



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Wisconsin crop and livestock reporter. Vol. XX [covers January 1941/December 1941]

Cooperative Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (Wis.);
Federal-State Crop and Livestock Reporting Service (Wis.);
Federal-State Crop Reporting Service (Wis.)
Manison, Wisconsin: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting
Service, [covers January 1941/December 1941]

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/ISPE7WBRUEIUY82>

This material may be protected by copyright law (e.g., Title 17, US Code).

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service
WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician
IRA E. WISSINGER, Jr. Agricultural Statistician
FRANCIS J. GRAHAM, Assistant Statistician

Vol. XX, No. 1

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

January, 1941

IN THIS ISSUE

Crop Summary of 1940

Excellent growing weather during 1940 gave Wisconsin one of the best crops in history. Record production of hay and corn was made and supplies of feed from pasture and spring-sown grains were also above average.

Grain Stocks on Farms

Stocks of corn, wheat, and oats on Wisconsin farms are larger than a year ago. For the United States corn stocks are smaller than last year but wheat and oat stocks are larger.

Milk Cow Prices

In December milk cow prices in Wisconsin averaged somewhat lower than in November but they are still \$3 per head higher than a year ago.

Cattle and Sheep on Feed

A marked increase is noted in the number of cattle and sheep on feed this year.

Milk Production

Production of milk for both Wisconsin and the United States was at record levels at the beginning of January. With large feed supplies and somewhat stronger prices than last year, continued high production seems likely.

Egg Production

For both Wisconsin and the United States egg production shows no marked change from a year ago. Egg prices are somewhat higher than they were last year.

Current Changes

Industrial activity is greater than a year ago, butter stocks are smaller, and stocks of cheese and poultry are at record levels.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

In Wisconsin prices of farm products are well above a year ago because of the strength in milk and livestock prices. Farm prices for the United States show a smaller increase for last year than they do in Wisconsin.

HISTORY will remember 1940 as a remarkably good crop year in Wisconsin. The early part of the season was not especially promising, March being a cold month and April rather dry, with spring seedings somewhat later than usual. Winter grains and the new seedings of clovers and grasses, however, came into the spring season in unusually good condition and in spite of the fact that spring grains were planted late, they developed well during May, the first half of which was also dry.

The last half of May and June were unusually wet, which made good growing conditions for hay and pasture and for the spring-sown grains. Corn was slow to get started and its early prospects were below average. After the wet June, July was fairly dry and a record crop of hay was harvested, as well as good crops of spring-sown grain. During this period corn made considerable improvement. In August there was a good deal of wet weather and a considerable amount of grain was damaged in the shocks. Hay which had been cut during August was often badly weathered by excessive rains. During August prospects for corn were doubtful because of the lateness of the crop, and the blight disease in potatoes was widely reported as a result of the extremely wet weather.

September and October were two dry months, which gave an unusual opportunity for the corn crop to ripen and for the harvesting of late cuttings of hay and truck crops. As matters turned out, the corn crop finished almost perfectly and it made a record production and yield. The hay supply in the state was easily the largest in history and the amount of feed from pasture was large during most of the season. The spring-sown grains made considerably better than average production and feed supplies as a whole were easily the largest in the state's history.

One of the leading cash crops, potatoes, was not favored by the weather combinations in 1940. The widespread blight infection which occurred in August, while it was somewhat checked by the dry weather in September, nevertheless caused a good deal of loss in the state's potato crop with the result that the crop was a small one in spite of much good growing weather. For the country as a whole supplies of potatoes from the 1940 crop are large, but the Wisconsin crop was both small and much of it reduced in quality. Other truck crops, such as cabbage, peas, and onions, and some of the minor canning crops, made good production and the canneries on the whole had a good year which, combined with bet-

Weather Summary, December 1940

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	December 1940		Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	-19	45	18.9	15.9	0.51	1.15	
Spooner.....	-27	40	18.8	16.4	0.72	0.86	- 3.44
Park Falls.....	-20	45	19.1	15.2	1.20	1.36	- 0.45
Rhinelander.....	-20	43	19.4	16.6	1.90	1.00	+ 4.37
Wausau.....	-20	40	21.0	19.1	1.43	1.15	+ 2.84
Marinette.....	-12	45	24.7	24.0	1.00	1.68	- 0.89
Escanaba.....	- 7	40	24.2	22.4	1.39	1.75	+ 0.71
Minneapolis.....	-19	44	22.0	19.6	1.02	0.98	+ 0.84
Eau Claire.....	-18	45	22.0	19.2	1.40	1.17	+ 3.18
La Crosse.....	-19	46	25.4	22.3	1.53	1.33	+ 1.95
Hancock.....	-26	44	22.0	20.0	1.51	1.20	+11.40
Oshkosh.....	-15	44	24.5	22.8	0.92	1.22	+ 7.91
Green Bay.....	-13	43	24.3	22.3	1.38	1.71	- 0.14
Manitowoc.....	-10	42	26.8	25.1	0.85	1.71	- 1.28
Dubuque.....	- 9	54	29.2	24.7	2.01	1.44	+ 0.95
Madison.....	-12	46	26.2	22.8	1.38	1.63	- 0.26
Beloit.....	-14	52	29.0	24.9	1.25	1.54	+ 1.37
Milwaukee.....	- 9	47	29.5	26.1	0.95	1.72	+ 2.50
Average for 18 Stations.	16.1	44.7	23.7	21.1	1.24	1.37	+ 1.27

ter markets than usual, has improved their situation.

For 1941 prospects are that with the wet season of last year, larger acreages of hay and pasture will be available. If weather conditions during the rest of the winter are such that the hay crops and pasture crops go into the spring without winter damage a further increase in hay acreage will result in 1941. Since hay is already the state's leading crop, a further increase in it will probably bring some reduction in the other crop acreages. All this, however, depends upon weather during the next few months because a situation can still develop which will greatly change the prospects for hay and pasture acreage in 1941.

Farm Stocks of Grain

Farm stocks of corn, oats, and wheat on Wisconsin farms are larger this year than they were a year ago. For the United States the stocks of oats and wheat are larger but there is some decrease in the amount of corn held on farms compared with the amount held a year ago. The January estimates also show that grain stocks on farms are well above the average for the 10 years, 1930-39, and that a larger proportion of the crops harvested in 1940 is being held than the January estimates of last year showed for the 1939 crops.

Fully 30 million bushels or 70 per-

Summary of Wisconsin Crop Acreage, Production, Prices, and Values, 1939 and 1940

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Yield per Acre			Production (000 omitted)			Unit	Farm Price		Value of Production (1000 dollars)	
	1940 (Preliminary)	1939	10-year average 1929-38	1940 (Preliminary)	1939	10-year average 1929-38	1940 (Preliminary)	1939	10-year average 1929-38		1940 (Preliminary)	1939	1940 (Preliminary)	1939
CEREALS														
Corn	2,255	2,233	2,270	41.5	38.5	32.1	93,582	85,970	72,844	Bus.	.60	.55	56,149	47,284
Oats	2,251	2,185	2,471	43.0	32.5	30.8	96,793	71,012	76,147	Bus.	.31	.34	30,006	24,144
Barley	654	779	788	37.5	29.0	27.2	24,525	22,591	21,296	Bus.	.47	.52	11,527	11,747
Rye	193	238	244	13.0	10.0	11.1	2,509	2,380	2,768	Bus.	.43	.50	1,079	1,190
Spring wheat	46	50	74	20.5	15.0	16.5	943	750	1,211	Bus.	.75	.80	707	600
Winter wheat	40	40	36	20.0	15.0	17.7	800	600	633	Bus.	.74	.79	592	474
Buckwheat	12	13	16	13.5	12.5	11.0	162	162	173	Bus.	.46	.54	75	87
OTHER GRAINS & GRASSES														
Dry peas	10	5	18	15.0	14.0	12.3	150	70	222	Bus.	2.40	1.40	360	98
Dry edible beans	3	2	6	4.5	4.5	3.88	14	9	21	Cwt.	3.35 ¹	3.20 ¹	44 ¹	26 ¹
Soybeans for grain ²	37	20	3	17.5	16.0	12.0	648	320	36	Bus.	.85	.95	551	304
Flax	19	11	5	13.0	11.0	10.7	247	121	58	Bus.	1.33	1.56	329	189
Red clover seed	120 ³	132 ³	62 ³	.9	1.4	1.2	108	185	72	Bus.	6.00	8.80	648	1,628
Sweet clover seed	5 ³	5.6 ³	3.2 ¹	3.2	3.0	3.4 ⁵	16	16.8	11.1 ⁵	Bus.	2.30	2.65	37	45
Timothy seed	14	13	10	2.7	3.0	3.1	38	39	32	Bus.	1.55	1.75	59	68
Alfalfa seed	23 ³	62 ³	22 ³	.7	1.0	1.1	16.1	62	24	Bus.	10.40	12.60	167	781
Alsike seed	9 ³	17 ³	21 ³	2.5	2.3	1.8	22	39	39	Bus.	6.70	9.40	147	367
HAY AND FORAGE														
All tame	4,086	3,980	3,251	1.81	1.46	1.41	7,416	5,829	4,645	Tons	6.70	7.50	49,687	43,718
Alfalfa	1,195	1,127	681	2.45	1.75	1.96	2,928	1,972	1,343	Tons				
All clover and timothy	2,351	2,328	2,105	1.55	1.35	1.27	3,644	3,143	2,753	Tons				
Sweet clover	46	58	49	1.80	1.50	1.48	83	87	70	Tons				
Annual legume	246	209	117	1.85	1.60	1.42	455	334	171	Tons				
Grains cut green	98	115	153	1.20	1.05	1.06	118	121	144	Tons				
Millet, Sudan and other hay	150	143	147	1.25	1.20	1.15	188	172	165	Tons				
Wild hay	140 ²	250 ³	284 ³	1.10	1.05	.98	154	262	272	Tons	4.00	4.80	616	1,258
OTHER FIELD CROPS														
Potatoes	193	197	258	78	88	86	15,054	17,336	22,208	Bus.	.50	.56	7,527	9,708
Tobacco	24.5	22.3	23.68	1491	1408	1319	36,532	31,406	30,559	Lbs.	.101	.121	3,678	3,815
Cabbage for Market	9.9	6.7	11.2	9.6	7.0	7.3	94.8	46.7	81.4 ⁶	Tons	4.94	13.28	468	620
Kraut	4.3	5	5.17	8.9	5.9	7.0	38.3	29.5	36.5	Tons	4.90	7.50	188	221
Onions ⁷	1.25	1.25	1.08	205	200	160	256	250	173	Cwt.	1.00	.85	256	212
Hemp	1.5	1.2		730	900		1,095	1,080		Lbs.	.085	.056	93	60
Sugar beets	20.7	17.6	13.1	9.9	8.9	8.6	204.9	156.1	112.4	Tons	5.30	5.10	1,086	796
Cucumbers for pickles	12.3	6.2	10.95	67	71	52	824	440	594	Bus.	.58	.64	478	282
Peas, canning	104.4	68.3	103.99	1750	1470	1360	182,700	100,400	145,000	Lbs.	.0224	.0244	4,102	2,450
Corn, canning	31	21.4	14.8	2.6	2.1	2.2	80.6	44.9	30.9	Tons	9.30	8.40	750	377
Snap beans for canning	7.56	6.9	6.55	1.4	1.6	1.3	10.6	11	8.5	Tons	49.20	44.80	522	493
Beets, canning	3	1.7	2.24	6.0	5.6	6.8	18	9.5	14.6	Tons	9.40	9.90	169	94
Green lima beans for canning	2.12	2	.75	1140	1190	1040	2,420	2,380	800	Lbs.	.0314	.0324	76	77
FRUITS														
Apples ⁷							595	684	595 ⁵	Bus.	.85	.73	506	486
Cherries							12.41	8.5	8.53	Tons	60.00	50.00	745	425
Cranberries	2.3	2.4	2.27	51.7	45.0	27.3	119	108	62	Bbls.	12.60	10.00	1,499	1,800
Maple sugar	307 ⁸	349 ⁸	275 ⁸				2	7	9	Lbs.	.35	.35	1	2
Maple sirup							104	105	62	Gals.	1.75	1.75	182	184
Strawberries	3.2	3	1.91	75	70	54	240	210	106	Crts.	1.90	2.25	456	472
Grapes							.49	.49	.39	Tons	45.00	60.00	22	29
Grand Total	10,041.03	9,931.95	9,648.69										175,584	155,891

¹ Price and value apply to the prouction of cleaned beans.

⁴ Short-time average, not included in total acreage.

⁷ Commercial.

⁸ Trees tapped.

² Not included in acreage grown for hay.

⁵ Short-time average.

³ Not included in total acreage.

⁶ Includes some quantities not marketed and excluded in computing value of sales.

cent of the corn harvested for grain last year was on Wisconsin farms at the beginning of the month. Oat stocks were estimated at about 67³/₄ million bushels and also represented 70 percent of the crop harvested in 1940. Wheat stocks were over a million bushels, which is 67 percent of the 1940 crop. A year ago stocks of grain held by Wisconsin farmers included over 27 million bushels of corn, nearly 45¹/₂ million bushels of oats, and 716,000 bushels of wheat.

Estimates for the United States show that the farm stocks of corn at the beginning of the year were over 1³/₄ billion bushels but were more than 100 million bushels below the stocks

Stocks of Grain on Farms
(January 1 estimates)

Crop	Thousand Bushels on Hand			Percent of Previous Year's Crop		
	1941	1940	10-year average 1930-39	1941	1940	10-yr. av. 1930-39
Wisconsin						
Corn ¹	30,125	27,236	18,272	70.0	68.0	59.5
Oats	67,755	45,448	48,680	70.0	64.0	63.9
Wheat	1,168	716	1,126	67.0	53.0	61.1
United States						
Corn ¹	1,810,218	1,914,184	1,396,160	83.2	81.7	69.9
Oats	792,019	593,865	625,975	64.1	63.5	61.4
Wheat	283,882	234,514	219,065	34.8	31.2	28.9

¹ Data based on corn for grain.

of a year ago. However, the holdings of corn by farmers throughout the nation were much above average, and despite the smaller stocks this year the proportion of the previous year's crop is larger than it was a year ago. About 792 million bushels of oats were on farms at the beginning of the year compared with nearly 594 million bushels a year ago. Nearly 284 million bushels of wheat were held by the nation's farmers on January 1 compared with about 234¹/₂ million bushels a year ago.

For more detailed information concerning farms stocks of grain, see the accompanying table.

Crop Summary of the United States for 1939 and 1940

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Yield per Acre			Production (000 omitted)			Unit	Value of Production (1000 dollars)	
	1940 (Preliminary)	1939	10-year average 1929-38	1940 (Preliminary)	1939	10-year average 1929-38	1940 (Preliminary)	1939	10-year average 1929-38		1940 (Preliminary)	1939
Corn.....	86,449	88,430	98,986	28.3	29.4	23.2	2,449,200	2,602,133	2,299,342	Bus.	1,528,440	1,476,300
Potatoes.....	3,052.8	3,017.7	3,295.7	130.3	120.3	111.5	397,722	363,159	366,949	Bus.	224,431	251,733
Tobacco.....	1,427	2,019.8	1,673.8	964.6	920.1	815.6	1,376,471	1,858,364	1,360,661	Lbs.	226,874	285,997
Oats.....	34,847	32,968	37,005	35.5	28.4	27.4	1,235,628	935,942	1,024,852	Bus.	359,819	290,922
Barley.....	13,394	12,664	10,795	23.1	21.7	20.6	309,235	274,767	225,486	Bus.	119,719	110,826
Rye.....	3,192	3,832	3,250	12.7	10.2	11.4	40,601	39,049	38,095	Bus.	16,498	17,163
Winter wheat.....	36,147	38,078	39,453	16.3	15.0	14.3	589,151	569,741	571,067	Bus.	399,587	395,196
Durum wheat.....	3,121	3,058	3,035	11.1	11.2	9.1	34,776	34,264	29,619	Bus.	21,750	22,697
Spring wheat other than durum.....	14,235	12,346	14,381	13.5	11.9	10.6	192,771	147,430	154,000	Bus.	125,833	101,863
Buckwheat.....	393	374	485	16.2	15.2	15.8	6,350	5,669	7,617	Bus.	3,447	3,561
Dry beans.....	1,836	1,631	1,737	8.76	8.82	7.59	16,074	14,388	13,086	Cwt.	44,047 ¹	44,164 ¹
Flaxseed.....	3,228	2,250	1,868	9.6	9.0	6.0	31,127	20,152	10,846	Bus.	41,746	29,492
Canning peas.....	330.1	252.4	264.7	1855	1570	1518	612,240	396,220	408,280	Lbs.	14,560	9,361
Cabbage.....	191	183.3	171	6.88	6.24	6.64	1,314.2	1,143.4	1,134.4	Tons	14,585	16,582
Sugar beets.....	921	917	792	13.0	11.8	11.3	11,969	10,781	8,937	Tons	56,476	51,342
Onions, commercial.....	107.3	131.1	122	144	136	116	15,397	17,840	14,157	Cwt.	20,574	15,319
Apples, commercial.....							115,456	143,085	121,755 ²	Bus.	92,850	84,211
Cherries ³							168.2	187	129.4	Tons	13,127	10,781
Cranberries.....	27.8	28	27.7	20.5	25.2	21.3	570.6	704.1	590.4	Bbls.	7,002	6,932
Tame hay.....	61,592	58,670	55,808	1.40	1.30	1.25	86,312	76,099	69,650	Tons	667,859	603,421
Wild hay.....	10,896	11,283	12,019	.81	.80	.76	8,844	9,025	9,298	Tons	42,432	41,339

¹Value refers to production of cleaned beans.

²5-year average, 1934-38.

³Total 12 States.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices

Milk cows sold in December brought Wisconsin farmers \$2 per head less than those sold in November. According to price correspondents milk cow prices averaged \$74 per head in December compared with \$76 in November. The December average, however, was \$3 higher than the average price received for milk cows in December 1939.

During the month ending December 15, milk cow prices declined \$1 per head in the North, Northeast, Central, and Southwest Districts, \$2 in the Southeast District, and \$3 in the East District. Prices in the Northwest, West, and South Districts remained unchanged. Compared with the December 1939 average prices received for milk cows were \$5 higher in the South District; up \$4 in the Northwest, West, and Southwest Districts; \$3 higher in the Central, East, and Southeast Districts; and

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, Dec. 15, 1939 and 1940, and Nov. 15, 1940 by Crop Reporting Districts

(Dollars per head)

District	December 15, 1940	November 15, 1940	December 15, 1939
1. Northwest.....	69	69	65
2. North.....	64	65	63
3. Northeast.....	63	64	62
4. West.....	73	73	69
5. Central.....	74	75	71
6. East.....	81	84	78
7. Southwest.....	71	72	67
8. South.....	85	85	80
9. Southeast.....	80	82	77
State Average ¹	74	76	71

¹State average price derived by weighting district prices by milk cow numbers.

\$1 per head higher in the North and Northeast Districts.

More Cattle on Feed

Twelve percent more cattle were being fed for market by Wisconsin farmers than were being fed a year ago, and estimates for the Corn Belt show that the number of cattle on feed at the beginning of the year was 11 percent greater than reported for January 1, 1940.

With the exception of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, all states in the Corn Belt had more cattle on feed than a year ago. A decrease in the number is shown for Ohio and Indiana but there is no change indicated for Michigan. Most of the increase in the number of cattle on feed in the Corn Belt occurred in the states west of the Mississippi River. For this area as a whole the estimated increase is 15 percent. In the Eastern Corn Belt the number this year is 4 percent larger than estimated for January 1940.

This is the fourth year in succession that increased numbers of cattle on feed January 1 have been shown for the Corn Belt States. Although the total number on feed this year was probably as large as on January 1 of any other year, the number in the state west of the Mississippi River, despite the further sharp increase this year, is still smaller than in most years in the decade before the drought period. Reports from Corn Belt feeders as to months in which they expected to market their cattle on feed January 1 this year show about the same monthly distribution as was reported for January of last year. If these intentions are carried out the increase in the number on feed will be reflected in larger increases in fed

cattle marketings in the late spring and summer than during the first 4 months of the year.

A marked increase in the number of sheep and lambs on feed compared with a year ago is shown for Wisconsin and for the United States the number of sheep and lambs on feed is the largest reported for January for all years of record.

Estimates for Wisconsin show 125,000 sheep and lambs on feed compared with 85,000 a year ago. For the nation as a whole it is estimated that there are 6,224,000 sheep and lambs on feed, which is 6 percent more than a year ago.

Wisconsin January Milk Production

Milk production in Wisconsin on January 1 was almost 6 percent greater than on January 1 last year and 14 percent above the 10-year average. The number of milk cows per Wisconsin farm increased 2.4 percent from a year ago, while milk production per milk cow averaged 3.2 percent higher.

With abundant feed supplies on hand and milk prices showing increasing strength, farmers have been feeding their milk cows considerably more than the usual amounts of grain and concentrates. Dairy correspondents reported having fed 4.91 pounds of grain and concentrates to their cows on January 1. While this is only 1.7 percent greater than the amount reported a year earlier, it is 20.3 percent higher than the average for January 1, 1931-39.

Of the calves born during December, 36 percent are being raised. A year ago 38 percent of the December calves were reported as being raised. Although there has been a slight

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

Table with columns for Year, Dairy Ration Cost, Poultry Ration Cost, Index Numbers of Feed Prices (1910-14=100), Milk Cow Prices (Wisconsin, United States), and Index Numbers of Prices Paid by Wis. Farmers (1910-14=100). Rows include years from 1910 to 1940 and months from Jan to Dec for 1940.

1 Value of 1000 pounds of grains and concentrates in Wisconsin dairy ration. For more details see Bulletin 140, pages 23-24.
2 In comparing the value of milk and a Wisconsin dairy ration, average monthly milk and feed prices for Wisconsin are used.
3 Based on values of ingredients in a typical Wisconsin poultry ration. For further details and data consult Bulletin 140, page 25.
4 In comparing the value of eggs and a poultry ration, the midmonth average price of eggs and average monthly prices of feed are used.
5 Based on weighted average of index numbers in columns 1, 10, 11, 12, and 13. The group relatives are combined with respect to their importance in Wisconsin volume of sales as reported by Wisconsin feed dealers.
6 Based on f. o. b. Madison prices of standard bran, standard middlings, red dog flour, and rye feed weighted by volume of sales.
7 Based on f. o. b. Madison prices of linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal, gluten feed, gluten meal, and digester tankage weighted by volume of sales.
8 Based on Wisconsin farm prices of corn, oats, and barley plus a grinding fee for that portion customarily purchased ground and weighted by volume of sales.
9 Estimated price trends of commercial mixed dairy, calf, and poultry feeds.
10 1910-14 average price of milk cows for Wisconsin \$53.67, for the United States \$49.18.

11 29-year average requirements to buy a milk cow, Wisconsin 4,180 pounds of milk, 176.3 pounds of butterfat; United States 179.7 pounds of butterfat.
12 Sources of prices. (A) Agricultural Marketing Service retail prices reported by merchants annually 1910-1921 and quarterly from 1922 to date. Wisconsin, East North Central, and United States averages were used. (B) U. S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics. Retail prices of food and fuel as well as wholesale prices of other commodities were used. (C) Sears, Roebuck & Co. through Don E. Mowry cooperated in furnishing a series of catalogs from which a series of Sears, Roebuck & Co. retail prices of various commodities were compiled. (D) Ford Motor Co. and Chevrolet Motor Co. furnished prices on automobiles. Calculations are preliminary, and all made by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service.
13 Automobiles added to index in 1917 as a separate group. Indexes of this group not shown but included in index of All Family Maintenance and in final index of prices paid.
14 Automobiles and trucks were added to index in 1917 as a separate group. Tractors were added in the same manner in 1925. Indexes of groups included in index of All Farm Production and final index of prices paid.
15 1912-14=100. *Preliminary.

decrease in the percentage of December calves being raised, as compared with a year earlier the percentage is well above the December 1930-38 average.

United States Milk Production With milk production per cow on January 1 averaging nearly 3 percent higher than on that date a year ago and the number of milk cows on

farms also increased, total milk production in the United States was nearly 5 percent higher than at the beginning of 1940. Milk production per cow on Janu-

Farm and Market Prices for Milk and Dairy Products¹

Table with columns for Year, Milk av. all uses cwt., Milk prices by uses (cwt.), Milk prices by uses in percent of average, United States (Butter-fat, Farm butter), and Wholesale prices of dairy products (Butter, American, Swiss, Brick, Limburger, Evaporated milk, Cheese and butter prices compared). Rows include years from 1910 to 1940, with monthly data for 1940.

¹For monthly quotations prior to 1938 and detailed information regarding sources, see Bulletins 90, 120, 150, and 188, Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Quotations are the average for the month as reported by Wisconsin crop correspondents.

²Milk prices are averages reported by farmers without reference to test. The weighted annual average test of Wisconsin milk as reported for the various outlets is as follows: Milk for cheese, 3.52 percent fat; butter, 3.69 percent fat; condenseries, 3.64 percent fat; market milk, 3.71 percent fat; and average of all uses, 3.60 percent fat. Tests reported by crop correspondents tend to be slightly above state averages, especially during the winter. Annual averages are computed by weighting monthly average prices by milk production per cow.

³Quotations refer to the 15th of the month as reported by Wisconsin and United States price reporters. Annual prices, except the Wisconsin farm butter price, are weighted averages of monthly data. For the U. S. milk for fluid use is the chief outlet for whole milk sold, hence the U. S. farm price exceeds Wisconsin where the bulk of the output is manufactured.

⁴All annual quotations except Swiss cheese are straight averages of monthly prices.

ary 1, just as on the first of each of the previous four months, was at a new high level for those dates. Production per cow on January 1 averaged 12.77 pounds, compared with 12.43 pounds on January 1, 1940, and 11.83 pounds for the January 1 average during the 1930-39 period. The relatively high level of production on January 1 this year appears to reflect the continued influence of abundant supplies of hay and grain on

farms, the best December prices for butterfat since 1937 and relatively mild weather in the last half of December.

Compared with the 10-year average for January 1, 1930-39, production per cow this January 1 was exceptionally high in the North Central States. The seasonal upswing in production since December 1 in most of the Central and Northeastern parts of the country has also been greater

than average this year.

Wisconsin Egg Production

Egg production per farm in Wisconsin this month was about the same as a year ago. Flocks are a little smaller than last year and the rate of laying is reported a little higher. Egg prices received by farmers averaged the same in December as in November compared with a usual decline. Chicken prices averaged a fraction of a cent a pound lower in

⁵Wholesale price of 92-score butter at Chicago.

⁶Wholesale prices on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange. Prior to April, 1926 prices were quoted on dairies, thereafter on twins. Where prices of twins were not quoted, Cheddar prices were used as a basis for prices of twins.

⁷Averages of weekly quotations published in the Green County Herald, Monroe, Wisconsin and other sources. Yearly averages are derived by weighting monthly average prices by marketings. From January 1910 to October 1933 quotations on No. 1 Swiss were used when available; after October 1933 prices are Fancy Grade B Swiss.

⁸Averages of weekly quotations at Monroe, Wisconsin from the Green County Herald.

⁹Wholesale prices of advertised brands per case of 48 tall cans. Prices from 1910 to 1920 incl. are manufacturers' prices as published in Federal Trade Commission Report on Milk and Milk Products. Quotations from 1921 to date are wholesale prices per case in carload lots at New York City as published by the Evaporated Milk Association. Size of can was changed from 16 oz. to 14 1/2 oz. in January, 1931.

¹⁰Cheese prices used are averages for American (twins) at Wisconsin Cheese Exchange. The butter price is 92-score at Chicago.

¹¹Preliminary.

Some Current Changes in Agriculture and Industry

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Reported figure	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month ¹⁰		Date	Reported figure	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month ¹⁰
AGRICULTURE						AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Dec.	114*	112	106	115	Index of farm prices ¹ , 1910-14=100 .. %	Dec.	101	99	96	106.4
Prices farmers pay ² , 1910-14=100.....%	Dec.	122*	122*	123	126	Prices farmers pay ² , 1910-14=100 .. %	Dec.	122	122	122	123.6
Purchasing power, farm products ³ , 1910-14=100.....%	Dec.	93*	92*	86	91	Purchasing power, farm products ³ , 1910-14=100.....%	Dec.	83	81	79	86.0
Dairy Production and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of milk ⁴ , cwt.....\$	Dec.	-1.63*	1.57	1.54	1.58	Farm price of butterfat, per lb. cts.	Dec. 15	34.8	30.9	28.5	32.1
Farm price of butterfat ⁴ , cts.	Dec. 15	39	35	34	36.4	Price (wholesale), 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb. cts.	Dec.	34.20	32.43	29.54	32.09
Price, American cheese, Wis. Cheese Exchange (twins) per lb. cts.	Dec.	16.75	16.05	15.00	15.51	Butter receipts at 4 markets, (000 omitted)..... lbs.	Dec.	47407*	43524	43480	43990
Daily milk production ⁵ lbs.	Jan. 1	231.3	210.8	218.9	204.5	Butter receipts at 4 markets, (000 omitted)..... lbs.	Dec.	11504*	13348	8420	9734
per farm..... lbs.	Jan. 1	21.25	19.00	20.49	19.79	Daily milk prod. per cow in herd. lbs.	Jan. 1	12.77	12.17	12.43	11.94
per cow milked..... lbs.	Jan. 1	15.21	14.03	14.74	14.09	Cold-Storage Holdings⁶, (000 omitted)					
per cow in herd..... lbs.	Dec.	9.53	9.79	9.59	9.98	Creamery butter..... lbs.	Jan. 1	41590*	67598	55462	65707
Cows in herd freshening ⁴ %	Dec.	36.29	35.88	37.93	36.92	American cheese..... lbs.	Jan. 1	111953*	118516	86805	92116
Calves born during month being raised ⁴ %	Dec.	75.0	66.1	71.0	58.8	Swiss cheese..... lbs.	Jan. 1	5030*	4945	6051	5310
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁴ per farm..... lbs.	Jan. 1	4.91	4.44	4.83	4.23	All other cheese..... lbs.	Jan. 1	11430*	13113	15385	11037
per cow in herd..... lbs.	Jan. 1	30.81	30.12	31.23	29.21	All varieties of cheese..... lbs.	Jan. 1	128413*	136574	108241	108463
per 100 lbs. of milk produced..... lbs.	Jan. 1	74	76	71	69.80	Total frozen poultry..... lbs.	Jan. 1	208234*	159110	167643	145105
Farm price of milk cows ⁷ \$	Dec. 15	37.81	36.12	31.23	29.21	Eggs, shell..... cases	Jan. 1	618*	1969	532	656
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ⁸ , (000 omitted)..... lbs.	Dec.	6523*	4659	5272	5029	Eggs, shell and frozen, (case equivalent)..... cases	Jan. 1	2697*	4577	2597	2746
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ⁸ , (000 omitted)..... lbs.	Dec.	8678*	9457	5712	6923	Poultry Production⁹					
Poultry Production and Markets						Poultry Production⁹					
Hens and pullets per farm flock ² No.	Jan. 1	112	108	110	104	Hens and pullets per farm flock No.	Jan. 1	83.2	79.5	85.1	82.1
Eggs per 100 hens and pullets ² No.	Jan. 1	35.5	27.3	34.6	31.0	Eggs per 100 hens and pullets No.	Jan. 1	26.6	20.2	26.3	22.9
Eggs per farm flock ² No.	Jan. 1	39.8	29.5	38.1	32.2	Eggs per farm flock..... No.	Jan. 1	22.1	16.4	22.2	18.8
Farm price of chickens ³ , per lb. cts.	Dec. 15	12.5	12.7	11.7	13.7	Stocks of Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk¹, (000 omitted)					
Farm price of eggs ³ , per doz. cts.	Dec. 15	25.1	25.1	16.9	24.6	Dry whole milk..... lbs.	Dec. 1	4558*	5357	3855	3785
Feed Price Changes						Stocks of Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk¹, (000 omitted)					
Index of feed prices ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Dec.	98.2	100.0	99.6	103.8	Dry skim milk..... lbs.	Dec. 1	35998*	41032	7548	22221
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ¹ \$	Dec.	11.66	11.43	11.99	12.77	Dry buttermilk..... lbs.	Dec. 1	6709*	6932	1277	3967
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk will buy ¹ lbs.	Dec.	139.8*	137.4	128.4	127.9	Condensed milk (case goods)..... lbs.	Dec. 1	8543*	9115	5990	8577
Wisconsin by-product feed costs per ton ² , f. o. b. Madison..... \$	Dec.	23.90	24.70	23.10	23.53	Evaporated milk (case goods)..... lbs.	Dec. 1	226266*	358224	188290	212160
Standard bran..... \$	Dec.	31.50	30.85	38.10	40.77	Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection⁶, (000 omitted)					
Linseed oil meal..... \$	Dec.	30.80	28.10	28.00	28.14	Cattle..... No.	Dec.	858	884	773	854
Corn gluten feed..... \$	Dec.	46.70	49.35	61.50	57.45	Calves..... No.	Dec.	437	462	381	445
Tankage..... \$	Dec.	23.75	24.60	23.40	24.02	Sheep and lambs..... No.	Dec.	1416	1462	1389	1416
Standard middlings..... \$	Dec.	38.25	38.60	38.50	35.04	Hogs..... No.	Dec.	6063	5419	5236	4219
Cottonseed meal..... \$	Dec.	11.55	12.06	12.22	13.30	BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ¹ \$	Dec.	217.3	208.1	138.3	191.6	Prices					
Amt. of ration 10 doz. eggs will buy ¹ lbs.	Dec.	5.40	5.30	4.85	7.35	Wholesale prices ¹ , 1910-14=100..... %	Dec. 15	116	116	116	117.6
Farm price of hogs ³ , per cwt..... \$	Dec. 15	6.50	6.50	5.80	5.46	All commodities..... %	Dec. 15	114	112	111	122.8
Farm price of beef cattle ³ , per cwt..... \$	Dec. 15	8.60	8.50	7.90	7.90	Foods..... %	Dec. 15	129*	127	126	131.7
Farm price of veal calves ³ , per cwt..... \$	Dec. 15	8.60	8.50	7.90	7.90	Retail food prices ¹ , 1910-14=100..... %	Dec. 15	85.8*	85.5	85.3	85.9
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY						Cost of living⁷, 1923=100..... %					
Index of employment ⁸ , 1925-27=100..... %	Dec.	107.5*	105.2	97.2	93.1	Factory employment (adjusted)⁸					
Index of payrolls ⁸ , 1925-27=100..... %	Dec.	128.7*	122.1	106.6	92.2	No. of employees, 1923-25=100..... %	Nov.	110*	108	103	99.6
Industrial production (adjusted)⁸						Freight car loadings (adjusted)⁸					
1935-39=100..... %						1923-25=100..... %					
Nov. 133*						Nov. 83					
Dec. 129						Dec. 77					
Nov. 124						Nov. 82					
Nov. 74.4						Nov. 82					

¹ Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. ² As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters. ³ Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. ⁴ As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters. ⁵ Wisconsin Industrial Commission. ⁶ Bureau of Labor Statistics Index No. corrected to 1910-14 base. ⁷ National Industrial Conference Board. ⁸ Federal Reserve Board. ⁹ The Annalist. ¹⁰ Nov. and Dec., 1935-39; Jan. 1936-40. * Preliminary.

slightly in December. Holdings on January 1 were 5,030,000 pounds compared with 6,051,000 pounds held a year ago and the 5-year average of 5,310,000 pounds.

Poultry: The 208 million pounds of poultry in storage on January 1 was the largest amount ever recorded. Shell egg stocks continued the usual rapid decline since October 1 but are still larger than a year ago. Frozen eggs in storage were equivalent to 2,079,000 cases on January 1. Poultry in storage increased 49 million pounds during December and January 1 stocks were approximately one-fourth larger than a year ago and nearly one-half larger than the 5-year average. Eggs in storage, shell and frozen (case equivalent), totaled 2,697,000 cases on January 1 or about the same as a year ago.

Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk: All stocks of products in this group were larger on December 1

than a year earlier and the 5-year average. Substantial changes are noted in dry skim milk and dry buttermilk—each being about 5 times larger than a year ago. Evaporated milk stocks (case goods) were reduced by 132 million pounds during November but still totaled 226 million pounds on December 1 compared with 188 million a year ago.

Livestock Slaughter: In December more of each class of livestock were slaughtered than a year ago. Calf slaughter was below the 5-year average but all the other classes were above.

Wisconsin Farm Prices Higher
The prices received by Wisconsin farmers for products sold reached the highest level in December that has been recorded since January 1938. At 114 percent of the 1910-14 level, farm product prices averaged 2 points higher than in November and 8 points higher than a year ago. In contrast, the prices farmers paid for

commodities bought, at 122 percent of the 1910-14 average of prices paid, remained unchanged from November to December and averaged 1 point lower than in December 1939. The ratio of prices received to prices paid was 93 percent of the 1910-14 average, compared with 92 percent in November and only 86 a year ago.

Slight decreases in poultry product and cash crop prices during the month ending December 15 were more than offset by increases in milk, grain, and livestock prices. The index of milk prices was up 5 points; grains rose 2 points; and livestock prices were 1 point higher. The poultry product and cash crop price groups each averaged 1 point lower.

Compared with December a year ago, poultry product prices were 30 points higher; livestock prices were up 10 points; and milk prices rose 7 points. Cash crops declined 3 points, while grains were off 8 points.

According to reports from cor-

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Table with columns for Wisconsin (Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices, Purchasing Power) and United States (Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices). Rows represent years from 1910 to 1940 and months from Jan to Dec.

*Prepared by the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. *Includes potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and clover seed. **Includes dry beans, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, sugar beets, and wool. *New indexes of prices paid by Wisconsin farmers for commodities bought for use in farm production and family maintenance reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December. Indexes for other months are interpolations from the quarterly data. *The ratio of the Wisconsin index of prices received to the Wisconsin index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. *The ratio of the index of Wisconsin milk prices to the Wisconsin index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. *Average of estimated values, 1912-14=100. *These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by United States farmers for commodities used in living and production, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December, revised. Indexes for other months are interpolations from the quarterly data. *Purchasing power of the farmer's dollar expressed as the ratio of the index of prices received to the revised index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. *Preliminary.

respondents, Wisconsin farmers received \$1.63 per hundredweight for milk for all uses in December—an increase of 6 cents from the average price received a month earlier and an increase of 9 cents from the average reported a year ago. Milk delivered to condenseries brought farmers 9 cents more in December than in November. Prices received for milk delivered to creameries was up 6 cents; market milk establishments, 5 cents; and cheese factories, 4 cents.

United States Farm Prices

The prices of farm commodities sold by American farmers averaged slightly higher in December than a

month earlier and averaged appreciably higher than in December a year ago. At 101 percent of the 1910-14 level, the December farm price index was up 2 points from November and was 5 points above a year ago.

The general level of prices paid for commodities bought by farmers in December was 122 percent of the 1910-14 average and was the same a month earlier. It was also at 122 in December 1939.

The ratio of prices received to prices paid rose from 81 percent of the 1910-14 average in November to 83 percent in December. The December ratio was 4 points higher than a

year ago.

During the month ending December 15, the index of dairy product prices advanced 7 points; fruit prices rose 4 points; poultry product prices were 2 points higher; the cotton and cottonseed index was unchanged; meat animals averaged 1 point lower; and grains were down 2 points.

Compared with a year earlier, the poultry product price index was 25 points higher; fruit, meat animals, and dairy products were all up 10 points; cotton and cottonseed prices were down 3 points; grains dropped 6 points; while truck crop prices averaged 8 points lower.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service
WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician
IRA E. WISSINGER, Jr. Agricultural Statistician

FRANCIS J. GRAHAM, Assistant Statistician

Vol. XX, No. 2

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

February, 1941

IN THIS ISSUE

1941 Livestock Inventory

Another increase is noted in Wisconsin's cattle population this year. The sheep population of the state is also larger but a small reduction has occurred in hogs, and horses continue to decline.

Potato Stocks and Utilization

Wisconsin's stocks of potatoes are smaller than they were a year ago but for the nation's late states the stocks of potatoes are larger than last winter.

Milk Cow Prices

With an increase of \$4 per head during the past month, milk cow prices in Wisconsin are the highest in 11 years.

Milk Production

Production of milk is at record levels for both Wisconsin and the United States. Cow numbers are larger and production per cow is high.

Egg Production

Wisconsin flocks are of record size this winter and egg production has been maintained at exceptionally high levels recently.

Current Changes

Price levels and living costs are a little higher than a year ago. Stocks of dairy products are larger and production continues to be heavy.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

With a drop in milk prices, Wisconsin's farm price average declined during the past month. For the United States a rise is noted and the present level is the highest since November 1937.

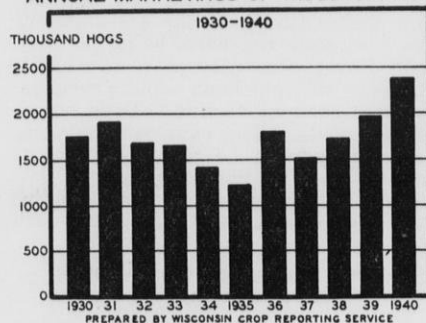
LIVESTOCK numbers in Wisconsin show considerable change this year as compared with a year ago. Cattle numbers have again increased and are at an all-time high point while horses and hogs are lower in numbers than a year ago. There are more feeder sheep in the state than last year but the number of stock sheep is unchanged. Chicken numbers show little change from a year ago, a small decline being indicated.

For the United States there is likewise a sharp increase in the number of cattle, there being 2 percent more milk cows and 4 percent more cattle of all classes. Marked increases are also noted in the number of dairy heifers on farms this year which suggests that a further increase in milk cow numbers may take place during the coming year. Declines are noted in hogs, horses and mules, as well as in chickens and turkeys for the country as a whole, but a small increase is indicated for sheep.

Cattle—Wisconsin's cattle population this year has reached the all-time high point of 3,542,000 head. The number of milk cows likewise is at a record level with 2,289,000 head. An increase of over 3 percent is noted in the number of heifers and heifer calves being kept for milk cows, and there is also an increase in feeder cattle.

For the United States the number of cattle is at the high level of 71,666,000 head, which is nearly 3 million more than were on farms a year ago. Milk cow numbers have increased about 2 percent and other classes of cattle are also substantially larger.

ANNUAL MARKETINGS OF WISCONSIN HOGS



In 1940 Wisconsin marketed 2,388,426 hogs which is the largest number on record for any one year. A steady increase in hog marketings is noted since 1937. Hog marketing in the state during the past year has been at the highest level in the state's history.

Weather Summary, January 1941

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	January 1941	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	-12	35	13.5	7.9	1.08	0.97	+0.11
Spooer.....	-17	35	13.8	10.3	0.54	0.82	-0.28
Park Falls.....	-14	35	15.2	8.7	0.62	1.26	-0.64
Rhineland.....	-20	33	14.5	10.4	0.77	0.87	-0.10
Wausau.....	-10	38	16.0	14.2	0.51	1.05	-0.54
Marinette.....	-2	40	22.2	19.0	1.00	1.83	-0.83
Escanaba.....	2	36	20.5	15.4	0.97	1.49	-0.52
Minneapolis.....	-8	41	17.4	12.7	0.74	0.86	-0.12
Eau Claire.....	-9	36	17.2	13.4	0.77	1.14	-0.37
La Crosse.....	-2	40	21.4	16.1	1.88	1.08	+0.80
Hancock.....	-15	38	18.5	14.2	0.95	1.06	-0.11
Oshkosh.....	-3	37	21.4	17.2	1.62	1.22	+0.40
Green Bay.....	-2	36	20.9	15.7	1.70	1.54	+0.16
Manitowoc.....	2	39	24.8	19.1	1.40	1.43	-0.03
Dubuque.....	0	46	24.8	19.1	1.83	1.30	+0.53
Madison.....	-4	38	22.1	16.7	2.10	1.38	+0.72
Beloit.....	-4	42	25.2	20.3	3.34	1.43	+1.91
Milwaukee.....	1	41	25.6	20.6	2.50	1.78	+0.72
Average for 18 Stations	-6.5	38.1	19.7	15.1	1.35	1.25	+0.10

Hogs—In Wisconsin hog numbers are about 4 percent smaller than they were a year ago. The number of sows kept for spring farrowing is under last year but there are more other hogs over six months old. The supply of fall pigs in the state is smaller than a year ago.

For the United States the hog numbers show a decrease of 12 percent from a year ago which is about the same decline as was indicated in brood sow numbers at the time of the December livestock survey.

Sheep—The sheep population in Wisconsin is slightly larger because larger numbers are in the feed lots. The number of stock sheep appears to be unchanged at 388,000 head, but there are 40,000 head more in feed lots than last year. For the United States the total number of sheep and lambs is estimated at 55,880,000 head, which is about 2 percent more than there were a year ago.

Horses and Mules—Work animals continue their slow decline and for both this state and the country as a whole the decrease seems to be about 2 percent from a year ago. Except for a few years following the depression, horses in Wisconsin have declined steadily since 1915. There seems to be no prospect for any immediate change in this trend.

