record. The income of well over 1 billion dollars resulted from a high level of production as well as near-record values of crops and livestock.



The 1951 gross farm income was only 3 percent below the record income of 1948. Wisconsin's gross farm income last year was three times as large as in 1930, over six times as large as the low point of 1932, and about four times as large as in 1939. Beginning with 1946, the gross farm income has been over 1 billion dollars with the exception of 1950.

Last year 84 percent of the gross farm income in Wisconsin was from livestock and livestock products. Milk alone accounted for over 45 percent of the 1951 income, cattle and calves contributed over 17 percent, and hogs about 11½ percent. Fully 9 percent of the gross farm income last year was from poultry and eggs.

About 10 percent of the 1951 farm income came from crops last year. The demand for feed crops has been strong because of the high level of livestock production during the past few years. Although crop production has been increased, the value of crops

has continued well above prewar levels.

Monthly estimates for 1952 indicate that this year the gross farm income may again pass the 1 billion dollar mark. Crop, livestock, and milk production has been at a high level in Wisconsin. Prices of meat animals have declined but this decrease in income may be offset by the higher value placed on the 1952 milk production.

A continued high level of production and farm income is forecast for next year. If weather conditions are favorable, an all out agricultural production is expected in 1953. Demand for farm products is expected to be strong and the income from farm products probably will be a little below this year as a result of lower livestock prices. A further increase in prices paid by the state's farmers is forecast, which will lower the buying power of farm products in the coming year.

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WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service

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IN THIS ISSUE

The 1952 Crop Report

The value of Wisconsin's crops harvested this year is 11 percent above a year ago. The record corn crop alone accounted for more than half the gain in value. Wisconsin had a good crop year although not a year of record production. The nation's crop production was the second highest on record.

Milk Production

Wisconsin dairy herds produced 5 percent more milk in November than a year ago and an increase of 2 percent is reported for the nation.

Egg Production

The unusually high rate of production per layer is keeping egg production in the state and nation at a record level. Egg production on Wisconsin farms in November was 5 percent above November last year.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

The over-all level of prices received by Wisconsin farmers for products sold has declined from November last year. The decline has not been as sharp as for the nation because of the support near-record milk prices have given the all-price index.

Current Trends

The year ends with business activity at a high level. While wholesale prices are below a year ago retail prices are higher. Employment is high and personal incomes other than agriculture are above a year ago.

Special News Items

(pages 2, 3, and 4)

1952 Pig Crop and Number of Spring Sows to Farrow

Winter Wheat and Rye Plantings

Index of 1952 Special Items

THE YEAR ENDS, and the achievements of 1952 will be compared with other years. For Wisconsin agriculture, the comparisons in production and income will be favorable with other years although 1952 was not a banner year.

The table on the following page summarizing crop production and values for the past year is one of the final accounts of Wisconsin agriculture to be published for 1952. The value of the state's crop production this year is estimated at more than 578 million dollars, and it is 11 percent above the 1951 value.

Much of the increased value over last year comes from the larger value placed on the corn crop. While the farm price of corn this year is below 1951, the record crop of 140 million bushels is valued at nearly 210 million dollars or about 36 million dollars more than the 1951 crop. The total value of all crops harvested in the state increased only about 57 million dollars over last year.

It was a good crop year on Wisconsin farms from planting to harvesting. The fall was unusually dry, and weather conditions have caused some apprehension about the coming crop year. Farmers completed about half of the intended fall plowing, which will add that much more to the spring work. The dry weather cut the pasture season short, and may have damaged the new seedings. Up to almost the first of the new year, weather conditions have not been particularly good for vegetation.

United States Crops

The nation's farmers produced the second-largest volume of crops on record. The acreage from which these crops were harvested was smaller than average but yields were generally high. Harvesting conditions were generally above average and the quality of the crops was high and loss was small.

Wisconsin May Have A Record Milk Output

Wisconsin's dairy herds produced 906 million pounds of milk in November or 12 percent of the nation's output of 7,797 million pounds for the month. The state's milk production was more than 5 percent above November last year and an increase of 2 percent is reported for the nation. So far this year Wisconsin dairy herds have produced about 1 percent more milk than for the first 11 months of 1951 but the nation's output continues behind the 1951 production.