Number and Value of Livestock, January 1

Wisconsin

Class of Livestock	Number (000 omitted)						Farm Price per Head ¹				Farm Value (000 omitted)			
	1941 (Preliminary)	1940 (Revised)	1939	1938	1937	1936	1941 Preliminary Dollars	1940 Dollars	1939 Dollars	Average 1930-39 Dollars	1941 (Preliminary) Dollars	1940 Dollars	1939 Dollars	Average 1930-39 Dollars
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk	2,289	2,244	2,179	2,157	2,136	2,136	77.00	71.00	69.00	57.00	176,253 ²	159,324 ²	150,351 ²	120,366 ²
Heifers 1 to 2 years old kept for milk cows	464	448	424	410	402	348	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Heifer calves being saved for milk cows	488	470	466	439	442	430	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
All other calves	88	75	75	70	78	79	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over not kept for milk	18	18	16	17	19	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Heifers 1 to 2 years old not for milk	19	19	17	19	18	18	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Steers 1 year old and over	72	63	61	61	48	48	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bulls 1 year old and over	104	102	101	101	99	99	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
All Cattle	3,542	3,439	3,339	3,274	3,242	3,178	62.00	57.30	55.10	45.58	219,504	196,887	183,867	146,444
Horses	500	510	515	526	531	526	95	107	118	103	47,374	54,487	60,689	54,387
Mules	5	6	6	6	6	6	95	98	117	101	475	588	702	637
Sows and gilts	339	360	350	295	272	315	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other hogs over 6 months	455	396	313	320	276	325	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pigs under 6 months	895	1,003	791	683	725	700	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
All Swine	1,689	1,759	1,454	1,298	1,273	1,340	9.40	8.70	12.30	10.08	15,959	15,332	17,898	13,898
Ewes 1 year and over	300	300	297	306	307	309	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ewe lambs	69	67	68	69	70	79	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Wether and ram lambs	5	7	9	10	8	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rams and wethers 1 year and over	14	14	14	15	15	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Stock sheep and lambs	388	388	388	400	400	412	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sheep and lambs on feed	125	85	82	78	78	90	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
All Sheep and Lambs	513	473	470	478	478	502	6.50	6.10	5.60	5.20	3,320	2,883	2,620	2,599
Chickens over 3 months old	16,361	16,550	15,484	14,903	16,559	15,919	.71	.66	.75	.68	11,616	10,923	11,613	10,361
Turkeys	79	86	64	64	60	72	2.45	2.45	2.65	2.42	194	211	170	171
Total Value	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	298,442	281,311	277,559	228,497

United States

Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk	25,917	25,397	25,088	24,834	24,993	25,439	60.86	57.24	55.68	47.54	1,577,250 ²	1,453,756 ²	1,397,001 ²	1,177,925 ²
Heifers 1 to 2 years old kept for milk cows	5,545	5,434	5,125	4,874	4,957	4,789	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
All other cattle	40,204	37,970	36,576	36,375	36,853	37,701	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
All Cattle	71,666	68,801	66,789	66,083	66,803	67,929	43.42	40.60	38.45	32.27	3,111,925	2,793,466	2,568,251	2,130,048
Horses	10,364	10,602	10,815	11,128	11,445	11,635	68.21	77.36	84.34	75.34	706,940	820,127	912,148	901,006
Mules	4,238	4,309	4,384	4,428	4,568	4,684	105.72	114.56	117.64	94.66	448,062	493,653	515,755	453,688
Swine including pigs	52,983	60,207	49,293	44,218	42,770	42,837	8.31	7.81	11.21	9.26	440,073	470,242	552,626	458,675
Sheep and lambs	55,880	54,549	53,783	52,682	52,489	52,022	6.72	6.30	5.75	5.30	375,631	343,825	309,280	279,106
Chickens over 3 months old	413,934	429,042	412,604	386,573	420,257	401,238	.653	.604	.699	.652	270,265	258,997	288,335	277,291
Turkeys	7,030	8,567	6,418	6,146	6,344	5,757	2.30	2.18	2.58	2.31	16,178	18,679	16,587	13,600
Total Value	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,369,074	5,198,989	5,162,982	4,513,415

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

Movement of Wisconsin Livestock to Packers and Stockyards Number, 1920-1940

Year	Cattle	Calves	Hogs ¹	Sheep
1920	381,601	738,667	1,648,222	329,841
1921	336,322	744,986	1,825,310	319,592
1922	371,954	807,841	1,748,167	269,320
1923	336,615	824,114	2,177,587	238,780
1924	321,120	860,713	2,095,693	276,197
1925	338,060	887,502	1,687,097	280,506
1926	405,868	848,828	1,961,848	316,295
1927	393,288	833,108	2,156,100	364,481
1928	418,734	836,823	1,891,549	344,264
1929	332,795	817,839	1,817,298	372,386
1930	340,007	856,634	1,758,954	409,885
1931	367,699	915,588	1,914,053	449,749
1932	327,725	910,373	1,668,376	493,176
1933	333,370	888,672	1,659,473	390,732
1934	471,184	956,572	1,420,379	394,699
1935	384,328	802,265	1,230,780	370,479
1936	409,297	822,949	1,810,765	367,188
1937	435,962	947,925	1,524,248	355,113
1938	408,861	908,843	1,737,894	329,248
1939	433,597	945,438	1,970,172	321,940
1940	457,576	1,065,947	2,388,426	317,667

Chickens and Turkeys—The number of chickens on Wisconsin farms is nearly the same as it was a year ago, the decline being only about 1 percent. The state's turkey flocks are smaller, the indicated decrease being 8 percent. For the country as a whole the number of chickens and turkeys shows a sharper decline than is noted in Wisconsin. The country's chicken flocks appear to be about 4 percent smaller than a year ago and a decrease of 18 percent is indicated in the turkey flocks.

Record Marketing of Wisconsin Livestock in 1940

During the past year an unusually heavy flow of livestock to market was recorded from Wisconsin farms. New records in the volume of calves and hogs are recorded for the year as is shown in the accompanying table.

Cattle: A total of 457,576 head of cattle was marketed to packers and stockyards from Wisconsin in 1940. With the exception of the drought year of 1934 when excessive liquidation resulted from a shortage of feed, this is the highest year of cattle marketings in the history of the state.

Calves: Over a million head of calves were marketed from Wisconsin farms last year, the number of 1,065,947 head being 120,000 above the previous year. Calves marketed are largely a by-product of the state's dairy industry.

Hogs: Hog marketings from Wisconsin were at record levels in 1940, the total being 2,388,426 head. This exceeds the previous high point record in 1923 by about 211,000 head. With a reduction in the spring breeding for 1941 smaller marketings will occur this year.

Estimated Farm Utilization of Potatoes
Wisconsin and Late and Intermediate States, 1929-40

Year	Estimated total production	Unfit for food or seed	Saved for food on farms where grown	Saved for seed in locality where grown	Sold or for sale
	1000 bus.	1000 bus.	1000 bus.	1000 bus.	1000 bus.
Wisconsin					
1929	21,120	1,056	5,270	2,925	11,869
1930	18,696	1,122	5,120	3,365	9,089
1931	26,319	2,369	6,290	3,511	14,149
1932	24,621	2,708	6,120	3,335	12,458
1933	18,620	1,303	5,280	3,445	8,592
1934	31,968	3,197	6,825	3,637	18,309
1935	23,534	2,589	5,882	3,105	11,958
1936	20,090	2,009	5,017	3,432	9,632
1937	18,031	2,164	3,888	2,099	9,880
1938	19,080	3,244	3,750	2,198	9,888
1939	17,336	1,734	3,600	2,310	9,692
1940	15,054	1,656	3,570	2,153	7,675
Late and Intermediate States					
1929	304,194	14,903	57,504	32,344	199,443
1930	309,191	18,204	54,351	36,261	200,375
1931	344,723	23,566	58,482	37,254	225,421
1932	348,148	29,199	65,598	37,215	216,145
1933	313,749	16,201	51,628	36,970	208,950
1934	369,454	26,824	57,373	37,164	248,093
1935	352,681	26,450	63,630	33,252	229,249
1936	305,888	21,106	49,554	32,730	202,498
1937	357,158	27,144	52,859	31,787	245,368
1938	336,709	28,346	53,524	30,513	224,326
1939	327,662	23,834	49,978	29,720	224,130
1940	359,282	28,893	51,942	29,057	249,390

Farm Utilization as a Percent of Estimated Production

Year	%	%	%	%	%
Wisconsin					
1929	100.0	5.0	25.0	13.8	56.2
1930	100.0	6.0	27.4	18.0	48.6
1931	100.0	9.0	23.9	13.3	53.8
1932	100.0	11.0	24.9	13.5	50.6
1933	100.0	7.0	28.4	18.5	46.1
1934	100.0	10.0	21.3	11.4	57.3
1935	100.0	11.0	25.0	13.2	50.8
1936	100.0	10.0	25.0	17.1	47.9
1937	100.0	12.0	21.6	11.6	54.8
1938	100.0	17.0	19.7	11.5	51.8
1939	100.0	10.0	20.8	13.3	55.9
1940	100.0	11.0	23.7	14.3	51.0
Late and Intermediate States					
1929	100.0	4.9	18.9	10.6	65.6
1930	100.0	5.9	17.6	11.7	64.8
1931	100.0	6.8	17.0	10.8	65.4
1932	100.0	8.4	18.8	10.7	62.1
1933	100.0	5.2	16.4	11.8	66.6
1934	100.0	7.3	15.5	10.1	67.1
1935	100.0	7.5	18.1	9.4	65.0
1936	100.0	6.9	16.2	10.7	66.2
1937	100.0	7.6	14.8	8.9	68.7
1938	100.0	8.4	15.9	9.1	66.6
1939	100.0	7.3	15.2	9.1	68.4
1940	100.0	8.0	14.5	8.1	69.4

Wisconsin Potato Stocks Smaller
U. S. Stocks Larger

Although there is a smaller supply of Wisconsin potatoes available than there was a year ago, the stocks of merchantable potatoes in the hands of growers and local dealers and buyers throughout the nation's late po-

Estimated Merchantable Stocks of Potatoes January 1, 1930-1941

Held by growers, local dealers and buyers in 37 late and intermediate states

Year	Wisconsin		37 Late and Intermediate States	
	Estimated merchantable stocks 1000 bus.	Stocks as percent of potatoes sold or available for sale Percent	Estimated merchantable stocks 1000 bus.	Stocks as percent of potatoes sold or available for sale Percent
1930	5,816	49	82,957	41.6
1931	5,090	56	88,388	44.1
1932	7,640	54	108,164	48.0
1933	7,226	58	109,314	50.6
1934	4,983	58	98,404	47.1
1935	11,535	63	123,739	49.9
1936	6,816	57	106,127	46.3
1937	5,156	54	85,418	42.5
1938	5,602	57	113,155	46.3
1939	5,241	53	103,550	46.2
1940	5,331	55	104,390	46.6
1941	4,575	60	118,555	47.5

tato states are larger than they were in the winter of 1940.

Estimates at the beginning of this year show that 4,575,000 bushels of potatoes were in the hands of growers and local dealers and buyers and were available to the consumer. Approximately 7,675,000 bushels were sold or for sale after the 1940 harvest.

The quantity of Wisconsin potatoes fed to livestock, unfit for food or seed, and lost through shrinkage or waste after harvest is estimated at 1,656,000 bushels. Of the total crop harvested last year, it is estimated that the state's farmers used or saved for use in their households 3,570,000 bushels of potatoes. Another 2,153,000 bushels of potatoes were saved for seed on farms where grown.

The growers and local dealers and buyers in the United States had more than 118½ million bushels of potatoes available for sale in the late states

on January 1 of this year. These stocks were 14 percent larger than the holdings of a year ago and 16 percent above the 10-year average.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, Jan. 15, 1940 and 1941, and Dec. 15, 1940 by Crop Reporting Districts

(Dollars per head)

District	January 15, 1941	December 15, 1940	January 15, 1940
1. Northwest	70	69	67
2. North	67	64	65
3. Northeast	67	63	64
4. West	74	73	69
5. Central	78	74	71
6. East	86	81	79
7. Southwest	76	71	69
8. South	89	85	80
9. Southeast	84	80	77
State Average ¹	78	74	72

¹State average price derived by weighting district prices by milk cow numbers.

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

Year	WISCONSIN													Milk Cow Prices						Index Numbers of Prices Paid by Wis. Farmers ¹²							
	Dairy Ration Cost				Poultry Ration Cost				Index Numbers 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)	Pounds 100 lbs. of milk would buy ²	Lbs. of milk required to buy 100 lbs. of dairy ration ²	Value—1000 lbs. ³	Index (1910-14=100)	Pounds of feed 10 doz. eggs will buy ⁴	Dozens of eggs required to buy 1000 lbs. of ration ⁵	All feeds ⁶	Mill feeds ⁶	Protein feeds ⁷	Feed grains, whole and ground ⁸	Other feeds	Price index (1910-14=100) ¹⁰	Milk required to buy a cow ¹¹	Butterfat required to buy a cow ¹¹	Price index (1910-14=100) ¹⁰	Butterfat required to buy a cow ¹¹	All family maintenance ¹³	Food	Clothing	Furniture and furnishings	All farm production ¹⁴	Farm machinery	Fertilizer	Seed ¹⁵	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	
1910	12.59	98	98	102	12.40	98.8	179	56	97	94	102	100	98	81	35	142	86	161	98	96	97	101	99	103	100	---	
1911	13.51	105	84	119	12.61	100.5	151	66	101	101	103	101	100	87	41	173	89	188	97	96	97	101	100	103	102	---	
1912	14.27	111	91	110	13.31	106.1	164	61	107	106	104	110	105	92	38	161	93	171	99	98	98	99	104	97	100	109	
1913	11.36	88	117	85	11.58	92.3	182	55	92	94	92	90	94	116	47	190	111	200	102	102	102	99	97	98	99	99	
1914	12.50	97	105	95	12.82	102.2	174	57	102	105	99	100	103	125	51*	223	121	233	104	107	106	100	99	99	99	98	
1915	13.55	105	96	104	14.17	112.9	154	65	107	103	107	113	107	116	49*	206	118	225	111	108	117	106	106	101	100	122	
1916	14.48	113	107	93	15.32	122.1	163	61	112	106	112	122	112	121	42	186	124	207	127	126	135	120	117	110	114	111	
1917	21.87	170	98	102	25.75	205.2	143	76	173	161	162	196	176	145	36	171	146	189	151	160	158	142	151	126	120	157	
1918	24.08	187	105	95	27.71	220.8	143	70	179	151	192	215	187	165	36	164	169	183	181	181	214	175	172	155	154	275	
1919	24.32	189	116	86	27.20	216.7	161	62	204	195	261	194	201	194	37	161	187	173	215	216	271	208	194	161	173	314	
1920	26.22	204	99	101	27.54	221.8	168	59	210	205	222	208	215	194	41	166	182	161	224	211	272	252	198	169	184	275	
1921	13.08	102	129	77	13.14	104.7	250	40	104	96	128	98	115	108	34	140	120	160	166	146	199	198	132	150	144	132	
1922	13.66	106	122	82	13.39	106.7	213	47	110	104	153	95	120	106	34	146	109	149	155	138	181	188	129	134	136	133	
1923	15.37	120	136	74	15.42	122.9	189	53	126	122	155	114	135	116	30	133	113	131	160	147	185	194	135	143	143	145	
1924	16.24	126	109	92	17.02	135.6	177	56	127	113	144	136	136	119	36	146	113	139	159	143	189	194	137	153	139	170	
1925	16.30	127	117	86	18.73	149.2	177	56	128	124	142	139	141	123	35	143	118	138	166	156	190	187	144	154	148	192	
1926	14.50	113	131	76	15.87	126.5	197	51	118	111	145	111	126	150	42	176	133	159	164	156	184	183	143	156	143	209	
1927	16.13	126	131	76	17.52	139.6	163	61	134	131	149	128	138	167	43	179	151	170	160	154	178	184	145	156	157	228	
1928	17.96	140	120	84	18.40	146.6	165	61	146	144	165	140	151	191	48	199	183	197	159	153	177	188	146	156	154	201	
1929	16.41	128	125	80	17.16	136.7	184	54	134	126	166	126	140	200	53	220	191	208	156	146	175	186	144	156	149	208	
1930	14.09	110	116	86	15.00	119.5	161	62	114	105	142	112	122	157	52	218	151	215	146	135	164	179	134	154	145	159	
1931	9.93	77	116	86	10.44	83.2	170	59	78	68	95	82	89	106	49	198	104	207	125	106	141	153	116	151	138	15	
1932	7.71	60	115	87	7.52	59.9	211	47	61	54	73	62	71	72	44	181	75	207	107	87	118	130	103	141	136	109	
1933	9.06	70	108	92	8.64	68.8	167	60	72	67	88	68	80	66	36	155	68	177	105	89	115	120	104	139	124	104	
1934	13.61	106	80	125	12.63	100.6	139	72	104	100	112	104	107	67	33	137	66	144	119	104	133	130	124	148	140	139	
1935	13.36	104	99	101	14.13	112.6	169	59	106	102	107	111	111	109	44	185	95	167	124	118	133	132	124	152	115	162	
1936	14.01	109	108	92	15.52	123.6	147	68	113	108	117	116	117	127	45	189	107	164	124	120	142	140	140	158	109	258	
1937	15.94	124	100	100	18.08	144.1	117	85	130	126	125	138	131	135	46	194	115	171	130	120	142	140	140	158	109	258	
1938	11.30	88	113	88	11.38	90.7	182	55	91	85	118	84	96	131	55	230	115	216	124	105	137	137	130	163	128	206	
1939	11.10	86	110	91	11.30	90.0	151	66	93	93	113	81	98	132	58	251	119	245	121	103	131	130	126	158	125	152	
1940	11.41	89	121	83	12.01	95.7	148	67	97	100	99	89	102	137	53	226	124	216*	122*	104	135	130*	126*	160*	126	140	
Jan.	12.39	96	123	81	12.47	99.4	132	76	102	102	118	90	107	134	47	206	122	200	121	103	133	130	126	157	125	148	
Feb.	12.30	96	119	84	12.31	98.1	158	63	102	104	109	91	106	136	50	215	123	203	122	103	133	130	127	157	125	146	
Mar.	12.36	96	110	91	12.24	97.5	122	82	103	107	104	94	106	136	54	221	123	213	122	103	134	131	127	157	125	145	
Apr.	12.63	98	101	99	12.72	101.4	114	88	108	115	105	95	109	134	56	225	123	220	122	103	134	131	126	158	126	145	
May	11.95	93	105	95	12.68	101.0	114	87	102	104	104	94	106	138	59	239	124	227	121	103	134	131	126	159	126	146	
June	10.87	85	116	86	11.89	94.7	111	90	93	92	90	92	99	140	60	250	124	239	121	103	134	131	125	160	126	145	
July	10.58	82	123	81	11.84	94.3	125	80	93	95	87	90	98	138	57	247	124	235	121	103	134	131	124	161	126	142	
Aug.	10.03	78	133	75	11.35	90.4	138	72	86	83	87	86	95	136	55	228	123	226	121	103	134	130	124	161	126	138	
Sept.	10.21	79	134	75	11.55	92.0	162	62	89	89	90	85	97	138	54	231	124	225	121	103	134	130	123	162	126	135	
Oct.	10.49	82	138	72	11.42	91.0	190	53	92	95	91	84	98	138	51	224	125	214	122*	105	135	130*	124*	162*	126	145	
Nov.	11.43	89	137	73	12.06	96.1	208	48	100	105	101	88	104	142	48	217	127	202	123*	106	136	129*	126*	163*	126	135	
Dec.	11.66	91	140	72	11.55	92.0	217	46	98	102	104	86	104	138	45	190	128	201	124*	108	137	129*	127*	163*	126	135	
1941																											
Jan.	11.59	90	134*	75*	11.79	93.9	137	73	99	103	103	86	103	145	50*	211	131	208									

¹Value of 1000 pounds of grains and concentrates in Wisconsin dairy ration. For more details see Bulletin 140, pages 23-24.
²In comparing the value of milk and a Wisconsin dairy ration, average monthly milk and feed prices for Wisconsin are used.
³Based on values of ingredients in a typical Wisconsin poultry ration. For further details and data consult Bulletin 140, page 25.
⁴In comparing the value of eggs and a poultry ration, the midmonth average price of eggs and average monthly prices of

Farm and Market Prices for Milk and Dairy Products¹

Year	PRICES RECEIVED BY CROP REPORTERS—WISCONSIN											UNITED STATES		WHOLESALE PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS ⁴									
	Milk prices by uses ² (cwt.)					Milk prices by uses in percent of average						Butter-fat ³ (lb.)	Farm butter ³ (lb.)	Butter-fat ³ (lb.)	Milk ³ (cwt.)	Cheese (lb.)					Evaporated milk ¹⁰ (case)	Cheese and butter prices compared ¹¹	
	For cheese (all types)	For butter	By condenseries	Market milk		For cheese	For butter	By condenseries	Market milk	Butter ⁵ (lb.)	American ⁶					Swiss ⁷	Brick ³	Limburger ⁹	Cheese div. by butter	Butter div. by cheese			
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%	%	%	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$	%	%				
1910	1.24	1.28	1.20	1.39	1.41	103	97	112	114	30.5	28.9	26.4	1.58	15.5	17.1	14.1	13.3	3.60					
1911	1.14	1.12	1.08	1.39	1.42	98	95	122	125	27.1	25.2	23.2	1.52	26.1	13.4	13.6	11.2	10.1	3.45	51.3	195		
1912	1.30	1.39	1.23	1.45	1.46	107	95	112	112	30.6	28.5	26.7	1.59	29.5	15.9	17.3	15.1	14.2	3.25	53.9	186		
1913	1.33	1.29	1.29	1.52	1.57	97	97	114	118	32.6	29.4	27.4	1.61	31.0	14.9	16.9	13.4	13.2	3.55	48.1	208		
1914	1.31	1.30	1.21	1.49	1.55	99	92	114	118	30.0	28.4	25.5	1.60	28.6	15.3	13.8	12.6	11.1	3.40	53.5	187		
1915	1.28	1.30	1.20	1.37	1.43	102	94	107	112	30.3	28.3	25.9	1.58	28.0	14.7	15.9	13.0	12.3	3.05	52.5	197		
1916	1.54	1.59	1.42	1.63	1.60	103	92	104	104	34.9	32.1	29.4	1.73	31.9	18.1	24.1	17.0	16.0	3.65	56.7	176		
1917	2.14	2.20	2.06	2.36	2.31	103	87	110	108	45.3	40.6	38.0	2.38	41.0	23.5	28.7	21.4	21.4	5.20	57.3	174		
1918	2.49	2.50	2.23	2.73	2.86	100	90	110	115	54.0	48.2	45.4	2.97	49.5	27.1	35.4	24.6	23.2	5.70	54.7	183		
1919	2.83	2.77	2.50	3.16	3.46	98	88	112	122	64.9	57.7	53.3	3.30	57.6	29.9	33.5	28.2	28.3	6.50	51.9	193		
1920	2.55	2.30	2.53	2.84	3.23	90	99	111	127	62.9	59.1	55.5	3.22	58.7	26.2	31.0	23.4	23.3	6.15	44.6	224		
1921	1.69	1.56	1.72	1.82	1.98	92	102	108	117	41.7	41.7	37.0	2.30	41.7	18.4	28.7	16.6	18.8	5.45	44.2	226		
1922	1.67	1.67	1.63	1.73	1.83	100	98	104	110	39.0	38.6	35.9	2.10	39.2	19.3	21.9	16.9	17.8	4.35	49.2	203		
1923	2.09	2.01	1.99	2.29	2.38	96	95	110	114	46.8	45.7	42.2	2.49	46.0	22.2	30.0	21.6	23.0	4.85	48.2	207		
1924	1.75	1.58	1.76	1.84	2.13	90	101	105	122	43.6	42.5	39.8	2.22	41.2	18.2	23.1	16.4	17.4	4.40	44.2	226		
1925	1.92	1.90	1.87	2.04	2.08	99	97	106	108	46.3	44.2	41.9	2.38	44.1	21.5	25.8	19.4	19.9	4.50	48.8	205		
1926	1.92	1.80	1.86	2.04	2.25	94	97	106	117	45.7	43.9	41.3	2.38	42.8	20.2	26.3	19.1	29.6	4.60	47.2	212		
1927	2.11	2.05	2.02	2.24	2.34	97	96	106	111	50.3	47.0	43.7	2.50	45.8	22.7	28.0	21.4	20.2	4.70	49.6	201		
1928	2.12	2.00	2.04	2.27	2.39	94	96	107	113	51.5	47.8	45.6	2.53	46.0	22.1	28.7	21.4	20.8	4.55	48.0	208		
1929	2.01	1.84	1.94	2.12	2.43	92	97	105	121	48.7	46.5	45.2	2.54	43.8	20.1	28.9 ⁴	19.1	19.5	4.30	46.0	217		
1930	1.62	1.49	1.57	1.69	2.12	92	97	104	131	38.8	37.0	34.5	2.21	35.3	16.4	25.7	16.0	16.4	3.90	46.4	215		
1931	1.15	1.07	1.12	1.25	1.58	93	97	109	137	28.7	27.8	24.8	1.69	27.0	12.5	21.2	12.1	13.5	3.30	46.1	217		
1932	.89	.81	.83	.92	1.28	91	93	103	144	21.4	20.7	17.9	1.27	20.1	9.9	16.0	8.9	9.4	2.60	49.5	202		
1933	.98	.91	.90	1.04	1.25	93	92	106	128	22.9	21.6	18.8	1.30	20.8	10.2	17.5	10.0	11.5	2.55	49.0	204		
1934	1.09	1.00	1.05	1.16	1.39	92	96	106	128	26.3	24.9	22.7	1.54	24.8	11.8	16.6	10.6	11.2	2.70	47.4	211		
1935	1.32	1.27	1.23	1.35	1.55	96	93	102	117	31.5	29.8	28.1	1.70	28.8	14.4	19.6	13.8	13.8	3.01	49.9	200		
1936	1.51	1.42	1.45	1.60	1.80	94	90	106	119	36.1	33.1	32.2	1.87	32.0	15.3	20.5	14.3	15.1	3.26	47.9	209		
1937	1.59	1.48	1.51	1.63	1.95	93	95	103	123	37.5	34.2	33.2	1.96	33.2	15.9	20.3	15.2	14.6	3.21	47.8	209		
1938	1.28	1.16	1.21	1.31	1.72	91	95	102	134	30.7	28.4	26.3	1.72	27.1	12.6	17.5	11.9	12.5	3.02	46.2	216		
1939	1.22	1.14	1.13	1.25	1.58	93	93	102	130	28.1	26.2	23.9	1.73	25.4	12.8	17.7	12.0	12.5	2.95	50.5	198		
1940	1.38	1.30	1.31	1.40	1.73	94	95	101	125	32.6	29.8			28.7	14.3	20.2	13.6	13.6	3.10	49.8	201		
January	1.53	1.44	1.45	1.57	1.86	94	95	103	122	35.	31.	30.0	1.99	30.8	15.5	20.0	14.5	14.5	3.10	50.4	198		
February	1.46	1.38	1.38	1.50	1.79	95	95	103	123	34.	31.	29.7	1.94	29.0	15.0	20.0	14.0	14.5	3.10	51.7	194		
March	1.36	1.26	1.30	1.39	1.72	93	96	102	126	33.	29.	28.4	1.83	28.0	13.5	20.0	12.7	14.5	3.10	48.2	208		
April	1.28	1.18	1.23	1.30	1.65	92	96	102	129	32.	28.	27.5	1.75	27.2	13.0	20.0	12.8	13.5	3.10	47.9	209		
May	1.26	1.17	1.20	1.27	1.60	93	95	101	127	31.	28.	26.9	1.66	26.4	13.0	20.0	12.2	13.1	3.00	49.2	203		
June	1.26	1.19	1.20	1.27	1.58	94	95	101	125	30.	28.	25.6	1.62	26.3	13.2	20.0	12.1	13.0	3.05	50.4	198		
July	1.30	1.21	1.23	1.30	1.66	93	95	100	128	30.	28.	25.9	1.68	26.5	13.6	20.0	12.5	12.0	3.10	51.4	194		
August	1.33	1.24	1.26	1.34	1.70	93	95	101	128	32.	28.	26.7	1.75	27.0	13.5	19.8	12.6	12.5	3.10	50.0	200		
September	1.37	1.28	1.29	1.38	1.73	93	94	101	126	32.	29.	27.1	1.82	27.6	13.6	19.0	12.9	12.5	3.10	49.1	203		
October	1.45	1.38	1.36	1.45	1.81	95	94	100	125	33.	30.	28.8	1.91	29.5	15.0	19.0	14.4	13.0	3.10	50.8	197		
November	1.57	1.50	1.45	1.58	1.93	96	92	101	123	35.	32.	30.9	2.02	32.4	16.0	21.0	16.0	14.5	3.10	49.5	202		
December	1.63	1.55	1.52	1.67	1.95	95	93	102	120	39.	36.	34.8	2.07	34.2	16.8	23.0	16.5	16.0	3.20	49.0	204		
1941																							
January	1.55*	1.48*	1.44*	1.58*	1.88*	95*	93*	102*	121*	37.	32.	31.1	2.00*	30.1	15.4	23.0*	14.9*	17.0*	3.20	51.1	196		

¹ Monthly quotations prior to 1940 have been published in earlier issues of this Crop and Livestock Reporter as well as in Bulletins 90, 120, 150, 188, and 200, Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

² Quotations are the average for the month as reported by Wisconsin crop correspondents. Milk prices are averages reported by farmers without reference to test. The weighted annual average test of Wisconsin milk as reported for the various outlets is as follows: Milk for cheese, 3.52 percent fat; butter, 3.69 percent fat; condenseries, 3.64 percent fat; market milk, 3.71 percent fat; and average of all uses, 3.60 percent fat. Tests reported by crop correspondents tend to be slightly above state averages, especially during the winter. Annual averages are computed by weighting monthly average prices by milk production per cow.

³ Quotations refer to the 15th of the month as reported by Wisconsin and United States price reporters. Annual prices, except the Wisconsin farm butter price, are weighted averages of monthly data. For the U. S. milk for fluid use is the chief outlet for whole milk sold, hence the U. S. farm price exceeds Wisconsin where the bulk of the output is manufactured.

⁴ All annual quotations except Swiss cheese are straight averages of monthly prices.

⁵ Wholesale price of 92-score butter at Chicago.

⁶ Wholesale prices on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange. Prior to April, 1926 prices were quoted on daisies, thereafter on twins. Where prices of twins were not quoted, Cheddar

prices were used as a basis for prices of twins.

⁷ Since January 1941, the prices shown are averages of weekly quotation published in the Monroe, Wisconsin, Evening Times. Earlier quotations from the Green County Herald, Monroe, and other sources. Yearly averages are derived by weighting monthly average prices by marketings. From January 1910 to October 1933 quotations on No. 1 Swiss were used when available; after October 1933 prices are Fancy Grade B Swiss.

⁸ Average of weekly quotations on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange after August 1940. Earlier quotations from the Green County Herald and other sources.

⁹ Averages of weekly quotations at Monroe, Wisconsin. Prior to September 1940, quotations are from the Green County Herald.

¹⁰ Wholesale prices of advertised brands per case of 48 tall cans. Prices from 1910 to 1920 incl. are manufacturers' prices as published in Federal Trade Commission Report on Milk and Milk Products. Quotations from 1921 to date are wholesale prices per case in carload lots at New York City as published by the Evaporated Milk Association. Size of can was changed from 16 oz. to 14½ oz. in January, 1931.

¹¹ Cheese prices used are averages for American (twins) at Wisconsin Cheese Exchange. The butter price is 92-score at Chicago.

*Preliminary.

According to correspondents, milk production per farm averaged 252 pounds—an increase of 9.0 percent from the same date last year and an increase of 16.0 percent from the 10-year average for February, 1930-39. Compared with a year earlier, the number of milk cows on farms in February increased 2.0 percent while milk production per cow averaged 6.8 percent higher. Compared with the average for February, 1930-39, the number of milk cows was up 6.1 percent and production per cow rose 9.2 percent.

Milk production per cow was greatly favored by the absence of ex-

treme temperatures in January and the unusually heavy feeding of grain and concentrates. Dairy correspondents reported having fed 5.36 pounds of grain and concentrates per milk cow in their herds in February. This amount was 8.9 percent greater than the amount reported fed a year ago and was 26.4 percent above the February 1931-39 average. The supply of feed on farms appears to be quite adequate for the heavier than usual feeding.

Nearly 37 percent of the calves born in January was reported as being raised. Last year 37.9 percent of the

January calves was reported as being raised. The percentage being raised this year, however, was appreciably higher than the January 1931-39 average of 33.6 percent.

United States Milk Production

Milk production in the United States on February 1 appears to have been 8 or 9 percent higher than on the same date last year. Milk production per cow was above previous records for February 1 in all groups of states except the South Atlantic and South Central. Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas reported exception-

Prices Received by Wisconsin Farmers for Farm Products¹

Table with columns for Year, LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, AND WOOL (Hogs, Beef cattle, Veal calves, Milk cows, Sheep, Lambs, Wool, Horses, Chickens, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Flaxseed, Red clover, Alfalfa, Timothy), SEEDS, HAY (Loose) (All, Alfalfa, Clover and timothy mixed), and OTHER CROPS (Potatoes, Dry beans). Rows include years from 1910-14 to 1941, with monthly data for 1941.

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 prior to 1938 see Bulletins 90, 120, 140, 150, and 188, Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. ²3-month average. ³11-month average. ⁴10-month average

ally high production per cow, mostly about 7 percent above previous records. For the country as a whole, production per cow averaged 13.46 pounds compared with 12.65 pounds a year ago and a 1930-39 average of 12.29 pounds. The number of cows has been increasing in nearly all states and they are being fed better than in any recent year. Heavy feeding of grain and concentrates and the relatively mild weather during January were contributing factors to the record milk production on February 1.

Wisconsin Egg Production

February 1 reports from Wisconsin crop correspondents indicate that egg production in the state was the highest ever recorded for that date. This high production is because of the exceptionally high rate of laying as well as the near-record size of the farm

flocks. For the past month egg prices were a little lower than a year ago but chicken prices were a little higher. Compared with the 5-year average, prices for both chickens and eggs were lower last month.

As usual the flocks at the beginning of February were a little smaller than in January, the decline this year being 5 percent. Farm flocks averaged 106 layers. For the past month the average farm price of chickens was reported to be 13.3 cents per pound which compares with 12.0 a year ago. The January farm price of eggs averaged 16.1 cents per dozen which is the lowest for that month since 1932 and a sharp drop from the relatively high level of egg prices in December.

Current Changes

Wholesale and retail prices and the cost of living index are only at slightly higher levels than a year ago. Employment, industrial production, and freight car loadings are also

higher. Cheese and poultry products in cold storage are at record levels. Butter stocks were about equal to those of last year. Other dairy products generally show increases over a year ago. January slaughter of all species of livestock except calves was larger than average.

Butter: On February 1 about 30 million pounds of creamery butter were held in storage which is about the same as a year ago. The net out-of-storage movement of creamery butter during January was somewhat less than average, and the February 1 holdings were only equal to about 65 percent of the 5-year average.

Cheese: Total cheese holdings this month were slightly over 123 million pounds compared with 94 million a year ago and the 5-year average of 97 million. American cheese stocks were larger than a year ago and above average while holdings of other cheese totaled less than last year. Swiss cheese stocks on February 1 were about

Some Current Changes in Agriculture and Industry

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Report			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Reported figure	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month ¹⁰		Date	Reported figure	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month ¹⁰
AGRICULTURE						AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices ¹ , 1910-14=100%.....%	Jan.	113*	114	107	113	Index of farm prices ³ , 1910-14=100.....%	Jan.	104	101	99	107
Prices farmers pay ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Jan.	126*	125	123	126	Prices farmers pay ³ , 1910-14=100.....%	Jan.	123	122	122	124
Purchasing power, farm products ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Jan.	90	91	87	89	Purchasing power, farm products ³ , 1910-14=100.....%	Jan.	85	83	81	86
Dairy Production and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets³					
Farm price of milk ² , cwt.....\$	Jan.	1.55*	1.63	1.53	1.52	Farm price of butterfat, per lb. cts.	Jan. 15	31.1	34.8	30.0	31.3
Farm price of butterfat ² , cts.	Jan. 15	37	39	35	35.6	Price (wholesale), 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb. cts.	Jan.	30.11	34.20	30.76	31.10
Price, American cheese, Wis. Cheese Exchange (twins) per lb. cts.	Jan.	15.40	16.75	15.50	14.86	Butter receipts at 4 markets, (000 omitted).....lbs.	Jan.	54300*	47407	50846	47804
Daily milk production ² per farm.....lbs.	Feb. 1	252.5	231.3	231.6	217.1	Cheese receipts at 4 markets, (000 omitted).....lbs.	Jan.	10735	11504	12132	10423
per cow milked.....lbs.	Feb. 1	23.15	21.25	21.98	21.39	Daily milk prod. per cow in herd lbs.	Feb. 1	13.46	12.77	12.65	12.27
per cow in herd.....lbs.	Feb. 1	16.57	15.21	15.52	15.05	Cold-Storage Holdings³, (000 omitted)					
Cows in herd freshening ⁴%	Jan.	9.15	9.53	9.55	9.46	Creamery butter.....lbs.	Feb. 1	29894*	41497	29189	47198
Calves born during month being raised ⁴%	Jan.	36.96	36.29	37.90	36.52	American cheese.....lbs.	Feb. 1	107922*	112237	75181	82470
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁴ per farm.....lbs.	Feb. 1	82.7	75.0	72.9	62.4	Swiss cheese.....lbs.	Feb. 1	5052*	5032	5301	5062
per cow in herd.....lbs.	Feb. 1	5.36	4.91	4.92	4.41	All other cheese.....lbs.	Feb. 1	10292*	11430	13813	9909
per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	Feb. 1	30.38	30.81	30.32	28.11	All varieties of cheese.....lbs.	Feb. 1	123266*	128699	94295	97441
Farm price of milk cows ²\$	Jan. 15	78	74	72	70.40	Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	Feb. 1	191648*	208365	166962	139547
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ³ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Jan.	7880	6523	6536	5915	Eggs, shell.....cases	Feb. 1	311*	614	57	227
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ³ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Jan.	8065	8678	8744	7674	Eggs, shell and frozen, (case equivalent).....cases	Feb. 1	1851*	2709	1664	1947
Poultry Production and Markets						Poultry Production³					
Hens and pullets per farm flock ²No.	Feb. 1	106*	112	108	102	Hens and pullets per farm flock No.	Feb. 1	81.8*	83.2	83.5	81.1
Eggs per 100 hens and pullets ²No.	Feb. 1	40.4*	35.5	33.1	33.4	Eggs per 100 hens and pullets.....No.	Feb. 1	33.9	26.6	23.9	27.5
Eggs per farm flock ²No.	Feb. 1	42.8*	39.8	33.6	33.6	Eggs per farm flock.....No.	Feb. 1	27.9*	22.1	19.4	22.2
Farm price of chickens ³ , per lb. cts.	Jan. 15	13.3	12.5	12.0	14.4	Stocks of Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk³, (000 omitted)					
Farm price of eggs ³ , per doz. cts.	Jan. 15	16.1	25.1	16.5	19.2	Dry whole milk.....lbs.	Jan. 1	4632*	4558	4129	3461
Feed Price Changes						Dry skim milk.....lbs.					
Index of feed prices ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Jan.	98.8	98.2	101.7	107.5	Dry buttermilk.....lbs.	Jan. 1	34147*	36037	11044	21072
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ¹\$	Jan.	11.59	11.66	12.39	13.26	Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	Jan. 1	6994*	6879	1280	3775
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk will buy ¹lbs.	Jan.	133.7	139.8	123.5	119.2	Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	Jan. 1	8047*	8543	5627	7379
Wisconsin by-product feed costs per ton ¹ , f. o. b. Madison.....\$	Jan.	24.20	23.90	23.80	24.89	Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection³, (000 omitted)					
Standard bran.....\$	Jan.	32.10	31.50	37.30	41.12	Cattle.....No.	Jan.	891	858	827	838
Linseed oil meal.....\$	Jan.	28.20	30.80	28.80	28.59	Calves.....No.	Jan.	411	437	416	440
Corn gluten feed.....\$	Jan.	51.20	46.70	60.65	59.38	Sheep and lambs.....No.	Jan.	1625	1416	1598	1569
Tankage.....\$	Jan.	24.20	23.75	23.70	24.67	Hogs.....No.	Jan.	4517	6063	5356	4109
Standard middlings.....\$	Jan.	37.50	38.25	39.35	35.39	BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Cottonseed meal.....\$	Jan.	11.79	11.55	12.47	13.76	Prices					
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ¹\$	Jan.	136.6	217.3	132.3	144.6	Wholesale prices ⁴ , 1910-14=100					
Amt. of ration 10 doz. eggs will buy ¹lbs.	Jan.					All commodities.....%	Jan. 15	118	117	116	117.8
Farm Price of Hogs, Cattle, and Veal						Foods.....%					
Farm price of hogs ³ , per cwt.....\$	Jan. 15	7.10	5.40	5.00	5.52	Retail food prices ⁴ , 1910-14=100.....%	Jan. 15	114	114	111	120.8
Farm price of beef cattle ³ , per cwt.....\$	Jan. 15	7.10	6.50	6.00	5.62	Cost of living ⁷ , 1923=100.....%	Jan. 15	130*	129	126	131.1
Farm price of veal calves ³ , per cwt.....\$	Jan. 15	9.20	8.60	8.80	8.46	Factory Employment (adjusted)⁸					
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY						No. of employees, 1923=100.....%					
Index of employments ⁵ , 1925-27=100.....%	Jan.	107.3*	107.4	95.1	91.0	Industrial production (adjusted) ⁸	Dec.	116.6*	114.2	108.2	
Index of payrolls ⁵ , 1925-27=100.....%	Jan.	126.4*	127.8	101.0	88.1	1935-39=100.....%	Dec.	137*	132	126	
Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service.						Freight car loadings (adjusted)⁸					
^As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters. ^Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. ^As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters. ^Wisconsin Industrial Commission. ^Bureau of Labor Statistics Index No. corrected to 1910-14 base. ^National Industrial Conference Board. ^Federal Reserve Board. ^The Annalist. ^1936-40. ^Preliminary.						1923-25=100.....%					
						Dec. 84 83 78 73.0					

average, and stocks of other varieties were above average. February stocks of cheese included about 108 million pounds of American, 5 million of Swiss, and 10 million other. Only a 5-million pound net out-of-storage movement was reported for January which is the smallest for that month since 1933.

Poultry and Eggs: For the eighth consecutive month stocks of poultry are largest on record for those months and egg stocks were larger than a year ago. Compared with the 5-year average, poultry stocks are considerably larger while egg stocks are smaller. Of the 192 million pounds of poultry in storage on February 1 about 65 million pounds were turkeys. As usual, the net out-of-storage movement of shell eggs was large last month even though the February 1 stocks exceeded those of the two past years.

Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk: Stocks of these products are larger than a year ago or the 5-year average. Holdings of dry skim milk are 3 times as large as a year ago and dry buttermilk stocks are 5 times as large.

Livestock Slaughter: More cattle and sheep and lambs were slaughtered under federal meat inspection in January than a year ago, but fewer calves and hogs. Slaughter this year was above the 5-year average for each species except calves. In January the following livestock were slaughtered under federal inspection: 891,000 head of cattle, 411,000 calves, 1,625,000 sheep and lambs, and 4,517,000 hogs.

Wisconsin Farm Prices Lower
Wisconsin farm product prices averaged slightly lower in January than in December. At 113 percent of the 1910-14 price level, the index of prices

received was down 1 point from December but was still 6 points higher than in January a year ago. The prices paid by Wisconsin farmers for commodities bought increased slightly during the month ending January 15, while the ratio of prices received to prices paid declined fractionally. Although this ratio or indication of farmers' purchasing power in January was only 90 percent of the 1910-14 average, it was 3 points higher than the ratio of a year ago.

A sharp advance in livestock prices during January was more than offset by decreases in milk and poultry product prices. Led by an appreciable increase in hog prices, the index of the livestock price group rose 17 points during the month, but the grain, cash crop, and fruit and vegetable groups remained unchanged. Milk prices were down 6 points, while poultry products declined 30 points.

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and Month	Wisconsin													United States ¹												
	Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices (Average of prices January, 1910-December, 1914=100)									Purchasing Power				Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices (Average of prices August, 1909-July, 1914=100)												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
Wisconsin farm price index (30 items)	All groups milk excluded (29 items)	Grain	Livestock	Milk	Poultry products	Four leading cash crops ²	Fruits and vegetables	Unclassified ³	Prices paid by Wisconsin farmers for commodities bought ⁴ (1910-1914=100)	Ratio of prices received to prices paid, Wisconsin ⁵	Ratio of prices received for milk to prices paid, Wisconsin ⁶	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm real estate values ⁷	United States farm price index	Grain	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Fruits	Truck crops	Cotton and cotton seed	Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought 1910-1914=100 ⁸	Purchasing power Column 14 divided by column 22	Index number of U. S. farm real estate value ⁹			
1910	99	99	101	101	98	103	84	100	103	98	101	100	102	104	103	99	104	101	---	113	98	104	---			
1911	91	92	111	85	90	91	99	100	100	118	98	93	92	95	96	87	91	102	---	101	101	94	---			
1912	102	101	111	95	103	101	117	90	111	101	101	102	97	100	106	95	102	100	---	101	101	100	---			
1913	104	102	85	110	105	100	94	102	82	100	104	105	100	101	92	108	105	101	---	97	101	100	---			
1914	105	106	93	111	104	104	105	108	85	102	103	102	103	101	102	112	102	106	---	85	100	101	---			
1915	101	99	117	101	103	101	90	89	89	109	93	94	104	98	120	104	103	101	---	77	105	93	---			
1916	122	120	125	119	123	117	142	151	103	122	100	101	117	118	126	120	109	116	---	119	124	95	---			
1917	173	175	200	175	169	55	208	197	133	151	115	112	124	175	217	174	135	155	---	187	149	117	---			
1918	196	191	216	200	200	184	157	216	173	177	111	113	123	202	227	203	163	186	---	245	176	115	---			
1919	214	203	188	209	224	195	204	254	172	205	104	109	143	213	233	207	186	209	---	247	202	105	---			
1920	203	199	211	173	206	219	299	218	172	211	96	98	171	211	232	174	198	223	---	248	201	105	---			
1921	128	122	114	102	134	160	161	215	119	149	86	90	168	125	112	109	156	162	---	101	152	82	---			
1922	125	118	100	107	131	141	143	178	123	142	88	92	154	132	106	114	143	141	---	156	149	89	---			
1923	137	110	102	99	165	141	123	116	121	148	93	111	147	142	113	107	159	146	---	216	152	93	---			
1924	128	116	118	103	140	146	129	127	130	148	86	95	139	143	129	110	149	149	---	150	212	152	---			
1925	144	138	133	133	150	160	154	129	115	155	93	97	130	156	157	140	153	163	---	172	153	177	---			
1926	151	152	114	145	150	158	216	126	119	154	98	97	125	145	131	147	152	159	---	138	143	122	---			
1927	154	141	121	136	167	144	183	142	121	153	101	109	122	139	128	140	155	144	---	144	121	128	---			
1928	156	143	130	145	170	153	140	169	115	153	102	111	120	149	130	151	158	153	---	176	159	152	---			
1929	155	147	116	152	162	160	144	177	114	150	103	108	119	146	120	156	157	162	---	141	149	144	---			
1930	129	130	95	129	129	124	170	154	99	140	92	92	117	126	100	133	137	129	---	162	160	102	---			
1931	90	89	67	85	91	95	107	97	90	121	74	75	104	87	63	92	108	100	---	98	117	63	---			
1932	67	63	56	55	70	80	68	71	82	105	64	67	91	65	44	63	83	82	---	102	47	107	---			
1933	70	64	68	53	78	70	85	90	80	105	67	74	80	70	62	60	82	75	---	74	105	64	---			
1934	81	76	101	59	86	85	100	114	106	121	67	71	80	90	93	68	96	89	---	100	103	99	---			
1935	105	106	96	111	105	116	87	89	98	124	85	85	82	108	103	118	108	117	---	91	125	101	---			
1936	118	117	106	117	120	114	139	126	83	126	94	95	84	114	108	121	119	115	---	100	124	86	---			
1937	125	124	124	127	125	109	137	137	98	135	93	93	89	121	126	132	124	111	---	122	123	95	---			
1938	103	104	79	110	101	106	105	94	76	126	82	80	88	95	74	114	109	108	---	73	101	70	---			
1939	97	96	73	103	97	90	105	90	69	123	79	79	86	93	72	110	104	94	---	105	73	121	---			
1940	103	95	79	98	109	91	107	99	74	124	83	88	84	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
Jan.	107	94	89	95	121	85	109	111	69	123	87	98	99	90	103	119	91	66	---	121	85	122	---			
Feb.	104	94	89	93	115	96	109	111	72	124	84	93	101	91	101	118	98	76	---	168	85	122	---			
Mar.	100	93	89	93	108	82	109	111	73	124	81	87	97	92	102	114	83	73	---	128	85	123	---			
Apr.	97	93	90	93	101	81	113	111	74	124	78	81	98	96	104	110	82	81	---	145	85	123	---			
May	98	96	83	98	100	82	117	111	75	123	80	81	98	92	108	106	84	88	---	133	83	123	---			
June	95	91	76	92	100	75	117	111	72	123	77	81	95	83	102	104	81	104	---	134	81	123	---			
July	99	95	73	100	103	81	113	87	74	122	81	84	95	78	110	105	88	89	---	98	80	122	---			
Aug.	101	97	69	103	105	84	112	87	75	122	83	86	96	76	110	109	90	79	---	112	77	122	---			
Sept.	102	96	68	102	108	94	99	87	73	122	84	89	97	77	114	111	104	73	---	118	76	122	---			
Oct.	106	97	70	103	115	105	94	87	73	123 ¹⁰	86 ¹⁰	93 ¹⁰	99	80	112	116	112	79	---	99	78	122	---			
Nov.	111	99	74	100	124	117	98	87	77	124 ¹⁰	90 ¹⁰	100 ¹⁰	99	83	112	120	71	98	---	79	122	81	---			
Dec.	114	99	76	101	129	116	98	87	77	125 ¹⁰	91 ¹⁰	103 ¹⁰	101	81	111	128	122	75	---	79	122	83	---			
1941																										
Jan.	113 ¹⁰	104	76	118	123 ¹⁰	86	98	87	79	126 ¹⁰	90 ¹⁰	98 ¹⁰	104	84	128	121	100	78	---	117	80	123	---			

¹ Prepared by the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. ² Includes potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and clover seed. ³ Includes dry beans, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, sugar beets, and wool. ⁴ New indexes of prices paid by Wisconsin farmers for commodities bought for use in farm production and family maintenance reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December. Indexes for other months are interpolations from the quarterly data. ⁵ The ratio of the Wisconsin index of prices received to the Wisconsin index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. ⁶ The ratio of the index of Wisconsin milk prices to the Wisconsin index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. ⁷ Average of estimated values⁸ 1912-14=100. ⁸ These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by United States farmers for commodities used in living and production, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December, revised. Indexes for other months are interpolations from the quarterly data. ⁹ Purchasing power of the farmer's dollar expressed as the ratio of the index of prices received to the revised index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. ¹⁰ Preliminary.

Compared with prices in January last year, livestock prices were up 23 points; milk prices 2 points; and poultry products 1 point; cash crop prices were 11 points lower; grains 13 points; and fruits and vegetables averaged 24 points below a year ago.

Compared with December a decline of 8 cents per hundredweight occurred in the price received for milk delivered to dairy plants in January. The price reported for milk for all uses averaged \$1.55 compared with \$1.63 in December and \$1.53 in January a year ago. Milk delivered to cheese factories and market milk establishments brought farmers 7 cents less in January than in December. Milk for butter was down 8 cents and milk delivered to condenseries was 9 cents per hundredweight lower.

United States Farm Prices

The general level of prices received by the farmers of the United States in January was at the highest point since November 1937. At 104 percent of the 1910-14 average, the index of prices received was 3 points higher than in December and 5 points above the January 1940 level.

The sharp advance in the prices received index was largely the result of a 17-point rise in the prices of meat animals. Prices of cattle, calves, sheep, and lambs showed appreciable increases, but hogs led with a 30-percent upturn. The grain and fruit price groups rose 3 points each, while cotton and cottonseed prices averaged 1 point higher. Dairy product prices were 7 points lower and poultry products declined 22 points.

Compared with a year ago, meat animal prices were up 25 points; fruits were 12 points higher; chicken and egg prices advanced 9 points; while dairy products rose 2 points. Truck crops, although considerably higher than in December, were still 4 points lower than a year ago. Cotton and cottonseed prices were off 5 points and grains were 6 points lower than in January last year.

The index of prices paid by farmers rose only 1 point during the month ending January 15 and was not sufficient to offset the 3-point rise in prices received. As a result, the ratio of prices received to prices paid was up 2 points from December. This ratio or indication of the farmers' purchasing power, although only 85 percent of the 1910-14 average, was 4 points higher than a year ago.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service
WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician
FRANCIS J. GRAHAM, Assistant Statistician
IRA E. WISSINGER, Jr. Agricultural Statistician

Vol. XX, No. 3

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

March, 1941

IN THIS ISSUE

1941 Crop Acreage Plans in Wisconsin

There will be an increase in hay and decreases in most of the other crops except perhaps canning peas, flax, and some minor cash crops. For the United States there will be a larger acreage of hay, oats, and of canning peas and probably some other crops and decreases in most of the others.

Milk Cow Prices

A further increase is noted in the price of milk cows, the average last month being \$6 per head higher than a year ago.

Milk Production

Milk flow is at an unusually high level in this state, and for the United States it is 3 percent above a year ago.

Egg Production

In Wisconsin the production of eggs is lower than it was a year ago and flocks are smaller, but for the United States production is at record levels. Hatcheries report a large increase in the number of early chicks being produced this year.

Small Turkey Production in 1941

Hatching intentions of turkey producers show a 3 percent reduction under the crop of last year.

Current Changes

Industrial activity is at record levels as a result of the defense program, prices have increased a little, and living costs are slightly higher than a year ago. Storage stocks of butter are smaller than last year. Cheese and poultry stocks are at record levels.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

For both Wisconsin and the United States a small decline in prices of farm products is indicated during the past month. Prices paid for commodities bought are unchanged.

MOISTURE supplies in Wisconsin are generally much better this year than they were a year ago. This also appears to be true for much of the farming area of the United States. Most of Wisconsin has had a good cover of snow this year, especially the central and northern parts of the state. In some of the southern counties thaws exposed the soil at various times and some ice has formed on fields. Just how this will affect the rather extensive seedings of clover and grass planted in 1940 is not yet known.

So far, however, it appears that the vegetation in this area is in fairly good condition. There was plenty of moisture last fall though the extremely cold weather in November combined with a rather long winter may result in damage that can only be known later in the season. Certainly some losses are likely to occur in the southern counties where ice sheets have formed as a result of thaws. March, however, is a cold month this year with considerable snow and this should be favorable to the hay crops.

Wisconsin 1941 Crop Changes

Smaller acreages of most of the common field crops in Wisconsin will probably be grown in 1941 than in 1940. This arises principally from the fact that a larger acreage of hay is in prospect and since hay is the state's leading crop in acreage, an increase in it means that less land is left for other crops. A 2 percent increase is indicated for Wisconsin hay acreage which, if it develops, will bring it to an all-time high point. In addition to the increase in hay, a sharp increase is also noted in the intentions to plant canning peas and perhaps some of the other truck crops. The northern type tobacco also shows an increase in prospective acreage. Decreases are indicated for the acreage of the following important Wisconsin crops: corn, barley, spring wheat, potatoes, southern Wisconsin tobacco, dry beans, and soybeans. The data are shown in more detail in the accompanying table.

United States Crop Prospects

For the United States the prospective crop acreage changes are similar to those indicated for Wisconsin. A small increase is indicated in the nation's hay crops, and a larger acreage of canning peas and probably some other truck crops is indicated. Likewise, the United States acreage of

Weather Summary, February 1941

Station	Temperature Degree Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	February, 1941	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	-21	34	14.4	11.4	0.72	1.05	-0.22
Spooner.....	-22	38	13.2	13.2	1.13	0.91	-0.06
Park Falls....	-20	38	14.6	12.9	0.76	1.24	-1.12
Rhineland....	-18	45	14.8	13.9	0.45	0.93	-0.58
Wausau.....	-17	39	15.2	15.1	0.78	1.09	-0.85
Marinette....	-9	40	21.9	22.2	0.61	1.82	-2.04
Escanaba....	1	38	20.6	15.4	0.87	1.49	-1.14
Minneapolis..	-20	41	14.8	15.9	0.89	0.95	-0.18
Eau Claire....	-20	42	15.3	16.4	0.37	1.17	-1.17
La Crosse....	-15	47	18.8	19.2	0.46	1.07	+0.19
Hancock.....	-17	40	16.2	16.9	0.38	1.19	-0.92
Oshkosh.....	-13	40	18.6	19.1	0.59	1.13	-0.14
Green Bay...-	-11	42	19.2	17.4	0.67	1.56	-0.73
Manitowoc...-	-10	39	22.9	20.9	0.75	1.59	-0.87
Dubuque.....	-10	47	22.4	22.2	0.35	1.38	-0.50
Madison.....	-11	42	19.6	19.1	0.37	1.50	-0.41
Beloit.....	-9	44	22.4	22.5	1.55	1.35	+2.11
Milwaukee...-	-7	43	23.0	22.8	0.63	1.83	-0.48
Average for 18 Stations	-13.8	41.1	18.2	17.6	0.68	1.29	-0.51

oats is showing an increase this year of 2.4 percent.

The most important decreases in plantings indicated for the country as a whole are: spring wheat, 8 percent; grain sorghums, 12 percent; barley, 3 percent; potatoes, 4 percent; soybeans, 7 percent; flax, 2 percent; beans, 8 percent; and tobacco, about 2 percent. These changes probably indicate further adjustments to the agricultural programs as well as shifts between the various cash crops in respect to price changes. In some sections of the West the improved moisture conditions have permitted increased plantings of winter wheat which in some cases may effect the acreages of other crops. It is noted that the increase in winter wheat acreage is largely offset by a reduction in spring wheat acreage.

Canning Pea Acreage Increasing

Wisconsin's canning pea acreage is expected to be 12 percent larger than that planted last year, and an increase of nearly 8 percent is indicated for the nation as a whole.

The present intentions of Wisconsin producers is to plant 120,500 acres of peas for canning this year. If these intentions are carried out the acreage

will be about 13,000 acres more than were planted last year and nearly 10,000 acres above the 1930-39 average. The acreage increase for Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota is expected to be about 11 percent above the planted acreage of 1940.

Wisconsin will have about one-third of the total canning pea acreage in the nation if present planting intentions are carried out. For the United States, the prospective canning pea acreage is estimated at 365,690 acres compared with 338,990 acres planted in 1940 and the 1930-39 average of 288,080 acres.

Important Shifts in Cash Crops

While the total change in crop acreages this year will probably be somewhat smaller than usual, certain crops in this area are affected in an important manner. For the United States as a whole the reduction in feed grains is only about 1 percent and the increase in hay is somewhat more than 1 percent. Certain cash crops such as potatoes, barley, and canning peas which are important in Wisconsin, however, show larger changes.

Wisconsin reporters indicate that they will plant 13 percent less barley this year than last. For several years the barley acreage has been declining partly as a result of competition with other crops and last year there was so much rainy weather at harvest time that the quality of the crop was reduced. This resulted in lower prices and apparently has brought about some discouragement on the part of barley producers so that the reduction of barley in this state is much larger than it is for the country as a whole. For the United States the prospective barley plantings are only about 3 percent below a year ago which leaves them 13 percent above average plantings. If the intentions of farmers as now expressed are carried out the country will have 14,348,000 acres of barley this year, but Wisconsin shows a drop of 85,000 acres which seems an extraordinary large reduction which will leave the state only 569,000 acres which is the smallest acreage since 1926.

One of the reasons for the increase in barley acreage in a number of other states during recent years is the fact that more winter barley has been planted. In states as far north as Missouri, Illinois, and Pennsylvania it is reported that the acreage of winter barley now exceeds the acreage of spring-sown barley. This increasing popularity of winter barley as far north as the Ohio Valley states may be an important development so far as the total production of this crop is concerned.

Another crop in which Wisconsin is making an important reduction this year is the potato crop which in a number of counties has for years been the leading cash crop. Wisconsin potato acreage has shrunk by more than one-third in the last 20 years and the trend seems to be still downward. Just why this important cash crop has been reduced so much is not fully known for all counties, but disease problems have become more serious and the competition from other parts of the United States has become more acute. As a result, it appears that the potato crop has not been able to compete with other crops for land, even in some of the well-known and important potato areas.

For 1941 Wisconsin producers indicate that they will plant fully 10 percent less acreage than they had in 1940. This will leave the state less than 180,000 acres of potatoes which is the smallest acreage grown since 1892 or nearly 50 years. For the United States the reduction in acreage is only about 3 percent. This is, no doubt, the result of the low prices which resulted from the heavy crop which the country harvested last year.

Wisconsin Snow Cover During the Past Winter

For the first time the Weather Bureau has furnished the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Office with regular reports on the snow cover available in different parts of the state and these reports for the past winter have been of considerable value. On the whole the state has had a rather large amount of snow during the past four months. Snow came early and in much of the state it has remained on the ground

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, Feb. 15, 1940 and 1941, and Jan. 15, 1941 by Crop Reporting Districts

(Dollars per head)

District	February 15, 1941	January 15, 1941	February 15, 1940
1. Northwest.....	71	70	68
2. North.....	67	67	66
3. Northeast.....	67	67	64
4. West.....	77	74	70
5. Central.....	78	78	71
6. East.....	87	86	80
7. Southwest.....	78	76	70
8. South.....	89	89	81
9. Southeast.....	84	84	79
State Average ¹	79	78	73

¹State average price derived by weighting district prices by milk cow numbers.

continually since early December.

The northern one-third of the state with the exception of the territory adjacent to Green Bay has had a fairly good cover of snow all winter. In the Marinette section lighter snow has been reported. The central part of the state likewise has had a good cover of snow throughout the season and at such points as Waupaca and Stevens Point it has been continuous since early December. In this entire region there probably is no frost in the ground under the snow.

Southern Wisconsin on the other hand has had much less snow than the central and northern portions. In extreme southeastern Wisconsin there has been no heavy snow over any long period of time. The cover in that area has usually been thin and the ground has frequently been bare as a result of thaws. Counties in the extreme southern part of the state have also been exposed during a good portion of the winter. On the whole the winter has appeared longer than usual and with a cold month of March and a good deal of frost in the ground in some of the southern counties, it appears as though there will be considerable delay in the beginning of spring work.

Moisture is generally more abundant, however, than it has been for several years and the prospects are that the entire state will begin the spring season with the best moisture

Wisconsin and United States Planted Acreage

Crop	Wisconsin					United States				
	Acreage planted (000 omitted)			1941 as a percent of		Acreage planted (000 omitted)			1941 as a percent of	
	Intended 1941	1940	10-year average 1930-39	1940	10-year average 1930-39	Intended 1941	1940	10-year average 1930-39	1940	10-year average 1930-39
Corn.....	2,210	2,255	2,306	98	96	87,656	88,143	101,081	99.4	86.7
Oats.....	2,251	2,251	2,478	100	91	37,102	36,237	39,196	102.4	94.7
Barley.....	569	654	800	87	71	14,348	14,759	12,713	97.2	112.9
Spring wheat.....	41	46	73	89	55	17,137	18,547	21,762	92.4	78.7
Flax.....	21	19	6	110	350	3,341	3,403	2,406	98.2	138.9
Potatoes.....	177	197	255	90	69	2,988.4	3,104.1	3,364.8	96.3	88.8
Tobacco.....	23.9	24.5	22.06	98	108	1,404.5	1,427	1,677.73	98.4	83.7
Dry beans.....	2	3	5	67	40	1,855	2,009	1,942	92.3	95.5
Soybeans (grown alone).....	280	311	149	90	188	9,788	10,528	5,467	93.0	179.0
Tame hay ¹	4,168	4,086	3,301	102	126	62,398	61,592	56,102	101.3	111.2
Canning peas.....	120.5	107.6	110.68	112	109	365.69	338.99	288.08	107.9	126.9

¹ Acreage harvested.

situation that has prevailed during the past decade.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices

Milk cows sold by Wisconsin farmers in February brought \$1 per head more than those sold in January, according to price reporters. The state average price was \$79 compared with \$78 in January and only \$73 a year ago.

Milk cow prices in the West District averaged \$3 higher than in January. Prices were \$2 higher in the Southwest District, up \$1 in the Northwest and East Districts, but were unchanged in the North, Northeast, Central, South, and Southeast Districts. Compared with a year ago, milk cow prices are \$8 higher in the Southwest and South Districts, \$7 in the West, Central, and East Districts, \$5 in the Southeast District, \$3 in the Northwest and Northeast Districts, and \$1 in the North District.

Wisconsin March Milk Production

Milk production in Wisconsin continues well above normal and is at the highest level ever reported for March. The daily production of milk is averaging 266 pounds per farm or an increase of 5.5 percent from a year ago and 15.5 percent above the March 1930-39 average.

According to reporters, there are 2.8 percent more milk cows on farms now than a year ago, while production of milk per cow averaged 2.6 percent above a year ago. Compared with the average for March, 1930-39, the number of milk cows has increased 5.6 percent and production per cow has increased 9.3 percent.

The unusually heavy milk flow is due largely to the record feeding of grain and concentrates. Milk cows on dairy correspondents farms are being fed an average of 5.56 pounds of grain and concentrates daily. This amount is nearly 5 percent greater than the amount fed a year ago and is 24 percent above the March 1931-39 average.

A larger percentage of February calves is being raised this year than was ever reported previously. About 41 percent of all the calves born in February is being raised, compared with 38 percent a year ago and 34 percent for the February average during the years 1931-39.

United States Milk Production

United States milk production in March appears to be 3 percent above the production of a year ago. The number of milk cows on farms has increased about 2 percent during the last 12 months, while production per cow is more than 1 percent higher than at this season last year. Production per cow is about 8 percent above the 10-year average for March 1930-39.

The above-normal milk production has been partly maintained by the heavy feeding of grain and concentrates to milk cows throughout most of the country. During the first half of this winter's feeding season, milk cows have received 12 to 15 percent more grain and concentrates per cow than average for the 1931-40 period.

Milk production per cow is particularly high in northern and western areas. In states from Michigan to Montana, and also in Illinois, Kansas, and Colorado, production per cow equaled or exceeded previous high March figures. In southern states, from Texas eastward, below normal temperatures have been less favorable to milk production and have tended to delay the early spring development of pastures. Production per cow is well below average in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida.

Wisconsin Egg Production

Laying flocks, the rate of laying, and egg production per farm were slightly below the high level of a year ago according to Wisconsin crop correspondents. Egg prices during the past month were also lower than a year ago and below average. Prices received for chickens in February averaged higher than last year but were somewhat lower than average for the month.

An average of 103 layers per farm flock was being kept this month compared with the record of 104 layers last year and the 10-year March 1 average of 95 layers. Thus, laying flocks were 1 percent smaller than a year ago but 8 percent above the 10-year average. Laying flocks usually decrease in size from January 1 to September.

Even though the rate of laying on March 1 was the second highest on record for that date, it increased less than usual during February. Production on March 1 was 42.2 eggs per 100 layers or 2 percent less than the record made last year but 13 percent above the 10-year average of 37.2 eggs. These declines in the number of layers and the rate of laying result in a 3 percent smaller egg production per farm than a year ago. However, egg production per farm on March 1 was 23 percent above the 10-year average.

Egg prices in February averaged 15 cents per dozen, the lowest for that date since 1933. Farmers received an average of 19.4 cents a dozen a year ago. The low prices in 1941 have come with a record production of eggs. The February average farm price was below the January average of 16.1 cents per dozen. Chicken prices received by farmers advanced to 14.0 cents a pound in February from 13.3 cents a month earlier. The February price was nearly 2 cents per pound higher.

United States Egg Production

For the United States the rate of laying in March was record for the month. A year ago the rate was 40.7 eggs while the 10-year average for all states was 39.2 eggs for 100 layers. Because of a favorable fall and winter and ample feed supplies, the rate of egg production has been on a record level since last September in all months except December and in that month it was exceeded only by the rate in December 1939.

February Hatchings Large

February hatchings of chicks this year are likely to be the largest on

record for any year, according to the preliminary hatchery report. However, since February is usually one of the lightest production months for hatcheries, this change from other years should be considered only as a first indication of the probable change for the season—February hatchings often have little effect in changing the number for the entire season. In many areas above-normal temperatures have resulted in hatcheries obtaining all the eggs needed for early hatching.

Hatchery chick production in February was 70 percent larger than a year earlier, the number of eggs set was 25 percent larger, and the number of chicks booked on March 1 for later delivery was also 25 percent larger. All sections of the country reported increases in the number of eggs set and chicks hatched, several factors contributing to the increase: A favorable hatching season, abundant supplies of eggs, and upward movement in the 3-year cycle of production, and a heavy demand for broiler chicks.

Turkey Production to be Smaller This Year

Present hatching intentions of turkey producers in the United States indicate that the number of poults to be produced this year will be about 3 percent less than last year. Reports for the East North Central States of which Wisconsin is a part also show a 3 percent decrease.

A decrease of 5 percent in the number of poults purchased is expected for the nation as well as for the East North Central States. However, for the nation as a whole it is expected that the number of home-hatched poults will be the same as a year ago but for the East North Central States a 2 percent decrease is indicated.

Estimates show that the number of turkeys on hand for breeding is 14 percent below the number reported for the United States last year and 20 percent less for the East North Central States. This suggests that there may develop a possible shortage of hatching eggs to produce the intended supply of poults. However, the supply of hatching eggs is usually not a matter of production alone, but also one of utilization. With the shortage of eggs it may be necessary to use a larger portion of the early eggs for hatching and also a part of the late eggs which generally are used for commercial purposes.

This report relates to poults intended for raising, and does not necessarily show the number of turkeys that will actually be raised this year compared with last year. At least two factors may be considered. The intentions of the producers may be altered by this report, and there is always the possibility of more or less than the usual death losses occurring as a result of the season's weather.

Early Spring Lamb Crop of 1941

The number of early spring lambs in the principal producing states is

Prices Received by Wisconsin Farmers for Farm Products¹

Table with columns for Year, LIVINGSTOCK, POULTRY, AND WOOL, GRAINS, SEEDS, HAY (Loose), and OTHER CROPS. Rows list prices from 1910-14 to 1941 for various commodities like Hogs, Beef cattle, Milk cows, Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.

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 prior to 1938 see... 3-month average. 4 11-month average. 5 10-month average

ings are slightly smaller than last year while most dairy product stocks are larger. Hog slaughter is below the high level of last year. Other slaughtering are larger than a year ago.

Cold-Storage Holdings: Stocks of cheese and poultry continued at record levels on March 1. Creamery butter stocks were slightly smaller than a year ago and only about one-half as large as the 5-year average. Eggs in storage totaled more than a year ago but less than average.

Creamery Butter: Stocks of butter on March 1 were 16 1/2 million pounds compared with somewhat over 18 million a year ago and the record of almost 93 million pounds on March 1, 1939. The February net out-of-storage movement of butter was 13 million pounds and while this was above a year ago it was slightly below average.

Cheese: A March 1 record of 119 1/2 million pounds of cheese was in cold storage this year. This can be compared with the previous high for the month of 93 million pounds in 1937.

The February out-of-storage movement of 6 million pounds was much below the 11-million pound average. Of the total cheese held, about 105 million pounds or 88 percent was American cheese. Swiss cheese stocks on March 1 were 5,235,000 pounds compared with 4,491,000 pounds a year ago and a 5-year average of approximately 4 1/2 million pounds. Storage stocks of Swiss were increased by a net amount of 127,000 pounds during February compared with the usual decline of over 4 times that amount.

Poultry and Eggs: Stocks of poultry reached the all-time high for March 1 with 163 million pounds this year. Previously the record was about 158 million pounds in 1937. During February the net out-of-storage movement of poultry was 28 million pounds or the largest February movement on record. This is the ninth consecutive month that holdings of poultry have been at record levels for the respective month.

Stocks of eggs in cold storage on March 1 totaled 1,587,000 cases (shell

and frozen, case equivalent) compared with 1,169,000 cases a year ago. Except for the record stocks on March 1, 1938, these holdings are largest for March in many years.

Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk: Except for dry whole milk all stocks in this group were larger on February 1 than a year earlier. However, the stocks of each product in this group are above the 5-year average. In recent years stocks of evaporated milk have been much larger than 10 to 15 years ago, but stocks of condensed milk have been reduced substantially from those held 10 to 15 years ago.

Livestock Slaughter: Hog slaughter while smaller than a year ago is larger than in other recent years. Slaughter of other classes of livestock was higher in February than a year ago. Except for calves this year's slaughter of the various species was higher than the 5-year average.

Wisconsin Farm Prices Lower The general level of prices received by Wisconsin farmers for farm prod-

Some Current Changes in Agriculture and Industry

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Reported figure	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month ⁹		Date	Reported figure	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. ⁹ of same month ⁹
AGRICULTURE						AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Feb.	111*	113	104	111	Index of farm prices ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Feb.	103	104	101	105
Prices farmers pay ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Feb.	125*	125*	124	127	Prices farmers pay ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Feb.	123	123	122	124
Purchasing power, farm products ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Feb.	89*	90*	84	88	Purchasing power, farm products ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Feb.	85	85	83	84
Dairy Production and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets³					
Farm price of milk ² , cwt.....\$	Feb.	1.48*	1.55	1.46	1.46	Farm price of butterfat, per lb. cts.	Feb. 15	30.5	31.1	29.7	30.8
Farm price of butterfat ²cts.	Feb. 15	35	37	34	35.0	Price (wholesale), 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb.....cts.	Feb.	30.07	30.11	29.03	30.72
Price, American cheese, Wis. Cheese Exchange (twins) per lb.....cts.	Feb.	14.50	15.40	15.00	14.27	Butter receipts at 4 markets, (000 omitted).....lbs.	Feb.	50604*	54300	48135	46505
Daily milk production ² per farm.....lbs.	Mar. 1	265.6	252.5	251.7	233.6	Cheese receipts at 4 markets, (000 omitted).....lbs.	Feb.	9643*	10735	9709	10741
per cow milked.....lbs.	Mar. 1	23.40	23.15	23.27	22.29	Daily milk prod. per cow in herd lbs.	Mar. 1	13.77	13.46	13.62	12.93
per cow in herd.....lbs.	Mar. 1	17.40	16.57	16.96	16.09	Cold-Storage Holdings², (000 omitted)					
Cows in herd freshening ⁴%	Feb.	10.78	9.15	10.99	10.55	Creamery butter.....lbs.	Mar. 1	16520*	29715	18366	32242
Calves born during month being raised ⁴%	Feb.	40.51	36.96	38.39	36.40	American cheese.....lbs.	Mar. 1	105042*	109820	66970	73426
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁴ per farm.....lbs.	Mar. 1	83.9	82.7	80.1	65.8	Swiss cheese.....lbs.	Mar. 1	5235*	5108	4491	4539
per cow in herd.....lbs.	Mar. 1	5.56	5.36	5.31	4.65	All other cheese.....lbs.	Mar. 1	9313*	10380	11589	8607
per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	Mar. 1	29.66	30.38	29.33	27.78	All varieties of cheese.....lbs.	Mar. 1	119590*	125308	83050	86572
Farm price of milk cows ²\$	Feb. 15	79	78	73	70.80	Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	Mar. 1	163347*	191410	144759	121025
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ³ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Feb.	7283*	7880	6637	6088	Eggs, shell.....case	Mar. 1	298*	297	81	172
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ³ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Feb.	7079*	8065	7144	8081	Eggs, shell and frozen, (case equivalent).....case	Mar. 1	1587*	1835	1169	1612
Poultry Production and Markets						Poultry Production³					
Hens and pullets per farm flock ²No.	Mar. 1	103*	106	104	99	Hens and pullets per farm flock.No.	Mar. 1	79.7*	81.9	82.6	79.0
Eggs per 100 hens and pullets ²No.	Mar. 1	42.2	40.4	43.1	39.0	Eggs per 100 hens and pullets.....No.	Mar. 1	43.9*	33.9	40.7	39.2
Eggs per farm flock ²No.	Mar. 1	43.5	42.8	44.8	38.8	Eggs per farm flock.....No.	Mar. 1	34.9*	27.9	33.4	31.3
Farm price of chickens ¹ , per lb.....cts.	Feb. 15	14.0	13.3	12.2	14.7	Stocks of Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk³, (000 omitted)					
Farm price of eggs ¹ , per doz.....cts.	Feb. 15	15.0	16.1	19.4	19.3	Dry whole milk.....lbs.	Feb. 1	3831*	4632	4026	3115
Feed Price Changes						Stocks of Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk³, (000 omitted)					
Index of feed prices ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Feb.	94.4	98.8	101.7	105.6	Dry skim milk.....lbs.	Feb. 1	33284*	34175	17946	24472
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ¹\$	Feb.	11.20	11.59	12.30	13.14	Dry buttermilk.....lbs.	Feb. 1	7134*	7018	2067	3542
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk will buy ¹lbs.	Feb.	132.1	133.7	118.7	114.9	Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	Feb. 1	7810*	8047	4702	5781
Wisconsin by-product feed costs per ton ² , f. o. b. Madison	Feb.	22.55	24.20	24.50	24.03	Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	Feb. 1	189246*	187652	156253	147692
Standard bran.....\$	Feb.	31.00	32.10	33.85	39.05	Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection³, (000 omitted)					
Linseed oil meal.....\$	Feb.	26.25	28.20	28.00	27.99	Cattle.....No.	Feb.	717	891	715	707
Corn gluten feed.....\$	Feb.	51.85	51.20	55.30	56.23	Calves.....No.	Feb.	384	411	378	401
Tankage.....\$	Feb.	22.55	24.20	23.85	24.18	Sheep and lambs.....No.	Feb.	1391	1625	1313	1345
Standard middlings.....\$	Feb.	34.25	37.50	38.90	34.65	Hogs.....No.	Feb.	3725	4517	4277	3032
Cottonseed meal.....\$	Feb.	11.68	11.79	12.31	13.66	BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ¹\$	Feb.	128.4	136.6	157.6	147.7	Prices					
Amt. of ration 10 doz. eggs will buy ¹lbs.	Feb. 15	7.10	7.10	4.70	7.66	Wholesale prices ⁶ , 1910-14=100	Feb. 15	118	118	114	117.4
Farm price of hogs ³ , per cwt.....\$	Feb. 15	7.10	7.10	6.00	5.64	All commodities.....%	Feb. 15	114	114	109	119.8
Farm price of beef cattle ³ , per cwt.....\$	Feb. 15	9.70	9.20	8.30	8.50	Foods.....%	Feb. 15	130*	130	128	130.2
Farm price of veal calves ³ , per cwt.....\$	Feb. 15	9.70	9.20	8.30	8.50	Retail food prices ⁶ , 1910-14=100.....%	Feb. 15	86.1	86.0	85.8	85.7
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY						Cost of living⁷, 1923=100.....%					
Index of employment ⁴ , 1925-27=100.....%	Feb.	107.3*	107.3	93.6	91.7	Factory Employment (adjusted)⁸					
Index of payroll ⁴ , 1925-27=100.....%	Feb.	130.1*	126.1	100.9	91.4	No. of employees, 1923-25=100.....%	Jan.	118.0*	116.6	107.6	-----
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY						Industrial production (adjusted)⁸					
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY						1935-39=100.....%					
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY						Jan. 139 138 122 -----					
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY						Freight car loadings (adjusted)⁹					
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY						1923-25=100.....%					
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY						Jan. 83 84 78 72.4					

¹Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. ²As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters. ³Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. ⁴As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters. ⁵Wisconsin Industrial Commission. ⁶Bureau of Labor Statistics Index No. corrected to 1910-14 base. ⁷National Industrial Conference Board. ⁸Federal Reserve Board. ⁹1936-40. *Preliminary.

ucts declined during the month ending February 15. At 111 percent of the 1910-14 average, the prices received index was 2 points lower in February than in January but was still 7 points higher than in February 1940. The prices paid by farmers for commodities bought have remained at the same level during the past three months. The decline in prices received, however, has resulted in a slight decrease in the ratio of prices received to prices paid. At 89 percent of the 1910-14 average, this ratio was 1 point lower in February than in January, but was 5 points above a year ago.

Higher livestock prices in February were more than offset by lower milk, poultry product, and grain prices. The index of the livestock price group rose 1 point; cash crops, fruits, and vegetables were unchanged; grain prices were down 1 point; poultry products were 2 points lower; while

**Isaac Harju
Frank W. Dolgner
William Bartz
Charles Houdek
Jake Janssen
Herman Whitby
Joe Taddy**

August Garpentin

We have recently learned of the deaths of Messrs. Frank W. Dolgner, Columbia County, Isaac Harju, Ashland County, William Bartz, Fond du Lac County, and Charles Houdek, Price County, who have served for many years as dairy reporters, and Jake Janssen, Chippewa County, Herman Whitby, Price County, and Joe Taddy, Manitowish County, and August Garpentin, Marinette County, who were crop reporters. These men made many valuable contributions to the state's agriculture and the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Office extends its sincere sympathy to their families.

milk prices declined 6 points. Compared with prices in February last year, livestock prices averaged 26 points higher and milk prices increased 2 points. Cash crops were 11 points lower; poultry products dropped 12 points; grain prices were down 14 points; and fruits and vegetables fell 24 points.

Farmers received 7 cents a hundredweight less for milk in February than in January. The price received for milk for all uses averaged \$1.48 compared with \$1.55 in January and \$1.46 a year ago. Milk used for butter brought farmers 3 cents less than in January. The price of milk delivered to condenseries and market milk establishments was down 6 cents, while the price of milk used for cheese dropped 10 cents a hundredweight.

United States Farm Prices
The index of prices received by American farmers for farm products

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and Month	Wisconsin													United States ¹												
	Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices Average of prices January, 1910—December, 1914=100									Purchasing Power				Index Numbers of United States ² Farm Prices (Average of prices August, 1909—July, 1914=100)												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
Wisconsin farm price index (30 items)	All groups milk excluded (29 items)	Grain	Livestock	Milk	Poultry products	Four leading cash crops ³	Fruits and vegetables	Unclassified ⁴	Prices paid by Wisconsin farmers for commodities bought ⁵ (1910-1914=100)	Ratio of prices received to prices paid, Wisconsin ⁶	Ratio of prices received for milk to prices paid Wisconsin ⁶	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm real estate values ⁷	United States farm price index	Grain	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Fruits	Truck crops	Cotton and cotton seed	Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought 1910-1914=100 ⁸	Purchasing power Column 14 divided by column 22	Index number of U. S. farm real estate value ⁹			
1910	99	99	101	101	98	103	84	100	103	98	101	100	102	104	103	99	104	101	113	98	104	104	100			
1911	91	92	111	85	90	91	99	100	118	98	93	92	95	100	106	95	102	100	94	101	101	94	97			
1912	102	101	111	95	103	101	117	90	111	101	101	102	102	101	102	108	105	101	107	101	101	100	100			
1913	104	102	85	110	105	100	94	102	82	100	104	105	102	102	112	102	106	91	100	87	100	100	100			
1914	105	106	93	111	104	104	105	108	85	102	103	102	100	101	92	108	105	101	107	97	101	100	100			
1915	101	99	117	101	103	101	90	89	89	109	93	94	98	120	104	103	101	82	100	85	100	101	103			
1916	122	120	125	119	123	117	142	151	103	122	100	101	117	118	126	120	109	116	100	77	105	93	103			
1917	173	175	200	175	169	55	208	197	133	151	115	112	124	175	217	174	135	155	118	187	149	105	108			
1918	196	191	216	200	200	184	157	216	173	177	111	113	133	202	227	203	163	186	172	245	176	115	129			
1919	214	203	188	209	224	195	204	254	172	205	104	109	143	213	233	207	186	209	178	247	202	105	140			
1920	203	199	211	173	206	219	299	218	172	211	96	98	171	211	232	174	198	223	191	248	201	105	170			
1921	128	122	114	102	134	160	161	215	119	149	86	90	168	125	112	109	156	162	157	156	149	89	139			
1922	137	110	102	99	165	141	143	178	123	142	88	92	154	132	106	114	143	141	174	216	152	93	135			
1923	128	116	118	103	140	146	129	127	130	148	86	95	139	143	129	110	159	146	137	150	149	89	139			
1924	144	138	133	133	150	160	154	129	115	155	93	97	130	156	157	140	153	163	172	150	122	152	94	130		
1925	151	152	114	145	150	158	216	126	119	154	98	97	125	145	131	147	152	159	172	153	177	99	127			
1927	154	141	121	136	167	144	183	142	121	153	101	109	122	139	128	140	155	144	144	143	122	155	94	124		
1928	156	143	130	145	170	153	140	169	115	153	102	111	120	149	130	151	158	153	176	159	152	155	96	117		
1929	155	147	116	152	162	160	144	177	114	150	103	108	119	146	120	156	157	162	141	149	144	153	95	116		
1930	129	130	95	129	129	124	170	154	99	140	92	92	117	126	100	133	137	129	162	140	102	145	87	115		
1931	90	89	67	85	91	95	107	97	90	121	74	75	104	87	63	92	108	100	98	117	63	124	70	106		
1932	67	63	56	55	70	80	68	71	82	105	64	67	91	65	44	63	83	82	82	102	47	107	61	89		
1933	70	64	68	53	78	70	85	90	80	105	67	74	80	70	62	60	82	82	75	74	105	64	109	64	73	
1934	81	76	101	59	86	85	100	114	106	121	67	71	80	90	93	68	96	89	100	103	99	123	73	76		
1935	105	106	96	111	105	116	87	89	98	124	85	85	82	108	103	118	108	117	91	125	101	125	86	79		
1936	118	117	106	117	120	114	139	126	83	126	94	95	84	114	108	121	119	115	100	111	100	124	92	82		
1937	125	124	124	127	125	109	137	137	98	135	93	93	89	121	126	132	124	111	122	123	95	130	93	85		
1938	103	104	79	110	101	106	105	94	76	126	82	80	88	95	74	114	109	108	73	101	70	122	78	85		
1939	97	96	73	103	97	90	105	90	69	123	79	79	86	93	72	110	104	94	77	105	73	121	76	84		
1940	103	95	79	98	109	91	107	99	74	124	83	88	84	99	80	103	119	91	66	121	85	122	81	85		
Jan.	107	94	89	95	121	85	109	111	69	123	87	98	101	91	101	118	98	76	159	85	122	83	83	85		
Feb.	104	94	89	93	115	96	109	111	72	124	84	93	97	92	102	114	83	73	128	85	123	79	80	85		
Mar.	100	93	89	93	108	82	109	111	73	124	81	87	98	96	104	110	82	81	145	85	123	80	80	80		
Apr.	97	93	90	93	101	81	113	111	74	124	78	81	98	92	108	106	84	83	133	83	123	80	80	80		
May	98	96	83	98	100	82	117	111	75	123	80	81	95	83	102	104	81	104	134	81	123	77	78	78		
June	95	91	76	92	100	75	117	111	72	123	77	81	95	78	110	105	88	89	98	80	122	78	78	78		
July	99	95	73	100	103	81	113	87	74	122	81	84	95	78	110	104	81	104	134	81	123	77	78	78		
Aug.	101	97	69	103	105	84	112	87	75	123	83	86	96	76	110	109	90	79	112	77	122	78	78	78		
Sept.	102	96	68	102	108	94	99	87	73	122	84	89	97	77	114	111	104	73	118	76	122	79	78	78		
Oct.	106	97	70	103	115	105	94	87	73	123	86	93	99	80	112	116	112	79	99	78	122	81	80	80		
Nov.	111	99	74	100	124	117	98	87	77	124	90	100	99	83	112	120	120	71	98	79	122	81	81	81		
Dec.	114	99	76	101	129	116	98	87	77	125	91	103	101	81	111	128	122	75	93	79	123	82	81	81		
1941	113	104	76	118	123	86	98	87	70	125 ¹⁰	90 ¹⁰	98 ¹⁰	104	84	130	121	100	78	117	80	123	82	82	82		
Jan.	111 ¹⁰	105	75	119	117 ¹⁰	84	98	87	80	125 ¹⁰	89 ¹⁰	94 ¹⁰	103	81	130	118	90	80	156	80	123	84	84	84		

¹ Prepared by the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. ² Includes potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and clover seed. ³ Includes dry beans, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, sugar beets, and wool. ⁴ New indexes of prices paid by Wisconsin farmers for commodities, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December. Indexes for other months are interpolations from the quarterly data. ⁵ The ratio of the Wisconsin index of prices received to the Wisconsin index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. ⁶ The ratio of the index of Wisconsin milk prices to the Wisconsin index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. ⁷ Average of estimated values and December, revised. Indexes for other months are interpolations from the quarterly data. ⁸ Purchasing power of the farmer's dollar expressed as the ratio of the index of prices received to the revised index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. ⁹ Preliminary.

declined slightly during the month ending February 15. At 103 percent of the 1910-14 average, the index in February was 1 point lower than in January, but was 2 points above a year ago.

Declines in prices received for grain, eggs, and dairy products more than offset increases in fruit and truck crop prices from January to February. The index of truck crop prices rose 39 points; fruits were up 2 points; while meat animal and cotton and cottonseed prices remained

unchanged. The grain and dairy product price groups each declined 3 points and poultry products were off 10 points.

The increase in the level of farm product prices from the February 1940 average was due primarily to the sharp advance in meat animal prices. Compared with prices a year ago, meat animal prices were 29 points higher; fruit prices rose 4 points; while dairy products were at the same level. Truck crop prices were down 3

points; cotton and cottonseed prices were 5 points lower; poultry products fell 8 points; and grain prices declined 10 points.

Prices of commodities bought by farmers remained unchanged during the month ending February 15, but were slightly higher than a year ago. The ratio of prices received to prices paid in February was 84 percent of the 1910-14 average, compared with 85 percent in January and 83 percent a year ago.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service
WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician
IRA E. WISSINGER, Jr. Agricultural Statistician
FRANCIS J. GRAHAM, Assistant Statistician

Vol. XX, No. 4

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

April, 1941

IN THIS ISSUE

April Crop Report

Vegetation in Wisconsin seems to have survived the long winter well. Crop prospects for the country as a whole are better than average.

Grain Stocks on Farms

Unusually large holdings of corn and oats are reported by Wisconsin farmers this year.

Canning Crops Increasing

Early reports on 1941 acreages of peas for canning, sweet corn, and snap beans all show marked acreage increases.

Milk Cow Prices

A \$2 drop in the price of milk cows is reported from February to March by Wisconsin farmers this year. Cows are still \$4 per head higher than a year ago.

Cattle on Feed

With large feed supplies more cattle have been fed in Wisconsin and in the Corn Belt generally this year than last year.