Milk production per cow has been

Weather Summary, November 1952

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Lowest	Highest	Mean	Normal	November 1952	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	-4	55	30.3	30.0	1.11	1.45	+ 2.22
Spooner.....	-16	60	32.8	30.9	1.09	1.38	- 0.13
Park Falls...	-2	59	31.7	28.9	1.33	1.86	- 4.79
Rhinelanders	2	59	32.9	29.8	1.47	1.72	- 4.33
Wausau.....	3	62	37.0	32.2	1.67	1.72	- 6.60
Marinette...	9	69	39.7	36.7	2.02	2.34	- 3.35
Escanaba...	11	59	37.2	33.1	1.87	2.13	- 0.78
Minneapolis...	5	62	35.0	32.4	1.28	1.27	- 3.46
Eau Claire...	2	61	36.0	33.1	1.20	1.82	- 7.98
La Crosse...	4	69	38.1	35.2	1.67	1.56	+ 1.43
Hancock....	-3	66	36.1	33.5	1.83	1.64	- 7.27
Oshkosh.....	6	68	37.8	35.0	2.59	1.89	- 8.08
Green Bay...	8	65	36.6	34.0	2.24	2.16	- 9.34
Manitowoc...	10	64	38.8	36.3	3.22	2.17	- 4.10
Dubuque....	2	71	38.0	37.0	3.97	1.70	- 6.32
Madison....	7	70	39.7	35.2	2.84	1.78	+ 2.47
Beloit.....	9	72	41.4	37.3	4.46	1.99	+ 3.38
Milwaukee (airport)...	9	66	39.8	35.9	3.37	1.77	+ 2.23
Average for 18 Stations	2.9	64.3	36.6	33.7	2.18	1.80	- 3.04

at a high level this fall because of favorable weather and a good supply of hay and other feed. Unless milk production in December falls below that of a year ago, milk production in the state probably will be larger for the year than the output estimated for 1951 and it may be the highest on record.

Egg Output Continues High In State and Nation

During November Wisconsin farm flocks laid a record total of 177 million eggs. This output was over 5 percent higher than November last year. The rise in total egg output over November a year ago was mainly the result of a higher rate of lay. November was the fourth consecutive month in which the laying rate exceeded the rate for the corresponding month last year.

Farm Product Prices Below a Year Ago

The general level of farm prices in Wisconsin during November dropped significantly below last year. The index of farm prices received for November was 315 percent of the 1910-14 average compared with 320 percent for October and 322 percent for November 1951.

Advancing milk prices since May have largely kept the over-all level of farm prices above 1951. During November the increase in milk prices