Milk Production

In both Wisconsin and for the country as a whole milk production continues at record levels.

Egg Production

In Wisconsin egg production is a little smaller than a year ago. For the United States it is at record levels.

Farm Wages and Employment

A sharp rise is noted in the wages paid farm labor this spring and these wage rates are now at the highest levels since 1930. Farm labor is reported to be scarce.

Current Changes

Industrial production continues to increase. Employment and other business indications are above last year. Stocks of dairy and poultry are larger than in 1940.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay
Increases are reported in the prices of milk, eggs, and grain but decreases in a number of other commodities.

MARCH was a cold month in Wisconsin this year and the winter a long one. The spring season, however, has come on gradually and it appears that perhaps spring planting will be done at about the usual time. The northern and central portions of the state had a good cover of snow and it melted rather slowly. Since there was little or no frost in the ground in this section, it is believed that the soil and moisture conditions are probably the best in some years.

So far as is now known the winter has been a fairly favorable one on vegetation in Wisconsin. The hay crops and the winter grains are believed to have come through the winter without serious damage, except perhaps in a few southern counties where there was little snow. Early observations indicate that fruit trees have come through the winter without much injury.

Winter wheat in Wisconsin is considerably above average in prospects and the condition of rye and pasture is likewise reported to be much better than usual. On the basis of the April 1 condition of winter wheat in Wisconsin a yield of 19.5 bushels is indicated, which is a little better than the good crop harvested last year. Rye is reported to be 92 percent of normal compared with an average of 84. Pastures are reported to be 89 percent of normal compared with an average of 80.

Condition of Winter Wheat, Rye, and Pasture, April 1

Crop	Wisconsin			United States		
	% 1941	% 1940	% 10-yr. av. 1930-39	% 1941	% 1940	% 10-yr. av. 1930-39
Rye.....	92	83	84	81	69	76
Pasture....	89	79	80	77	71	74

Yield per Seeded Acre

Winter wheat....	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.
	19.5	19.0	15.7	13.3	13.4	11.8

United States Crops

Prospects for the crop season in the United States are better than average. In the southeastern section crops and pastures are a little late. Excellent conditions are reported in the southwestern regions, and on April 1 the western range conditions were said to be the best in 10 years. The north central region has been a little

Weather Summary, March 1941

Station	Temperature Degree Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	March, 1941	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	-15	42	24.3	23.9	0.85	1.54	-0.91
Spoone r.....	-20	43	22.0	26.5	0.89	1.44	-0.61
Park Falls....	-13	52	23.4	23.8	0.85	1.87	-2.14
Rhinelande r.....	-16	53	21.9	24.9	0.58	1.28	-1.28
Wausau.....	-12	50	22.4	28.0	1.21	1.73	-1.37
Marinette....	-2	47	27.0	31.0	0.70	2.14	-3.48
Escanaba.....	1	47	24.6	24.2	0.71	1.89	-2.32
Minneapolis..	-8	61	28.1	29.6	0.77	1.42	-0.83
Eau Claire....	-11	56	26.2	30.0	1.41	1.92	-1.68
La Crosse....	-7	60	29.6	31.5	2.25	1.61	+0.83
Hancock.....	-13	47	24.6	29.5	0.90	1.66	-1.68
Oshkosh.....	-8	51	26.6	30.8	0.96	1.77	-0.95
Green Bay....	-6	48	25.9	28.6	1.34	2.04	-1.43
Manitowoc'...	-4	45	28.4	30.6	0.80	2.29	-2.36
Dubuque.....	-3	57	31.8	34.0	2.17	2.03	-0.36
Madison.....	-8	54	27.9	30.6	2.29	2.07	-0.19
Beloit.....	-4	48	30.2	34.4	1.83	2.26	+1.68
Milwaukee....	-7	52	29.3	32.1	1.82	2.42	-1.08
Average for 18 Stations	-8.7	50.7	26.3	29.1	1.24	1.85	-1.12

dry and the season is perhaps a little slow to open up. In the eastern states weather has been cold and it seems likely that pastures there will be retarded somewhat.

Winter wheat production in the United States will probably be large. With an increased acreage and with above-average yields, a total production of 616 million bushels is now indicated, compared with a 10-year average of 569 million bushels. If this crop is realized it will be 5 percent larger than the rather good crop of last year.

Rye prospects for the United States are also better than average, the reported condition being 81 percent of normal compared with an average of 76. Pastures for the United States are reported to be 77 percent of normal compared with an average of 74.

Reports from the fruit regions indicate that prospects are still somewhat uncertain, but in most of the southern states prospects are better than usual. Vegetable plantings in the south will probably be slightly larger than a year ago, and it is believed that while the supply of commercial vegetables may not be quite as large as last year, it will be above average.

Stocks of Grain on Farms

In Wisconsin stocks of grain on farms at the beginning of April were unusually large. It is estimated that nearly 19 million bushels of corn were on the farms of this state which is 28 percent more than the large supply of a year ago and more than twice the average holdings of corn on Wisconsin farms at this time of the year. Wheat stocks in this state were at 819 thousand bushels which is also larger than a year ago and well above average. Stocks of oats are especially large in this state this year. The estimated total on farms at the beginning of April exceeded 40 million bushels which is 60 percent more than we had a year ago and about 50 percent more than average.

As in Wisconsin, stocks of grain on the farms of the United States are large this spring. The farm holdings of corn are estimated at 1,180,000,000 bushels, which while a little smaller than a year ago is 42 percent above the 10-year average farm corn stocks for April. Wheat stocks on farms exceeded 195 million bushels which is about 50 percent more than average. Stocks of oats for the country as a whole show a large increase this year. The present farm holdings of oats are more than one-fourth larger than a year ago and one-third larger than average.

The large stocks of grain combined with prospects for a rather good season may become items of considerable importance in the present world situation. With the great disturbance in Europe production on that continent is likely to be reduced, and after the conflict is ended food supplies are likely to be needed in many countries. Also, if the conflict should be long continued, American food supplies might again play an important part in it as they did during the last world war. In the following table are shown the April 1 stocks of grain for Wisconsin and the United States.

Stocks of Grain on Farms

(April 1 estimates)

Crop	Thousand Bushels on Hand			Percent of Previous Year's Crop		
	1941	1940	10-year average 1930-39	1941	1940	10-yr av. 1930-39
Wisconsin						
Corn ¹	18,936	14,820	8,952	44	37	28
Wheat....	819	513	697	47	38	38
Oats....	40,653	25,564	27,356	42	36	36
United States						
Corn ¹	1,180,078	1,273,015	828,331	54.2	54.3	40.9
Wheat....	195,755	153,776	130,615	24.0	20.2	17.4
Oats....	469,913	345,664	373,240	38.0	36.9	36.6

¹Data based on corn for grain.

WINTER WHEAT PRODUCTION

	Thousands of Bushels			1941 as a percent of	
	In-dicated 1941	1940	10-yr. average 1930-39	1940	10-yr. average
Wisconsin....	858	800	628	107	137
United States	616,128	589,151	569,417	105	108

Canning Crop Acreage to Increase Sharply

Information on planting intentions for 1941 shows that there will be a big increase in the acreage of canning peas, sweet corn for canning, and snap beans for canning. No doubt these increases are largely the result of the general world situation in which American food supplies may soon play an important part.

In Wisconsin, early data indicate that there will be an increase of at least 12 percent in the acreage of canning peas. With favorable weather this increase may be even larger. For the United States, the early figures indicate an increase of about 8 percent in canning peas, but with a good planting season this too may increase more.

Sweet corn acreage for the United States will be increased over 22 percent and in Wisconsin 36 percent, according to these early reports. In sweet corn production Wisconsin has made great advances during the last few years. The development of hybrid types has been an important factor in the sharp expansion of this industry in this state, and it appears that a substantial further increase will occur. In fact, Wisconsin may become one of the important corn canning states due to the fact that in late years the quality of the state's pack has been excellent.

Snap beans for canning will probably increase about 13 percent in acreage for the United States this year. In the North Central Region the indicated increase is nearly 17 percent. Wisconsin ranks second among the states in the acreage of snap beans for canning, Maryland being first. In addition to these crops there are also other minor canning crops which have been expanding during recent years, and it seems clear at this time that with a favorable season Wisconsin is likely to have a record production of vegetables for canning.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices

Milk cow prices in Wisconsin declined \$2 per head from February to March but were still \$4 higher than a year ago. According to price correspondents, farmers received an average of \$77 per milk cow sold in March compared with \$79 a month earlier and \$73 in March last year.

Prices in the North, Northeast, and South Districts were \$1 lower in March than in February. Prices declined \$2 per head in the Northwest, West, Central, Southwest, and South-

east Districts but remained unchanged in the East District. Compared with a year ago, milk cow prices are up \$7 in the East and South Districts, \$6 in the Southwest District, \$5 in the West District, \$4 in the Central District, \$3 in the Northeast and Southeast Districts, and \$1 in the Northwest and North Districts.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, March 15, 1940 and 1941, and Feb. 15, 1941 by Crop Reporting Districts

(Dollars per head)

District	March 15, 1941	February 15, 1941	March 15, 1940
1. Northwest....	69	71	68
2. North.....	66	67	65
3. Northeast....	66	67	63
4. West.....	75	77	70
5. Central.....	76	78	72
6. East.....	87	87	80
7. Southwest....	76	78	70
8. South.....	88	89	81
9. Southeast....	82	84	79
State Average ¹	77	79	73

¹State average price derived by weighting district prices by milk cow numbers.

Cattle on Feed

With the large feed supplies which Wisconsin had from 1940 crops there has been a marked increase in the activity of livestock feeders during the past winter. Cattle feeding is continuing into the spring season at a fairly high level according to April reports. Wisconsin feed lots had about 15 percent more feeder cattle at the beginning of this month than a year ago, and the feeder activities are more widespread in the state. Cattle prices have been high and so far the supplies have been converted at a satisfactory market price of livestock.

For the 11 Corn Belt States an increase of 16 percent in the number of cattle on feed for market as compared with a year ago is shown. This is probably the largest number of cattle on feed since the drought years of 1934 and 1936 reduced cattle feeding operations to a rather low level. All of the Corn Belt States except Ohio show increases in the number of cattle kept in feed lots in April this year as compared with a year ago. The largest increases were in the western part of the Corn Belt, Iowa, South Dakota and Kansas showing the greatest change from last year.

The movement of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt for the 3 months of January through March of this year was probably the largest on record. Prices for feeder cattle have been higher than a year ago. Reports from feeders indicate that the increased number of cattle on feed this year will probably reflect increased marketings after July 1. Present plans of feeders indicate a smaller proportion of the cattle intended for market before July and a larger proportion after July 1 than was the case a year ago.

Development of Early Lamb Crop

Although weather and feed conditions during March were not so generally favorable for the early lamb crop as in January and February, the early lambs continued to make better than average development during the month. Continued heavy rainfall in California, Arizona, and Texas and a deficiency of sunshine reduced the feeding value of the abundant new feed and held back the finish of the lambs somewhat. In the Southeastern and Corn Belt States the spring has been late, with pastures and green feed making little growth during March, but other feed supplies are plentiful. In the Far Northwestern States, both feed and weather conditions continued generally favorable.

The condition of the early lambs about April first was above average in all areas, and late March and early April rains and warmer weather promised good spring feed generally. Fairly heavy marketings of early lambs of above average quality from the middle of April to the middle of June are expected and grass-fat yearling lambs from Texas will begin moving in volume by the last of April.

Wisconsin April Milk Production

The quantity of milk produced on Wisconsin farms in April has reached the highest level ever recorded for this time of the year. According to correspondents, daily milk production is averaging 294 pounds per farm—an increase of 6.4 percent from a year ago and 18.2 percent above the 10-year average for April 1930-39.

There are nearly 3 percent more milk cows on farms now than a year ago and 5.5 percent more than the average number in April 1930-39. Milk production per cow is over 3 percent higher than last year and is 12 percent above the 10-year average for April 1930-39.

Greater quantities of grain and concentrates are being fed at present than at any other period for which records have been kept. The previous high feeding was reported in March of this year. According to dairy correspondents, milk cows are being fed a daily average of 6.17 pounds of grain and concentrates per cow or an increase of 14 percent from April last year and 32 percent above the April average during the period 1931 to 1939.

More than the usual percentage of March calves was reported as being raised this year. Of the calves born in March nearly 39 percent is being raised this year compared with 36 percent a year ago and only 34 percent for the March 1931-39 average.

United States Milk Production

Milk production in the United States during April is exceeding all previous records and it is averaging nearly 5 percent greater than in the same month last year. This increase of 5 percent above production a year ago is the result of an increase of 2

percent in the number of milk cows on farms and an increase of nearly 3 percent in the quantity of milk produced per cow. Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents is now averaging 14.84 pounds compared with 14.45 pounds last year and an average of 13.53 pounds in April 1930-39.

In all major groups of states except the South Central, the reported production per cow is more than 7 percent above the 10-year average for April. Record-high figures were reported from a group of northern states extending from the west Great Lakes region to the Pacific Coast. The high production in northern states appears to reflect feeding of abundant grain supplies on farms together with moderate March temperatures from Minnesota westward. Cool weather in the South has delayed early feed from pasture and the increase in production per cow is somewhat less than usual. In central and western Gulf Coast States production per cow is below the 10-year average for this time of year. The proportion of milk cows being milked is unusually small in the South Central States.

Wisconsin Egg Production

A slightly smaller egg production than a year ago is reported this month. However, on April 1 laying flocks were as large as the record of last year, according to Wisconsin crop correspondents. Egg prices rose in March and for the first time this year were above the same month of 1940. Chicken prices received by farmers were also higher in March than a year ago, but both chicken and egg prices are lower than the 5-year average for the month.

On April 1 the rate of laying was 49.5 eggs per 100 layers compared with 49.7 eggs a year ago. This rate of laying was 4 percent below the 10-year average. With laying flocks of crop correspondents averaging 101 layers or the same as a year ago, egg production per farm is only slightly below last year. An average of 50.0 eggs was reported per farm this year and 50.2 eggs a year ago. Production this month is almost 5 percent above the 10-year average.

Egg prices in mid-March averaged 15½ cents a dozen which is a half cent higher than February of this year or March a year ago. In January and February the average price was lower than prices received by farmers in those months in 1940. Chicken prices have continued higher than in 1940. The average price in mid-March was 14.3 cents per pound while a year earlier farmers received 13.1 cents. Prices increased about the average amount from February to March but less than a year ago. Wisconsin was one of the few states showing an increase in egg prices from February to March. For the United States there was a slight decline.

United States Egg Production

For the United States the rate of laying averaged 54.7 eggs per 100 layers or 3 percent above the rate on April 1 last year. Compared with the 10-year average, the rate of laying was 2 percent higher on April 1 this year. According to records this is the first report this year which has not established a new high record. When the eggs laid per 100 hens for the first of each month January through April are added together, this year's rate is well above that for 1940 and the 10-year average. The 10-year April 1 average rate of laying was exceeded in all parts of the country except the East North Central States which includes Wisconsin.

Hatchery Production at Record Levels

Production of commercial hatchery chicks is continuing at record levels. A preliminary summary of reports so far received from commercial hatcheries indicates that approximately 7 percent more eggs were set and 14 percent more chicks were hatched in March this year than in March 1940. The March 1941 hatch will probably exceed the previous high March record of 1939 by 2 to 3 percent. Reports on April 1 indicated 24 percent more chicks on advanced order than at the same time last year. General conditions in the poultry industry continue to favor a heavy demand for hatchery chicks during the remainder of the current hatchery season.

Farm Wages and Employment

Reports from Wisconsin farmers indicate that more people are working on farms than a year ago and that there has been a substantial increase in the wages paid to hired laborers in recent months. The reports also indicate that the demand for farm labor is now considerably greater than the supply.

These reports indicate that there is an increase in the number of hired workers as well as in the number of family workers compared with the number of persons employed a year ago. At the beginning of April there was an average of 218 persons employed per 100 Wisconsin farms. Of this number 174 were family workers receiving no wages and 44 were hired laborers. A year ago 212 persons were employed per 100 farms—171 family workers and 41 hired laborers.

For the first time in a number of years April 1 reports show a greater demand than supply of farm labor. The supply of farm labor in Wisconsin is now reported to be much smaller than the demand.

Because of the increase in the demand for farm laborers, wage rates have increased rapidly during the past year. Wisconsin farmers are now paying an average of \$35.75 per month with board and \$50.50 per month without board. Wage rates for day labor average \$1.65 with board and \$2.30 without board. These wage rates are the highest reported for April since 1930. A year ago Wisconsin

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, Horses, Chickens, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Flaxseed), SEEDS (Red clover, Alfalfa, Timothy), HAY (Loose) (All ten, Alfalfa ten, Clover and timothy mixed ten), OTHER CROPS (Potatoes, Dry beans, Apples). Rows include years 1910-14, 1914-1939, and 1941 (Jan-Mar).

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 prior to 1938 see Bulletins 90, 120, 140, 150, and 188, Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. *3-month average. †11-month average. ‡10-month average.

These include shell and frozen eggs equivalent to 2,903,000 cases compared with 2,117,000 cases a year ago.

Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk: Except for dry whole milk larger stocks than a year ago are being held of all products in this group. For March 1 holdings of all items were above the 5-year average. Stocks of dry buttermilk are three times as large as last year, while stocks of dry skim milk and condensed milk are about one-half larger than last year. For a number of months stocks of dry skim milk and dry buttermilk have been much larger than a year previous. Evaporated milk (case goods) held on March 1 totaled 176,624,000 pounds which nearly equals the 1937 record for that date.

Livestock Slaughter: In March the number of hogs slaughtered was slightly lower than the large kill recorded under federal inspection a year ago. Of all other classes of livestock more were slaughtered in March this year than last year. March is the second month in 1941 for which the

slaughter of calves exceeded the kill of the same month last year though the total was less than average for the month. Above average slaughtering for March was reported for only sheep and lambs and hogs.

Wisconsin Farm Prices Unchanged

Prices received by Wisconsin farmers for farm products sold in March averaged the same as in February, according to price correspondents. Advances in poultry product, milk, and grain prices were offset by declines in prices received for livestock, cash crops, and miscellaneous commodities. At 111 percent of the 1910-14 average, the index of prices received was 11 points higher than in March a year ago.

The index of prices paid by farmers for commodities bought was unchanged from February to March and was only 1 point higher than last year. With the prices received index up 11 points from March a year ago and the prices paid index up only 1 point, the ratio of prices received to

prices paid advanced 8 points from last year. This ratio or index of purchasing power is now at 89 percent of the 1910-14 average of farmers' purchasing power.

Poultry product prices were 3 points higher in March than in February; milk prices rose 2 points; and grains advanced 1 point. Fruit and vegetable prices remained unchanged. Cash crop prices were down 1 point, while livestock prices dropped 3 points. Compared with a year ago, livestock prices were still up 23 points; milk prices rose 11 points; and poultry products were 5 points higher. Cash crop prices fell 12 points; grains were 13 points lower; while fruits and vegetables dropped 24 points.

A small advance from February to March was reported in the price received by farmers for milk although milk prices ordinarily decline at this season of the year. The price received for milk for all uses averaged \$1.50 per hundredweight in March compared with \$1.48 in the previous month but only \$1.36 in March last

Some Current Changes in Agriculture and Industry

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports							
	Date	Reported figure	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month ⁹		Date	Reported figure	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month ⁹					
AGRICULTURE						AGRICULTURE										
Index of farm prices ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Mar.	111*	111	100	108	Index of farm prices ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Mar.	103	103	97	103.2					
Prices farmers pay ² , 1910-14=100.....%	Mar.	125*	125*	124	127	Prices farmers pay ² , 1910-14=100.....%	Mar.	123	123	123	124.2					
Purchasing power, farm products ³ , 1910-14=100.....%	Mar.	89*	89*	81	85	Purchasing power, farm products ³ , 1910-14=100.....%	Mar.	84	84	79	83.0					
Dairy Production and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets										
Farm price of milk ⁴ , cwt.....\$	Mar.	1.50*	1.48	1.36	1.38	Farm price of butterfat, per lb. cts.	Mar. 15	30.7	30.5	28.3	29.5					
Farm price of butterfat ⁴cts.	Mar. 15	35	35	33	34.2	Price (wholesale), 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb. cts.	Mar.	30.79	30.07	28.03	29.44					
Price, American cheese, Wis. Cheese Exchange (twins) per lb. cts.	Mar.	15.12	14.50	13.50	13.68	Butter receipts at 4 markets, (000 omitted)..... lbs.	Mar.	56018*	50604	51393	51843*					
Daily milk production ⁵						Butter receipts at 4 markets, (000 omitted)..... lbs.	Mar.	13642*	9643	10243	11911					
per farm..... lbs.	April 1	293.8	265.6	276.1	254.6	Daily milk prod. per cow in herd lbs.	April 1	14.84	13.77	14.45	13.91					
per cow milked..... lbs.	April 1	24.60	23.40	23.72	22.77	Cold-Storage Holdings⁶, (000 omitted)										
per cow in herd..... lbs.	April 1	19.29	17.40	18.65	17.66	Creamery butter..... lbs.	April 1	8987*	16462	8875	22955					
Cows in herd freshening ⁷%	Mar.	13.57	10.78	12.54	13.79	American cheese..... lbs.	April 1	97441*	105153	61983	66648					
Calves born during month being raised ⁸ %	Mar.	38.92	40.51	35.75	36.76	Swiss cheese..... lbs.	April 1	4128*	5132	3007	3708					
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁴						All other cheese..... lbs.	April 1	8258*	9096	10420	8298					
per farm..... lbs.	April 1	94.3	83.9	81.4	68.7	All varieties of cheese..... lbs.	April 1	109827*	119381	75410	78654					
per cow in herd..... lbs.	April 1	6.17	5.56	5.42	4.84	Total frozen poultry..... lbs.	April 1	126885*	163321	115442	95013					
per 100 lbs. of milk produced..... lbs.	April 1	29.66	29.66	26.67	25.88	Eggs, shell..... cases	April 1	1091*	307	854	1096					
Farm price of milk cows ⁹\$	April 15	77	79	73	72.00	Eggs, shell and frozen, (case equivalent)..... cases	April 1	2903*	1599	2117	2811					
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ⁴ , (000 omitted)..... lbs.	Mar.	8719*	7283	8405	7445	Poultry Production⁷										
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ⁸ , (000 omitted)..... lbs.	Mar.	10310*	7079	7544	8749	Hens and pullets per farm flock..... No.	April 1		79.7	79.0	76.4					
Poultry Production and Markets						Poultry Production⁷										
Hens and pullets per farm flock ⁷ No.	April 1	101*	103	101	96	Eggs per 100 hens and pullets..... No.	April 1	54.7*	43.9	53.0	55.1					
Eggs per 100 hens and pullets ⁷ No.	April 1	49.5*	42.2	49.7	51.6	Eggs per farm flock..... No.	April 1		34.9	41.9	41.8					
Eggs per farm flock ⁷ No.	April 1	50.0*	43.5	50.2	49.4	Stocks of Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk¹, (000 omitted)										
Price of chickens ⁸ , per lb. cts.	Mar. 15	14.3	14.0	13.1	15.0	Dry whole milk..... lbs.	Mar. 1	3432*	3831	3541	2711					
Farm price of eggs ⁹ , per doz. cts.	Mar. 15	15.5	15.0	14.9	16.9	Dry skim milk..... lbs.	Mar. 1	35856*	33351	24086	26689					
Feed Price Changes						Stocks of Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk¹, (000 omitted)										
Index of feed prices ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Mar.	96.2	94.4	102.7	107.0	Dry buttermilk..... lbs.	Mar. 1	7948*	7345	2335	3555					
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ¹\$	Mar.	11.14	11.09	12.36	13.10	Condensed milk (case goods)..... lbs.	Mar. 1	7274*	7810	4579	4551					
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk will buy ¹ lbs.	Mar.	134.6*	133.5	110.0	108.4	Evaporated milk (case goods)..... lbs.	Mar. 1	176624*	189246	150458	125161					
Wisconsin by-product feed costs per ton ¹ , f. o. b. Madison						Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection², (000 omitted)										
Standard bran.....\$	Mar.	23.70	22.55	25.20	25.01	Cattle..... No.	Mar.	766	717	721	779					
Linseed oil meal.....\$	Mar.	30.00	31.00	33.00	37.46	Calves..... No.	Mar.	444	384	440	500					
Corn gluten feed.....\$	Mar.	23.75	24.10	25.40	25.73	Sheep and lambs..... No.	Mar.	1408	1391	1266	1370					
Tankage.....\$	Mar.	51.20	52.15	49.00	53.24	Hogs..... No.	Mar.	3904	3725	3981	3094					
Standard middlings.....\$	Mar.	23.50	22.55	24.35	25.27	BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY										
Cottonseed meal.....\$	Mar.	33.75	34.25	39.20	34.69	Prices										
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ¹\$	Mar.	11.79	11.69	12.24	13.69	Wholesale prices ⁶ , 1910-14=100										
Amt. of ration 10 doz. eggs will buy ¹ lbs.	Mar.	131.5	128.3	121.7	127.3	All commodities.....%	Mar. 15	118	118	114	117.2					
Farm Price Changes						Prices										
Farm price of hogs ⁴ , per cwt.....\$	Mar. 15	7.00	7.10	4.70	7.72	Foods.....%	Mar. 15	115	114	109	118.6					
Farm price of beef cattle ⁴ , per cwt.....\$	Mar. 15	6.90	7.10	6.00	5.82	Retail food prices ⁶ , 1910-14=100.....%	Mar. 15	130*	130	127	129.8					
Farm price of veal calves ⁴ , per cwt.....\$	Mar. 15	9.10	9.70	8.60	7.92	Cost of living ⁷ , 1923=100.....%	Mar. 15	86.3	86.1	84.8	85.0					
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY						Factory Employment (adjusted)⁸										
Index of employment ⁴ , 1925-27=100.....%	Mar.	109.1*	105.9	95.2	93.0	No. of employees, 1923-25=100.....%	Feb.	118.4*	118.3	105.8	-----					
Index of payroll ⁴ , 1925-27=100.....%	Mar.	134.3*	129.3	103.8	93.6	Industrial production (adjusted) ⁸										
Footnote						Factory Employment (adjusted)⁸										
<p>¹Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. ²As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters. ³Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. ⁴As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters. ⁵Wisconsin Industrial Commission. ⁶Bureau of Labor Statistics Index No. corrected to 1910-14 base. ⁷National Industrial Conference Board. ⁸Federal Reserve Board. ⁹1936-40. [*]Preliminary.</p>						<p>1935-39=100.....%</p>						Feb.	141*	139	116	102.0
						Freight car loadings (adjusted) ⁸										
						1923-25=100.....%										
						Feb.										
						86										
						86										
						73										
						1.0										

year. Milk used for cheese brought 3 cents per hundredweight more in March than in February. Milk for butter and condensed products brought farmers 2 cents more, but the price of milk delivered to market milk establishments averaged 1 cent lower. Compared with a year ago, milk prices were up 16 cents at condenseries, 15 cents at cheese factories, 13 cents at creameries, and 9 cents at market milk establishments.

United States Farm Prices

The general level of farm product prices in the United States remained unchanged during the month ending March 15. At 103 percent of the 1910-14 average, the index of prices received for farm products was, however, 6 points higher than in March a year ago.

Increases in grain, cotton, and fruit prices from February to March price group was 2 points lower; but were exactly offset by decreases in meat animal, truck crop, and miscel-

laneous farm commodity prices. Dairy and poultry product prices remained unchanged. The index of the grain price group advanced 3 points; the fruit price group also rose 3 points; while cotton and cottonseed prices were up 2 points. Meat animal prices declined 1 point; the miscellaneous truck crop prices fell 22 points.

Compared with prices a year ago, prices received by farmers for all major groups of farm commodities except grains and cotton were higher. Meat animal prices averaged 27 points above last year; truck crops were 16 points higher; fruits were up 10 points; poultry products rose 7 points; and dairy product prices increased 4 points. The cotton and cottonseed price group dropped 3 points,

P. J. Cullen
John Noll
H. E. Williams

We have learned recently of the deaths of Messrs. P. J. Cullen, Taylor County, John Noll, Dane County, and H. E. Williams, Clark County. Mr. Cullen and Mr. Williams were crop reporters and Mr. Noll was a dairy reporter. These men gave freely of their time for the betterment of Wisconsin agriculture, and the staff of the Crop Reporting Service extends its sincere sympathy to their families.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service
WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician
IRA E. WISSINGER, Jr. Agricultural Statistician
FRANCIS J. GRAHAM, Assistant Statistician

Vol. XX, No. 5

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

May, 1941

IN THIS ISSUE

Crop Report for May

For the United States crop prospects are generally better than average. In Wisconsin field work has made uneven progress but prospects are for good hay and pasture crops.

Maple Sirup and Sugar Production

Because of a short growing season maple sugar and sirup production in Wisconsin is unusually small this year. Prices are a little higher.

Wisconsin 1940 Manufactured Dairy Products

Manufacture of cheese and condensery products in this state broke all previous records last year. Butter production increased substantially but did not reach the all-time high established in 1938. The increase in cheese production came in American, Swiss, Munster, and Italian types — all others showing small declines.

Milk Cow Prices

A further increase in milk cow prices brings the Wisconsin average to \$79 per head or \$7 above a year ago.

Milk Production

Record levels of milk production are being maintained for both Wisconsin and the United States. In this state the milk flow is 11 percent above a year ago and for the United States it is about 9 percent above a year ago.

Egg Production

Farm flocks in Wisconsin are large and the production of eggs is greater than in recent years. Egg prices have risen.

Current Changes

Industrial production is at record levels and factory employment continues to increase. Prices have advanced slightly.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

A sharp increase is noted in the price of farm products for both Wisconsin and the United States during the past month. Prices paid by farmers have risen a little.

SO FAR the spring season in Wisconsin has been rather unusual. March was a cold month and the winter was long. Once the cold weather ended, however, there came a period of unusually warm weather in April. For the state the average temperature in April was six degrees above normal.

Much of northern and central Wisconsin had a good cover of snow all winter and little or no frost was in the ground under the snow. In southern and eastern Wisconsin where there was less snow there was more ground frost. Hay and pasture came through the winter perfectly in most of the state especially those regions that had snow throughout the winter. Some damage is reported, however, in the rest of the state. In a few areas losses are substantial, notably in eastern Wisconsin, some of the southern counties, and in a few spots in western Wisconsin. On the whole, however, it appears that Wisconsin will have early pastures and prospects are for a large hay crop. It appears that the tame hay acreage will be the largest on record and much of the hay looks unusually promising.

Progress of field work has been rather abnormal. With spring opening up a little late and with rainy weather during the first half of April in southern Wisconsin, planting of spring-sown grains was late in the southern section. In the central section of the state, crop reporters indicate that for the most part the work was done about on time. In northern Wisconsin a number of reporters indicate that the work was ahead of average which indicates that the season was relatively early in the north and somewhat late in the south.

General growth of vegetation such as fruit trees is from 10 days to 2 weeks early. The wet weather in early April, combined with above-normal temperatures, advanced tree buds and blossoms, and this makes the danger of frost during May greater than usual.

Condition of Tame Hay and Pasture May 1, 1941, 1940, and 10-year Average

(Percent of normal)

Crop	Wisconsin			United States		
	1941	1940	10-yr. av. 1930-39	1941	1940	10-yr. av. 1930-39
Tame hay...	90	82	76	84	80	78
Pasture....	90	73	74	84	74	73

Weather Summary, April 1941

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	April, 1941	Normal	
Duluth.....	28	76	44.0	37.0	2.74	2.06	-0.23
Spooner.....	38	60	48.6	42.9	1.77	1.79	-0.63
Park Falls...	37	60	48.2	40.7	3.02	2.65	-1.77
Rhinelanders	35	60	47.3	40.8	1.89	2.24	-1.63
Wausau.....	38	61	49.2	43.8	3.12	2.49	-0.74
Marinette...	37	59	48.2	43.3	1.22	2.57	-4.83
Escanaba....	22	67	43.7	37.9	1.54	2.23	-3.01
Minneapolis	30	80	52.8	46.4	1.87	2.23	-1.19
Eau Claire...	41	64	52.4	46.2	2.32	2.50	-1.86
La Crosse...	31	80	54.5	47.2	2.70	2.42	+1.11
Hancock....	41	63	51.9	44.7	2.44	2.63	-1.87
Oshkosh.....	39	62	50.1	45.0	1.68	2.73	-2.00
Green Bay ..	26	80	48.9	43.2	2.31	2.65	-1.77
Manitowoc ..				42.3		2.63	
Dubuque....	32	82	54.7	48.6	3.18	2.85	-0.03
Madison....	30	79	52.0	45.4	1.24	2.77	-1.72
Beloit.....	45	64	54.3	47.8	2.88	2.72	+1.84
Milwaukee...	31	82	49.3	43.8	1.93	2.68	-1.83
Average for 18 Stations	34.2 ¹	69.4 ¹	50.0 ¹	43.7	2.23 ¹	2.49	-1.30 ¹

¹Average for 17 Stations.

Winter grains in Wisconsin have had a good year. The condition of both winter wheat and rye, as reported for May 1, were well above average and the prospects are for good yields. Present indications suggest a crop of 882,000 bushels of winter wheat for Wisconsin which is based on a prospective yield of 20.5 bushels compared with a 10-year average yield of 17 bushels per acre. Rye production in Wisconsin is now estimated at 2,198,000 bushels which is a smaller crop than the state produced last year because of a reduction in acreage. Yields per acre are expected to be higher than a year ago.

United States Crop Prospects

Early reports indicate that crop prospects for the United States are generally better than average. Warm weather has prevailed during the past month east of the Rocky Mountains and range conditions in the Southwestern States are excellent. The Great Plains Area, which during the past decade has suffered so extensively from drought, has this year had delays in spring work resulting from frequent rains. The Ohio Valley Region and eastward have been a little too dry.

The United States winter wheat crop is now estimated at 653 million

Winter Wheat and Rye Production and Yield

(May 1 estimates)

Crop	Wisconsin			United States		
	Indicated 1941	1940	10-yr. av. 1930-39	Indicated 1941	1940	10-yr. av. 1930-39
(Production, Thousand Bushels)						
Winter wheat	882	800	628	653,105	589,151	569,417
Rye.....	2,198	2,509	2,792	45,623	40,601	38,472
(Yield, Bushels)						
Winter wheat	20.5	20.0	17.0	16.2	16.3	14.4
Rye.....	14.0	13.0	10.9	12.9	12.7	11.2

bushels compared with 589 million bushels harvested last year. Yield prospects for winter wheat are generally above average and less than the usual amount of acreage is being abandoned. Rye production in the United States is somewhat larger than average, the indicated yields generally being somewhat higher than usual.

Hay Stocks on Farms May 1

Crop	Thousand Tons			Percent of Previous Year's Crop		
	1941	1940	10-yr. av. 1930-39	1941	1940	10-yr. av. 1930-39
Wisconsin..	1,050	731	547	14	12	11
United States ...	12,928	10,953	9,802	13.6	12.9	12.1

Hay and pasture crops are generally better than average throughout the country. With somewhat higher prices prevailing for milk and eggs, heavier feeding has been done than usual. This, in turn, has been a factor in the record milk and egg production indicated for the beginning of May.

While it is somewhat early to forecast fruit production for 1941, prospects at the beginning of May were favorable in nearly all of the important fruit areas. This indicates that there will probably be an ample supply of fruit. The peach production of the early southern states is expected to be about 50 percent larger than last year, but the orange crop may be smaller than indicated earlier. Some freeze damage to trees occurred in the northern states during the severe storm last November. Commercial truck crops in the southern states except Texas have been making good progress. In Texas there has been too much rain. Supplies of the early market crops of the more common vegetables and fruits are likely to be abundant.

Maple Sugar and Sirup Production

With a short season for the harvesting of the maple sap in most states this year the production of smaller than a year ago. For the

United States there were nearly 100,000 fewer trees tapped than a year ago, and the total production of maple products was small. It is now estimated that there were 2,053,000 gallons of maple sirup made as compared with 2,628,000 gallons a year ago, a reduction of 22 percent. Maple sugar production is also sharply lower than a year ago, a total estimate being 554,000 pounds as compared with 629,000 pounds last year and 1,377,000 pounds for a 10-year average.

In Wisconsin the production of maple products is the smallest in years. Winter weather continued late into March, and in April weather was unusually warm. This left a short season for the tapping of maple trees, and the production of maple sirup in this state is only about one third of the output a year ago. Prices of maple products are slightly higher than last year.

Wisconsin Dairy Manufactures, 1940

Sharp advances in the output of Wisconsin dairy manufactures took place in 1940, with many of the major commodities reaching all-time highs in production. Record dairy manufactures were to be expected since milk production was at its highest level last year and dairy product prices were higher than at any time since 1937.

Cheese production in Wisconsin factories last year was reported at 406,673,000 pounds, which was by far the greatest amount ever produced in this or any other state. This was an increase of 9.8 percent over the previous high established in 1939. Significant increases in the production of American, Swiss, Munster, and Italian cheese more than offset slight decreases in brick, Limburger, and cream cheese production.

Nearly 315 million pounds of American cheese were produced last year, breaking the old record of 297 million pounds made in 1925 and showing an increase of 10.8 percent from the 1939 production. Swiss cheese production increased 11.9 percent over the previous year to reach a new high at 32,304,000 pounds. The Italian cheese industry in Wisconsin has expanded production rap-

idly in the past several years and reported having manufactured 12,450,000 pounds of all varieties of Italian cheese in 1940—an increase of 34.4 percent over the 1939 production and more than double the 1937 production. Munster cheese production advanced 17.9 percent to 7,752,000 pounds but this increase was more than offset by a 6.9 percent decline in the production of brick cheese, which was at the unusually low level of 23,073,000 pounds. Brick and Munster production combined was smaller than in any year since 1927. There were only 5,453,000 pounds of Limburger cheese produced last year—a drop of 11.4 percent from the previous year. More cottage cheese was produced last year than ever before, with 10,065,000 pounds reported.

During the past year there were 183,103,000 pounds of butter produced in Wisconsin factories. Although this was an increase of 5.7 percent above the 1939 production it was still second to the record production of 1938.

Condensery Products at New High

New highs were reported for the production of unsweetened condensed or evaporated whole and skim milk in cans and in bulk. The manufacture of the most important condensery product—canned evaporated whole milk—rose 9.3 percent above the previous year to 780,496,000 pounds. Unsweetened condensed whole milk in bulk reached a new production high of 21,608,000 pounds while unsweetened condensed skim milk broke previous records with a production of 32,412,000 pounds. For last year, condenseries reported having produced 5,570,000 pounds of sweetened condensed whole milk in cans, 16,837,000 pounds of sweetened condensed whole milk in bulk, and 29,536,000 pounds of sweetened condensed skim milk—none of which established new records despite their relatively large amounts. All condensed and powdered products combined reached an all-time high production of over one billion pounds and showed an increase of 13.3 percent from a year earlier.

Wisconsin factories also reported record-breaking production of whole milk powder and skim milk powder. Over 12 million pounds of whole milk

Maple Sugar and Sirup Production Estimates by States

States	Trees Tapped (1000 Trees)			Sugar Made (1000 Pounds)			Sirup Made (1000 Gallons)		
	1941	1940	1930-39 average	1941	1940	1930-39 average	1941	1940	1930-39 average
Maine.....	243	270	262	12	13	15	38	49	34
New Hampshire.....	251	273	371	18	23	73	48	62	70
Vermont.....	4,242	4,242	5,299	275	268	700	814	1,080	1,030
Massachusetts.....	210	217	237	36	43	69	52	57	57
New York.....	2,953	2,867	3,199	165	212	349	570	734	733
Pennsylvania.....	411	433	622	25	36	88	82	112	178
Ohio.....	1,087	1,144	1,199	8	11	27	323	332	341
Michigan.....	368	368	441	9	12	27	75	74	107
Wisconsin.....	261	307	286	1	2	9	34	104	67
Maryland.....	55	57	58	5	8	19	17	24	24
United States.....	10,081	10,178	11,974	554	629	1,377	2,053	2,628	2,642

powder were produced last year—an increase of 35.4 percent over the 1939 production figure. More than 118 million pounds of skim milk powder were produced or a rise of 17.6 percent from the previous year. Although dried casein production increased 11.5 percent to nearly 12 million pounds during the past year it was less than half the 1937 production of 25 million pounds.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, April 15, 1940 and 1941, and March 15, 1941 by Crop Reporting Districts

(Dollars per head)

District	April 15, 1941	March 15, 1941	April 15, 1940
1. Northwest.....	72	69	68
2. North.....	70	66	64
3. Northeast.....	70	66	62
4. West.....	77	75	69
5. Central.....	79	76	72
6. East.....	87	87	78
7. Southwest.....	78	76	70
8. South.....	88	88	80
9. Southeast.....	84	82	79
State Average ¹	79	77	72

¹State average price derived by weighting district prices by milk cow numbers.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices

Milk cows sold from Wisconsin farms in April brought \$2 per head more than in the previous month and \$7 more than in April last year. Milk cow prices throughout the state averaged \$79 per head in April, \$77 in March, and only \$72 a year ago, according to price correspondents.

Compared with March, milk cow prices were \$4 higher in the North and Northeast Districts; rose \$3 in the Northwest and Central Districts; were up \$2 in the West, Southwest, and Southeast Districts; but remained unchanged in the East and South Districts. Compared with a year ago, prices received for milk cows increased \$9 in the East District, \$8 in the Northeast, West, Southwest, and South Districts, \$7 in the Central District, \$6 in the North District, \$5 in the Southeast District, and \$4 in the Northwest District.

Wisconsin May Milk Production

Milk production in Wisconsin continues at record levels and is now 11 percent greater than at this season last year and is 22 percent above the 10-year average for May 1930-39. Production on farms of correspondents is averaging 323 pounds daily compared with 291 pounds a year ago and only 264 pounds for the May 1930-39 average.

The number of milk cows on farms is 3.2 percent greater than a year ago and is 6 percent above average for May. Milk production per cow is up 7.5 percent from last year and is 15.3 percent larger than usual. The warm weather since early April has greatly favored the milk flow and the higher milk prices of recent months have encouraged dairymen to feed more grain and concentrates than

usual in an attempt to increase production.

Despite the fact that over 8 percent of the feed of milk cows was secured from pasture on May 1, the average daily feed of grain and concentrates was reported at 5.8 pounds per milk cow—both records for this date. Pasture conditions are well above average and, with the heavier than usual feeding of grain and concentrates, the prospects for continued record-breaking milk production are good.

Anticipating more favorable conditions for the dairy industry during the next few years, Wisconsin farmers are planning to increase the size of their herds by raising more calves than usual. Of the calves born in April, 36 percent is being raised compared with 32 percent a year ago and 34 percent for the April 1931-39 average.

United States Milk Production

Favorable weather, unusually good pastures, and continued liberal feeding of cows in response to higher

dairy product prices have combined to establish new high records for May milk production in the United States. With milk production per cow exceeding that of a year ago by about 7 percent and with 2 percent more milk cows now on farms, total daily milk production appears to be up about 9 percent.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents is averaging 16.54 pounds daily compared with 15.42 pounds a year earlier and 14.81 pounds for the May 1930-39 average. Previous high daily production per cow for May was the 15.79 pounds reported in 1938, another year of unusually good early spring pastures.

Production per cow is relatively high in nearly all parts of the country with only 5 states below average for this season of the year. Records for May milk production per cow were broken in New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas, North Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, and Washington.

Wisconsin Dairy Manufactures

Item	1938 (000 omitted)	1939 (000 omitted)	1940 (000 omitted)	1940/1939 Percent Change
Creamery Butter (includes whey butter)..... lbs.	188,933	173,227	183,103	+ 5.7
Cheese				
American.....	281,977	284,035	314,637	+ 10.8
Swiss (drum and block).....	29,377	28,881	32,304	+ 11.9
Munster.....	8,065	6,575	7,752	+ 17.9
Brick.....	23,365	24,791	23,073	- 6.9
Brick and Munster.....	31,430	31,366	30,825	- 1.7
Limburger.....	6,288	6,152	5,453	- 11.4
Italian.....	7,238	9,261	12,450	+ 34.4
Cream.....	8,308	9,850	9,705	- 1.5
All other cheese (not cottage, pot, and bakers).....	597	885	1,299	+ 46.8
Total Cheese (excluding cottage, pot, and bakers)..... lbs.	365,215	370,430	406,673	+ 9.8
Cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese.....	8,288	9,764	10,065	+ 3.1
Condensed and Powdered Products				
Sweetened condensed whole milk (case goods).....	1,458	0	5,570	-----
Sweetened condensed whole milk (bulk).....	8,327	11,472	16,837	+ 46.8
Total sweetened condensed whole milk..... lbs.	9,785	11,472	22,407	+ 95.3
Unsweetened condensed whole milk (bulk).....	15,113	10,729	21,608	+101.4
Total condensed whole milk..... lbs.	24,898	22,201	44,015	+ 98.3
Evaporated whole milk unsweetened (case).....	675,122	714,412	780,496	+ 9.3
Total condensed and evaporated whole milk (case)..... lbs.	676,580	714,412	786,066	+ 10.0
Total condensed and evaporated whole milk (bulk)..... lbs.	23,440	22,201	38,445	+ 73.2
Total condensed and evaporated whole milk (case and bulk)..... lbs.	700,020	736,613	824,511	+ 11.9
Total sweetened condensed skim milk.....	29,267	35,202	29,536	- 16.1
Total unsweetened condensed skim milk.....	20,527	24,876	32,412	+ 30.3
Total condensed skim milk..... lbs.	49,794	60,078	61,948	+ 3.1
Concentrated skim milk (animal feed).....	54	19	1,175	+6084.2
Concentrated whey.....	0	0	1,411	-----
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk.....	110	0	0	-----
Dried or powdered skim milk.....	113,466	100,611	118,357	+ 17.6
Dried or powdered whole milk.....	8,940	8,920	12,075	+ 35.4
Dried or powdered cream.....	8	42	39	- 7.1
Dried or powdered buttermilk.....	9,855	8,112	8,908	+ 9.8
Dried or powdered whey.....	10,363	10,121	21,629	+113.7
Malted milk.....	12,805	15,725	15,152	- 3.6
Total condensed and powdered products (except dried casein)..... lbs.	905,415	940,241	1,065,205	+ 13.3
Dried casein.....	16,926 ¹	10,724	11,954	+ 11.5
Ice cream.....	8,646	9,271	9,763	+ 5.3
Ice cream mix.....	5,018	5,600	6,214	+ 11.0
Ice cream mix shipped out of state.....	713	985	1,027	+ 4.3
Milk shipped out.....	235,207	285,316	313,870	+ 10.0
Cream shipped out (includes whey cream).....	65,279	72,774	65,262	- 10.3

¹Figures on dried casein production for years subsequent to 1938 are on a somewhat different basis than earlier due to a change in the manner of reporting this product.

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

Main data table with columns for Year, Dairy/Poultry Ration Costs, Feed Prices, Milk Cow Prices, and various Indexes. Rows include years from 1910 to 1941 and monthly data for 1941.

1 Value of 1000 pounds of grains and concentrates in Wisconsin dairy ration. For more details see Bulletin 140, pages 23-24. 2 In comparing the value of milk and a Wisconsin dairy ration, average monthly milk and feed prices for Wisconsin are used. 3 Based on values of ingredients in a typical Wisconsin poultry ration. For further details and data consult Bulletin 140, page 25. 4 In comparing the value of eggs and a poultry ration, the mid-month average price of eggs and average monthly prices of feed are used. 5 Based on weighted average of index numbers in columns 1, 10, 11, 12, and 13. The group relatives are combined with respect to their importance in Wisconsin volume of sales as reported by Wisconsin feed dealers. 6 Based on f. o. b. Madison prices of standard bran, standard middlings, red dog flour, and rye feed weighted by volume of sales. 7 Based on f. o. b. Madison prices of linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal, gluten feed, gluten meal and digester tankage weighted by volume of sales. 8 Based on Wisconsin farm prices of corn, oats, and barley plus a grinding fee for that portion customarily purchased ground and weighted by volume of sales. 9 Estimated price trends of commercial mixed dairy, calf, and poultry feeds. 10 1910-14 average price of milk cows for Wisconsin \$53.67, for the United States \$49.18. 11 1929-year average requirements to buy a milk cow, Wisconsin 4,180 pounds of milk, 176.3 pounds of butterfat; United States 179.7 pounds of butterfat. 12 Sources of prices: (A) Agricultural Marketing Service retail prices reported by merchants annually 1910-1921 and quarterly from 1922 to date. Wisconsin, East North Central, and United States averages were used. (B) U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Retail prices of food and fuel as well as wholesale prices of other commodities were used. (C) Sears, Roebuck & Co. through Don E. Mowry cooperated in furnishing a series of catalogs from which a series of Sears, Roebuck & Co. retail prices of various commodities were compiled. (D) Ford Motor Co. and Chevrolet Motor Co. furnished prices on automobiles. Calculations are preliminary, and all made by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. 13 Automobiles added to index in 1917 as a separate group. Indexes of this group not shown but included in index of All Family Maintenance and in final index of prices paid. 14 Automobiles and trucks were added to index in 1917 as a separate group. Tractors were added in the same manner in 1925. Indexes of groups included in index of All Farm Production and final index of prices paid. 15 1912-14=100. 16 Preliminary.

Wisconsin Egg Production

Wisconsin production of eggs and the number of layers per farm were reported at record levels on May 1 by Wisconsin crop correspondents. Egg prices showed an unusual increase from March to April this year when they averaged well above those in the 3 preceding years. Chicken prices are also above last year.

On May 1 an average of 98 layers was being kept per farm, the record for that date. This can be compared

with the previous record of 96 layers a year ago. With generally good weather about May 1, the rate of laying increased to an average of 58.8 eggs per 100 layers or a larger increase than usual from April 1. With higher prices being paid for eggs, laying flocks were not reduced as much as usual by May 1. Large flocks and above-average rate of laying resulted in a record egg production per farm.

Egg prices received by farmers in the state averaged 20.2 cents per

dozen in mid-April which was well above the April prices for the preceding 3 years and only a little lower than the highest April prices in the past 10 years. An increase in egg prices of nearly 5 cents a dozen from March to April is unusual. In most years egg prices change little during this period. Chicken prices advanced about 1.6 cents per pound from March to April. The April average price of 15.9 cents per pound compares with 13.3 cents last year.

Some Current Changes in Agriculture and Industry

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Reported figure	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month ⁵		Date	Reported figure	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month ⁵
AGRICULTURE						AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Apr.	117*	111	97	104	Index of farm prices ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Apr.	110	103	98	103.2
Prices farmers pay ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Apr.	125*	124*	124	127	Prices farmers pay ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Apr.	124	123	123	124.6
Purchasing power, farm products ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Apr.	94*	90*	78	82	Purchasing power, farm products ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Apr.	89	84	80	82.6
Dairy Production and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets²					
Farm price of milk ³ , cwt.....\$	Apr.	1.55*	1.50	1.28	1.30	Farm price of butterfat, per lb. cts.	Apr. 15	32.6	30.7	27.5	28.0
Farm price of butterfat ³cts.	Apr. 15	37	35	32	32.6	Price (wholesale), 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb.....cts.	Apr.	32.54	30.79	27.15	27.37
Price, American cheese, Wis. Cheese Exchange (twins) per lb.....cts.	Apr.	16.69	15.12	13.00	12.89	Butter receipts at 4 markets, (000 omitted).....lbs.	Apr.	58802*	56018	58454	54554
Daily milk production ²lbs.	May 1	322.9	293.8	290.9	270.7	Cheese receipts at 4 markets, (000 omitted).....lbs.	Apr.	13473*	13642	9883	10633
per cow milked.....lbs.	May 1	24.97	24.60	23.56	22.73	Daily milk prod. per cow in herd lbs.	May 1	16.54	14.84	15.42	15.18
per cow in herd.....lbs.	May 1	21.12	19.29	19.64	18.89	Cold-Storage Holdings⁴, (000 omitted)					
Cows in herd freshening ⁴%	Apr.	9.17	13.57	9.69	10.17	Creamery butter.....lbs.	May 1	17727*	8983	9504	22392
Calves born during month being raised ⁴ %	Apr.	35.97	38.92	32.28	34.42	American cheese.....lbs.	May 1	94361*	97496	65386	64072
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁴ per farm.....lbs.	May 1	87.9	94.3	83.7	69.4	Swiss cheese.....lbs.	May 1	3392*	4131	2447	3192
per cow in herd.....lbs.	May 1	5.80	6.17	5.58	4.91	All other cheese.....lbs.	May 1	10294*	8266	11084	9021
per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	May 1	25.67	29.66	9.73	21.08	All varieties of cheese.....lbs.	May 1	108047*	109893	78917	76285
Farm price of milk cows.....\$	Apr. 15	79	72	72	71.60	Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	May 1	101000*	126904	86226	72212
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ³ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Apr.	8658*	8719	9090	8127	Eggs, shell.....cases	May 1	3030*	1090	3341	3469
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ³ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Apr.	10589*	10310	7519	7894	Eggs, shell and frozen, (case equivalent).....cases	May 1	5876*	2902	5611	5992
Poultry Production and Markets						Poultry Production³					
Hens and pullets per farm flock ²No.	May 1	98*	101	96	92	Hens and pullets per farm flock.....No.	May 1	72.7	77.0	75.3	71.9
Eggs per 100 hens and pullets ²No.	May 1	58.8*	49.5	56.9	58.6	Butter per 100 hens and pullets.....No.	May 1	58.6	54.7	57.1	57.4
Eggs per farm flock ²No.	May 1	57.6*	50.0	54.6	54.2	Eggs per farm flock.....No.	May 1	42.2	41.8	42.5	40.9
Farm price of chickens ⁴ , per lb.....cts.	Apr. 15	15.9	14.3	13.3	15.6	Stacks of Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk⁴, (000 omitted)					
Farm price of eggs ⁴ , per doz.....cts.	Apr. 15	20.2	15.5	14.5	16.5	Dry whole milk.....lbs.	Apr. 1	3583*	3432	3128	2494
Feed Price Changes						Dry skim milk.....lbs.					
Index of feed prices ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Apr.	98.5	96.2	107.6	110.9	Dry buttermilk.....lbs.	Apr. 1	7410*	7948	2942	3743
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ¹\$	Apr.	11.47	11.14	12.63	13.28	Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	Apr. 1	7340*	7274	3938	4178
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk will buy ¹lbs.	Apr.	135.1*	134.6	101.3	100.6	Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	Apr. 1	136405*	176624	173378	120447
Wisconsin by-product feed costs per ton ¹ , f. o. b. Madison	Apr.	23.75	23.70	26.95	26.31	Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection⁴, (000 omitted)					
Standard bran.....\$	Apr.	31.10	30.00	33.30	37.80	Cattle.....No.	Apr.	792	766	774	763
Linseed oil meal.....\$	Apr.	23.60	23.75	25.30	26.00	Calves.....No.	Apr.	507	444	480	510
Corn gluten feed.....\$	Apr.	56.40	51.20	50.90	52.53	Sheep and lambs.....No.	Apr.	1436	1408	1355	1321
Tankage.....\$	Apr.	23.85	23.50	27.05	26.67	Hogs.....No.	Apr.	3807	3904	3610	2874
Standard middlings.....\$	Apr.	34.25	33.75	39.95	36.32	BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Cottonseed meal.....\$	Apr.	12.41	11.79	12.72	14.08	Prices					
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ¹\$	Apr.	162.8	131.5	114.0	121.5	Wholesale prices ⁶ , 1910-14=100	Apr. 15	121*	119	115	117.0
Amt. of ration 10 doz. eggs will buy ¹lbs.	Apr.	8.00	7.00	4.70	7.46	All commodities.....%	Apr. 15	121*	117	111	117.2
Farm price of hogs ⁴ , per cwt.....\$	Apr. 15	7.20	6.90	6.20	5.94	Foodstuffs.....%	Apr. 15	133*	130	128	130.4
Farm price of beef cattle ⁴ , per cwt.....\$	Apr. 15	9.40	9.10	8.10	7.58	Retail food prices ⁶ , 1910-14=100.....%	Apr. 15	86.9*	86.3	85.0	85.1
Farm price of veal calves ⁴ , per cwt.....\$	Apr. 15					Cost of living ⁷ , 1923=100.....%	Apr.				
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY						Factory Employment (adjusted)⁸					
Index of employment ⁸ , 1925-27=100.....%	Apr.	115.8*	109.4	94.3	92.9	No. of employees, 1923-25=100.....%	Mar.	119.3*	118.5	104.0	-----
Index of payrolls ⁸ , 1925-27=100.....%	Apr.	143.2*	134.8	102.8	93.2	Industrial production (adjusted) ⁸	Mar.	143*	141	113	102.4
						1935-39=100.....%	Mar.				
						Freight car loadings (adjusted) ⁸	Mar.	87	86	69	68.8
						1923-25=100.....%					

¹Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. ²As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters. ³Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. ⁴As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters. ⁵Wisconsin Industrial Commission. ⁶Bureau of Labor Statistics Index No. corrected to 1910-14 base. ⁷National Industrial Conference Board. ⁸Federal Reserve Board. *1936-40. *Preliminary.

above the level of a year ago. According to price correspondents, most of the advance in prices occurred in the poultry product, livestock, and milk groups.

The prices paid by farmers for commodities bought, however, averaged only 1 percent higher than in March and were also only 1 percent above a year ago. With the sharper advance in prices received, Wisconsin farmers' purchasing power rose quite favorably. At 94 percent of the 1910-14 average, the ratio of prices received to prices paid in April was 4.4 percent above the previous month and was 20.5 percent higher than in April last year.

During the past month, prices re-

ceived for poultry products increased 23 percent; livestock prices were 8 percent higher; grains were up 4 percent; while milk prices, which normally decline at this season of the year, advanced 3.4 percent from March to April. Cash crop prices dropped 2 percent. Compared with a year ago, livestock prices rose 34 percent; poultry products increased 32 percent; and milk prices were 22 percent higher. Grain prices were 12 percent lower; cash crops decreased 16 percent; and fruits and vegetables dropped about 22 percent.

With wholesale prices of dairy products showing increasing strength during the past month, Wisconsin farmers are receiving higher prices

for milk. Milk prices averaged \$1.55 per hundredweight in April—an increase of 5 cents above March and 27 cents from the average in April last year. Milk for cheese brought 8 cents more in April than in the previous month; milk prices at condenseries was up 4 cents; milk for butter brought 3 cents more; and prices for milk delivered to market milk establishments advanced 1 cent per hundredweight. Compared with a year earlier, milk at cheese factories was up 31 cents; at condenseries, 29 cents; at creameries, 22 cents; and at market milk establishments, 18 cents.

United States Farm Prices

Farm product prices in the United States advanced sharply from March

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Table with columns for Wisconsin and United States, including sub-sections for Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices and Index Numbers of Unit 1 States Farm Prices. Rows represent years from 1910 to 1941, with monthly data for 1941.

1 Prepared by the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture... 2 Includes potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and clover seed... 3 Includes dry beans, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, sugar beets, and wool...

to April. At 110 percent of the 1910-14 average, prices received by farmers were 7 points higher than in March and averaged 12 points above a year ago.

All groups of commodity prices were higher in April than in March, with truck crops and poultry products showing the greatest rise.

the grain, cotton and cottonseed, and fruit price groups were each 6 points higher; while dairy products, which usually decline from March to April, advanced 3 points.

Despite the appreciable increase in grain prices during the month ending April 15, grains were still 6 points lower than in April last year.

was 1 point higher in April than in March. At 124 percent of the 1910-14 average, the level of prices paid was also 1 point higher than a year ago.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service
WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician FRANCIS J. GRAHAM, Assistant Statistician
IRA E. WISSINGER, Jr. Agricultural Statistician

Vol. XX, No. 6

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

June, 1941

IN THIS ISSUE

June Crop Report

Crop conditions in Wisconsin are above average, there being an abundance of moisture recently. For the United States prospects are spotted, being generally good in the West and poorer in the East and Southeast.

1940 Gross Farm Income

Wisconsin's gross farm income last year was estimated at 334 million dollars which was nearly 15 percent above 1939.

Farm Land Values

March 1 values of farm real estate for the United States were 1 percent higher than a year ago. For Wisconsin the reports showed these values to be 2 percent lower than a year ago.

Monthly Dairy Manufactures

Factory dairy production in Wisconsin follows the trend of milk production with June being the high month and November the lowest.

June Milk Production

Milk production is at record levels both for Wisconsin and for the country as a whole. High prices, excellent pastures, heavy feeding, and increased cow numbers all combine to produce the greatly increased output. Farmers are raising fewer calves and selling more of their milk this month. They raised more than the usual number of calves during April and May.

Egg Production

Production of eggs has been at high levels during the first half of the present year. Prices recently have encouraged heavier feeding.

Current Changes

Business activity is at record levels and prices are rising. Dairy production is heavy and stocks of dairy products are generally high.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Prices received by Wisconsin farmers are now about 22 percent higher than a year ago. For the United States the increase is 14 percent above a year ago. Prices paid by farmers have only risen a little during this time.

CROP prospects in Wisconsin are again better than average this year. Plenty of moisture has brought about good pastures and prospects for a large crop of hay. Milk flow is at record levels and dairy herds are being increased in size.

In May the weather was rather dry for a time which caused some hay fields to be rather short particularly in some of the western and northern sections of the state. Late in May, however, there were general rains and the wet weather continued in early June so that an abundance of moisture was available. Farm work which was somewhat behind schedule during April caught up rather well during May.

Temperatures during April and May have averaged considerably above normal though there was a period of frosts from May 9 to 11. So far as is known, no extensive damage resulted from these frosts though some injury to strawberries is reported in northern Wisconsin. Tree fruits generally seem to have escaped injury.

Winter grain prospects, while above average, are not quite as good as they were a year ago. These crops developed rather slowly during the period of warm dry weather in May. Wisconsin's rye crop is now estimated at 1,962,000 bushels which is well below last year and below the 10-year average because of a marked reduction in this year's rye acreage for grain.

Weather Summary, May 1941

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	May, 1941	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	32	85	52.8	47.3	2.67	3.25	-0.81
Spooner.....	23	87	60.2	54.7	3.03	3.19	-0.79
Park Falls....	27	83	57.2	52.5	3.55	3.50	-1.72
Rhinelandler..	26	81	56.9	52.7	3.22	3.18	-1.59
Wausau.....	31	84	58.8	55.2	6.08	3.44	+1.90
Marinette.....	28	89	59.7	55.1	3.85	3.12	-4.10
Escanaba.....	32	77	54.2	49.6	3.45	2.93	-2.49
Minneapolis...	39	89	63.3	57.7	2.91	3.67	-1.95
Eau Claire....	33	91	62.6	57.4	5.17	4.04	-0.73
La Crosse....	37	89	64.1	59.3	5.78	3.75	+3.14
Hancock.....	33	89	62.0	56.4	6.67	4.11	+0.69
Oshkosh.....	30	87	61.8	56.4	4.24	3.52	-1.28
Green Bay....	35	86	59.6	54.9	3.77	3.52	-1.52
Manitowoc....	35	89	58.1	52.2	3.26	3.49	-2.90
Dubuque.....	40	89	65.6	60.3	2.10	4.22	-2.15
Madison.....	39	86	62.2	57.6	5.82	3.85	+0.25
Beloit.....	35	89	64.0	58.5	3.11	3.54	+1.41
Milwaukee....	33	88	58.6	54.1	3.03	3.35	-2.15
Average of 18 Stations	32.7	86.6	60.1	55.1	3.98	3.54	-0.93

The winter wheat crop in the state is estimated at 796,000 bushels which is somewhat above average and at about the same level as a year ago.

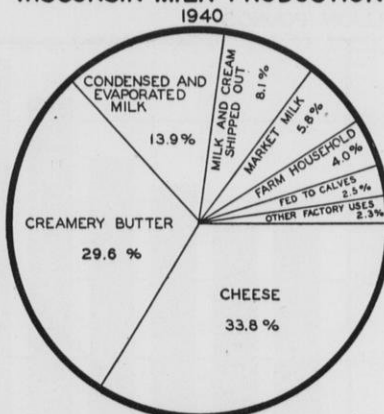
United States Crops

For the country as a whole, crop conditions at the beginning of June varied considerably. In much of the West prospects were exceptionally good and in much of the East and Southeast, crop prospects were poor because of a rainfall shortage. In general the areas east and south of Ohio had rather poor prospects. In Texas and Oklahoma extensive areas had too much rain.

In spite of this great variation, the general outlook for crop production in the United States is favorable. The wheat crop will definitely be a large one with nearly 700,000,000 bushels of winter wheat in prospect. Hay crops vary greatly in different parts of the country and in general run as good as last year. Pastures also are quite uneven, being unusually good in the West and on the Great Plains region and poor in the East and Southeast.

During early June the drought was broken in a portion of the eastern region which had been dry, and heavy rains fell in the West and in some of the Middle-western States. As a result, hay and pasture prospects in June are improved as compared with the situation in May. Production of grain for the United States will prob-

WISCONSIN MILK PRODUCTION



In 1940 nearly 34 percent of Wisconsin's milk production was used in making cheese, and almost 30 percent was used in the manufacture of butter. In 1938 slightly more milk was used in making butter than for cheese. Milk used for condensed and evaporated milk ranked third in 1940 with about 14 percent. The other 23 percent of Wisconsin's milk production was distributed among a number of smaller outlets.

**Condition of Crops, June 1, 1941
1940 and 10-year Average**

(Percent of Normal)

Crop	Wisconsin			United States		
	1941	1940	10-yr. av. 1930-39	1941	1940	10-yr. av. 1930-39
Spring wheat	90	90	85	87	88	74
Oats	90	91	85	82	82	77
Barley	91	91	85	83	82	77
Tame hay	86	86	75	75	83	76
Clover and timothy						
hay	86	85	74	72	85	75
Alfalfa hay	88	91	79	85	87	79
Wild hay	88	86	78	84	79	71
Pasture	87	83	78	79	81	76
Canning peas	92	92	82	87	92	82
Apples ¹	82	79	77 ²	65	69	62 ³
Cherries	81	91	76	56 ³	69 ³	63 ³

¹ In commercial areas only
² Short-time average
³ 12 states

ably be not greatly different from a year ago. The wheat crop is larger than last year but the production of oats is smaller. Rye and barley production will be above a year ago.

Some dry weather has retarded fruit production during the past month but in spite of this, the production of peaches will be much larger than last year though the pear crop will be somewhat smaller. The condition of apples for the country as a whole is somewhat lower than a year ago. Citrus fruit production varies considerably, the condition of oranges being better than a year ago but the condition of grapefruit being lower. The immediate supply of fresh vegetables is expected to be somewhat smaller than last year.

Stocks of Barley and Rye on Farms

According to crop reporters, stocks of rye and barley on farms this spring are considerably larger than a year ago. In Wisconsin it is estimated that over 7 million bushels of barley are being held on farms as compared with a little more than 4 million bushels a year ago. For the United States the indicated barley stocks are over 66 million bushels this year compared with a little over 50 million bushels last year. Rye stocks on farms for the country as a whole are about 16.5 million bushels, which is more than 5 million bushels above last year.

Grain Stocks on Farms June 1

Crop	Thousand Bushels			Percent of Previous Year's Crop		
	1941	1940	5-yr. av. 1934-39	1941	1940	5-yr. av.
Wisconsin						
Barley	7,112	4,066	3,188	29	18	15
Rye	1,204	976	884	48	41	27
United States						
Barley	66,103	50,024	34,723	21.4	18.2	16.7
Rye	16,534	11,208	8,637	40.7	28.7	21.0

1940 Farm Income Higher

Wisconsin's gross farm income in 1940 has recently been estimated at over 334 million dollars, an increase of nearly 15 percent over 1939. This is the highest farm income for the state since 1937 and only in two other years since 1930 has the state's farm income been above the 1940 level.

The principal reason for the increased farm income in this state in 1940 is the higher price of milk during the past year. Wisconsin's milk price in 1940 averaged \$1.38 per hundred pounds compared with \$1.22 per hundred in 1939, and more than 80 percent of the income increase has come as a result of higher milk prices. The income from livestock in the state was also somewhat higher in 1940 than in 1939, but this was largely due to somewhat heavier marketings. Income from crops in the state in 1940 was actually a little smaller than in 1939, in fact, the state's farm income from crops in 1940 was the smallest since 1934.

The trend of farm income in Wisconsin and some of the chief sources are shown in the following table:

Wisconsin Gross Farm Income 1929-1940

Year	Total	Milk	Livestock	Crops
1929	438,843	214,602	154,739	69,502
1930	370,746	176,013	128,696	66,037
1931	263,824	129,061	94,422	40,341
1932	188,256	97,692	64,007	26,557
1933	200,110	104,014	61,033	35,063
1934	234,159	115,007	75,242	43,910
1935	297,327	139,682	113,589	44,056
1936	356,942	170,818	131,685	54,439
1937	357,758	176,592	132,861	48,305
1938	316,160	150,571	120,706	44,883
1939	300,062	142,334	113,638	44,090
1940	334,388	170,604	119,853	43,931

These estimates are preliminary and subject to revision.

Farm Real Estate Values

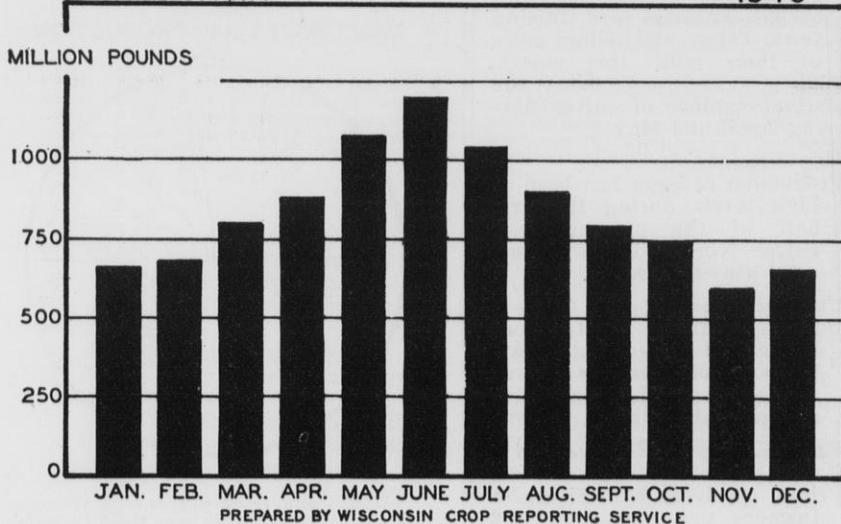
The trend in farm real estate values in the United States is usually measured in March. Crop reporters at that time report on the level of land values, and from these reports the index for the current year is established. Based upon reports received on March 1 this year, land values per acre in Wisconsin were 2 percent lower than one year earlier. There has been a good deal of discussion regarding land value changes as a result of the war, and a number of sales of farms are reported particularly to non-farm people, but according to reports in March, these were largely made at prices a little lower than prevailed earlier.

For the United States the situation was slightly different from that in Wisconsin. A 1 percent increase was reported in land values for the country as a whole in March as compared with a year ago. The United States index of land values as of March 1 was at 86 percent of the 1912-14 level compared with 85 percent last year. For Wisconsin the index of farm real estate values on March 1 this year was 82 percent of the 1912-14 level compared with 84 percent a year ago. It is possible that some change in this trend may have occurred in recent months, but at the time it was recorded in March, the prices were actually below a year ago according to reports.

Wisconsin Dairy Manufactures by Months

The monthly manufacture of Wisconsin's important dairy products followed closely the production of milk last year, which reached its peak in June and its low in November. Butter production amounted to over 21 million pounds in June and then

MILK USED MONTHLY BY DAIRY PLANTS WISCONSIN 1940



The quantity of milk used by Wisconsin dairy plants for making dairy products varies considerably in different months as can be readily observed from the above chart. The greatest amount used in any single month of 1940 was 1,202 million pounds used in June. The smallest amount was used in November, when dairy plants made only 602 million pounds of milk into manufactured dairy products.

dropped to a little more than half that amount in the low month of November. Cheese factories reported having made 40 million pounds of American cheddar cheese in June but only 18 million pounds in November. Reports from condenseries showed the production of over 90 million pounds of unsweetened evaporated canned milk in June and slightly more than 43 million pounds in November. With some exceptions, minor dairy products largely followed about the same seasonal trend in manufacture as the more important products, their manufacture being generally high in the summer months and low in the winter months.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, May 15, 1940 and 1941, and April 15, 1941, by Crop Reporting Districts

(Dollars per head)

District	May 15, 1941	April 15, 1941	May 15, 1940
1. Northwest.....	75	72	69
2. North.....	74	70	66
3. Northeast.....	72	70	64
4. West.....	79	77	71
5. Central.....	81	79	73
6. East.....	88	87	80
7. Southwest.....	82	78	72
8. South.....	92	88	82
9. Southeast.....	88	84	80
State Average ¹	82	79	74

¹State average price derived by weighting district prices by milk cow numbers.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices

Prices received by Wisconsin farmers for milk cows sold from their farms in May averaged \$82 per head. This is the highest state average since

July 1930, when milk cows also brought \$82 per head. According to price correspondents, milk cow prices are now \$3 higher than in April and are \$8 above the average of a year ago.

Compared with April, milk cow prices are up \$4 in the North, Southwest, South, and Southeast Districts, \$3 in the Northwest District, \$2 in the Northeast, West, and Central Districts, and only \$1 in the East District. Prices received for milk cows in the Southwest and South Districts are now \$10 higher than they were last year. Prices are \$8 higher in the North, Northeast, West, Central, East, and Southeast Districts and are up \$6 from a year ago in the Northwest District.

Wisconsin June Milk Production

The production of milk on Wisconsin farms is now at the highest level ever reported for June. This exceptionally large milk production is partly due to an increase in milk cow numbers and partly to an increase of over 8 percent in the quantity of milk produced per cow above a year ago.

Milk production per farm for crop reporters is averaging 391 pounds daily, compared with 334 pounds last June and 320 pounds for June 1930-39. Production per milk cow is averaging about 25 pounds daily, compared with 23 pounds a year ago and only 22 pounds for the 10-year average. The heavy milk flow this year has been encouraged by the feeding of large amounts of grain and concentrates, by favorable weather, and by the better than usual condition of pastures. Milk cows on dairy corre-

spondents' farms are being fed 2.2 pounds of grain and concentrates daily per head—an increase of 42 percent from the June 1931-39 average. These cows are also securing 91 percent of their feed from pasture.

The upturn in milk prices from April to May appears to have caused farmers to veal a larger percentage of their May calves than usual. Nearly 63 percent of the May calves was or will be sold for veal, compared with 60 percent last year and 59 percent for May 1931-39. Of the calves born in May only 27 percent is being raised compared with nearly 31 percent a year ago and over 29 percent for May 1931-39.

United States Milk Production

Milk production in the United States is now about 5 percent higher than in June a year ago. There are 2 percent more milk cows on farms and production per cow is averaging 3 percent higher than last year. Pastures are good and, with dairy product prices now favorable in comparison with feed prices, farmers are feeding their milk cows liberally where additional feed is needed.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents was at an all-time record for June 1, averaging 18.55 pounds compared with the previous June 1 record of 18.03 pounds set a year ago. New high records for milk production per cow were set in the North Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, and New England groups of states and in many individual states including New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and North Dakota.

Monthly Production of Wisconsin Dairy Manufactures, 1940

(000 omitted)

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Total
Creamery Butter (includes whey butter)lbs.	12,862	12,909	14,989	16,234	19,702	21,002	18,608	16,031	14,263	13,159	10,774	12,570	183,103
Cheese													
American.....lbs.	18,202	19,336	23,886	26,642	33,958	40,015	34,391	29,731	26,942	24,534	18,132	18,868	314,637
Swiss (drum & block).....lbs.	1,148	1,150	1,753	2,583	3,867	4,397	3,885	3,707	3,280	2,909	2,040	1,585	32,304
Brick and Munster.....lbs.	2,525	2,435	2,762	2,849	3,297	3,476	2,594	2,080	1,914	2,139	2,141	2,613	30,825
Limburger.....lbs.	345	326	419	471	682	694	554	484	437	398	336	307	5,453
Italian.....lbs.	841	937	1,110	1,101	1,034	996	940	889	833	1,079	1,158	1,532	12,450
Cream.....lbs.	735	782	894	698	754	682	673	646	786	859	1,193	1,003	9,705
All other cheese (not cottage, pot and bakers').....lbs.	52	50	55	70	105	117	93	111	127	176	183	160	1,299
Total Cheese (excluding cottage, pot, and bakers')lbs.	23,848	25,016	30,879	34,414	43,697	50,377	43,130	37,648	34,319	32,094	25,183	26,068	406,673
Cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese.....lbs.	810	1,016	1,014	893	851	815	872	776	736	778	749	755	10,065
Condensed and Powdered Products													
Sweetened condensed whole milk (case and bulk).....lbs.	1,249	1,086	1,530	1,673	2,559	3,252	2,440	2,171	1,826	1,645	1,500	1,476	22,407
Unsweetened condensed whole milk (bulk).....lbs.	1,766	1,258	1,485	1,695	2,391	2,604	2,822	1,879	1,459	1,727	1,759	763	21,608
Evaporated whole milk unsweetened (case)lbs.	57,008	60,118	66,722	71,003	81,684	90,332	78,040	68,866	59,560	55,384	43,281	48,498	780,496
Skim milk powder.....lbs.	9,024	9,359	10,682	10,639	12,597	14,116	10,554	9,418	8,178	8,225	6,933	8,632	118,357
Whole milk powder.....lbs.	804	594	918	1,070	1,549	1,591	1,407	735	709	892	610	836	12,075
Total Condensed and Powdered Products (except dried casein)lbs.	78,263	81,346	90,764	95,226	111,773	123,672	105,601	91,976	80,277	75,713	61,889	68,705	1,065,205
Dried casein.....lbs.	632	675	933	996	1,349	1,736	1,364	1,126	1,002	775	606	760	11,954
Ice cream.....gals.	371	440	592	745	1,085	1,281	1,532	1,336	853	598	478	452	9,763
Ice cream mix.....gals.	215	270	330	445	756	884	1,029	803	547	413	269	253	6,214
Milk shipped out of state.....lbs.	25,640	24,368	25,247	24,729	25,073	22,174	25,450	26,377	28,415	29,871	29,239	27,287	313,870
Butterfat in cream shipped out of state (includes whey cream).....lbs.	1,760	1,689	1,943	2,109	2,604	2,901	2,610	2,606	1,935	1,837	2,067	2,035	26,105

Some Current Changes in Agriculture and Industry

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Reported figure	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month ^a		Date	Reported figure	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month ^a
AGRICULTURE						AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices ¹ , 1910-14 = 100.....%	May	120*	117	98	103	Index of farm prices ¹ , 1910-14 = 100.....%	May	112	110	98	102.2
Prices farmers pay ¹ , 1910-14 = 100.....%	May	125*	124*	123	127	Prices farmers pay ¹ , 1910-14 = 100.....%	May	125	124	123	124.6
Purchasing power, farm products ¹ , 1910-14 = 100.....%	May	96*	94*	80	81	Purchasing power, farm products ¹ , 1910-14 = 100.....%	May	90	89	80	82.0
Dairy Production and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets³					
Farm price of milk ⁴ , cwt.....\$	May	1.63*	1.56	1.26	1.26	Farm price of butterfat, per lb.cts.	May 15	34.7	32.6	26.9	26.4
Farm price of butterfat ⁴cts.	May 15	39	37	31	30.4	Price (wholesale), 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb.....cts.	May	34.69	32.54	26.42	26.27
Price, American cheese, Wis. Cheese Exchange (twins) per lb.....cts.	May	17.85	16.69	13.00	12.94	Butter receipts at 4 markets, (000 omitted).....lbs.	May	70058*	58802	64391	67411
Daily milk production ⁵						Cheese receipts at 4 markets, (000 omitted).....lbs.	May	14568*	13473	10862	11395
per farm.....lbs.	June 1	390.6	322.9	333.6	329.0	Daily milk prod. per cow in herd lbs.	June 1	18.55	16.54	18.03	17.68
per cow milked.....lbs.	June 1	28.10	24.97	26.01	26.10	Cold-Storage Holdings⁶, (000 omitted)					
per cow in herd.....lbs.	June 1	24.93	21.12	23.02	23.05	Creamery butter.....lbs.	June 1	56359*	17795	25463	41845
Cows in herd freshening ⁴%	May	6.11	9.17	6.20	6.89	American cheese.....lbs.	June 1	102768*	94602	73603	69249
Calves born during month being raised ⁴%	May	27.39	35.97	30.68	30.89	Swiss cheese.....lbs.	June 1	2664*	3385	2532	3148
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁴						All other cheese.....lbs.	June 1	14196*	10348	11967	10467
per farm.....lbs.	June 1	34.1	87.9	35.0	22.9	Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	June 1	119628*	108335	88102	82864
per cow in herd.....lbs.	June 1	2.20	5.80	2.37	1.63	Eggs, shell.....cases	June 1	87427*	101129	76904	64004
per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	June 1	8.35	25.67	9.73	6.66	Eggs, shell and frozen, (case equivalent).....cases	June 1	5377*	3031	5980	5993
Farm price of milk cows.....\$	May 15	82	79	74	70.40	Poultry Production⁷					
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ⁸ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	May	8981*	8658	9426	9637	Hens and pullets per farm flock.No.	June 1		72.7	70.8	67.9
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ⁸ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	May	10800*	10589	7893	8338	Eggs per 100 hens and pullets.....No.	June 1	53.5	58.6	53.0	52.4
Poultry Production and Markets						Stocks of Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk⁹, (000 omitted)					
Hens and pullets per farm flock ⁸No.	June 1	95	98	91	87	Dry whole milk.....lbs.	May 1	3952*	3593	3107	2545
Eggs per 100 hens and pullets ⁸No.	June 1	56.4	58.8	57.1	57.2	Dry skim milk.....lbs.	May 1	35716*	36831	33572	31060
Eggs per farm flock ⁸No.	June 1	53.6	57.6	52.0	49.8	Dry buttermilk.....lbs.	May 1	6616*	7410	3256	3947
Farm price of chickens ⁸ , per lb.....cts.	May 15	16.0	15.9	13.9	15.2	Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	May 1	7228*	7340	4014	4473
Farm price of eggs ⁸ , per doz.....cts.	May 15	19.5	20.2	14.5	16.6	Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	May 1	126160*	136073	207740	143403
Feed Price Changes						Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection¹⁰, (000 omitted)					
Index of feed prices ¹ , 1910-14 = 100.....%	May	95.8	98.5	101.7	107.2	Cattle.....No.	May	908	792	796	782
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ¹\$	May	11.22	11.47	11.95	13.04	Calves.....No.	May	501	507	501	515
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk will buy ¹lbs.	May	145.3*	136.0	105.4	100.0	Sheep and lambs.....No.	May	1551	1436	1420	1389
Wisconsin by-product feed costs per ton ¹ , f. o. b. Madison						Hogs.....No.	May	4023	3807	3890	2914
Standard bran.....\$	May	21.70	23.75	24.15	23.75	BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Linseed oil meal.....\$	May	29.70	31.10	32.85	38.24	Prices					
Corn gluten feed.....\$	May	22.80	23.60	25.40	25.94	Wholesale prices ¹¹ , 1910-14 = 100					
Tankage.....\$	May	58.40	56.40	51.85	51.06	All commodities.....%	May 15	124	121	114	116.4
Standard middlings.....\$	May	23.00	23.85	24.00	25.85	Food.....%	May 15	124	121	111	115.6
Cottonseed meal.....\$	May	33.80	34.25	39.40	36.58	Retail food prices ¹² , 1910-14 = 100.....%	May 15	135*	133	129	131.0
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ¹\$	May	12.77	12.41	12.68	13.96	Cost of living ¹³ , 1923 = 100.....%	May	87.4*	86.9	85.2	85.1
Amt. of ration 10 doz. eggs will buy ¹lbs.	May	152.7	162.8	114.4	125.1	Factory Employment (adjusted)¹⁴					
Farm price of hogs ¹⁵ , per cwt.....\$	May 15	8.10	8.00	5.20	7.38	No. of employees, 1923-25 = 100.....%	April	121.7*	119.4	102.8	-----
Farm price of beef cattle ¹⁵ , per cwt.....\$	May 15	7.10	7.20	6.30	5.98	Industrial production (adjusted) ¹⁵					
Farm price of veal calves ¹⁵ , per cwt.....\$	May 15	9.50	9.40	8.50	7.68	1935-39 = 100.....%	May	148 ¹⁶	140*	115	102.8
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY						Freight car loadings (adjusted)¹⁷					
Index of employment ¹⁶ , 1925-27 = 100.....%	May	118.9*	116.3	94.3	92.6	1935-39 = 100.....%	May	135	111	106	100
Index of payrolls ¹⁶ , 1925-27 = 100.....%	May	152.1*	142.5	104.7	93.2						

¹Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. ²As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters. ³Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. ⁴As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters. ⁵Wisconsin Industrial Commission. ⁶Bureau of Labor Statistics Index No. corrected to 1910-14 base. ⁷National Industrial Conference Board. ⁸Federal Reserve Board. ⁹1936-40. ¹⁰Estimate. ¹¹Preliminary.

a year ago. According to price correspondents, farm product prices in May were 3 percent above the April average, 22 percent above prices last year, and 20 percent higher than the general farm price level of 1910-14. Farm prices are now higher than in any month since December 1937.

The prices of commodities bought by farmers, however, have not advanced as much during the past year as the prices received. The average of prices paid by farmers in May rose only 1 percent from April and they are less than 2 percent above May of last year. As a result of the greater increase in prices received than in prices paid, the purchasing power of Wisconsin farmers is now 2 percent greater than in April and 20 percent above a year ago. The farmers' purchasing power is still 4 percent below the 1910-14 average.

Declines in prices of poultry products and cash crops during the past month were more than offset by advances in milk, grain, and livestock prices. Milk prices were up 5 percent; grains advanced nearly 3 percent; and livestock prices were about 1 percent higher. Prices received for fruits and vegetables remained steady, but poultry product prices decreased 3 percent and cash crops dropped 4 percent. Compared with a year ago, milk prices are up 29 percent; livestock prices are also up 29 percent; poultry products are 27 percent higher. Grain prices have declined over 2 percent; fruits and vegetables are down nearly 22 percent; and cash crops are over 22 percent lower. Wisconsin farmers received \$1.63 per hundredweight of milk in May—an increase of 7 cents from the previous month and 37 cents more

than they received in May last year. Milk delivered to condenseries brought farmers 8 cents more in May than in April; prices received for milk used in butter and cheese were up 7 cents; and milk delivered to market milk establishments advanced 3 cents in price. Compared with a year ago, milk at condenseries was up 42 cents; at cheese factories, 39 cents; at creameries, 35 cents; and at market milk establishments, 26 cents.

United States Farm Prices

Prices received by American farmers for products sold continued upward during May to the highest level since October 1937. At 112 percent of the 1910-14 level, the index of prices received by farmers averaged 2 points higher than in April and 14 points above a year ago.

Prices of all major groups of farm products, except fruit and truck crops,

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Table with columns for Wisconsin and United States, showing Index Numbers of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power from 1910 to 1941. Sub-headers include 'Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices' and 'Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices'. Rows list years and months with corresponding index values for various commodity groups like Grain, Livestock, Milk, Poultry, Fruits, and Meat.

1 Prepared by the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 2 Includes potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and clover seed. 3 Includes dry beans, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, sugar beets, and wool. 4 New indexes of prices paid by Wisconsin farmers for commodities bought for use in farm production and family maintenance reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December. Indexes for other months are interpolations from the quarterly data. 5 The ratio of the Wisconsin index of prices received to the Wisconsin index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. 6 The ratio of the index of Wisconsin milk prices to the Wisconsin index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. 7 Average of estimated values and December, revised. Indexes for other months are interpolations from the quarterly data. 8 Purchasing power of the farmer's dollar expressed as the ratio of the index of prices received to the revised index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. 9 Preliminary.

were higher in May than in the previous month. Cotton and cottonseed prices advanced 10 points; the grain group gained 3 points; dairy products were up 3 points; poultry products were 3 points higher; while meat ani-

mal prices increased only 1 point. Fruit prices remained unchanged, but truck crop prices dropped 15 points.

Compared with prices in May a year ago, all farm commodities were higher. The meat animal price index

rose 30 points; truck crops were 29 points higher; poultry products climbed 23 points; dairy products advanced 18 points; cotton and cottonseed prices gained 15 points; but grains and fruits were each only 1 point above a year ago.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service
WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician
FRANCIS J. GRAHAM, Assistant Statistician
IRA E. WISSINGER, Jr. Agricultural Statistician

Vol. XX, No. 7

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

July, 1941

IN THIS ISSUE

July Crop Report

Wisconsin is having another good crop year though conditions in the state are rather spotted and at the present time rain is greatly needed. For the United States another good crop year is reported though drought conditions have prevailed in some of the eastern and southeastern states.

Grain Stocks on Farms

Stocks of corn, oats, and wheat on Wisconsin farms are the largest they have been in many years. For the United States oat and wheat stocks are larger than average but corn stocks are smaller than last year.

1941 Spring Pig Crop

Wisconsin's pig production this year will be substantially larger than last year. The spring pig crop is a little larger than last year and prospects are for a substantial increase in the fall crop. For the United States the spring crop is about as large as a year ago and a 13 percent increase is indicated for the fall crop.

Milk Cow Prices

Another sharp increase has occurred in Wisconsin milk cow prices and they are now \$12 per head above a year ago.

Milk Production

Milk production in Wisconsin continues substantially above a year ago. The peak of the season came early this year and the output for July is definitely lower than in June. For the United States milk production is about 2 percent above a year ago.

Egg Production

In Wisconsin the production of eggs and the size of farm flocks are both at record levels, and this is also true for the United States. Egg prices have risen sharply and feeding for production is more profitable than usual.

Wages of Farm Labor

Farm wage rates have increased sharply and on July 1 they were 53 percent above the pre-war level in Wisconsin and 35 percent above a year ago.

Current Changes

Business and industrial production have continued to increase. Stocks of dairy products except evaporated milk are generally large, egg stocks are smaller than last year.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Prices of farm products in Wisconsin and the United States during the past month advanced sharply. For Wisconsin the rise was 6 percent and for the United States it was 5 percent for the month.

IN GENERAL Wisconsin is having another good crop year. Conditions are not uniform in the state, however, and in some parts lack of rain is becoming serious. A record hay crop is again being produced, and up to now pastures are above average. Production of spring-sown grains, while above average for some of them, is generally lower than last year.