Summary of Wisconsin Crop Acreage, Production, Prices and Values, 1951 and 1952

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Yield per Acre			Production (000 omitted)			Unit	Farm Price		Value of Production (000 omitted)	
	1952 (Preliminary)	1951	10-year average 1941-50	1952 (Preliminary)	1951	10-year average 1941-50	1952 (Preliminary)	1951	10-year average 1941-50		1952 (Preliminary)	1951	1952 (Preliminary)	1951
CEREALS														
Corn	2,413	2,413	2,545	58.0	43.0	43.7	139,954	103,759	111,416	Bu.	1.50	1.68	209,931	174,315
Oats	2,953	2,895	2,735	45.0	49.5	42.8	132,885	143,302	117,913	Bu.	.84	.82	111,623	117,508
Barley	97	201	255	35.0	33.0	34.2	3,395	6,633	8,364	Bu.	1.45	1.27	4,923	8,424
Rye	58	97	102	11.5	11.5	11.3	667	1,116	1,142	Bu.	1.65	1.53	1,101	1,707
Spring wheat	40	52	56	24.5	22.5	22.8	980	1,170	1,307	Bu.	2.10	2.09	2,058	2,445
Winter wheat	35	28	32	24.5	24.5	21.6	858	686	693	Bu.	2.05	2.08	1,759	1,427
Buckwheat	21	22	21	17.0	14.5	15.1	357	319	324	Bu.	1.35	1.26	482	402
OTHER GRAINS AND SEEDS														
Soybeans for grain ¹	48	44	38	17.0	14.5	13.5	816	638	514	Bu.	2.80	2.69	2,285	1,716
Flax	9	13	12	13.0	11.5	12.3	117	150	145	Bu.	3.75	3.73	439	560
Red clover seed	139 ²	121 ²	166.2 ²	65	49	47	9,000	5,900	7,460	Lb.	.295	.32	2,655	1,888
Sweet clover seed	2.5 ²	4 ²	22.85	110	110	134	280	440	383	Lb.	.098	.102	27	45
Timothy seed	18	8	13.3	120	110	127	2,200	880	1,809	Lb.	.125	.092	275	81
Alfalfa seed	18 ²	10 ²	24.2 ²	48	40	64	860	400	1,549	Lb.	.37	.557	318	223
Alsike seed	10	11	12.95	110	110	123	1,100	1,200	1,601	Lb.	.32	.318	352	382
HAY AND FORAGE														
All tame	4,011	4,014	3,947	2.11	2.21	1.69	8,445	8,868	6,652	Ton	19.00	16.70	161,652	149,231
Alfalfa	1,910	1,969	1,125	2.40	2.55	2.11	4,584	5,021	2,361	Ton				
All clover and timothy	1,971	1,914	2,576	1.85	1.90	1.52	3,646	3,637	3,957	Ton				
Annual legume	9	13	46	1.95	1.70	1.65	18	22	77	Ton				
Grain cut green	10	17	42	1.40	1.50	1.19	14	26	50	Ton				
Millet, Sudan and other hay	111	101	149	1.65	1.60	1.31	183	162	194	Ton				
Wild hay	45 ²	50 ²	114 ²	1.40	1.35	1.18	63	68	134	Ton				
OTHER FIELD CROPS														
Potatoes	56	53	118	215	185	122	12,040	9,805	12,820	Bu.	2.40	1.67	28,896	16,374
Tobacco	16.1	15.5	22.1	1,478	1,477	1,469	23,799	22,889	32,468	Lb.		.287	6,901 ³	*6,577
Cabbage for market	4.7	3.9	7.26	9.5	11.3	9.4 ⁴	44.6	44.1	66.7	Ton	39.80	26.80	1,775	1,182
Cabbage, kraut	3.9	4.6	4.63	9.7	10.0	9.4	37.8	46.0	44.2	Ton	15.60	10.40	590	478
Onions, commercial	2.9	3.0	2.55	207.5	205	201	602	615	519	Cwt.	4.80	3.40	2,890	2,091
Carrots	3.0	2.7		385	435		1,155	1,174		Bu.	.70	.60	808	704
Cucumbers for pickles	22.7	26.8	17.58	88	52	79	1,998	1,394	1,398	Bu.	1.65	1.85	3,297	2,579
Peas, canning	124.0	128.4	135.41	2,020	2,480	1,900	250,480	318,440	257,600	Lb.	.0434	.0425	10,871	13,534
Corn, canning	108.3	92.2	83.28	3.2	2.3	2.4	346.6	212.1	202	Ton	22.70	21.50	7,868	4,560
Snapbeans for canning	12.8	12.0	10.89	1.7	1.6	1.4	21.8	19.2	15.5	Ton	113.90	114.50	2,483	2,198
Beets, canning	7.1	7.2	5.78	7.9	8.9	8.4	56.1	64.1	48.6	Ton	18.70	19.60	1,049	1,256
Green lima beans, canning	7.3	6.4	3.88	1,550	1,200	1,280	11,320	7,680	5,200	Lb.	.0788	.0678	892	521
Tomatoes, canning	1.2	1.4	1.5	8.0	6.0	5.7	9.6	8.4	8.6	Ton	29.60	28.00	284	235
FRUITS														
Apples, commercial							1,238	1,207 ⁴	936	Bu.	2.85	1.95	3,528	2,237
Cherries							10.9	14.5	12.75	Ton	128.00	141.00	1,395	2,044
Cranberries	3.5	3.5	2.8	54.3	56.0	51.9	190	196	147.1	Bbl.	19.80	15.20	3,762	2,979
Maple sugar	284 ⁵	284 ⁵	302 ⁵				10	12	7	Lb.	.90	.70	9	8
Maple sirup							65	79	63	Gal.	4.80	4.55	312	359
Strawberries	1.7	1.8	2.64	80	100	78	136	180	207	Crt. ⁶	6.50	5.75	884	1,035
Grand Total	10,088.2	10,160.4	10,187.55										578,374	521,305