Weather conditions during the past month have varied a great deal. During the first part of June rainfall was generally abundant and farm work was held back in some areas by too much moisture. The last half of the month has been rather dry and farm work has progressed rapidly. In general the state is in good condition though the east-central and northeastern parts of the state have been short of moisture.

The entire spring and early summer season beginning with April has had above normal temperatures on an average. Some particularly warm days during the last week in June hastened unduly the ripening of grain and such crops as canning peas which are maturing earlier than usual this year.

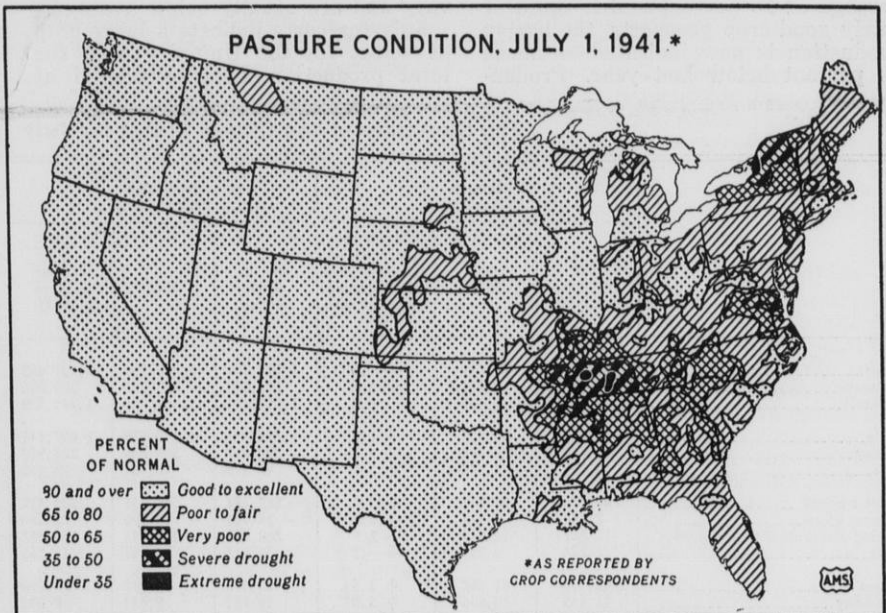
With good pastures in most of the state up to now and with good feed supplies available from last year, feeding of dairy cattle has been heavier than usual. Milk prices have risen sharply during the months of high production when in most years the prices were at the lower levels. With the increase in milk prices,

Weather Summary, June 1941

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches	
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	June, 1941	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	36	90	60.0	57.2	3.67	3.91 -1.05
Spooner.....	32	92	65.2	64.1	3.24	3.94 -1.49
Park Falls.....	35	89	64.6	62.8	3.63	4.88 -2.97
Rhineland.....	35	89	64.8	62.7	2.18	4.68 -4.09
Wausau.....	39	93	66.6	64.7	1.41	4.15 -0.84
Marinette.....	37	97	68.0	66.5	1.18	3.16 -6.08
Escanaba.....	39	88	63.4	60.7	1.85	3.22 -3.86
Minneapolis.....	45	93	69.1	67.5	3.29	4.22 -2.88
Eau Claire.....	41	97	68.9	66.9	2.91	4.72 -2.54
La Crosse.....	46	93	70.2	68.3	5.28	4.07 +4.35
Hancock.....	40	95	68.4	66.3	2.13	4.47 -1.65
Oshkosh.....	45	94	68.8	66.3	1.80	3.94 -3.42
Green Bay.....	44	93	68.0	64.9	1.47	3.70 -3.75
Manitowoc.....	49	93	67.5	62.1	0.92	3.30 -5.28
Dubuque.....	50	97	71.0	69.4	4.42	4.31 -2.04
Madison.....	47	92	68.4	67.2	4.19	3.76 +0.68
Beloit.....	48	94	69.2	68.0	4.22	4.05 +1.58
Milwaukee.....	46	94	66.6	63.9	3.42	3.40 -2.13
Average for 18 Stations	41.9	92.9	67.2	65.0	2.84	3.99 -2.08

heavier feeding has been profitable and milk production has been at record levels. The peak of the season's milk production came somewhat earlier than usual this year and this may influence the levels of output during the rest of the summer.

PASTURE CONDITION, JULY 1, 1941*



Pastures in the United States are good this year in the Western and North Central regions. In the south-central, southeastern, and eastern states there are extensive areas of poor pastures. In Wisconsin pastures have been generally good except in a few east-central and northeastern counties where it has been too dry.

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for July 1, 1941

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per Acre		
	1941 (Preliminary)	1940	Percent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1941 acreage compared with 1940	July 1, 1941 forecast	1940	10-year average 1930-39	1941 as a percent of			Indicated 1941	1940	10-year average 1930-39
							1940	10-year average				
Corn.....	2,232,000	2,255,000	- 1.0	91,512,000	93,582,000	74,644,000	97.8	122.6	Bus.	41.0	41.5	32.4
Potatoes.....	173,000	193,000	-10.4	15,916,000	15,054,000	21,830,000	105.7	72.9	Bus.	92	78	85
Tobacco.....	23,000	24,500	- 6.1	31,744,000	36,260,000	28,986,000	87.5	109.5	Lbs.	1380	1480	1339
Oats.....	2,274,000	2,251,000	+ 1.0	81,864,000	96,793,000	75,456,000	84.6	108.5	Bus.	36.0	43.0	30.8
Barley.....	556,000	654,000	-15.0	17,236,000	24,525,000	21,516,000	70.3	80.1	Bus.	31.0	37.5	27.2
Rye.....	151,000	193,000	-21.8	1,888,000	2,509,000	2,792,000	75.2	67.6	Bus.	12.5	13.0	10.9
Winter wheat.....	39,000	40,000	- 2.5	722,000	800,000	628,000	90.2	115.0	Bus.	18.5	20.0	17.0
Spring wheat.....	45,000	46,000	- 2.2	810,000	943,000	1,164,000	85.9	69.6	Bus.	18.0	20.5	16.1
All tame hay.....	4,220,000	4,086,000	+ 3.3	7,596,000	7,416,000	4,629,000	102.4	164.1	Tons	1.80	1.81	1.39
Alfalfa hay.....	1,314,000	1,195,000	+10.0	3,022,000	2,928,000	1,459,000	103.2	207.1	Tons	2.30	2.45	1.88
Clover and timothy hay.....	2,469,000	2,351,000	+ 5.0	3,950,000	3,644,000	2,568,000	108.4	153.8	Tons	1.60	1.55	1.24
Other tame hay.....	437,000	540,000	-19.1	624,000	844,000	602,000	73.9	103.7	Tons	1.43	1.56	1.19
Wild hay.....	140,000	140,000		154,000	154,000	277,000	100.0	55.6	Tons	1.10	1.10	.97
Dry beans.....	3,000	3,000		13,000	14,000	19,000	92.9	68.4	Cwt.	4.20	4.50	3.90
Flax.....	15,000	19,000	-21.1	180,000	247,000	62,000	72.9	290.3	Bus.	12.0	13.0	10.7
Canning peas.....	127,000 ²	104,400		199,400,000	182,700,000	134,500,000 ²	109.1	148.3	Lbs.	1570	1750	1330
Sugar beets.....	15,000	20,600	-27.2	142,500	213,800	122,440	66.7	116.4	Tons	9.5	10.4	8.8
Cherries.....				10,850	13,900	8,792	78.1	123.4	Tons	71 ¹	82 ¹	66 ¹
Pasture.....									Tons	89 ¹	93 ¹	77 ¹

¹ July 1 condition.² Planted acreage.

Wisconsin Crops

Hay is Wisconsin's leading crop in acreage and the production this year is at record levels. The acreage has risen more than 3 percent over last year and the production estimate is nearly 7,600,000 tons, or about 2 percent above last year. Corn prospects are considerably above average though it is, of course, too early to make a good estimate of this crop. Based on July condition, however, the indicated production would be over 91 million bushels. The production of oats while smaller than last year will be considerably above average. Present prospects are for a crop of nearly 82 million bushels.

Barley shows a sharp reduction in acreage of 15 percent and in spite of fairly good crop prospects, the barley production is now indicated as about 30 percent below last year. Produc-

tion of rye, winter wheat, and spring wheat will be smaller than last year largely because of sharp reductions in acreage particularly in the case of rye which is down more than 20 percent in acreage from last year. These grains have had a favorable growing season and yields are above average.

United States Crops

Another good crop year is in prospect for the United States. Drought conditions which have been serious in the East have been relieved and for the most part the Central States and the Great Plains have had plenty of moisture and are making good production. In the Cotton Belt and the Southeastern States, crop prospects vary and are usually below average.

July forecasts indicate a large crop of wheat for the United States, the total production being estimated at

over 923 million bushels which is more than 100 million bushels above last year and the fifth largest wheat crop on record. Oats and barley give promise of good yields and of production that is much above average for the country as a whole. The corn crop, in spite of the small decline in acreage, has prospects of a 4 percent increase of production above the good crop harvested in 1940.

The nation's potato crop is now estimated at nearly 368 million bushels or about 8 percent less than the rather large crop of last year. Hay production for the country as a whole is a little smaller than last year but rye production is nearly 20 percent larger than a year ago.

Farm Stocks of Grain at High Levels

Farm stocks of corn, oats, and wheat on Wisconsin farms are the

Crop Summary of the United States for July 1, 1941

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)			1941 Production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per Acre		
	1941 (Preliminary)	1940	Percent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1941 acreage compared with 1940	July 1, 1941 forecast	1940	10-year average 1930-39	1941 as a percent of			Indicated 1941	1940	10-year average 1930-39
							1940	10-year average				
Corn.....	85,943	86,449	- .6	2,548,709	2,449,200	2,307,452	104.1	110.5	Bus.	29.7	28.3	23.5
Potatoes.....	2,904.3	3,052.8	- 4.9	367,650	397,722	370,045	92.4	99.4	Bus.	126.6	130.3	112.6
Tobacco.....	1,376.5	1,404.4	- 2.0	1,316,481	1,451,966	1,394,839	90.7	94.4	Lbs.	956	1034	832
Oats.....	37,236	34,847	+ 6.9	1,212,783	1,235,628	1,007,141	98.2	120.4	Bus.	32.6	35.5	27.3
Barley.....	13,977	13,394	+ 4.4	338,397	309,235	224,970	109.4	150.4	Bus.	24.2	23.1	20.6
Rye.....	3,436	3,192	+ 7.6	48,579	40,601	38,472	119.6	126.3	Bus.	14.1	12.7	11.2
Winter wheat.....	40,316	36,147	+11.5	682,321	589,151	569,417	115.8	119.8	Bus.	16.9	16.3	14.4
Durum wheat.....	2,640	3,121	-15.4	38,754	34,776	27,598	111.4	140.4	Bus.	14.7	11.1	9.3
Spring wheat other than durum.....	13,827	14,235	- 2.9	202,538	192,771	150,492	105.1	134.6	Bus.	14.6	13.5	10.7
Flax.....	3,228	3,234	- .2	30,018	31,217	11,269	96.2	266.4	Bus.	9.3	9.7	6.4
Tame hay.....	62,488	61,592	+ 1.5	83,495	86,312	69,650	96.7	119.9	Tons	1.34	1.40	1.24
Wild hay.....	11,445	10,896	+ 5.0	10,631	8,844	9,083	120.2	117.0	Tons	.93	.81	.76
Pasture.....									Tons	83 ¹	83 ¹	72 ¹

¹ July 1 condition.

largest they have been in many years. These stocks for the United States are also larger than average but the stocks of corn are below those of a year ago.

Stocks of old corn on farms throughout the United States on July 1 were estimated at 741,734,000 bushels compared with 853,223,000 bushels a year ago and 457,831,000 bushels which are shown for the 10-year average. Fully 218,817,000 bushels of oats and 89,097,000 bushels of wheat are on farms. A year ago estimates indicated 143,488,000 bushels of oats and 83,146,000 bushels of wheat. Stocks of oats during the 10 years, 1930-39, averaged 155,661,000 bushels and wheat holdings for July 1 averaged 59,691,000 bushels.

Grain Stocks on Farms

(July 1 estimates)

Crop	Thousand Bushels on Hand			Percent of Previous Year's Crop		
	1941	1940	Average 1930-39	1941	1940	Average 1930-39
Wisconsin						
Corn ¹	10,759	7,610	4,216	25.0	19.0	13.7
Oats	20,327	9,942	10,035	21.0	14.0	13.2
Wheat	488	284	317	28.0	21.0	17.2
United States						
Corn ¹	741,734	853,223	457,831	34.1	36.4	22.1
Oats	218,817	143,488	155,661	17.7	15.3	15.0
Wheat	89,097	83,146	59,691	10.9	11.1	7.9

¹Data are based on corn for grain.

Wisconsin Pig Crop Larger

Hog production on Wisconsin farms will be substantially larger this year than it was in 1940. The spring pig crop was slightly above that of a year ago and the number of sows to farrow in the fall is expected to be 20 percent larger than the number which farrowed in the fall of last year.

The nation-wide livestock survey which is made annually by the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Post Office Department, shows that the decrease in hog production which began in 1940 has been quickly checked and that the spring pig crop for the United States was about the same size as the one last year and that the number of sows to farrow in the fall will be 13 percent larger than the number which farrowed in the fall of 1940.

Wisconsin's spring pig crop is estimated at 2,169,000 head compared with 2,142,000 head a year ago. While the number of sows which farrowed this spring was 2 percent less than it was a year ago, the increase in the number of pigs saved per litter was larger this year and more than offset the decrease in the number of sows farrowing. Spring farrowings in the state were estimated at 318,000 head—6,000 head less than in the spring of 1940. An average of 6.82 pigs per litter is shown for this year compared with 6.61 reported for the spring of last year.

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., 1930-39	268	1,736	130	860	2,596
1940	324	2,142	156	1,078	3,220
1941	318	2,169	187*		
CORN BELT**					
10-yr. Av., 1930-39	5,740	34,846	2,752	17,075	51,921
1940	6,237	38,207	3,004	19,531	57,738
1941	6,015	38,906	3,519*		
UNITED STATES					
10-yr. Av., 1930-39	7,601	45,631	4,313	26,340	71,971
1940	8,333	50,066	4,627	29,386	79,452
1941	7,876	50,083	5,223*		

*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.

Despite the decrease of four percent in the number of sows farrowing in the Corn Belt, the spring pig crop this year was 2 percent larger than a year ago. Fall farrowings in the Corn Belt are expected to be 17 percent above 1940. The United States spring pig crop is estimated at 50,083,000 head, which is practically the same number as a year ago. Farmers throughout the nation report that the number of sows to farrow this fall is 5,223,000 head compared with 4,627,000 in the fall of 1940.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices Higher

Milk cows sold from Wisconsin farms in June brought \$5 per head more than those sold a month earlier and \$12 more than those sold in June last year. According to price correspondents, milk cow prices averaged \$87 per head in June, \$82 in May, and only \$75 a year ago. Influenced by an upturn in milk prices instead of the usual price decline in the spring and stimulated by the government's efforts to increase milk production, milk cow prices have risen to the highest level since June 1930.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, June 15, 1940 and 1941, and May 15, 1941, by Crop Reporting Districts

(Dollars per head)

District	June 15, 1941	May 15, 1941	June 15, 1940
1. Northwest	79	75	70
2. North	78	74	67
3. Northeast	78	72	66
4. West	85	79	72
5. Central	87	81	73
6. East	92	88	82
7. Southwest	86	82	74
8. South	97	92	82
9. Southeast	92	88	80
State Average ¹	87	82	75

¹State average price derived by weighting district prices by milk cow numbers.

Wisconsin July Milk Production

For the eighth consecutive month milk production on Wisconsin farms has set an all-time record-high for the respective month and not since June last year has milk production

failed to show an increase over the corresponding month a year earlier. A good feed and pasture situation, combined with more favorable milk prices, has tended to stimulate the production of milk.

According to correspondents, milk production per farm is now averaging 355 pounds daily, compared with 329 pounds a year ago and only 308 pounds for the 10-year average of July 1930-39. Production per milk cow is only slightly higher than in July last year, but the number of milk cows appears to be fully substantially greater than a year ago.

Despite the fact that milk cows are now receiving almost as great a percentage of their feed from pasture as last year, they are being fed nearly 73 percent more grain and concentrates than they were a year ago. According to dairy correspondents, they are daily feeding their milk cows about 2 pounds of grain and concentrates per head, which is by far the greatest amount ever reported fed in early July. Pasture condition is not quite so good as a year ago, particularly in the eastern part of the state where moisture is somewhat deficient.

Of the calves born on the farms of dairy correspondents in June, nearly 32 percent is being raised for milk cows, compared with 26 percent a year ago and 27 percent for June 1931-39. Farmers sharply reduced the percentage of May calves raised, in what appeared to be an effort to increase the quantity of milk available for sale in order to take advantage of the abnormal rise in milk prices.

United States Milk Production

Total milk production in the United States appears to be about 2 percent greater than in July last year. Production per cow was about the same as a year ago, but there are about 2 percent more milk cows on farms now than last year.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 17.40 pounds daily in early July compared with 17.43 pounds a year earlier and 16.25 pounds for the 1930-39 average of July 1.

In the North Central States, production per cow reached a peak somewhat earlier in June than usual and

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

Table with columns: Year, Dairy Ration Cost, Poultry Ration Cost, Index Numbers of Feed Prices (1910-14=100), Milk Cow Prices (Wisconsin, United States), Index Numbers of Prices Paid by Wis. Farmers. Includes sub-columns for cost per 1000 lbs., lbs. of milk required, etc.

1 Value of 1000 pounds of grains and concentrates in Wisconsin dairy ration. For more details see Bulletin 140, pages 23-24. In comparing the value of milk and a Wisconsin dairy ration, average monthly milk and feed prices for Wisconsin are used.

2 Estimated price trends of commercial mixed dairy, calf, and poultry feeds. 1910-14 average price of milk cows for Wisconsin \$53.67, for the United States \$49.18. 129-year average requirements to buy a milk cow, Wisconsin 4,180 pounds of milk, 176.3 pounds of butterfat; United States 179.7 pounds of butterfat.

the decline in production from June 1 to July 1 was considerably greater than average. Production per cow in these states in early July was partly affected, at least, by the more than usual suffering of milk cows from flies, mosquitoes, and other insect pests and was also affected by the abnormally high temperatures of the last week of June.

Wisconsin Egg Production
More eggs were produced on Wisconsin crop correspondents' farms on July 1 this year than any other year on record. This large production resulted from the July 1 all-time high rate of laying and the large number of layers per farm. Egg prices in mid-June were highest for that date since 1929 and were much higher than last

year. Chicken prices received by farmers have been higher than last year as well as above average. Although laying flocks declined in size about the usual number of hens during June, the 91-layer average on July 1 was highest on record for that date. A year ago an average of 84 layers was in farm flocks while the 10-year average is 79.2 layers.

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Table with 24 columns and 60 rows. Columns are grouped into 'Wisconsin' (1-13) and 'United States' (14-24). Rows show 'Year and Month' from 1910 to 1941. Data points represent index numbers for various farm products and purchasing power.

1 Prepared by the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 2 Includes potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and clover seed. 3 Includes dry beans, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, sugar beets, and wool. 4 New indexes of prices paid by Wisconsin farmers for commodities bought for use in farm production and family maintenance reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December. Indexes for other months are interpolations from the quarterly data. 5 The ratio of the Wisconsin index of prices received to the Wisconsin index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. 6 The ratio of the index of Wisconsin milk prices to the Wisconsin index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. 7 Average of estimated values and December, revised. Indexes for other months are interpolations from the quarterly data. 8 Purchasing power of the farmer's dollar expressed as the ratio of the index of prices received to the revised index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. 9 Preliminary.

than in May; milk prices at creameries were up 9 cents; and at creameries and market milk establishments, 5 cents. Compared with June 1940 prices, milk for condensery products brought 53 cents per hundredweight more. Prices of milk for cheese were up 51 cents; for butter, 42 cents; and for market milk, 36 cents.

United States Farm Prices

Local market prices of United States farm products advanced more than 5 percent from May to June and

John D. Fogo
John G. Larsen
S. E. Osgood
The staff of the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service extends its sincere sympathy to the families of three crop reporters who died recently. Messrs. Fogo, Richland County; Larsen, St. Croix County; and Osgood, Sawyer County; all gave freely of their time in furnishing the Department of Agriculture with crop reports. Mr. Osgood was also a price reporter for his locality.

are now 24 percent higher than they were in June last year. The index for all farm product prices in June was at 118 percent of the average during the August 1909-July 1914 base period. Prices of commodities bought by farmers increased less than 1 percent from May to June but are still at a higher level than prices received. The ratio of prices received to prices paid, which is an indication of the farmers' purchasing power, rose over 4 percent above the May ratio and was 22 percent greater than in June last year.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service
WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician
IRA E. WISSINGER, Jr. Agricultural Statistician

FRANCIS J. GRAHAM, Assistant Statistician

Vol. XX, No. 8

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

August, 1941

IN THIS ISSUE

August Crop Report

Production of Wisconsin feed crops is expected to be above average but will be smaller than a year ago. Crops are generally good for the United States and adequate feed supplies seem assured.

Cattle on Feed

Farmers in Wisconsin as well as in the Corn Belt States are feeding 17 percent more cattle than was estimated for August 1940.

Lamb and Wool Crops

A slight decrease from last year's wool crop is shown for Wisconsin but the lamb crop is a little larger this year. For the United States the crop of wool and lambs are both records.

Milk Cow Prices

Milk cows sold by Wisconsin farmers brought \$15 per head more in July than a year earlier, and the average price was the highest for any time since May 1930.

Milk Production

Milk production for the state on August 1 was the highest for that month in any year. The nation's milk production also showed a substantial increase.

Egg Production

Egg production at the beginning of the month was the highest on record for August 1. Chicken and egg prices averaged the highest for any July since 1929.

Current Changes

Industrial output is the largest ever reported for the United States. Cheese and butter stocks are larger but some condensed and dried milk stocks are smaller than those held a year ago.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Farm prices in July averaged 35 percent higher than a year earlier, and the purchasing power of the farm dollar is 26 percent above a year ago and 2 percent above the 1910-14 level.

THE TOTAL production of Wisconsin's feed crops this year is expected to be smaller than it was in 1940 but about average. August crop estimates show that tame hay production will not be as large as forecast earlier in the season and that the yields of small grains are below those of a year ago. The condition of corn improved somewhat during July but the crop may be smaller than the one harvested last year. Pasture conditions decreased materially during July, but at the beginning of August were above average. Many new seedings need rain badly.

Much unseasonal weather has prevailed over the state since the crop season began, but no severe damage has been done to the crops. After some rather hot days at the end of June, growing conditions were generally good until mid-July. Since that time the state has experienced above-normal temperatures and little rainfall. Near-drought conditions are reported in northern and northeastern Wisconsin and rain is needed in most of the state.

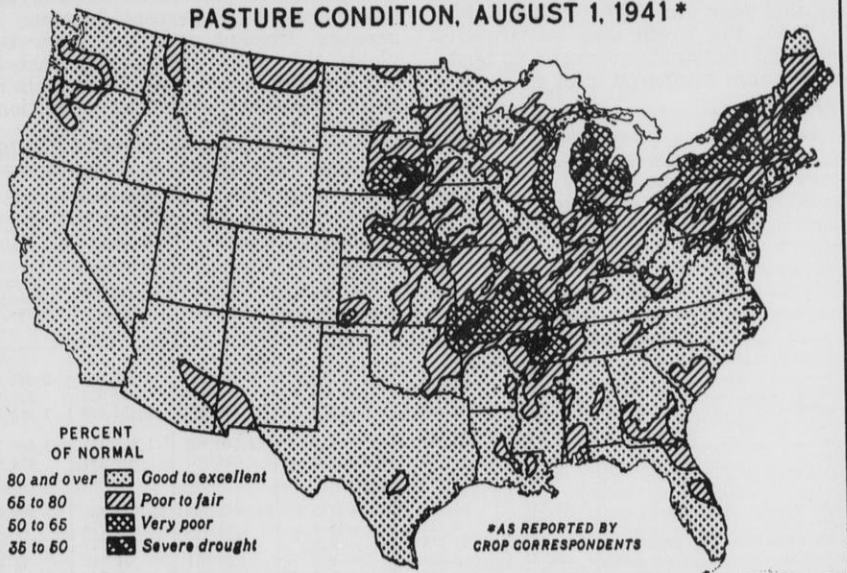
Wisconsin's corn crop improved with the warmer weather in July but with a slight reduction in acreage it is expected to be about a million bushels below the 1940 crop. August 1 estimates indicate that the crop will be about 92½ million bushels. However, the continued hot, dry weather the first half of August may have caused some damage to the crop.

Weather Summary, July 1941

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	July, 1941	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Daluth.....	48	95	68.6	63.9	2.86	3.76	-1.95
Spooner.....	37	95	70.4	69.1	3.64	3.96	-1.81
Park Falls...	40	92	67.4	67.2	6.75	4.50	-0.72
Rhin-lander...	43	92	68.0	67.1	4.36	4.41	-4.14
Wausau.....	45	96	71.6	68.4	4.41	4.07	-0.50
Marinette....	45	101	72.5	71.1	1.71	3.37	-7.74
Escanaba.....	46	87	66.6	66.0	4.27	3.33	-2.92
Minneapolis...	48	104	74.7	72.3	1.98	3.73	-4.63
Eau Claire....	43	101	73.8	71.5	2.47	3.59	-3.66
La Crosse....	53	96	73.6	72.8	2.22	3.90	+2.67
Hancock.....	46	100	73.4	71.3	1.84	3.45	-3.26
Oshkosh.....	45	101	72.5	71.7	1.71	3.42	-5.13
Green Bay...--	49	99	72.1	70.0	1.14	3.46	-6.07
Manitowoc...--	53	102	73.0	68.0	1.31	3.50	-7.47
Dubuque.....	55	100	75.8	74.1	0.97	3.94	-5.01
Madison.....	53	99	73.2	72.1	1.09	3.88	-2.11
Beloit.....	51	99	73.8	72.8	4.92	3.58	+2.92
Milwaukee...--	51	98	71.0	70.1	2.93	2.83	-2.03
Average for 18 Stations	47.3	97.6	71.8	70.0	2.81	3.70	-2.98

The July estimate indicated that the state would have a record tame hay crop but the prospects for a good second crop of hay did not materialize in some parts of the state. At the beginning of the month some farmers were pasturing the second crop as

PASTURE CONDITION, AUGUST 1, 1941*



Pastures on August 1 were suffering severely from drought in parts of New England, northern New York, Michigan, and sections of the central Mississippi Valley and the western edge of the Corn Belt. However, the condition of pastures for the nation as a whole was the third best reported for any August 1 since 1929.

large reserves of grain on hand. The hay crop is expected to be slightly larger than harvested last year and probably above any other year since 1927.

On August 1 the forecast for corn was over 2½ billion bushels or 39 million bushels above the July 1 estimate. If this estimate materializes, the nation's corn crop will be nearly 6 percent above the crop harvested last year and about 12 percent above the 1930-39 average. At 1,148 million bushels of oats, the crop this year will be 7 percent below 1940 but 14 percent larger than average.

Present estimates indicate a record crop of barley. The 346 million bushels estimated for this year will be 12 percent above the 1940 production. Rye production is expected to be 14 percent above 1940 and about a fifth larger than average. The nation will have the largest crop since 1919 if present estimates materialize. Wheat production this year is expected to be over 16 percent larger than in 1940 and more than a fourth larger than average.

Tame hay production is estimated at over 85 million tons or 22 percent above average. Larger tame hay crops than were indicated a month ago are now expected in 13 of the 22 states west of the Mississippi River. However, despite a slight increase in acreage, the production of tame hay will be about one percent below the 1940 crop.

Large Stocks of Wheat

Exceptionally large stocks of old wheat are being held in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses in Wisconsin as well as throughout the nation.

Stocks of old wheat in Wisconsin's interior mills, elevators, and warehouses totaled 140,000 bushels on July 1. For the same date last year these stocks were estimated at 95,000 bushels, and the average holdings for the 10 years, 1930-39, were 87,000 bushels.

For the United States, the stocks of old wheat in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses on July 1 were estimated at 73,240,000 bushels. This is more than double a year ago, and the stocks are the largest estimated for July 1 since records began. The 10-year average is 37,601,000 bushels. These estimates include wheat being held under government loan or owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Cattle on Feed

Farmers in the Corn Belt are feeding 17 percent more cattle than was estimated for August 1940. The increase in the number of cattle on feed in the 11 states ranges from 5 percent in Kansas to 35 percent in South Dakota. Reports from Wisconsin farmers indicate an increase of 17 percent in the number of cattle on feed compared with a year ago.

The increase for the Corn Belt was the largest relative increase in the number of cattle on feed on August 1 compared with the number a year earlier shown by these reports beginning with 1928. The actual number of cattle on feed this year is probably the largest since the beginning of the drought period in 1934. Farmers

report a larger proportion of the cattle have been on feed for over 7 months than was the case a year ago.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle—from stockyards and direct—into the Corn Belt, which were of record size for the period during the first quarter of this year, tended to drop off somewhat in the second quarter. However, shipments into the Corn Belt States through stockyard markets during the second quarter, were the largest since 1930, and the total of all shipments during the first half of 1941 was probably the largest for all years.

1941 Lamb and Wool Crops

The lamb crop this year is the largest on record for the nation, but only a slight increase is shown for the state compared with 1940.

Wisconsin has 310,000 lambs or 1,000 more than estimated for 1940. There were about 300,000 breeding ewes on farms in the state at the beginning of the year and it is estimated that the number of lambs saved averaged 103 per 100 ewes. The number of lambs this year is 30,000 head below the 1930-39 average.

For the United States the 1941 lamb crop set a new high record with more than 34½ million head. This number is 5 percent larger than the 1940 crop and 13 percent above the average of the crops for the years 1930-39. As compared with a year ago the number of breeding ewes for the nation as a whole was larger and the number of lambs saved also increased.

Along with the general increase in livestock prices and a heavier demand for wool, sheep and lamb prices have increased in the past year. The Wisconsin farm price of lambs is \$9 per hundred pounds compared with \$8.10 a year ago. The average price for sheep is \$3.25 compared with \$2.60 for July 1940.

Although the wool crop for the United States this year is the largest on record, estimates for Wisconsin show that there was a slight decrease from the 1940 crop.

About as many sheep were shorn as a year ago but there was a slight decrease in the weight per fleece. The wool shorn from the 384,000 sheep in the state totaled 2,842,000 pounds compared with 2,918,000 pounds in 1940. The average weight per fleece was 7.4 pounds compared with 7.6 pounds last year. Wool production for the 10 years, 1930-39, averaged 3,057,000 pounds, and the 10-year average number of sheep shorn is 409,000 head.

The quantity of wool shorn or to be shorn in 1941 for the nation as a whole is estimated at 399,941,000 pounds. This is the largest United States production of shorn wool on record, being 3 percent larger than the previous high production in 1940 and 9 percent above the 10-year average. Both the number of sheep shorn and the weight of wool per sheep in 1941 established new high records.

Milk Cow Prices Continue Advance

Price received by Wisconsin farmers for milk cows sold in July aver-

aged \$2 per head higher than June milk cow prices and \$15 higher than prices a year ago. Milk cow prices, at \$89 per head, are higher than at any time since May 1930. An increased domestic demand and government purchases under the food-for-defense program have encouraged higher milk prices and consequently stimulated the demand for milk cows.

According to price correspondents, milk cow prices rose \$4 from June to July in the Northwest, North, and Northeast Districts, \$3 in the Central and East Districts, \$2 in the South and Southeast Districts, and only \$1 in the West and Southwest Districts. Compared with July prices last year, milk cow prices are \$18 higher in the Northeast District, \$17 in the Central and South Districts, \$16 in the North District, \$15 in the West, Southwest, and Southeast Districts, and \$14 in the Northwest and East Districts.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, July 15 1940 and 1941 and June 15, by Crop Reporting Districts

(Dollars per head)

District	July 15, 1941	June 15, 1941	July 15, 1940
1. Northwest.....	83	79	69
2. North.....	82	78	66
3. Northeast.....	82	78	64
4. West.....	86	85	71
5. Central.....	90	87	73
6. East.....	95	92	81
7. Southwest.....	87	86	72
8. South.....	99	97	82
9. Southeast.....	94	92	79
State Average ¹	89	87	74

¹State average price derived by weighting district prices by milk cow numbers.

Wisconsin August Milk Production

Total milk production in Wisconsin continues at a record level. Production in early August, according to crop correspondents, is over 12 percent greater than at this time last year. Milk production during the first 7 months of this year appears to be 10 percent above the production in the same period of 1940.

Production per farm is now averaging 298 pounds daily compared with 265 pounds a year ago and only 245 pounds for the August 1930-39 average. The daily average production of milk per cow is more than 6 percent greater than in August last year and is 14 percent above the average for August 1930-39. The number of milk cows on farms is now nearly 6 percent larger than a year ago.

Pastures deteriorated considerably during July and, in early August, were reported at only 72 percent of normal. The poor condition of pastures, however, has been offset by the pasturing of meadows and by record-feeding of grain and concentrates. Milk cows on the farms of dairy correspondents are being fed double the quantity of grain and concentrates fed a year ago and 124 percent more than the August 1931-39 average.

A greater percentage of the calves born in July is being raised this year than has been reported for any other

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

Main data table with columns for Dairy Ration Cost, Poultry Ration Cost, Index Numbers of Feed Prices, Milk Cow Prices, and Index Numbers of Prices Paid by Wis. Farmers. Rows list years from 1910 to 1941 with various sub-categories and values.

1 Value of 1000 pounds of grains and concentrates in Wisconsin dairy ration. For more details see Bulletin 140, pages 23-24. 2 In comparing the value of milk and a Wisconsin dairy ration, average monthly milk and feed prices for Wisconsin are used.

3 Estimated price trends of commercial mixed dairy, calf, and poultry feeds. 1910-14 average price of milk cows for Wisconsin \$53.67, for the United States \$49.18. 129-year average requirements to buy a milk cow, Wisconsin 4,180 pounds of milk, 176.3 pounds of butterfat; United States 179.7 pounds of butterfat.

July for which records have been kept. More than 34 percent of the July calves is now being raised compared with 26 percent a year ago and 27 percent for the 9-year average of July 1931-39.

the highest on record for August 1 with the seasonal decline during July of 10 percent the smallest for the month in the 17 years for which records have been kept. Milk production per cow on August 1 averaged 15.68 pounds, which was nearly 1 percent above the record August 1 production in 1929 and almost 5 percent higher

than a year ago. With this high production per cow and an increase of 3 percent in the number of milk cows on farms, the August 1 production was between 7 and 8 percent above a year ago.

United States Milk Production The nation's milk production was

All but 2 states had a higher than average production per cow. Milk production in the South and West has

Prices Received by Wisconsin Farmers for Farm Products¹

Table with columns: Year, LIVESTOCK (Hogs, Beef cattle, Veal calves, Milk cows, Sheep, Lambs, Wool, Horses, Chickens, Eggs), POULTRY, AND WOOL, GRAINS (Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Flaxseed), SEEDS (Red clover, Alfalfa, Timothy), HAY (Loose), and OTHER CROPS (Potatoes, Dry beans, Apples). Rows list prices for years 1910-14, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941 (Jan-Jul).

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 prior to 1938 see Bulletins 90, 120, 140, 150, and 188, Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service
²3-month average. ³11-month average. ⁴10-month average

ers are probably receiving more care and feed than usual.

Egg prices received by Wisconsin farmers in mid-July averaged 24.6 cents a dozen, which was the highest July average since 1929. This year's price is much more favorable than the 14.8 cents per dozen received a year ago and the 5-year average of 17.4 cents. Chicken prices in July were also the highest for that month since 1929. An average of 16.6 cents a pound was received by farmers in mid-July this year compared with 12.7 cents a year ago. The 5-year average price for July is 13.9 cents a pound.

Current Changes

Business activity continued to increase in July with a larger industrial production although some difficulty is found because of expanding defense requirements. The industrial output is reported to be the largest for the country as a whole. Cheese and butter stocks are larger while some condensed and dried milk stocks

are smaller than those held a year ago.

Cold-Storage Holdings: More cheese was in cold storage on August 1 than is shown for any month on record. Cold-storage holdings of butter were the largest for any August 1. While poultry and egg stocks at the beginning of the month were about equal to the holdings on August 1, 1940, they were above average—this being particularly true of the stocks of poultry.

Butter: August 1 holdings of creamery butter were about 178½ million pounds compared with the previous August 1 record of 173 million pounds in 1938. A year ago nearly 124 million pounds were being held. Of the holdings this year 867,000 pounds were held by the S.M.A. and the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation; and the Dairy Products Marketing Association held 650,000 pounds. Last year the F.S.C.C. and various states for relief purposes held 837,000

pounds, and none was held by the D.P.M.A.

Cheese: Almost 139 million pounds of American cheese were in cold storage on August 1, and the total cheese stocks of almost 168 million pounds were the all-time record. Swiss cheese stocks are the largest for August 1 since 1934; August 1 cheese stocks other than American and Swiss were being held in record amounts.

American cheese stocks last year of nearly 22 million less than this year set the previous record for August 1. The previous all-time record of American cheese stocks was almost 128 million pounds held on September 1, 1938. Cold-storage holdings of American cheese usually increase during the summer months and reach the peak by October 1. There was a net increase in American cheese stocks of almost 18 million during July compared with 20 million in July of last year and the 5-year average of about 14 million.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 Agricultural Marketing Service

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service
 WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician
 FRANCIS J. GRAHAM, Assistant Statistician
 IRA E. WISSINGER, Jr. Agricultural Statistician

Vol. XX, No. 9

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

September, 1941

September Crop Report

Dry weather reduced Wisconsin crop prospects during the past month and feed supplies will be smaller than expected earlier. For the United States as a whole, a good crop year has been experienced. Recent rains in Wisconsin will probably help pastures and some late crops.

Potato Prospects

Most of the important potato states except Maine have smaller crops this year than last year. The late rains may still help the Wisconsin crop.

Cranberry Production

For the country as a whole, a large cranberry crop is being produced due to an increase of nearly 100,000 barrels in Massachusetts. The Wisconsin crop is smaller than last year.

Milk Cow Prices

Prices of milk cows continued to advance and in Wisconsin they averaged \$92 per head last month or \$19 more than a year ago.

Milk Production

High levels of milk production have been maintained most of this year. At the beginning of this month Wisconsin producers were getting about 10 percent more than a year ago and for the United States the increase was about 5 percent.

Egg Production

High levels of egg production are being maintained as a result of larger flocks and higher prices. The number of young birds on farms this fall is considerably larger than last year.

Current Changes

Industrial production and business activity are generally much higher than a year ago. Large stocks of cheese and butter are being held but evaporated milk stocks are smaller than a year ago.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Prices of farm products have risen sharply in recent months and in Wisconsin they are now 42 percent above the 1910-14 average compared with 31 percent for the United States.

THE MONTH of August in Wisconsin this year was mostly hot and dry. The heat of late July continued into August and with the exception of some of the northern sections, most of Wisconsin was seriously short of rainfall during a large part of the month. Late in August extremely heavy rains resulting in serious floods fell in some of the northern sections but the southern part of the state continued dry until September, as is shown by the accompanying weather table.

Crop conditions in the state have been quite spotted and there are many areas where local showers relieved the drought and brought excellent crop yields. In other areas extremely dry weather reduced pastures greatly, reduced corn yields and some grains, particularly oats. Second crops of hay likewise suffered severely in the drier places.

Even so, the total crop production for Wisconsin will be fairly large this year. The state has a big hay crop—over 7¼ million tons which has only been exceeded by the record crop of last year. This large hay crop combined with the carry-over from last year should be about enough to carry the state's increasing livestock population through the winter.

Grain crops, on the other hand, are considerably shorter than they were last year. The total production of corn, oats, barley, wheat, and rye is nearly 20 percent smaller in Wisconsin this year than a year ago.

Weather Summary, August 1941

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	August, 1941	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	38	89	65.0	62.6	6.53	3.18	+1.40
Spooner.....	54	80	66.8	66.1	6.12	3.50	+0.81
Park Falls...	54	75	64.4	63.6	9.48	4.21	+4.55
Rhineland...	52	76	63.6	64.0	6.99	4.15	-1.30
Wausau.....	54	79	66.6	66.0	8.57	3.52	+2.97
Marinette...	56	81	68.4	68.3	7.61	3.02	-3.15
Escanaba...	42	85	64.0	64.3	6.15	3.19	+0.04
Minneapolis..	47	99	72.6	69.9	3.66	3.12	-4.09
Eau Claire...	59	84	71.6	69.1	2.30	3.68	-5.04
La Crosse...	47	94	72.4	70.0	1.55	3.71	+0.51
Hancock.....	58	84	71.0	68.6	0.97	3.41	-5.70
Oshkosh.....	59	84	71.4	68.8	3.35	3.04	-4.13
Green Bay...	46	91	69.2	67.7	4.08	3.18	-5.17
Manitowoc...	62	81	71.2	66.6	3.81	3.20	-6.56
Dubuque.....	54	100	74.7	71.7	1.67	3.94	-6.58
Madison.....	52	96	72.2	69.8	2.08	3.21	-3.24
Beloit.....	60	84	72.4	70.7	2.99	3.31	+2.60
Milwaukee...	47	97	70.8	69.2	1.29	2.66	-3.40
Average for 18 Stations	52.3	86.6	69.4	67.6	4.40	3.35	-1.97

sharp decrease in grain supplies accompanied by a rapid increase in livestock numbers will probably mean that the grain supplies in the state will be a little short for the heavy feeding which is expected. There is,

FEED CROP PROSPECTS SEPTEMBER 1, 1941 *



* AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Feed crop prospects for the United States are much above average this year. While there are some areas where conditions are poor, these are smaller than usual. Severe drought is noted in southeastern South Dakota and eastern Nebraska. Also the central and southeastern states have been rather dry for much of the year.

somewhat spotted production. The pea crop was large and sweet corn for canning is making a fairly good crop though it has suffered in some sections from drought. Wisconsin is the first state in canning peas and now ranks third in sweet corn production. Beans for canning were reduced by August drought but a fair production is in prospect. Beets for canning are yielding well, and tomatoes which are now being packed by six canners in the state are also making good yields. The early cabbage crop was somewhat reduced by dry weather but with recent rains the prospects are good for yields on the late varieties. Market cabbage prices have been high this summer and producers have had one of the best years on record.

Potato Prospects

Prospects for potato production indicate that the United States crop this year will be at about average levels and considerably smaller than in 1940. In Wisconsin, dry weather caused rather slow growth during August but with September rains, it is possible that some improvement will still occur. For the country as a whole, the crop is now estimated at nearly 374 million as compared with nearly 398 million bushels harvested last year and a 10-year average of 370 million. Prospects vary considerably by states. The leading producer, Maine, has a slightly larger crop than a year ago but most of the other states show a smaller production than last year. The September potato estimates by states are shown in the accompanying table.

Estimated 1941 Potato Production with Comparisons

(Thousand Bushels)

State	1941 (Preliminary)	1940	10-year average 1930-39
Maine.....	44,550	44,055	44,016
Idaho.....	28,560	32,860	25,505
New York.....	25,250	26,838	29,286
Pennsylvania.....	23,674	24,570	24,924
California.....	21,805	22,740	12,776
Michigan.....	19,570	20,640	26,605
Minnesota.....	19,314	23,750	23,088
North Dakota.....	16,590	18,920	9,852
Wisconsin.....	15,051	15,054	21,830
Colorado.....	13,870	15,210	14,151
Ohio.....	11,960	11,800	12,652
Nebraska.....	10,585	11,340	8,030
Other States.....	123,074	129,945	117,329
United States Total.....	373,853	397,722	370,045

Cranberry Production

While the Wisconsin cranberry crop is smaller than it was last year, production for the country as a whole is nearly 100,000 barrels larger. The increase is mostly found in Massachusetts which has nearly 100,000 barrels more in prospect than that state produced a year ago. With the exception of New Jersey, all of the cranberry states are having above-average production. The data by states are shown in the accompanying table.

Cranberry Production

(Thousand Barrels)

State	Sept. 1, 1941 forecast	1940	1939	10-year average 1930-39
Massachusetts.....	430,000	332,000	490,000	412,400
New Jersey.....	92,000	90,000	88,000	105,700
Wisconsin.....	113,000	121,000	108,000	68,600
Washington.....	33,600	25,200	12,300	12,480
Oregon.....	10,200	12,100	5,800	4,640
United States.....	678,800	580,300	704,100	603,820

Tobacco Crop Smaller

Largely as a result of dry weather, tobacco production is considerably reduced in the country this year. For the United States the September 1 reports indicate a reduction of about 14 percent. For Wisconsin, the crop is now estimated at 31 million pounds as compared with 36 million pounds last year, a reduction of about 15 percent.

Milk Cow Prices

Prices received for milk cows sold by Wisconsin farmers during August averaged \$92 per head, which is the highest price recorded for any month since February 1930.

Milk cow prices have increased since March and the August average price is \$19 per head higher than the one reported for August 1940. Increases in prices from July to August are shown for all except the eastern district of the state. The August average price is \$3 per head above the one for July. From \$84 per head reported for the northeastern district, milk cow prices in the various districts of the state range as high as \$102 in the southern district in Wisconsin.

According to records of the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, the highest yearly average price received by farmers in the state for milk cows occurred in 1929 when the average for the year was \$107 per head; the highest average price for any month on record was \$117 in June 1920.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, August 15, 1940 and 1941, and July 15, 1941, by Crop Reporting Districts

(Dollars per head)

District	August 15, 1941	July 15, 1941	August 15, 1940
1. Northwest.....	86	83	67
2. North.....	86	82	64
3. Northeast.....	84	82	63
4. West.....	90	86	70
5. Central.....	94	90	73
6. East.....	95	95	79
7. Southwest.....	90	87	71
8. South.....	102	99	82
9. Southeast.....	97	94	79
State Average ¹	92	89	73

¹State average price derived by weighting district prices by milk cow numbers.

Wisconsin August Milk Production

Despite the hot weather and poor pasture conditions in August, milk production has continued at a high level on Wisconsin farms. According

to September 1 reports from crop correspondents, the total milk production on Wisconsin farms was about 10 percent more than at the beginning of September last year, and it was nearly 27 percent above the 10-year average for the month.

While pastures at the beginning of the month were poor, the dairy herds were being well fed. In addition to grazing the second-crop alfalfa and other hay fields, exceptionally large quantities of grain and other feeds were being fed by many Wisconsin farmers. With the higher prices now being received for milk, farmers find that heavy feeding is justified.

Milk production per farm of Wisconsin's crop reporters averaged 272.5 pounds on September 1 compared with 244.3 pounds a year earlier. The 1930-39 average production for September 1 is 215.2 pounds. This larger milk production is the result of an increase in the number of cows milked per farm as well as a higher production per cow. The daily average production per milk cow is about 4 percent above that reported for September 1940 and more than 15 percent above the 10-year average. The number of milk cows on farms is now more than 7 percent larger than a year ago and about 10 percent above the 10-year average.

United States Milk Production

Milk production for the United States on September 1 was 5 percent above a year ago and at the highest September level on record. The number of milk cows on farms of crop reporters was 3 percent larger than a year ago and milk production increased 2 percent per cow.

For the nation as a whole pastures have been among the best in recent years and furnished milk cows in most sections with more than the usual amounts of green feed. Farmers also have been feeding liberally of grain and roughage in response to unusually favorable price relationships between dairy products and feed. With the heavier feeding and good pastures, milk production declined somewhat less than usual during August.

The percentage of milk cows in production in the early part of 1941 was close to the record for that time of the year but in recent months it has showed a tendency to drop off somewhat earlier than usual. On September 1 the percentage of milk cows being milked was below that for September of recent years. This may indicate that more than the usual number of milk cows now dry may be in prospect to freshen this fall.

Wisconsin Egg Production

Crop correspondents report the highest mid-August egg prices since 1929 and more favorable feed prices than a year ago. Egg production on September 1 was at record levels. Laying flocks remained unchanged in size during August and a higher rate of laying is reported than a year ago. Chicken prices are slightly higher than a year ago although few old hens

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

Table with columns for Year, Dairy Ration Cost, Poultry Ration Cost, Index Numbers of Feed Prices (1910-14=100), Milk Cow Prices (Wisconsin and United States), and Index Numbers of Prices Paid by Wis. Farmers (1910-14=100) for various commodities like food, clothing, furniture, etc.

1 Value of 1000 pounds of grains and concentrates in Wisconsin dairy ration. For more details see Bulletin 140, pages 23-24.
2 In comparing the value of milk and a Wisconsin dairy ration, average monthly milk and feed prices for Wisconsin are used.
3 Based on values of ingredients in a typical Wisconsin poultry ration. For further details and data consult Bulletin 140, page 25.
4 In comparing the value of eggs and a poultry ration, the mid-month average price of eggs and average monthly prices of feed are used.
5 Based on weighted average of index numbers in columns 1, 10, 11, 12, and 13. The group relatives are combined with respect to their importance in Wisconsin volume of sales as reported by Wisconsin feed dealers.
6 Based on f. o. b. Madison prices of standard bran, standard middlings, red dog flour, and rye feed weighted by volume of sales.
7 Based on f. o. b. Madison prices of linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal, gluten feed, gluten meal and digester tankage weighted by volume of sales.
8 Based on Wisconsin farm prices of corn, oats, and barley plus a grinding fee for that portion customarily purchased ground and weighted by volume of sales.
9 Estimated price trends of commercial mixed dairy, calf, and poultry feeds.
10 1910-14 average price of milk cows for Wisconsin \$53.67, for the United States \$49.18.
11 129-year average requirements to buy a milk cow, Wisconsin 4,180 pounds of milk, 176.3 pounds of butterfat; United States 179.7 pounds of butterfat.
12 Sources of prices. (A) Agricultural Marketing Service retail prices reported by merchants annually 1910-1921 and quarterly from 1922 to date. Wisconsin, East North Central, and United States averages were used. (B) U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Retail prices of food and fuel as well as wholesale prices of other commodities were used. (C) Sears, Roebuck & Co. through Don E. Mowry cooperated in furnishing a series of catalogs from which a series of Sears, Roebuck & Co. retail prices of various commodities were compiled. (D) Ford Motor Co. and Chevrolet Motor Co. furnished prices on automobiles. Calculations are preliminary, and all made by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service.
13 Automobiles added to index in 1917 as a separate group. Indexes of this group not shown but included in index of All Family Maintenance and in final index of prices paid.
14 Automobiles and trucks were added to index in 1917 as a separate group. Tractors were added in the same manner in 1925. Indexes of groups included in index of All Farm Production and final index of prices paid.
15 1912-14=100. *Preliminary.

are reported to be reaching the markets. Wisconsin farm flocks averaged 86 layers on September 1—the record for that month—compared with 81 layers

last year, the previous record. The rate of laying, 40.9 eggs per 100 layers on September 1, was reported by crop correspondents, or 3½ percent higher than the 39.5 eggs a year ago,

This larger rate of laying in addition to 6 percent more layers than last year resulted in a 10 percent increase in total egg production per farm. Wisconsin farmers received an av-

Prices Received by Wisconsin Farmers for Farm Products

Table with columns for Year, Livestock, Poultry, and Wool, Grains, Seeds, Hay (Loose), and Other Crops. It lists prices for various commodities from 1910-14 to 1941, including hogs, beef, veal, milk, sheep, lambs, wool, horses, chickens, eggs, wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, alfalfa, timothy, and clover.

All 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 prior to 1938 see Bulletins 90, 120, 140, 150, and 188, Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service

eral Surplus Marketing Corporation and S.M.A. Only 198,000 pounds were held by any of these agencies a year ago when total stocks were 134 million pounds.

Cheese: Stocks of cheese were 185 million pounds on September 1, thus setting a new record surpassing the 168 million stocks of last month. Of the total stocks on the first of the month, 5 1/4 million pounds were held by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and S.M.A. The record stocks of American cheese of almost 152 million pounds were reported for September 1 compared with 126 million pounds held a year ago.

average of 12 million pounds.

Poultry and Eggs: The 85 million-pound holdings of poultry on September 1 were the largest storage stocks on record for that date. A year ago holdings totaled 82 million pounds with stocks for both years considerably above the 5-year average of 66 million pounds.

Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk: Stocks of all of these products, except dry buttermilk, are all smaller

than a year ago. Only 262 million pounds of evaporated milk (case goods) were held by manufacturers on August 1 compared with 321 million pounds a year ago. Dry skim milk stocks, too, are considerably smaller than a year ago, there being 34 million pounds compared with almost 43 million last year.

Livestock Slaughter: More livestock except calves was slaughtered under federal meat inspection during August this year than for the 5-year average, but fewer hogs and calves than a year ago. Cattle slaughter was much larger than in August 1940.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

The purchasing power of the Wisconsin farm dollar is now at the highest level it has been since at least 1929. In only 5 months including August of this year has the purchasing power of the state's farmers been

Some Current Changes in Agriculture and Industry

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Reported figure	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month ⁵		Date	Reported figure	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month ⁵
AGRICULTURE						AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices ¹ , 1910-14 = 100.....%	Aug.	142*	137	101	109	Index of farm prices ¹ , 1910-14 = 100.....%	Aug.	131	125	96	104.6
Prices farmers pay ¹ , 1910-14 = 100.....%	Aug.	133*	131*	122	126	Prices farmers pay ¹ , 1910-14 = 100.....%	Aug.	131	129	122	124.2
Purchasing power, farm products ¹ , 1910-14 = 100.....%	Aug.	107*	105*	83	86	Purchasing power, farm products ¹ , 1910-14 = 100.....%	Aug.	100	97	79	83.8
Dairy Production and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets²					
Farm price of milk ³ , cwt.....\$	Aug.	1.97*	1.86	1.33	1.37	Farm price of butterfat, per lb. cts.	Aug. 15	36.0	36.6	26.7	28.1
Farm price of butterfat ³ , cts.	Aug. 15	44	43	32	32.2	Price (wholesale), 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb.....cts.	Aug.	34.96	34.34	27.00	28.58
Price, American cheese, Wls. Cheese Exchanges (twins) per lb.....cts.	Aug.	21.80	20.50	13.50	14.06	Butter receipts at 4 markets, (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	57908*	70662	55332	62044
Daily milk production ³ per farm.....lbs.	Sept. 1	272.5	298.2	244.3	225.7	Cheese receipts at 4 markets, (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	13961*	20736	11610	13614
per cow milked.....lbs.	Sept. 1	21.28	22.13	20.27	18.94	Daily milk prod. per cow in herd lbs.	Sept. 1	14.68	15.68	14.39	13.73
per cow in herd.....lbs.	Sept. 1	17.32	19.26	16.66	15.69	Cold-Storage Holdings², (000 omitted)					
Cows in herd freshening ⁴%	Aug.	4.33	4.07	4.35	4.40	Creamery butter.....lbs.	Sept. 1	200539*	178493	134266	151067
Calves born during month being raised ⁴%	Aug.	29.80	34.49	34.93	31.10	American cheese.....lbs.	Sept. 1	151737*	139568	126315	110840
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁴ per farm.....lbs.	Sept. 1	43.9	38.2	21.1	20.3	Swiss cheese.....lbs.	Sept. 1	5704*	5080	5190	5504
per cow in herd.....lbs.	Sept. 1	2.88	2.47	1.40	1.44	All other cheese.....lbs.	Sept. 1	27183*	23772	17683	14771
per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	Sept. 1	15.95	12.45	8.11	8.70	All varieties of cheese.....lbs.	Sept. 1	184624*	168420	149188	131115
Farm price of milk cows.....\$	Aug. 15	92	89	73	70.20	Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	Sept. 1	85276*	81206	82178	65842
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ⁴ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	5399*	7472	7450	7680	Eggs, shell.....cases	Sept. 1	6134*	6641	7241	7035
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ⁴ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	10556*	16262	9217	10067	Eggs, shell and frozen, (case equivalent).....cases	Sept. 1	11676*	12215	11403	10895
Poultry Production and Markets						Poultry Production²					
Hens and pullets per farm flock ³No.	Sept. 1	86	86	81	77	Hens and pullets per farm flock.No.	Sept. 1	63.3	63.0	62.6	60.9
Eggs per 100 hens and pullets ³No.	Sept. 1	40.9	46.5	39.5	40.0	Eggs per 100 hens and pullets.....No.	Sept. 1	37.7	42.4	36.6	35.1
Eggs per farm flock ³No.	Sept. 1	35.2	40.0	32.6	31.0	Eggs per farm flock.....No.	Sept. 1	23.5	26.4	22.5	20.9
Farm price of chickens ³ , per lb.....cts.	Aug. 15	15.5	16.6	12.8	14.0	Stocks of Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk², (000 omitted)					
Farm price of eggs ³ , per doz.....cts.	Aug. 15	24.7	24.6	15.7	18.6	Dry whole milk.....lbs.	Aug. 1	6108*	5426	6884	5096
Feed Price Changes						Dry skim milk.....lbs.					
Index of feed prices ¹ , 1910-14 = 100.....%	Aug.	115.8	111.8	86.1	98.7	Dry buttermilk.....lbs.	Aug. 1	5477*	5771	5189	4946
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ¹\$	Aug.	12.73	12.26	10.03	12.09	Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	Aug. 1	9783*	10009	10454	10327
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk will buy ¹lbs.	Aug.	154.8*	151.7	132.6	116.4	Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	Aug. 1	261559*	189711	321332	276599
Wisconsin by-product feed costs per ton ¹ , f. o. b. Madison	Aug.	29.10	26.50	19.15	20.59	Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection², (000 omitted)					
Standard bran.....\$	Aug.	36.10	34.60	27.00	36.28	Cattle.....No.	Aug.	968	968	842	881
Linseed oil meal.....\$	Aug.	27.40	26.20	21.60	27.15	Calves.....No.	Aug.	414	445	432	476
Corn gluten feed.....\$	Aug.	65.90	65.40	44.65	51.27	Sheep and lambs.....No.	Aug.	1522	1569	1489	1489
Tankage.....\$	Aug.	29.40	30.60	19.35	21.94	Hogs.....No.	Aug.	2796	3006	3045	2429
Standard middlings.....\$	Aug.	43.25	39.60	36.40	35.35	BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Cottonseed meal.....\$	Aug.	14.46	14.16	11.35	13.65	Prices					
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ¹\$	Aug.	170.8	173.7	138.3	142.0	Wholesale prices ⁶ , 1910-14 = 100					
Amt. of ration 10 doz. eggs will buy ¹lbs.	Aug.	10.40	10.20	5.60	8.00	All commodities.....%	Aug. 15	131	130	113	116.6
Farm price of hogs ³ , per cwt.....\$	Aug. 15	7.80	7.60	6.60	5.93	Foods.....%	Aug. 15	134	131	109	117.8
Farm price of beef cattle ³ , per cwt.....\$	Aug. 15	10.50	10.20	8.40	7.98	Retail food prices ⁶ , 1910-14 = 100.....%	Aug. 15	143	141	128	131.4
Farm price of veal calves ³ , per cwt.....\$	Aug. 15					Cost of living ⁷ , 1923 = 100.....%	Aug.		88.9	85.4	85.6
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY						Factory Employment (adjusted)⁸					
Index of employment ⁹ , 1925-27 = 100.....%	Aug.	125.4*	122.4	97.0	92.6	No. of employees, 1923-25 = 100.....%	July	133.2*	128.7	105.1	
Index of payrolls ⁹ , 1925-27 = 100.....%	Aug.	164.2*	154.6	106.9	94.5	Industrial production (adjusted) ⁸					
						1935-39 = 100.....%					
						Freight car loadings (adjusted)⁸					
						1935-39 = 100.....%					

¹Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. ²As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters. ³Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. ⁴As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters. ⁵Wisconsin Industrial Commission. ⁶Bureau of Labor Statistics Index No. corrected to 1910-14 base. ⁷National Industrial Conference Board. ⁸Federal Reserve Board. ⁹1936-40. ¹⁰Estimate. ¹¹Preliminary.

above the 1910-14 level since 1929.

As is usually the case in periods of rapidly rising prices, the prices of farm products for a short time increase faster than do the prices of the commodities which farmers buy. Thus for a while the farmer enjoys a period when his dollar has a favorable exchange value. However, although starting more slowly, the prices paid by farmers for things bought usually soon increase to a point beyond the level of the prices of farm products.

Price reports received by this office since 1929 show that with the exception of two months in 1936 and the past three months of this year, the level of Wisconsin farm product prices has been well below that of the commodities bought by farmers. On the basis of the 1910-14 averages for prices received and prices paid by Wisconsin farmers, the annual purchasing power of the farm dollar since 1929 ranged from 6 to 36 percent below the pre-war level.

The general level of all prices has risen considerably during the past five months and is now well above a year ago. Farm prices in Wisconsin have increased about 41 percent since August 1940 and the prices paid by farmers have increased a little over 9 percent. With the index of Wisconsin farm prices 42 percent above the 1910-14 level and the index of prices paid by farmers 33 percent above that average, the purchasing power of the Wisconsin farmer is now 7 percent above the pre-war level compared with 17 percent below that level in August 1940. During the past five months of rapidly rising farm prices, the prices paid by farmers increased a little over 7 percent and the prices received by farmers increased about 28 percent.

This year practically all prices of farm products increased from July to August. Of particular importance to the Wisconsin farmer are increases in milk and livestock prices. Milk prices

are now 56 percent above the pre-war level compared with 47 percent above that level in July. Livestock prices gained 3 points from July to August with last month's prices 49 percent above the 1910-14 average. In August 1940 the prices received for milk by Wisconsin farmers were 5 percent above the 1910-14 average and livestock prices were 3 percent above that average. Poultry products declined 2 points from July to August. However, the August index of poultry products shows 22 percent above the 1910-14 average compared with 16 percent below that level in August 1940.

Wisconsin milk prices for August averaged \$1.97 per 100 pounds of milk sold. This price is 11 cents above the July average and 64 cents more than the average for August of last year. An exceptional increase is shown for hogs with an average price for August of \$10.40 per 100 pounds compared with only \$5.60 a year earlier. Substantial increases in the prices of

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Table with columns for Wisconsin and United States, showing Index Numbers of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power from 1910 to 1941. Includes sub-headers for 'Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices' and 'Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices'.

1 Prepared by the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 2 Includes potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and clover seed. 3 Includes dry beans, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, sugar beets, and wool. 4 New indexes of prices paid by Wisconsin farmers for commodities bought for use in farm production and family maintenance reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December. Indexes for other months are interpolations from the quarterly data. 5 The ratio of the Wisconsin index of prices received to the Wisconsin index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. 6 The ratio of the index of Wisconsin milk prices to the Wisconsin index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. 7 Average of estimated values and December, revised. Indexes for other months are interpolations from the quarterly data. 8 Purchasing power of the farmer's dollar expressed as the ratio of the index of prices received to the revised index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. 9 Preliminary.

beef cattle, veal calves, milk cows, sheep, and lambs are shown compared with the prices received a year ago.

United States Farm Prices

Farmers throughout the United States are also enjoying an increase in purchasing power, although on the whole not quite as great as is shown for Wisconsin at present.

Prices received by farmers at local markets were the highest since January 1937, and they have not been exceeded since May 1930. At 31 percent above the 1910-14 average the index of prices received by farmers in August was 6 points above those of a

month earlier. This rise, following other recent sharp advances, brought the level of farm product prices for

the nation to a little more than 36 percent above the level of August 1940.

John Hofberger Sr. The staff of the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service extends its sincere sympathy to the family of Mr. Hofberger who died recently. Mr. Hofberger was a Winnebago County crop reporter for many years and gave freely of his time in the service of Wisconsin agriculture.

All groups of commodities advanced during the past month and all are substantially higher than a year ago. The most spectacular gains in prices are shown for cotton and cottonseed, meat animals, chickens and eggs, dairy products, and grains. With a slight rise in the prices paid by farmers, the purchasing power of the nation's farmers in August was just equal to the 1910-14 level.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service
WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician
IRA E. WISSINGER, Jr. Agricultural Statistician
FRANCIS J. GRAHAM, Assistant Statistician

Vol. XX. No. 10

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

October, 1941

IN THIS ISSUE

October Crop Report

With warm weather and plenty of rain in Wisconsin, crop conditions improved somewhat during September and early October. For the country as a whole, agricultural production this year is the second largest on record.

Stocks of Grain on Farms

In Wisconsin stocks of old corn on farms are larger than a year ago but stocks of other grain are smaller. For the country as a whole there are larger stocks of wheat but stocks of other crops are smaller.

1942 Farm Production Goals

Emergency goals for 1942 agricultural production have been established for the states. Some of the more important of these are shown in this issue.

Milk Cow Prices

State averages of milk cow prices last month were unchanged from a month before though changes are noted in some sections of Wisconsin.

October Milk Production

Milk production continues at record levels and prices have been such as to justify the continued heavy feeding of grain.

Egg Production

Flocks are of record size this year. Egg production is at exceedingly high levels. Prices of eggs have been sufficiently high to justify heavy feeding.

Current Changes

Industrial activity continues at record levels and stocks of most of the important dairy products are large. Slaughter of most kinds of livestock is above last year.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

With the rapid rise in the price of farm products, the purchasing power of farmers has increased during recent months. Prices of things bought by farmers have also risen but for the time being the advantage lies with the prices of things farmers sell which is unlike the condition that has prevailed during most of the years since the World War.

Wages of Farm Labor

Wage rates paid by farmers in Wisconsin have risen 34 percent in the past year and with a shortage of farm help, the trend continues to be upward.

SEPTEMBER and early October this year have been warmer and wetter than usual in Wisconsin. With favorable weather, some crop improvement has taken place during the latter part of the growing season. Frost damage has held off later than usual in most counties.

With good growing weather in September, improvement is noted in Wisconsin's corn, fall pasture, some late hay, and some truck and fruit crops. The state's corn crop is now estimated at about 87 million bushels which is about 7 percent below the record production of last year. The supply of grain on farms is definitely lower than a year ago, the oat crop being nearly 23 percent smaller and the barley crop 30 percent smaller than last year. Hay supplies in Wisconsin are abundant and with the exception of 1940 perhaps the largest on record. Late pastures have improved as a result of warm weather and plenty of moisture.

Cash crops such as potatoes, tobacco, cabbage, and a few of the late canning crops have also benefited somewhat by the more favorable weather late in the season. While in some areas too much water caused crop losses, particularly of potatoes, on the whole, the yields of the remaining acreage increased enough to raise crop prospects in October above those of a month earlier. The state's potato crop is now estimated at a little over 16 million bushels which is about 8 percent more than last year's production. The tobacco crop at a little over 31 million pounds is about 13 percent smaller than a year ago.

United States Crops

For the country as a whole, an unusually favorable crop season is now approaching its end. With the exception of one year, the country has the largest total farm production on record and some improvement has occurred during the fall though certain sections of the country, notably the Ohio Valley and parts of the East, have been dry.

The United States corn crop is now estimated at more than 2.6 billion bushels or about 7 percent more than a year ago. The oat crop is about 8 percent smaller than last year but the barley crop is nearly 14 percent larger. The country likewise has a very large wheat crop, the largest with the exception of one other year, 1915. Hay supplies are at high levels for the country as a whole.

The nation's potato crop is about 6 percent smaller than a year ago and at about average levels. Generally there has been little damage

Weather Summary, September 1941

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	September, 1941	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	34	82	56.9	55.1	6.28	3.31	+4.37
Spooner.....	29	85	60.4	58.5	8.72	3.44	+6.09
Park Falls....	31	84	58.6	55.9	4.68	4.17	+5.06
Rhinelanders	31	83	56.9	56.9	6.12	3.94	+0.88
Wausau.....	30	86	60.5	58.9	6.88	3.72	+6.13
Marinette....	27	86	62.9	62.5	6.67	3.52	0.00
Escanaba.....	33	82	59.2	57.1	5.08	3.32	+1.80
Minneapolis..	36	88	63.2	61.4	3.47	3.13	-3.75
Eau Claire....	31	89	63.0	61.2	4.11	4.10	-5.03
La Crosse....	36	87	64.2	62.2	7.34	3.99	+3.86
Hancock.....	28	88	63.0	61.0	7.58	3.81	-1.93
Oshkosh.....	32	89	64.6	62.1	7.70	3.40	+0.17
Green Bay....	36	87	63.6	60.4	4.08	3.52	-4.61
Manitowoc....	35	85	64.2	60.0	6.81	3.61	-3.36
Dubuque.....	39	92	66.8	64.0	8.94	4.01	-1.65
Madison.....	41	89	65.2	62.4	10.34	3.72	+3.38
Beloit.....	39	90	66.6	63.8	7.39	3.87	+6.12
Milwaukee....	38	90	64.6	62.5	9.87	3.29	+3.18
Average for 18 Stations	33.7	86.8	62.8	60.3	6.78	3.66	+1.15

from frost and most crops are finishing the season well. Vegetable crops for canning have made an exceptionally large volume of production while truck crops for market are in somewhat smaller supplies than last year. Commercial fruit supplies will probably be even larger than the large crop of last year though it is a little early to determine the citrus fruit production. Detailed data for the major crops in Wisconsin and for the United States are shown in the accompanying tables.

Farm Stocks of Grain

Stocks of wheat on farms are substantially larger than they were a year ago for the country as a whole.

Grain Stocks on Farms

(October 1 estimates)

Crop	Thousand Bushels on Hand			Percent of Current Year's Crop ¹		
	1941	1940	10-yr. av. 1930-39	1941	1940	10-yr. av. 1930-39
Wisconsin						
Corn ² ...	5,595	3,605	2,567	13.0	9.0	8.4
Wheat...	1,311	1,551	1,522	88.0	89.0	84.9
Oats.....	69,039	88,082	65,751	92.0	91.0	87.1
United States						
Corn ² ...	465,618	548,625	235,134	21.4	23.4	11.0
Wheat...	492,324	369,447	337,511	51.2	45.2	45.2
Oats....	922,423	1,026,452	810,382	81.0	83.1	81.0

¹ Except corn which is from the previous year's crop.
² Data based on corn for grain.

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for October 1, 1941

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per Acre		
	1941 (Preliminary)	1940	Percent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1941 acreage compared with 1940	Oct. 1, 1941 forecast	1940	10-year average 1930-39	1941 as a percent of			Indicated 1941	1940	10-year average 1930-39
							1940	10-year average				
Corn.....	2,232,000	2,255,000	- 1.0	87,048,000	93,582,000	74,644,000	93.0	116.6	Bus.	39.0	41.5	32.4
Potatoes.....	173,000	193,000	-10.4	16,262,000	15,054,000	21,830,000	108.0	74.5	Bus.	94	78	85
Tobacco.....	23,000	24,500	- 6.1	31,392,000	36,260,000	28,986,000	86.6	108.3	Lbs.	1365	1480	1339
Oats.....	2,274,000	2,251,000	+11.0	75,042,000	96,793,000	75,456,000	77.5	99.5	Bus.	33.0	43.0	30.8
Barley.....	556,000	654,000	-15.0	17,236,000	24,525,000	21,516,000	70.3	80.1	Bus.	31.0	37.5	27.2
Rye.....	151,000	193,000	-21.8	1,736,000	2,509,000	2,792,000	69.2	62.2	Bus.	11.5	13.0	10.9
Winter wheat.....	39,000	40,000	- 2.5	702,000	800,000	628,000	87.8	111.8	Bus.	18.0	20.0	17.0
Spring wheat.....	45,000	46,000	- 2.2	788,000	943,000	1,164,000	83.6	67.7	Bus.	17.5	20.5	16.1
Buckwheat.....	15,000	12,000	+25.0	195,000	162,000	165,000	120.4	118.2	Bus.	13.0	13.5	11.1
All tame hay.....	4,220,000	4,086,000	+ 3.3	7,258,000	7,416,000	4,629,000	97.9	156.8	Tons	1.72	1.81	1.39
Alfalfa hay.....	1,314,000	1,195,000	+10.0	2,825,000	2,928,000	1,459,000	96.5	193.6	Tons	2.15	2.45	1.88
Clover and timothy hay.....	2,469,000	2,351,000	+ 5.0	3,827,000	3,644,000	2,568,000	105.0	149.0	Tons	1.55	1.55	1.24
Other tame hay.....	437,000	540,000	-19.1	606,000	844,000	602,000	71.8	100.7	Tons	1.39	1.56	1.19
Wild hay.....	140,000	140,000		147,000	154,000	277,000	95.5	53.1	Tons	1.05	1.10	.97
Dry peas.....	12,000	10,000	+20.0	150,000	150,000	188,000	100.0	79.8	Bus.	12.5	15.0	12.3
Dry beans.....	3,000	3,000		14,000	14,000	19,000	100.0	73.7	Cwt.	4.75	4.50	3.90
Flax.....	15,000	19,000	-21.1	180,000	247,000	62,000	72.9	29.0	Bus.	12.0	13.0	10.7
Canning peas.....	127,000 ¹	104,400		201,920,000	182,700,000	134,500,000	110.5	150.1	Lbs.	1590	1750	1330
Cabbage.....	14,400	14,200	+ 1.4	104,200	133,100	113,500	78.3	91.8	Tons	7.2	9.4	7.1
Onions, commercial.....	1,200	1,250	- 4.0	192,000	256,000	181,000	75.0	106.1	Cwt.	160	205	164
Sugar beets.....	15,000	20,600	-27.2	150,000	213,800	122,440	70.2	122.5	Tons	10.0	10.4	8.8
Cherries.....				15,300	13,900	8,792	110.1	174.0	Tons			
Cranberries.....	2,800	2,500	+12.0	105,000	121,000	68,600	86.8	153.1	Bbls.	37.5	48.4	29.9
Pasture.....										81 ²	82 ²	65 ²

¹ Planted acreage.

² October 1 condition.

In Wisconsin the amount of wheat on farms this year is smaller than last year. Stocks of old corn on the nation's farms this year are substantially smaller than they were a year ago. In Wisconsin, however, the amount of old corn on farms is larger than a year ago. Oat stocks, because of a greatly reduced production are smaller this year than they were last year. In Wisconsin the decrease is much greater than it is for the country as a whole. The estimated stocks for Wisconsin and the United States are shown in the accompanying table.

1942 Agricultural Production Goals

Because of the present world emergency, there is a greatly increased need for the production of certain

kinds of food. The United States Department of Agriculture has recently set up production goals for a number of important food products for the country as a whole and also suggested the goals of production by states.

It is of particular importance to Wisconsin to note that the increased production of milk occupies perhaps the most important place of all of these items in this production program. The country's goal in total milk production for 1942 has been set at 125,000,000,000 pounds, which is 7 percent above the 1941 production level. Of this, Wisconsin is expected to produce 15,156,000,000 pounds, or about 12 percent. If this is accomplished, Wisconsin's milk production

in 1942 will show an increase of about 13 percent over the preliminary figures for 1941 and the increased production would account for 21 percent of the increase expected for next year in the entire country.

The reasons why Wisconsin has been asked to produce so large a quantity of milk vary but the most important of them are to be found in the fact that Wisconsin has more dairy cows than any other state, more well equipped dairy farms and experienced dairymen, and the largest manufacturing plant capacity for the making of such dairy products as cheese, evaporated and powdered milk which are so urgently needed in the present emergency program. The production goals for dairy products

Crop Summary of the United States for October 1, 1941

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)			1941 Production / as a percent of		Unit	Yield per Acre		
	1941 (Preliminary)	1940	Percent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1941 acreage compared with 1940	Oct. 1, 1941 forecast	1940	10-year average 1930-39	1940	10-year average		Indicated 1941	1940	10-year average 1930-39
Corn.....	85,943	86,449	- .6	2,625,502	2,449,200	2,307,452	107.2	113.8	Bus.	30.5	28.3	23.5
Potatoes.....	2,904	3,053	- 4.9	374,533	397,722	370,045	94.2	101.2	Bus.	129.0	130.3	112.6
Tobacco.....	1,376	1,404	- 2.0	1,254,396	1,451,966	1,394,839	86.4	89.9	Lbs.	911	1034	832
Oats.....	37,236	34,847	+ 6.9	1,138,843	1,235,628	1,007,141	92.2	113.1	Bus.	30.6	35.5	27.3
Barley.....	13,977	13,394	+ 4.4	351,522	309,235	224,970	113.7	156.3	Bus.	25.2	23.1	20.6
Rye.....	3,436	3,192	+7.6	46,462	40,601	38,472	114.4	120.8	Bus.	13.5	12.7	11.2
Winter wheat.....	40,316	35,147	+11.5	684,966	589,151	569,417	116.3	120.3	Bus.	17.0	16.3	14.4
Durum wheat.....	2,640	3,121	-15.4	44,490	34,776	27,598	128.0	161.2	Bus.	16.9	11.1	9.3
Spring wheat other than durum.....	13,827	14,235	- 2.9	231,738	192,771	150,492	120.2	154.0	Bus.	16.8	13.5	10.7
Buckwheat.....	357	393	- 9.2	6,109	6,350	7,315	96.2	83.5	Bus.	17.1	16.2	16.0
Flax.....	3,228	3,234	- .2	31,825	31,217	11,269	101.9	282.4	Bus.	9.9	9.7	6.4
Cranberries.....	28.45	28.05		725.1	580.3	603.82	125.0	120.1	Bbls.	25.5	20.7	21.8
Tame hay.....	62,488	61,592	+ 1.5	85,733	86,312	69,650	99.3	123.1	Tons	1.37	1.40	1.24
Wild hay.....	11,445	10,896	+ 5.0	10,965	8,844	9,083	124.0	120.7	Tons	.96	.81	.76
Pasture.....										75 ¹	71 ¹	63 ¹

¹ October 1 condition.

and certain other items of farm production are shown in the accompanying table.

Milk Cow Prices

At \$92 per head, the average price received for milk cows sold by Wisconsin farmers in September was the same as reported for August. However, with the increases in milk cow prices which have been recorded from month to month during the past half year, the average price of dairy cattle has increased considerably since September of last year when farmers reported receiving prices which averaged \$74 per head.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, Sept. 15 1940 and 1941, and August 15, 1941 by Crop Reporting Districts

(Dollars per head)

District	September 15, 1941	August 15, 1941	September 15, 1940
1. Northwest.....	88	86	68
2. North.....	86	86	65
3. Northeast.....	83	83	63
4. West.....	92	90	71
5. Central.....	95	94	74
6. East.....	97	96	80
7. Southwest.....	89	89	72
8. South.....	98	100	84
9. Southeast.....	95	97	79
State Average ¹	92	92	74

¹State average price derived by weighting district prices by milk cow numbers.

Milk cow prices during the past month continued to show an upward trend in the Northwest, West, Central, and East districts of the state. However, these increases were offset by lower prices in the South and Southeast districts. Prices paid by Wisconsin farmers during September averaged from \$86 per head in the Northern district to \$98 in the Southern district.

The accompanying table gives in more detail the prices of milk cows for September 1941 and 1940, and August of this year.

Wisconsin Milk Production

Milk production on Wisconsin farms continues at a high level with some increase in the number of milk cows

and a substantial increase in the milk production per cow.

Since the heavy rains which covered practically all of the state during the past month, pasture conditions have improved materially and are well above average for this time of the year. In addition to good pastures, the continued rise in milk prices has encouraged farmers to feed much heavier than usual. Dairy reporters indicated that the amount of mill feeds and concentrates fed per herd at the beginning of the month was more than double the average amount and nearly 87 percent more than a year ago.

The number of milk cows on Wisconsin farms is about 2 percent more than a year ago, but there is a slight decrease in the percentage of cows being milked compared with October of last year. With some increase in the number of milk cows and milk production per cow 7.4 percent above the October 1940 level, milk production per farm at the beginning of the month was 10 percent above the October 1 level of last year. Milk production per milk cow at the beginning of the month was nearly 15 percent higher than the 10-year average, and production per farm almost 20 percent above average. On October 1, Wisconsin crop reporters indicated that production per farm was 243 pounds compared with 221 pounds a year ago and about 203 pounds which is shown for the 10-year average.

United States Milk Production

Milk production for the nation as a whole declined at about the usual September rate but continued at a record high level considering the season of the year. On October 1, milk production per cow in herds kept by the nation's crop reporters averaged about 2 percent higher than on the same date last year. With the number of milk cows on farms about 3 percent greater than a year ago, the total milk production exceeded that of October 1, 1940 by about 5 percent.

Heavy feeding is reported, especially in the North and South Atlantic States where pastures have been

particularly poor. In the North Atlantic States, milk production has been well maintained but October reports from the South indicate a slight decrease compared with last year. Milk production in the East North Central States has been particularly high—but some decrease is shown for the West North Central States. In the South Central States, production per cow declined somewhat more than usual although it is at one of the highest October levels in recent years. October 1 milk production for the United States averaged 13.7 pounds per cow. The proportion of milk cows in production at the beginning of October was lower than any of the previous 6 years but somewhat above the 10-year average.

Wisconsin Egg Production

With egg prices received by farmers holding at the highest level since 1929, Wisconsin farmers are keeping the record number of layers for October 1 according to the state's crop correspondents. The rate of laying is nearly 2 percent higher than a year ago and also at the all-time high for this month as is total egg production per farm. Chicken prices in Wisconsin are higher than a year ago and above average.

Laying flocks averaged 96 hens and pullets on October 1 or 14 percent more than the 84-layer average of a year ago. Farmers in the state have kept more old hens than usual and they have also raised more pullets than a year ago. Laying flocks can be further increased from young pullets now on farms.

The average of 31.5 eggs was laid per 100 hens and pullets reported on October 1, which is the largest on record for that date and 17 percent above the 10-year average. A year ago the rate was 31.0 eggs per 100 layers while the 10-year average is 27.0. With both the number of layers and the rate of laying at all-time high levels, egg production per farm on October 1 averaging 30.4 eggs was 17 percent larger than last year and 40 percent larger than the 10-year average.

Suggested 1942 Agricultural Production Goals United States and Wisconsin and the Percentage Increase or Decrease over 1941 and 1940

Commodity	Units	United States		Wisconsin			Percentage of 1942 U. S. increase to come from Wis.		
		1942 Suggested Goal (000 omitted)	Percentage Increase 1942 over		1942 Suggested Goal (000 omitted)	Wis. as a percent of 1942 U. S. Goal		Wisconsin Percentage of increase 1942 over	
			1941	1940				1941	1940
Milk.....	Lbs.	125,000,000	+ 7		15,155,000	12	+13		21
Eggs.....	Doz.	3,700,499	+11		177,593	5	+11		5
Cattle and calves.....	Lbs.	20,844,190		+ 15	674,950	3		+ 5	
Hogs.....	Lbs.	18,732,417		+ 5	781,396	4		+12	
Sheep and lambs.....	Lbs.	2,274,190		+ 2	23,750	1		+ 1	
Chickens and turkeys.....	Lbs.	40,422,000	+10						
Oats.....	Acres	40,009	+ 5		2,400	6	+ 6		7
Soybeans (for beans).....	Acres	7,000		+ 41	40	6		+ 8	
Potatoes.....	Acres	3,050	+ 5		191	6	+10		13
Creamery butter.....	Lbs.	1,961,400		+ 8	159,500	8		- 8	
Cheese.....	Lbs.	1,184,900		+ 54	597,900	50		+47	
Condensed and evaporated milk.....	Lbs.	3,904,000		+ 54	1,095,700	28		+40	
Dry skim (human).....	Lbs.	651,000		+116	90,000	14		+12	
Dry skim (animal).....	Lbs.	50,000		- 69	10,000	20		-73	
Milk equivalent of above products.....	Lbs.	60,580,000		+ 20	11,921,000	20		+25	

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

Table with columns for Year, Dairy Ration Cost, Poultry Ration Cost, Index Numbers of Feed Prices (1910-14=100), Milk Cow Prices (Wisconsin and United States), and Index Numbers of Prices Paid by Wis. Farmers (Commodities bought for use in farm family maintenance and use in farm production).

1 Value of 1000 pounds of grains and concentrates in Wisconsin dairy ration. For more details see Bulletin 140, pages 23-24.
2 In comparing the value of milk and a Wisconsin dairy ration, average monthly milk and feed prices for Wisconsin are used.
3 Based on values of ingredients in a typical Wisconsin poultry ration. For further details and data consult Bulletin 140, page 25.
4 In comparing the value of eggs and a poultry ration, the mid-month average price of eggs and average monthly prices of feed are used.
5 Based on weighted average of index numbers in columns 1, 10, 11, 12, and 13. The group relatives are combined with respect to their importance in Wisconsin volume of sales as reported by Wisconsin feed dealers.
6 Based on f. o. b. Madison prices of standard bran, standard middlings, red dog flour, and rye feed weighted by volume of sales.
7 Based on f. o. b. Madison prices of linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal, gluten feed, gluten meal and digester tankage weighted by volume of sales.
8 Based on Wisconsin farm prices of corn, oats, and barley plus a grinding fee for that portion customarily purchased ground and weighted by volume of sales.

9 Estimated price trends of commercial mixed dairy, calf, and poultry feeds.
10 1910-14 average price of milk cows for Wisconsin \$53.67, for the United States \$49.18.
11 129-year average requirements to buy a milk cow, Wisconsin 4,180 pounds of milk, 176.3 pounds of butterfat; United States 179.7 pounds of butterfat.
12 Sources of prices. (A) Agricultural Marketing Service retail prices reported by merchants annually 1910-1921 and quarterly from 1922 to date. Wisconsin, East North Central, and United States averages were used. (B) U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Retail prices of food and fuel as well as wholesale prices of other commodities were used. (C) Sears, Roebuck & Co. through Don E. Mowry cooperated in furnishing a series of catalogs from which a series of Sears, Roebuck & Co. retail prices of various commodities were compiled. (D) Ford Motor Co. and Chevrolet Motor Co. furnished prices on automobiles. Calculations are preliminary, and all made by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service.
13 Automobiles added to index in 1917 as a separate group. Indexes of this group not shown but included in index of All Family Maintenance and in final index of prices paid.
14 Automobiles and trucks were added to index in 1917 as a separate group. Tractors were added in the same manner in 1925. Indexes of groups included in index of All Farm Production and final index of prices paid.
15 1912-14 = 100.
16 Preliminary.

In the past 4 months, egg prices have been at the highest level since 1929 with the average in mid-September reaching 27.9 cents per dozen received by farmers at local markets. This is the highest average egg price for any month since November 1937

and the highest for September since the 33-cent average in 1929. A year ago egg prices averaged 18.7 cents per dozen or 9 cents lower than last month. Poultry feed costs advanced to \$15.72 per 1,000 pounds of a poultry

ration in September from \$14.46 a month ago compared with only \$11.55 a year ago. In spite of this feed cost increase, fewer dozens of eggs were required to buy 1,000 pounds of the ration this September than a year ago—56 dozen this year compared

Farm and Market Prices for Milk and Dairy Products¹

Table with columns for Year, Milk prices by uses (cwt.), Milk prices by uses in percent of average, UNITED STATES (Butter-fat, Milk), and WHOLESALE PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS⁴ (Cheese, Evaporated milk, Butter).

¹Monthly quotations prior to 1940 have been published in earlier issues of this Crop and Livestock Reporter as well as in Bulletins 90, 120, 150, 188, and 200, Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

²Quotations are the average for the month as reported by Wisconsin crop correspondents. Milk prices are averages reported by farmers without reference to test. The weighted annual average test of Wisconsin milk as reported for the various outlets is as follows: Milk for cheese, 3.52 percent fat; butter, 3.69 percent fat; condensers, 3.64 percent fat; market milk, 3.71 percent fat; and average of all uses, 3.60 percent fat. Tests reported by crop correspondents tend to be slightly above state averages, especially during the winter. Annual averages are computed by weighting monthly average prices by milk production per cow.

³Quotations refer to the 15th of the month as reported by Wisconsin and United States price reporters. Annual prices, except the Wisconsin farm butter price, are weighted averages of monthly data. For the U. S. milk for fluid use is the chief outlet for whole milk sold, hence the U. S. farm price exceeds Wisconsin where the bulk of the output is manufactured.

⁴All annual quotations except Swiss cheese are straight averages of monthly prices. ⁵Wholesale price of 92-score butter at Chicago. ⁶Wholesale prices on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange. Prior to April, 1926 prices were quoted on daisies, thereafter on twins. Where prices of twins were not quoted, Cheddar

prices were used as a basis for prices of twins. ⁷Since January 1941, the prices shown are averages of weekly quotation published in the Monroe, Wisconsin, Evening Times. Earlier quotations from the Green County Herald, Monroe, and other sources. Yearly averages are derived by weighting monthly average prices by marketings. From January 1910 to October 1933 quotations on No. 1 Swiss were used when available; after October 1933 prices are Fancy Grade B Swiss.

⁸Average of weekly quotations on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange after August 1940. Earlier quotations from the Green County Herald and other sources.

⁹Averages of weekly quotations at Monroe, Wisconsin. Prior to September 1940, quotations are from the Green County Herald. ¹⁰Wholesale prices of advertised brands per case of 48 tall cans. Prices from 1910 to 1920 incl. are manufacturers' prices as published in Federal Trade Commission Report on Milk and Milk Products. Quotations from 1921 to date are wholesale prices per case in carload lots at New York City as published by the Evaporated Milk Association. Size of can was changed from 16 oz. to 14 1/2 oz. in January, 1931.

¹¹Cheese prices used are averages for American (twins) at Wisconsin Cheese Exchange. The butter price is 92-score at Chicago. ¹²Preliminary.

with 62 dozen last year, or stated differently, 10 dozen eggs would buy 177 pounds of ration this year compared with 162 pounds a year ago.

Current Changes

Industrial production continues at record levels, factory employment is well above last year, and freight carloadings in September were highest for the month since 1929. The index of wholesale prices of all commodities

is the highest in over 10 years. The cost of living index was 90.8 in September compared with 85.7 (1923=100) a year ago. While both the prices of things farmers buy and sell are higher than a year ago, farm products now have greater purchasing power.

Butter and cheese stocks are much larger than last year but less evaporated milk is held by manufacturers. Slaughter of livestock, except for

hogs, is also larger than last year. **Cold-Storage Holdings:** Stocks of creamery butter and total cheese are much larger than a year ago or the October 1 average. Poultry and egg stocks are larger than the October 1 average.