¹Not included in acreage grown for hay. ²Not included in total acreage. ³1951 season average prices were used in evaluating production. ⁴Includes some quantities not harvested and excluded in computing value. ⁵Trees tapped. ⁶24-quarts

appears to have topped out and by mid-December the usual seasonal decline was well pronounced. Dairy markets have been weaker following the Thanksgiving holiday.

Winter Wheat and Rye Acreages Small in State

Wisconsin's winter wheat and rye acreages are smaller than a year ago and below the 10-year average. Only 32,000 acres of winter wheat and 61,000 acres of rye were sown last fall. For the nation, the winter wheat acreage is a little smaller than a year ago but above average. The rye acreage is above a year ago but below the 1941-50 average acreage.

Winter Wheat and Rye Plantings for Crops of 1953, 1952 and 10-year Average¹

(Thousand acres, i.e., 000 omitted)

Wisconsin			
	1953	1952	10-year average 1941-50
Winter wheat	32	36	34
Rye	61	91	135
United States			
	1953	1952	10-year average 1941-50
Winter wheat	55,361	55,929	50,308
Rye	3,334	3,123	4,412

¹Estimates of seeded acreage relate to the total acreage sown for all purposes.

Pig Production Drops In State and Nation

A marked downtrend in hog production is shown for the state and the nation as a whole. Both the spring and fall pig crops produced in 1952 were smaller than a year earlier, and the breeding intentions of farmers indicate fewer sows will farrow this coming spring.

This information comes from the annual December Pig Survey which is nationwide. The survey is made by the Department of Agriculture with the help of the rural mail carriers. Thousand of farmers in Wisconsin and throughout the nation cooperated in this work.

Current Trends

WISCONSIN					UNITED STATES						
	Latest Report		Previous Reports				Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month		Date	Reported figures ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month
Farm Price Indexes² 1910-14=100					Farm Price Indexes², 1910-14=100						
Farm prices, general.....	Nov.	315	320	322	293	Farm prices, general.....	Nov.	277	282	301	265.8
Livestock and livestock products.....	Nov.	319	326	333	299	Livestock and livestock products.....	Nov.	295	301	332	290.4
Dairy products.....	Nov.	348	348	328	309	Dairy products.....	Nov.	318	316	305	286.0
Meat animals.....	Nov.	294	312	351	303	Meat animals.....	Nov.	310	328	387	321.8
Poultry.....	Nov.	216	195	215	231	Poultry and eggs.....	Nov.	238	228	249	233.0
Eggs.....	Nov.	249	253	275	234	Crops.....	Nov.	257	260	267	238.8
Crops.....	Nov.	234	232	217	220	Feed grains and hay.....	Nov.	213	219	224	200.6
Feed grains and hay.....	Nov.	209	210	196	220	Prices farmers pay.....	Nov.	268	269	274	238.8
Fruits.....	Nov.	217	217	191	237	Purchasing power, farm products.....	Nov.	103	105	110	111.3
Prices farmers pay.....	Nov.	285	286	288	253	Dairy Production and Markets					
Purchasing power, farm products.....	Nov.	111	112	112	116	Milk price, wholesale ³	Nov. 15	5.38	5.28	5.15	4.78
Dairy Products and Markets					Dairy Production and Markets						
Milk price per cwt. ²	Oct.	4.50	4.39	4.10	3.98	Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁵ , per lb.....	Nov. 15	72.3	73.5	71.7	70.7
All utilisations.....	Oct.	4.28	4.16	3.88	3.90	Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago ⁶ , per lb.....	Nov. 15	69.2	71.0	73.0	69.72
For cheese.....	Oct.	4.28	4.25	4.06	3.80	Total milk production ⁵ , (000,000 omitted).....	Nov.	7797	8578	7611	7680 ⁷
For butter.....	Oct.	4.52	4.39	3.96	3.86	Creamery butter production ⁵ , (000 omitted).....	Oct.	89575	94885	86633	95428
Condensary products.....	Oct.	5.05	4.84	4.55	4.25	American cheese production ⁵ , (000 omitted).....	Oct.	63270	73905	59756	61174
Market milk.....	Nov. 15	77	78	76	77.6	Evaporated whole milk production ⁵ , (000 omitted).....	Oct.	208000	245625	168810	198246
Farm price of butterfat in cream ²	Nov. 15	77	78	76	77.6	Dried skim milk production ⁵ , (000 omitted).....	Oct.	45100	50590	36056	37954
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound, American (cheddar).....	Nov.	41.29	42.59	38.80	-----	Human food.....	Oct.	875	920	778	804
Swiss.....	Nov.	49.3	47.4	46.4	52.9	Animal feed.....	Oct.	21921	28296	24711	25900
Total milk production ² , (000,000 omitted).....	Nov.	906	1030	858	852 ⁸	Cheese receipts at 4 markets ⁶ , (000 omitted).....	Nov.	16626	20781	15908	17061
Cows in herd freshening ²	Nov.	10.86	10.00	10.48	10.71	Cold-Storage Holdings⁶, (000 om.)					
Calves born during month being raised ²	Nov.	43.34	46.28	44.70	38.37	Creamery butter.....	Nov. 30	80620	102177	59349	91178
Grains and concentrates fed per month, per cow ⁴	Nov.	172	142	171	161.4	American cheese.....	Nov. 30	214356	225317	204683	178865
Grains and concentrates fed daily ² , per farm.....	Dec. 1	120.2	101.8	114.5	102.8	Swiss cheese.....	Nov. 30	11110	11702	9761	5343
Per cow in herd.....	Dec. 1	6.15	5.31	6.32	5.94	All other cheese.....	Nov. 30	20979	19866	18524	19281
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....	Dec. 1	34.32	30.12	36.62	35.99	All varieties of cheese.....	Nov. 30	246445	256885	232968	203499
Wisconsin creamery butter production ⁵ , (000 omitted).....	Oct.	11530	12390	9360	8299	Total frozen poultry.....	Nov. 30	292694	279191	309943	267134
Wisconsin American cheese production ⁵ , (000 omitted).....	Oct.	30135	34000	28919	27227	Eggs, shell.....	Nov. 30	388	1000	230	362
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ⁶ , (000 omitted).....	Nov.	2493	3226	2140	2476	Eggs, shell, frozen and dried, (case equivalent).....	Nov. 30	2719	3978	4571	8248
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ⁶ , (000 omitted).....	Nov.	10549	13348	10605	11047	Poultry Production⁵					
Poultry Production²					Poultry Production⁵						
Layers on hand in month, (000 om.).....	Nov.	13286	12392	13270	14252	Layers on hand in month, (000 omitted).....	Nov.	374322	354476	376971	366253
Eggs per 100 layers.....	Nov.	1332	1280	1269	1124	Eggs per 100 layers.....	Nov.	1205	1242	1153	991
Total eggs produced, (000,000 om.).....	Nov.	177	159	168	160	Total eggs produced, (000,000 omitted).....	Nov.	4510	4402	4345	3632
Feed Price Changes²					Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk⁵, (000 omitted)						
Index of wholesale feed prices, 1910-14=100.....	Nov.	233.4	242.5	247.6	228.4	Dried whole milk.....	Oct. 31	20210	22306	23288	20483
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration.....	Nov.	30.06	30.39	30.14	29.17	Dried skim milk.....	Oct. 31	137781	156356	87094	49403
Amount of ration 100 lbs of milk would buy.....	Nov.	149.7	148.1	140.7	138.9	Dried buttermilk.....	Oct. 31	12176	12739	9266	5303
Wisconsin byproduct wholesale feed cost per ton f.o.b. Madison					Condensed milk (case goods).....						
Standard bran.....	Nov.	58.10	58.75	67.40	52.98	Oct. 31	7190	8354	6957	10049	
Linseed oil meal.....	Nov.	87.75	87.75	79.00	83.12	Evaporated milk (case goods).....	Oct. 31	493073	508805	448008	377542
Corn gluten feed.....	Nov.	70.00	70.00	58.00	60.40	Slaughter under Federal Meat Inspection⁶, (000 omitted)					
Tankage.....	Nov.	118.45	120.70	125.30	126.98	Cattle.....	Oct.	1390	1214	1140	1228
Standard middlings.....	Nov.	58.90	59.40	67.00	55.47	Calves.....	Oct.	602	496	500	606
Soybean meal.....	Nov.	91.00	96.70	89.65	84.05	Sheep and lambs.....	Oct.	1426	1243	1084	1333
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration.....	Nov.	29.82	31.62	33.00	30.41	Hogs.....	Oct.	5492	4290	5651	4757
Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy.....	Nov.	178.1	171.1	177.9	168.2	Business and Industry					
Farm Product Prices²					Business and Industry						
Milk cows, per head.....	Nov. 15	253	270	295	209.20	Wholesale prices ⁷ , 1910-14=100.....	Nov.	248	248	259	228.4
Hogs, per cwt.....	Nov. 15	16.30	18.10	17.90	20.44	Retail prices, 1910-14=100.....	Oct.	277	277	272	240.8
Beef cattle, per cwt.....	Nov. 15	18.80	19.40	24.10	16.52	All commodities ⁷	Oct.	300	301	296	259
Veal calves, per cwt.....	Nov. 15	27.30	27.80	31.80	23.50	Total personal income ⁸	Sept.	391.7	385.7	368.1	318.9
Sheep, per cwt.....	Nov. 15	5.30	6.30	12.50	8.62	Total non-agricultural income ⁸	Sept.	402.2	397.1	375.8	323.6
Lambs, per cwt.....	Nov. 15	19.70	20.70	28.40	21.10	Total agricultural income ⁸	Sept.	297.1	284.5	298.6	276.9
Wool, per lb.....	Nov. 15	.47	.45	.80	.50	Mfg. production workers employment (adjusted)⁹ 1947-49=100.....					
Chickens, per lb.....	Nov. 15	23.9	21.1	23.2	25.5	Sept.	104.6	103.1	103.9	-----	
Eggs, per doz.....	Nov. 15	53.1	54.1	58.7	49.9	1935-39=100.....					
Wheat, per bu.....	Nov. 15	2.05	2.04	2.12	2.08	Oct.	226	225	218	190.0	
Corn, per bu.....	Nov. 15	1.38	1.58	1.65	1.43	Freight-car loadings (adjusted)⁹, 1935-39=100.....					
Oats, per bu.....	Nov. 15	.82	.81	.85	.81	Oct.	127	134	135	131	
Barley, per bu.....	Nov. 15	1.49	1.49	1.35	1.58	Footnotes					
Rye, per bu.....	Nov. 15	1.64	1.59	1.55	1.69	¹ Preliminary.					
Buckwheat, per bu.....	Nov. 15	1.31	1.35	1.28	1.29	² Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, based on reporters' data.					
Flaxseed, per bu.....	Nov. 15	3.70	3.65	3.95	5.01	³ 10-year average.					
Red clover seed, per bu.....	Nov. 15	17.58	17.94	19.60	24.32	⁴ Computed on the basis of the average reported quantity fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin Dairy correspondents times number of days in month.					
Alfalfa seed, per bu.....	Nov. 15	21.90	22.50	33.60	27.26	⁵ Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.					
Timothy seed, per bu.....	Nov. 15	5.54	5.80	4.15	5.40	⁶ Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. D. A.					
All hay, baled, per ton.....	Nov. 15	20.10	19.60	16.50	22.58	⁷ Bureau of Labor Statistics converted to 1910-14 base.					
Alfalfa hay, baled, per ton.....	Nov. 15	21.20	20.70	17.00	25.26	⁸ U. S. Dept. of Commerce, corresponding month 1935-1939=100.					
Clover and timothy hay, baled, per ton.....	Nov. 15	18.80	18.40	16.00	-----	⁹ Federal Reserve Board.					
Potatoes, per bu.....	Nov. 15	2.25	2.10	1.70	1.27						
Apples, per bu.....	Nov. 15	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.12						

Wisconsin's fall pig crop was estimated at 1,195,000 head—9 percent smaller than the fall pig crop of 1951. This decrease in production followed a reduction in the spring pig crop of 5 percent. The state's spring pig crop

was estimated at 2,273,000 head. The combined pig crops for 1952 totaled 3,468,000 head or 6 percent below the number of pigs saved from the two crops in 1951.

The unusually large number of pigs

saved per litter offset some of the decreases in the number of sows farrowing. About 7 percent fewer sows farrowed this past spring than a year earlier and the number of fall sows farrowing was 13 percent less.

Spring and Fall Pig Crops

(000 omitted)

	Spring		Fall		Total no. pigs saved spring and fall
	Sows farrowed	Pigs saved	Sows farrowed	Pigs saved	
Wisconsin					
10-yr. Av., 1941-50	332	2,205	179	1,198	3,403
1951	352	2,387	198	1,319	3,706
1952	327	2,273	172	1,195	3,468
1953	291*				
Corn Belt**					
10-yr. Av., 1941-50	6,710	42,624	3,660	23,960	66,584
1951	7,480	48,701	4,228	28,036	76,737
1952	6,498	43,516	3,807	25,554	69,070
1953	5,853*				
United States					
10-yr. Av., 1941-50	8,962	56,242	5,638	36,312	92,554
1951	9,591	62,007	6,032	39,804	101,811
1952	8,504	56,430	5,318	35,355	91,785
1953	7,395*				

*Estimates based on intentions of farmers as reported in the December Pig Survey and subject to revision.
 **Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

For the Corn Belt the 1952 hog production is estimated at 69,070,000 head—10 percent below the 1951 production. All states in the Corn Belt reported fewer pigs raised this year than a year ago. Pig production in the United States is estimated at

91,785,000 head, which is 10 percent below the 1951 crop. The number of sows farrowing this fall was 12 percent smaller than last year, but the number of pigs saved per litter of 6.65 head was equal to the record high reported for the average fall litter in 1950.

Wisconsin Pig Crops 1924-52

(000 omitted)

Year	Sows farrowed		Pigs saved		
	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Total
1924	316	134	1,735	778	2,513
1925	284	120	1,818	706	2,524
1926	340	150	2,006	913	2,919
1927	340	128	2,140	807	2,947
1928	280	110	1,764	693	2,457
1929	260	119	1,638	762	2,400
1930	269	118	1,746	773	2,519
1931	285	141	1,872	916	2,788
1932	271	127	1,691	833	2,524
1933	261	133	1,676	859	2,535
1934	245	87	1,556	559	2,115
1935	233	130	1,480	855	2,335
1936	281	133	1,779	874	2,653
1937	247	121	1,667	817	2,484
1938	267	141	1,829	953	2,782
1939	321	160	2,086	1,101	3,187
1940	326	153	2,155	1,057	3,212
1941	320	196	2,182	1,337	3,519
1942	362	214	2,451	1,440	3,891
1943	431	255	2,806	1,673	4,479
1944	332	150	2,148	984	3,132
1945	315	175	2,104	1,155	3,259
1946	290	144	1,958	985	2,943
1947	296	147	1,906	979	2,885
1948	296	153	1,989	1,043	3,032
1949	326	165	2,197	1,097	3,294
1950	352	190	2,306	1,290	3,596
1951	352	198	2,387	1,319	3,706
1952	327	172	2,273	1,195	3,468

Spring Pig Prospects—1953

If Wisconsin farmers carry out their intentions, the number of sows bred to farrow next spring will be 291,000 head or 11 percent below the number which farrowed in the spring of this year. This will be the smallest number for any spring since 1946. Wisconsin will go along with all other Corn Belt states in decreasing the number of sows to farrow next spring. Greatest decreases in the Corn Belt are shown for the states west of the Mississippi River.

A decrease of 10 percent from 1952 is shown in the number of sows to be bred for farrowing in the entire Corn Belt. Estimates for the nation as a whole show that the number of sows to be bred for spring farrowing will be 13 percent below the spring of this year.

Special News Items
 From 1952 Reporters

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