Butter: Of the 203 million pounds of creamery butter in storage on October 1, about 1 1/2 million was held by the Dairy Products Marketing Administration and .6 million by

Some Current Changes in Agriculture and Industry

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Reported figure	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month ²		Date	Reported figure	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month ³
AGRICULTURE						AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Sept.	151*	143	102	113	Index of farm prices ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Sept.	139	131	97	106.4
Prices farmers pay ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Sept.	136*	133*	122	126	Prices farmers pay ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Sept.	133	131	122	124.4
Purchasing power, farm products ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Sept.	111*	108*	84	89	Purchasing power, farm products ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Sept.	105	100	80	85.6
Dairy Production and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets²					
Farm price of milk ¹ , cwt.....\$	Sept.	2.13*	1.99	1.37	1.44	Farm price of butterfat, per lb. cts.	Sept. 15	37.2	36.0	27.1	29.0
Farm price of butterfat ¹ , cts.	Sept. 15	46	44	32	33.4	Price (wholesale), 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb.....cts.	Sept.	36.59	34.96	27.59	29.71
Price, American cheese, Wis. Cheese Exchange (twins) per lb.....cts.	Sept.	23.00	21.80	13.56	14.51	Butter receipts at 4 markets, (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	53171*	57908	53216	55446
Daily milk production ²lbs.	Oct. 1	243.0	272.5	221.0	215.0	Cheese receipts at 4 markets, (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	16438*	13961	13477	13613
per farm.....lbs.	Oct. 1	20.97	21.28	19.14	18.77	Daily milk prod. per cow in herd lbs.	Oct. 1	13.70	14.68	13.40	12.97
per cow milked.....lbs.	Oct. 1	16.04	17.32	14.93	14.79	Cold-Storage Holdings², (000 omitted)					
Cows in herd freshening ¹%	Sept.	7.59	4.33	8.15	6.78	Creamery butter.....lbs.	Oct. 1	202670*	200228	128087	144183
Calves born during month being raised ¹ %	Sept.	35.78	29.80	36.71	35.32	American cheese.....lbs.	Oct. 1	156801*	151906	128104	109466
Grains and concentrates fed daily ¹ per farm.....lbs.	Oct. 1	48.6	43.9	26.0	24.5	Swiss cheese.....lbs.	Oct. 1	6395*	5705	5418	5327
per cow in herd.....lbs.	Oct. 1	3.05	2.88	1.74	1.71	All other cheese.....lbs.	Oct. 1	25204*	27329	16689	13410
per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	Oct. 1	17.58	15.95	11.15	10.91	All varieties of cheese.....lb	Oct. 1	188400*	184940	150211	128203
Farm price of milk cows.....\$	Sept. 15	92	92	74	71.00	Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	Oct. 1	96413*	85363	90842	71553
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ² , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	4090*	5399	7257	7215	Eggs, shell.....cases	Oct. 1	5432*	6131	6040	5822
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ² , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	12237*	10556	10320	10038	Eggs, shell and frozen, (case equivalent).....cases	Oct. 1	10516*	11674	9777	9293
Poultry Production and Markets						Poultry Production²					
Hens and pullets per farm flock ¹No.	Oct. 1	96*	86	84	83	Hens and pullets per farm flock.....No.	Oct. 1	70.9*	63.3	67.2	66.4
Eggs per 100 hens and pullets ¹No.	Oct. 1	31.5*	40.9	31.0	28.5	Eggs per 100 hens and pullets.....No.	Oct. 1	30.9*	37.7	29.8	27.9
Eggs per farm flock ¹No.	Oct. 1	30.4*	35.2	26.0	23.5	Eggs per farm flock.....No.	Oct. 1	21.7*	23.5	19.8	18.3
Farm price of chickens ¹ , per lb.....cts.	Sept. 15	15.4	15.5	12.8	14.1	Stocks of Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk², (000 omitted)					
Farm price of eggs ¹ , per doz.....cts.	Sept. 15	27.9	24.7	18.7	21.2	Dry whole milk.....lbs.	Sept. 1	7200*	6108	6799	4892
Feed Price Changes						Feed Price Changes					
Index of feed prices ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Sept.	129.8	115.8	89.2	102.0	Dry skim milk.....lbs.	Sept. 1	31500*	34108	46624	36336
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ¹\$	Sept.	14.81	12.73	10.21	12.46	Dry buttermilk.....lbs.	Sept. 1	4334*	5498	5400	4795
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk will buy ¹lbs.	Sept.	143.8*	156.3	134.2	117.8	Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	Sept. 1	10494*	9783	9728	9870
Wisconsin by-product feed costs per ton ¹ , f. o. b. Madison						Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	Sept. 1	289904*	261559	349433	297798
Standard bran.....\$	Sept.	32.80	29.10	20.50	21.43	Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection², (000 omitted)					
Linseed oil meal.....\$	Sept.	41.60	36.10	27.05	37.08	Cattle.....No.	Sept.	1004	968	812	924
Corn gluten feed.....\$	Sept.	30.60	27.40	25.20	27.39	Calves.....No.	Sept.	447	414	412	476
Tankage.....\$	Sept.	73.90	65.90	47.45	55.65	Sheep and lambs.....No.	Sept.	1567	1522	1473	1613
Standard middlings.....\$	Sept.	33.25	29.40	21.10	23.09	Hogs.....No.	Sept.	2920	2796	3168	2632
Cottonseed meal.....\$	Sept.	48.65	43.25	34.55	34.06	BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ¹\$	Sept.	15.72	14.46	11.55	14.16	Prices					
Amt. of ration 10 doz. eggs will buy ¹lbs.	Sept.	177.5	170.8	161.9	156.5	Wholesale prices ¹ , 1910-14=100					
Farm price of hogs ¹ , per cwt.....\$	Sept. 15	11.00	10.40	5.90	8.24	All commodities.....%	Sept. 15	134	132	114	118.0
Farm price of beef cattle ¹ , per cwt.....\$	Sept. 15	7.80	7.80	6.10	5.98	Food.....%	Sept. 15	137	135	111	121.6
Farm price of veal calves ¹ , per cwt.....\$	Sept. 15	11.40	10.50	8.80	8.64	Retail food prices ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Sept. 15	147*	143	129	133.2
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY						Cost of living¹, 1923=100.....%					
Index of employment ¹ , 1925-27=100.....%	Sept.	126.1*	124.7	100.2	94.2		Sept.	90.8*	89.4	85.7	86.2
Index of payrolls ¹ , 1925-27=100.....%	Sept.	162.9*	163.8	111.5	94.4	Factory Employment (adjusted)²					
						No. of employees, 1923-25=100.....%					
						Industrial production (adjusted) ²					
						1935-39=100.....%					
						Freight car loadings (adjusted) ²					
						1935-39=100.....%					

¹Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. ²As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters. ³Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. ⁴As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters. ⁵Wisconsin Industrial Commission. ⁶Bureau of Labor Statistics Index No. corrected to 1910-14 base. ⁷National Industrial Conference Board. ⁸Federal Reserve Board. ⁹1936-40. ¹⁰Estimate. ¹¹Preliminary.

stock. Prices paid to farmers for milk delivered in September averaged \$2.13 per hundred pounds, which is an increase of 14 cents compared with the average price for the previous month. The September milk price for Wisconsin was 76 cents above that of a year ago.

Milk prices are 68 percent above the pre-war level and livestock prices 55 percent. Wisconsin farmers are also receiving much higher prices for poultry products than a year ago with the level of these prices 33 percent above the 1910-14 average compared with 6 percent below that level in September of last year. With these and many other changes in the prices of farm products, the level of all farm prices for Wisconsin in September was 51 percent above the 1910-14 average and 43 percent higher than a year ago. The level of farm prices increased 6 percent from August to September.

A substantial increase has taken place in the prices being paid for the

things farmers buy. However, these prices so far have not risen as fast as those received by the Wisconsin farmers. Since September of last year the level of prices paid by Wisconsin farmers has increased 11 percent and in September it is 36 percent above the 1910-14 level.

Farm purchasing power during the past three months has been the best in many years. In only a few months during the past 12 years has the Wisconsin farm dollar been above the pre-war level. The relationship between the prices paid and prices received by the state's farmers in September of last year brought the farm dollar to 16 percent below the pre-war level. However, with the sudden sharp rise in the prices of farm products, the Wisconsin farm dollar has increased in value, and in September was 11 percent above the 1910-14 average, which is an increase of 32 percent from the September 1940 level.

United States Farm Prices

With the general level of farm prices in the United States 39 percent above the pre-war level, the purchasing power of the nation's farmers in September was 5 percent above parity compared with 20 percent below a year ago.

After 6 months of substantial increases, farm prices for the nation as a whole were 43 percent higher in September than a year earlier. The September level was the highest reported since February 1930, and exceeded the average of prices paid including interest and taxes for the first time in 21 years.

Local market prices of nearly all groups of farm products advanced from August to September, and during the past month the general level of farm prices in the nation increased 6 percent. Prices of oilseeds led the advance for the month and the September prices were the highest since July 1920. Prices of rice, potatoes,

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service
WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician
IRA E. WISSINGER, Asst. Agricultural Statistician

FRANCIS J. GRAHAM, Associate Agricultural Statistician

Vol. XX, No. 11

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

November, 1941

IN THIS ISSUE

November Crop Report

With wet fall weather, corn and pastures improved but field work in Wisconsin was delayed because of too much rain. For the country as a whole, crop prospects improved during the late fall.

1941 Potato Crop

Potato production for the country is slightly above average but about 5 percent under last year. Late in the season the crop increased somewhat because frosts came late and there was plenty of moisture. Rotting is frequently reported because of too much rain.

1941 Cranberry Production

A good crop of cranberries was harvested this year, the nation's total being over 700,000 barrels. Wisconsin ranks second in this crop with more than 100,000 barrels.

Milk Cow Prices

A further increase in milk cow prices occurred during the past month. The average in Wisconsin is now \$21 per head above a year ago, the highest for any month since February 1930.

Milk Production

With favorable fall pastures and good milk prices, milk production in Wisconsin is about 9 percent above a year ago and for the United States it is about 4 percent above a year ago.

Egg Production

Flocks are of record size and egg production is the highest ever recorded for this time of the year.

1940 Dairy Manufactures

Complete reports for dairy production in the United States in 1940 show that Wisconsin made new records in output for a number of items in that year. For the United States the major items of dairy production were at record levels last year.

Current Changes

Industrial production is much higher than a year ago though it has not changed much in recent months. Food stocks of nearly all types are large.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Prices of Wisconsin farm products advanced somewhat further last month but prices paid by farmers for commodities bought rose more than prices received so that the purchasing power of farmers has begun to decline. So far in this war the pattern of prices has been about the same as in the last war.

AN EXTREMELY wet October rather warmer than usual has brought about an unusual late fall crop situation in Wisconsin. Late pastures have been better than they are in most years but field work on most farms is delayed. For weeks many fields have been too wet to plow and harvesting has been difficult because of so much wet weather. Fortunately frosts held off until quite late and the damage to vegetation by freezing was slight in most parts of the state.

Harvesting of late hay crops, particularly soybean hay, has been difficult and much of the late hay was badly weathered this year. Even corn in the shocks was damaged in some cases and rotting of late potatoes is common.

Some crops have been favored by the wet and rather warm fall. Winter wheat and rye have made unusually good growth and the late cornfields finished better than was expected a month ago so that Wisconsin's corn supply has been increased above earlier estimates. Late potatoes grew to good size and such crops as late cabbage had plenty of time to finish well.

The absence of severely cold weather has been favorable to livestock and with an abundance of pastures, combined with heavy grain feeding, milk production has continued at exceedingly high levels.

Wisconsin's corn crop improved considerably late in the season and the yield is now estimated at 40 bushels per acre which is 3 bushels above the September prospects. While the state's corn crop will be nearly 5 percent smaller than the big crop harvested a year ago, it is nearly 20 percent above the 10-year average. The state's potato crop likewise increased somewhat with the long growing season and it is nearly 10 percent larger than a year ago though with the reduced acreage about 24 percent lower than the 10-year average. Most of the truck, canning, and fruit crops are making relatively large production this year, some of them such as beets for canning and corn for canning making exceptionally large crops.

United States Crops

For the country as a whole, crop yields are about the best on record even though some damage was done by wet weather in the regions west of the Alleghany Mountains. In the Corn Belt states, September and October rain has been exceedingly heavy while most of the Eastern states have been dry. In the Midwestern region,

Weather Summary, October 1941

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	October, 1941	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	18	66	46.0	44.1	1.62	2.31	+ 3.68
Spooner.....	16	71	48.0	46.3	4.42	2.37	+ 8.14
Park Falls....	19	72	46.4	44.2	5.49	2.66	+ 7.89
Rhineland....	21	70	45.6	44.6	5.94	2.77	+ 4.05
Wausau.....	22	68	47.4	47.2	7.24	2.77	+ 10.60
Marquette....	27	70	50.7	50.9	4.76	2.66	+ 2.10
Escanaba....	25	66	48.2	46.0	4.05	2.63	+ 3.22
Minneapolis..	22	73	50.8	48.9	5.52	2.08	- 0.31
Eau Claire....	22	73	49.8	48.9	7.82	2.91	- 0.12
La Crosse....	24	72	52.4	50.3	5.50	2.32	+ 7.04
Hancock.....	20	71	50.2	48.4	4.94	2.49	+ 0.52
Oshkosh.....	24	74	52.2	49.6	3.25	2.25	+ 1.17
Green Bay....	25	69	51.8	48.5	3.39	2.54	- 3.76
Manitowoc....	25	72	51.8	49.0	5.30	2.78	- 0.84
Dubuque.....	25	74	55.0	51.9	3.99	2.48	- 0.14
Madison.....	28	72	53.7	50.3	3.93	2.43	+ 4.88
Beloit.....	26	77	54.4	51.3	3.84	2.68	+ 7.28
Milwaukee....	25	77	52.5	51.1	2.86	2.35	- 3.69
Average for 18 Stations	23.2	71.5	50.4	48.4	4.66	2.53	+ 3.28

harvesting has been delayed by rains but crop yields are generally exceeding earlier expectations.

The country's corn crop is now estimated to be 2,675,000,000 bushels, or about 9 percent above a year ago. Grains, with the exception of oats, are making larger production than last year. Production of truck crops is at record levels and fruits are in good supply. Late pastures the country over have been much better than last year or the 10-year average.

1941 Potato Production

The country's potato crop is now estimated at nearly 377 million bushels which is more than 5 percent less than the crop harvested last year but slightly above the 10-year average. Production in the 30 late-potato states is somewhat below the 10-year average.

Some increase in the potato crop was made during the past month and it came from widely scattered regions, Wisconsin being one of the states in which the tubers grew to larger size because of a longer season. In some areas, notably the Dakotas and Minnesota, too much wet weather caused a decline in potato prospects during the past month. Harvesting weather was favorable in the Eastern states but in the Central states it has been too wet. In some of the Western states damage was reported by September and October frosts.

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for November 1, 1941

Table with columns for Crop, Acreage (1941 Preliminary, 1940, Percent increase/decrease), Production (Nov. 1, 1941 forecast, 1940, 10-year average, 1941 as a percent of 1940 and 10-year average), and Yield per Acre (Indicated 1941, 1940, 10-year average 1930-39). Rows include Corn, Potatoes, Tobacco, Oats, Barley, Rye, Winter wheat, Spring wheat, Buckwheat, All'tame hay, Alfalfa hay, Clover and timothy hay, Other tame hay, Wild hay, Dry peas, Dry beans, Flax, Sugar beets, Beets for canning, Peas for canning, Corn for canning, Snap beans for canning, Lima beans for canning, Cabbage, Onions, commercial, Cherries, Cranberries, and Pasture.

1 Planted acreage.

2 Condition November 1.

3 6-year average condition, 1934-39.

Cranberry Production

A large crop of cranberries is reported this year, the total being 749,000 barrels or 29 percent more than a year ago. In Massachusetts, the leading state, growing conditions were unusually favorable late in the season and the crop was increased to an estimate of 510,000 barrels. In Wisconsin, the crop while not as good as a year ago, will probably exceed 100,000 barrels. In New Jersey where it has been too dry, production will be a little below last year and the output of the far Western states will be somewhat larger than last year.

Milk Cow Prices

Milk cow prices in Wisconsin advanced \$3 per head from September to October according to price correspondents. At \$95 per head, October prices averaged \$21 higher than a year ago and higher than in any month since February 1930. The greatest increase in prices received by farmers for milk cows occurred in the Southern District where prices were \$5 per head higher than in September. Prices were \$4 higher in the Northeast, Central, and Southeast Districts, \$3 in the North, East, and Southwest Districts, and \$2 in the

Northwest and West Districts.

Compared with a year earlier, milk cow prices were up \$26 per head in the Central District, \$24 in the North District, \$23 in the Northeast and West Districts, \$21 in the Northwest and Southwest Districts, \$20 in the Southeast District, and \$19 in the East and South Districts.

Wisconsin Milk Production

For the 12th consecutive month, milk production in Wisconsin has exceeded the previous record production for the respective month. According to crop reporters total milk production this November is about 9 percent

Crop Summary of the United States for November 1, 1941

Table with columns for Crop, Acreage (1941 Preliminary, 1940, Percent increase/decrease), Production (Nov. 1, 1941 forecast, 1940, 10-year average), 1941 Production as a percent of 1940 and 10-year average, and Yield per Acre (Indicated 1941, 1940, 10-year average 1930-39). Rows include Corn, Potatoes, Tobacco, Oats, Barley, Rye, Winter wheat, Durum wheat, Spring wheat other than durum, Buckwheat, Flax, Cabbage, Onions, Cranberries, Tame hay, Wild hay, and Pasture.

1 Condition November 1.

2 6-year average condition, 1934-39.

above a year earlier and 23 percent greater than the 10-year average production for November 1930-39.

Production per milk cow is now over 5 percent greater than a year ago while the number of milk cows on Wisconsin farms appears to be slightly more than 3 percent larger than in November last year.

The record milk flow for this season of the year has been favored by excellent pastures and unusually heavy feeding of grain and concentrates. Pasture conditions in early

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, October 15, 1940 and 1941, and September 15, 1941 by Crop Reporting Districts

(Dollars per head)

	October 15, 1941	September 15, 1941	October 15, 1940
1. Northwest.....	90	88	69
2. North.....	89	86	65
3. Northeast.....	87	83	64
4. West.....	94	92	71
5. Central.....	99	95	73
6. East.....	100	97	81
7. Southwest.....	92	89	71
8. South.....	103	98	84
9. Southeast.....	99	95	79
State Average ¹ ..	95	92	74

¹State average price derived by weighting district prices by milk cow numbers.

November have been reported at 87 percent of normal compared with only 75 percent a year ago. The feeding of grain and concentrates at an all-time high, being 38 percent greater than in November last year and 88 percent above the November 1930-39 average. The heavy feeding of grain and concentrates has been largely encouraged by relatively higher prices received for milk than the prices paid for feed.

While the percentage of October calves being raised is quite similar to that raised a year ago it is 11 percent above the October 1930-39 average of calves raised.

United States Milk Production

Milk production in the United States on November 1 was at record high for that date and was about 4 percent higher than a year ago. Although milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents is only about 1 percent greater than in November last year, there are nearly 3 percent more milk cows on farms now than a year ago.

For the nation as a whole, milk production per cow averaged 12.84 pounds on November 1, compared with 12.74 pounds a year earlier and the November 1, 1930-39 average of 11.87 pounds.

Production per cow in the East North Central states was the highest ever recorded for November, exceeding the November 1930-39 average by 11 percent and the average a year ago by 3 percent. Improved pastures as the result of October rainfall and mild weather favored the heavy milk flow in this area. Production per cow

was also well above average in other major groups of states except the South Central where the decline in production during October was much more rapid than usual. In the North Atlantic states, production per cow was record high for November 1. In the West North Central states production per cow was exceeded only by that of a year earlier and in the Western group of states it was the third highest in 17 years of record.

Wisconsin Egg Production

Laying flocks, the rate of laying, and total egg production on November 1 were at record levels for the state, according to crop correspondents. Egg prices in October averaged highest for any month since November 1936. In spite of rising feed costs, 10 dozen eggs would buy more feed in October than a year ago. Chicken prices were higher than a year ago.

Farm laying flocks increased from 96 layers in October to 105 on November 1, compared with 97 layers a year ago. This is the largest average number of layers in farm flocks on record for November 1. With a favorable fall, higher egg prices, and feeding for increased production, the rate of laying on Wisconsin farms on November 1 was highest on record for the month. The average of 25.1 eggs produced by 100 layers on November 1 can be compared with 24.1 a year ago and the 10-year average for the month of 18.8 which indicates an increase of almost 34 percent.

With both the number of layers and rate of laying at record levels, egg production per farm reached 26.4 eggs on November 1 or nearly 13 percent above the 23.4-egg average of a year ago and 58 percent above the 16.7-egg average for the 10 years, 1930-39.

Egg prices in mid-October averaged 30.6 cents per dozen for the state compared with 21.7 cents a year ago. This is the highest October average since 1929. On that basis 10 dozen eggs would buy about 200 pounds of poultry ration in October compared with 190 pounds a year ago and the 5-year average of 194 pounds. This is the largest amount of feed that 10 dozen eggs would buy since December of last year. In October a suggested poultry ration cost \$15.30 per 1,000 pounds, compared with \$11.42 a year ago and the 5-year average of \$13.32. These costs show a slight decline from September when 1,000 pounds were quoted at \$15.72.

As is usual, chicken prices dropped slightly from September to October. Chicken prices received by farmers in mid-October averaged 14.9 cents per pound compared with 12.7 cents a year ago and the 5-year average of 13.4 cents.

1940 Dairy Manufactures at Record Levels

New records in the manufacture of dairy products were established in 1940 both for Wisconsin and the country as a whole.

United States cheese production reached an all-time high of 784 million pounds, of which Wisconsin pro-

duced 407 million pounds or 52 percent. There were over 601 million pounds of American cheddar cheese produced in the nation last year. When this amount is compared with the 379 million pounds produced in 1930, the tremendous growth of the American cheddar cheese industry during the past decade is revealed.

Although Wisconsin produced nearly two-thirds of all the cheddar cheese made in the United States in 1930, it produced only slightly more than 52 percent of the total in 1940. Wisconsin still produces more cheddar cheese than all other states combined but since 1930 a sharp expansion in this industry has occurred in other states, particularly in Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, Texas, Missouri, and Mississippi.

More Swiss and Italian cheese were produced in the state and nation in 1940 than ever before. Cheese plants in the state reported having manufactured 32,304,000 pounds of Swiss cheese or two-thirds of the 48,659,000 pounds made in the country as a whole. The state also made 12,450,000 pounds of Italian cheese or 50 percent of the nation's total of 24,895,000 pounds.

Although factory butter production in the United States reached a new high of 1,836 million pounds last year, Wisconsin's production of 183 million pounds was second to its 1938 record output of 189 million pounds. Despite Wisconsin's leading position in the manufacture of cheese and condenser products, it still produces 10 percent of the nation's creamery butter, being exceeded in this branch of the dairy industry by only two other states—Minnesota and Iowa.

Condensed and powdered products were also manufactured in greater quantities than ever previously reported. American dairy plants made nearly 4 billion pounds of all condensed and powdered products of which Wisconsin produced more than 1 billion pounds or 27 percent.

The state's condenseries made 780,496,000 pounds of evaporated canned goods to establish a new record and maintain the lead over all other states' condenseries in the production of this commodity. The nation's condenseries made 2,467 million pounds evaporated canned goods in 1940 compared with 2,171 million in 1939 and only 1,449 million pounds in 1930.

Wisconsin led all other states in the manufacture of powdered skim and whole milk with 130,432,000 pounds or nearly 26 percent of the United States total of 511,151,000 pounds.

The state also maintained its lead over other states in the production of dried casein, having produced nearly 12 million pounds or one-fourth of the nation's total of 48 million pounds made last year.

Current Changes

Output of business and industry as measured by industrial production and freight carloadings is considerably ahead of last year and was at about the same rate in October as September. The general level of prices was

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Table with columns for Year and Month, Wisconsin Farm Prices (Index Numbers, 1-13), Purchasing Power (10-13), and United States Farm Prices (Index Numbers, 14-24). Rows include years 1910-1939 and months Jan-Oct for 1941.

1 Prepared by the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 2 Includes potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and clover seed. 3 Includes dry beans, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, sugar beets, and wool. 4 New indexes of prices paid by Wisconsin farmers for commodities bought for use in farm production and family maintenance reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December. Indexes for other months are interpolations from the quarterly data. 5 The ratio of the Wisconsin index of prices received to the Wisconsin index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. 6 The ratio of the index of Wisconsin milk prices to the Wisconsin index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. 7 Average of estimated values 1912-14=100. *These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by United States farmers for commodities used in living and production, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December, revised. Indexes for other months are interpolations from the quarterly data. 8 Purchasing power of the farmer's dollar expressed as the ratio of the index of prices received to the revised index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. 9 Preliminary.

ories were up 9 cents; at condenseries, 7 cents; and at creameries, 1 cent. Compared with a year ago, milk prices advanced 86 cents at cheese factories; 82 cents at condenseries; 67 cents at creameries; and 62 cents at market milk establishments.

Increases in the prices of truck crops, fruits, dairy products, poultry products, and miscellaneous products during October were offset by decreases in the prices of grain, cotton, and meat animals. Fruit prices averaged 20 percent above September prices; truck crops rose 13 percent; while dairy and poultry products

were each nearly 4 percent higher. The cotton and cottonseed price group declined 4 percent; grain prices were off almost 5 percent; and meat animal prices fell over 5 percent.

Compared with a year ago, cotton and cottonseed prices were up 85 percent; truck crops were 66 percent higher; meat animals increased 40 percent; fruits rose 35 percent; poultry products were 30 percent higher; grain prices were up 26 percent; and dairy products advanced 25 percent.

United States Farm Prices

The average of farm product prices remained unchanged from September

to October while the average of prices paid by farmers for commodities bought rose over 2 percent. As a consequence the American farmer's purchasing power dropped almost 3 percent. Compared with a year ago, however, October farm product prices were up over 40 percent and prices paid by farmers were only 11½ percent higher, resulting in a rise in the farmers' purchasing power of 26 percent. The prices received index in October was at 139 percent while the prices paid index was at 136 percent of the 1910-14 average.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service
WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician
FRANCIS J. GRAHAM, Associate Agricultural Statistician
IRA E. WISSINGER, Asst. Agricultural Statistician

Vol. XX, No. 12

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

December, 1941

IN THIS ISSUE

Fall Pig Production

A substantially larger crop of fall pigs is recorded this year. From both spring and fall crops Wisconsin will raise about 3½ million pigs this year which is probably an all-time record.

Winter Wheat and Rye Plantings

Smaller acreages of winter wheat and rye were planted by Wisconsin farmers this year than last year.

Casein Production

Wisconsin is the leading producer of casein and in recent years this dairy byproduct has become increasingly important.

Milk Cow Prices

While unchanged from a month ago, Wisconsin milk cow prices are now \$19 higher than a year ago.

Milk Production

The flow of milk continues at record levels both for this state and the country as a whole. Heavy feeding and larger herds were mainly responsible for it.

Egg Production

Egg production is at record levels and prices of eggs have favored unusually heavy feeding.

Current Changes

Employment and industrial activity are at high levels. Stocks of dairy products in storage are large and consumer demand is unusually active.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

While Wisconsin farm prices did not change much last month for the country as a whole, these prices worked to lower levels. Of particular importance is the recent decline in the purchasing power of farmers.

THE MONTH of November in Wisconsin was warmer and drier than normal this year. Temperatures averaged above normal at nearly all stations. There was very little snow during the month.

After the extremely wet weather experienced in September and October, the relatively dry and open November was greatly needed to help complete the fall farm work. The dry November was helpful in late plowing, corn husking, and the harvesting of other late crops. Pastures in November were unusually good this year and somewhat less feeding of livestock was necessary than usual at that time.

Hog Production Large in 1941

With a large pig crop this fall the nations' hog production in 1941 again approaches record levels. It is now estimated that the national production of hogs this year will exceed 85 million head, which is within 2 percent of the high point recorded in 1939.

The fall pig crop production in the country this year is a record, the total being over 35 million head. This is 18 percent larger than a year ago and nearly 9 million head larger than

Weather Summary, November 1941

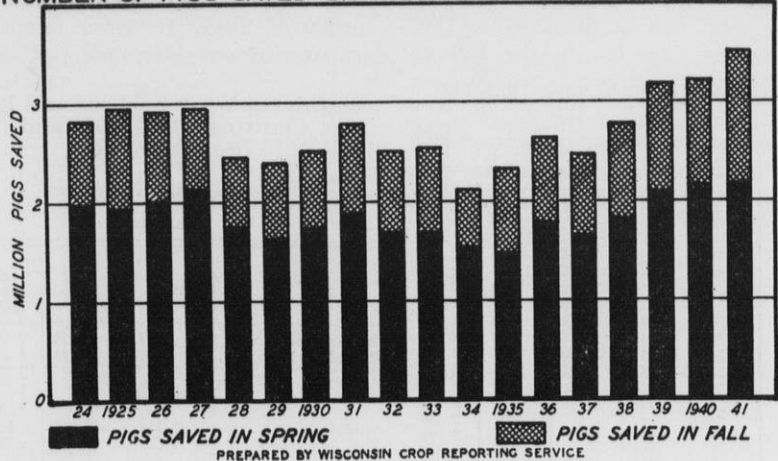
Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	November 1941	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	0	53	31.6	30.0	0.34	1.45	+ 2.57
Spooner.....	1	65	33.8	30.9	1.49	1.38	+ 8.25
Park Falls....	6	63	32.5	28.9	1.07	1.86	+ 7.10
Rhinelanders	8	64	33.2	29.8	1.23	1.72	+ 3.56
Wausau.....	10	65	34.9	32.2	1.38	1.72	+10.26
Marinette....	12	64	39.0	36.7	1.60	2.34	+ 1.36
Escanaba....	11	60	36.4	33.1	1.20	2.13	+ 2.29
Minneapolis..	7	68	36.5	32.4	1.05	1.27	- 0.53
Eau Claire....	6	69	36.0	33.1	1.12	1.82	- 0.82
LaCrosse....	14	68	39.6	35.2	1.26	1.56	+ 6.74
Hancock.....	7	70	37.0	33.5	1.41	1.64	+ 0.29
Oshkosh.....	14	67	38.8	35.0	1.81	1.89	+ 1.09
Green Bay....	15	66	38.5	34.0	1.02	2.16	- 4.90
Manitowoc...	18	58	40.4	36.3	1.23	2.17	- 1.78
Dubuque.....	18	71	41.8	37.0	0.80	1.70	- 1.04
Madison.....	16	68	39.2	35.2	0.53	1.78	+ 3.51
Beloit.....	12	70	41.7	37.3	1.23	1.99	+ 6.52
Milwaukee...	12	67	40.0	37.3	0.93	1.77	+ 2.85
Average for 18 Stations	10.4	65.3	37.3	33.8	1.15	1.80	+ 2.63

the 10-year fall average. Hog production last spring was about the same as a year ago though somewhat above average.

Wisconsin Has Record Crop

Wisconsin has a record hog production in 1941. The state's fall pig production is 26 percent above a year ago

NUMBER OF PIGS SAVED ON WISCONSIN FARMS 1924-1941



Wisconsin's 1941 hog production will be the largest for any year since the records are available. The state increased its spring pig crop over the large crop of 1940 and an unusually large increase of the fall pig crop brings the total number of pigs raised in the state to about 3½ million head which is substantially above any other recent year. Ordinarily, about two-thirds or more of the pigs raised in the state are spring pigs but this year the proportion of the pigs raised from the fall crop is larger than usual.

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	1930-39	268	1,738	129	854	2,592
	1940	326	2,155	153	1,057	3,212
	1941	320	2,182	196	1,337	3,519
	1942	378 ¹				
Corn Belt ²	1930-39	5,731	34,788	2,781	17,268	52,056
	1940	6,094	37,337	3,065	19,939	57,276
	1941	6,863	37,935	3,633	23,929	61,864
	1942	7,481 ¹				
United States	1930-39	7,609	45,686	4,372	26,713	72,399
	1940	8,243	49,567	4,760	30,273	79,840
	1941	7,770	49,455	5,531	35,580	85,035
	1942	9,974 ¹				

¹Estimates based on intentions of farmers as reported in the December Pig Survey and subject to revision.

²Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

and it is estimated that the total number saved from fall farrowings this year is 1,337,000 head. The number of sows farrowed in Wisconsin this fall is 28 percent above a year ago but litter sizes were slightly smaller than last year partly because of excessive rains in September and October.

In addition to a large fall pig crop Wisconsin also had a large spring pig crop this year. Wisconsin was one of the few states which in the spring of 1941 had a larger pig crop than in 1940. The total production for the state this year is now recorded at the record level of 3,519,000 pigs, which is 10 percent above the production of 1940 and nearly one million head above the state's 10-year average production.

The hog situation this year differs sharply from that which prevailed a year ago. At that time producers were discouraged with hog prices and the production was declining sharply. Increases in hog prices later in the winter partly overcame the reduction which was then in progress so that the decline expected in the fall of

1940 did not fully materialize. Since then, however, there has been a marked improvement in the hog situation and consequently a large increase in the fall pig crop.

Prospects for the Spring of 1942

The intentions to breed for 1942 as expressed by thousands of reporters who supply information to the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Post Office Department show that we may expect a record hog crop in the spring of 1942. Producers for the country as a whole indicate that they will increase the number of sows to farrow next spring by 28 percent, which will make the number of sows 9,974,000 head.

In Wisconsin hog producers also indicate an intention to increase production sharply by next spring, but the percentage increase for this state is not quite as large as it is for the country as a whole. According to Wisconsin reporters the farmers in this state expect to increase their brood sows for next spring by 18 percent above the number they had in the spring of 1941. If these intentions are carried out Wisconsin will have

Wisconsin Pig Crops, 1924-41
(000 omitted)

Year	Sows Farrowed		Pigs Saved		
	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Total
1924	368	146	1,985	845	2,830
1925	302	170	1,935	1,000	2,935
1926	340	150	2,006	913	2,919
1927	340	123	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

Estimated Winter Wheat and Rye Plantings, 1941, 1940 and 10-year average

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

Wisconsin			
	1941	1940	10-year average 1929-38
Winter wheat	37	39	41
Rye, all purposes ¹	181	199	355 ²
United States			
Winter wheat	39,318	45,663	47,875
Rye, all purposes ¹	6,289	6,182	6,101 ²

¹ Estimates of seeded acreage relate to the total acreage of rye sown for all purposes, including an allowance for spring-sown rye.

² Short-time average.

next spring 378,000 sows and probably will produce a record spring crop of pigs.

Winter Wheat and Rye Plantings

The acreages of winter wheat and rye planted this fall are smaller than last year for Wisconsin. In Wisconsin there was some extremely wet weather during the period when winter grains are ordinarily planted which may have had some effect upon the acreage seeded.

For the United States the winter wheat acreage shows a decrease, the estimated plantings of winter wheat being a little over 39 million as compared with over 45 million acres last year. Rye plantings for the country are estimated at a little over 6 million acres or about 100,000 acres more than last year. In Wisconsin the winter wheat plantings this year are estimated to be 37,000 acres compared with 39,000 acres last year and the rye plantings 181,000 acres compared with 199,000 acres last year. For the country as a whole both of the winter grain crops were reported to be 87 percent of normal at the beginning of December. This condition would indicate a winter wheat crop of about 631 million bushels in 1942.

Wet Curd and Dry Casein Production in Wisconsin, 1939 and 1940*

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

Crop Reporting District	Wet Curd (In terms of dry) (according to where wet curd was actually produced)		Dry Casein (according to where wet curd was actually dried)	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
1. Northwest	2,107	2,116	2,089	2,164
2. North	2,128	2,085	1,972	1,904
3. Northeast	119	264	100	264
4. West	1,245	1,348	1,152	1,227
5. Central	1,929	2,868	2,036	2,971
6. East	785	554	1,198	909
7. Southwest	1,933	1,511	2,071	2,378
8. South	179	257	106	137
9. Southeast	147	157	0	0
State	10,572	11,160	10,724	11,954

*Prepared from annual reports of all Wisconsin dairy plants. Counties comprising each district are shown on page 85 of the November 1941 issue of the "Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter" or in Bulletin No. 200, "Wisconsin Dairying".

Wisconsin Casein Production

Wisconsin dairy plants dried nearly 12 million pounds of casein in 1940 or an increase of more than 11 percent over 1939. An increase of only about 6 percent in the production of wet curd was shown in 1940 over 1939 which indicates that more wet curd was shipped into Wisconsin for drying in 1940 than in 1939 and possibly less was shipped out of the state.

In the accompanying table are shown both the wet curd produced

and the casein dried in the state by crop reporting districts. These data show that some areas do not dry all of the wet curd produced but ship appreciable quantities to other areas for drying. In 1940, the North, West, and South Districts dried only a part of the wet curd produced there and the Southeast District dried none of the wet curd it produced. The Northwest, Central, East, and Southwest Districts dried more wet curd casein than they produced, and the Northeast District dried only the wet curd that it produced.

The outstanding dried casein-producing districts of the state in order of importance are the Central, Southwest, Northwest, North, and West—all producing annually well over 1 million pounds each.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, November 15, 1940 and 1941, and October 15, 1941 by Crop Reporting Districts

(Dollars per head)

District	November 15, 1941	October 15, 1941	November 15, 1940
1. Northwest.....	91	90	69
2. North.....	88	89	65
3. Northeast.....	85	87	64
4. West.....	94	94	73
5. Central.....	97	99	75
6. East.....	99	100	84
7. Southwest.....	94	92	72
8. South.....	105	103	85
9. Southeast.....	99	99	82
State Average ¹ ..	95	95	76

¹State average price derived by weighting district prices by milk cow numbers.

Milk Cow Prices

Prices received by Wisconsin farmers for milk cows sold from their farms remained unchanged from October to November, but were \$19 per head higher than in November last year. The average of milk cow prices for the state as a whole was \$95 per head in November this year compared with only \$76 a year earlier.

Milk cow prices are \$2 higher than a month ago in the South and Southwest Districts, \$1 higher in the Northwest District, and unchanged in the West and Southeast Districts. Prices

are \$1 lower in the North and East Districts and are \$2 lower in the Northeast and Central Districts.

Compared with a year ago, milk cow prices are appreciably higher in all districts of the state. Prices averaged \$23 per head higher in the North District, \$22 in the Northwest, Central, and Southwest Districts, \$21 in the Northeast and West Districts, \$20 in the South District, \$17 in the Southeast District, and \$15 in the East District.

Wisconsin Milk Production

Milk production in Wisconsin continues at a record level. Moderate weather, green vegetation, and heavy feeding of grain and concentrates are factors which contributed to the highest milk production per cow the state has ever recorded for December.

With production per cow reported at nearly 6 percent above a year ago and the number of milk cows on farms at more than 4 percent larger than last year, total milk production in early December, according to crop correspondents, is 10.5 percent greater than in December 1940. Total production is now 24 percent higher than the 10-year average for December 1930-39.

Wisconsin farmers are raising 36 percent of the calves born in November or about the same percentage reported for November a year ago and 4.5 percent greater than the November 1930-39 average. Although the percentage of November calves being raised this year is about the same as a year ago, the actual number being raised is somewhat higher because of the larger number of milk cows and an increase in freshenings compared with a year earlier.

Milk Cows Being Heavily Fed

Milk cows in herds kept by dairy correspondents on December 1 were being fed a daily average of 5 pounds of grain and concentrates per head. This quantity is nearly 13 percent more than was fed in December last year and is 42 percent above the December 1931-39 average. Feeding of grain and concentrates since January 1 of this year has averaged 19

percent higher than in the same period of 1940 and 43 percent above the previous 9-year average for the period from January 1 to December 1.

A summary of quantities and percentages of grain and concentrates fed per milk cow for 1940, 1941, and the 1931-39 average is shown in the accompanying table.

United States Milk Production

Unusually mild late fall weather, liberal feeding of grain and concentrates to milk cows, and a somewhat earlier than usual seasonal upturn of freshenings were factors favorable to a heavy milk flow in the United States in early December. With production per cow nearly 5 percent higher than a year ago and the number of milk cows on farms up about 3 percent, total milk production on December 1 appears to have been up about 8 percent from the production on December 1 last year.

In all major groups of states except the South Central, December 1 milk production per cow was 10 percent or more above the 1930-39 average for the date. In most of the northern dairy region, the November decline in percentage of milk cows in production was much less than usual, which appears to reflect more than the usual number of cows and heifers freshening in the late fall months and probably some tendency for farmers to milk those late in lactation a little longer in response to the favorable weather and good milk prices.

For the country as a whole December 1 milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 12.74 pounds, compared with 12.17 on December 1 last year and 11.50 pounds for the December 1, 1930-39 average. In these herds 68.7 percent of the milk cows were reported milked, the highest percentage for the date on record.

Wisconsin Egg Production

Farm flocks have been producing eggs at a record rate in Wisconsin. If this rate is continued, production this winter will far exceed previous records. Crop correspondents report more layers on farms than ever before. Egg prices received by farmers in mid-November averaged highest for any month since January 1930 and although feed prices are 29 percent higher than last year, 10 dozen eggs would buy more feed this year. Chicken prices were slightly lower in November than in October, but are still higher than a year ago.

With a large number of pullets coming into laying age and many of the hens being kept over for this winter, farm laying flocks averaged 118 birds on December 1 which is more than in any other month in the 16 years of record. Laying flocks are usually largest in January. On December 1 this year laying flocks were over 9 percent larger than the 108-layer average of a year ago and 19 percent larger than the 10-year average.

A new December 1 high in the rate of laying was also recorded for the

Grain and Concentrates Fed per Milk Cow in Herds Kept by Wisconsin Dairy Correspondents

Date	1941 (Pounds)	1940 (Pounds)	1931-39 average (Pounds)	1941 as % of 1940 (Percent)	1941 as % of 1931-39 average (Percent)
January 1.....	4.91 ¹	4.83 ²	4.08	101.7	120.3
February 1.....	5.36*	4.92 ¹	4.24	108.9	126.4
March 1.....	5.56*	5.31 ¹	4.48	104.7	124.1
April 1.....	6.17*	5.42 ¹	4.67	113.8	132.1
May 1.....	5.80*	5.58 ¹	4.61	103.9	125.8
June 1.....	2.20 ¹	2.37*	1.55	92.8	141.9
July 1.....	1.95*	1.13 ²	.91	172.6	214.3
August 1.....	2.47*	1.24	1.10	199.2	224.5
September 1.....	2.88*	1.40	1.30	205.7	221.5
October 1.....	3.05*	1.74	1.58	175.3	193.0
November 1.....	4.01*	3.01	2.44	133.2	164.3
December 1.....	5.00*	4.44 ¹	3.51	112.6	142.5
Jan. 1—Dec. 1 Average.....	4.11	3.45	2.87	119.1	143.2

* Record high for the date.
¹ Second high for the date.
² Third high for the date.

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

Main data table with columns for Year, Dairy Ration Cost, Poultry Ration Cost, Index Numbers of Feed Prices, Milk Cow Prices, and Index Numbers of Prices Paid by Wis. Farmers.

1Value of 1000 pounds of grains and concentrates in Wisconsin dairy ration. For more details see Bulletin 140, pages 23-24. 2In comparing the value of milk and a Wisconsin dairy ration, average monthly milk and feed prices for Wisconsin are used.

Estimated price trends of commercial mixed dairy, calf, and poultry feeds. 1910-14 average price of milk cows for Wisconsin \$53.67, for the United States \$49.18. 129-year average requirements to buy a milk cow, Wisconsin 4,180 pounds of milk, 176.3 pounds of butterfat; United States 179.7 pounds of butterfat.

state this year with an average of 31 eggs per 100 hens and pullets. This rate is nearly 14 percent above the 27.3-egg average of a year ago and almost 48 percent above the 10-year average.

ber 1 in a record egg production per farm of 36.6 eggs. Thus production per farm is 24 percent larger than a year ago and 76 percent above the 10-year average.

Poultry feed costs averaged about \$1.56 (\$15.59 per 1,000-pound unit) per 100 pounds in mid-November compared with about \$1.21 a year ago and the 5-year average of \$1.30.

Some Current Changes in Agriculture and Industry

WISCONSIN		Previous Reports				UNITED STATES								
Latest Report		Previous Reports				Latest Report		Previous Reports						
Date	Reported figure	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month ^a	Date	Reported figure	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month. ^a	Date	Reported figure	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month. ^a
AGRICULTURE					AGRICULTURE					AGRICULTURE				
Index of farm prices ¹ , 1910-14=100...%					Index of farm prices ¹ , 1910-14=100...%					Index of farm prices ¹ , 1910-14=100...%				
Prices farmers pay ² , 1910-14=100...%					Prices farmers pay ² , 1910-14=100...%					Prices farmers pay ² , 1910-14=100...%				
Purchasing power, farm products ³ , 1910-14=100...%					Purchasing power, farm products ³ , 1910-14=100...%					Purchasing power, farm products ³ , 1910-14=100...%				
Dairy Production and Markets					Dairy Production and Markets²					Dairy Production and Markets²				
Farm price of milk ⁴ , cwt.-----					Farm price of milk ⁴ , cwt.-----					Farm price of milk ⁴ , cwt.-----				
Farm price of butterfat ⁴ ,-----					Farm price of butterfat ⁴ ,-----					Farm price of butterfat ⁴ ,-----				
Price, American cheese, Wis. Cheese Exchange (twins) per lb.-----					Price, American cheese, Wis. Cheese Exchange (twins) per lb.-----					Price, American cheese, Wis. Cheese Exchange (twins) per lb.-----				
Daily milk production ⁵ per farm-----					Daily milk production ⁵ per farm-----					Daily milk production ⁵ per farm-----				
per cow milked-----					per cow milked-----					per cow milked-----				
per cow in herd-----					per cow in herd-----					per cow in herd-----				
Cows in herd freshening ⁶ -----					Cows in herd freshening ⁶ -----					Cows in herd freshening ⁶ -----				
Calves born during month being raised ⁶ -----					Calves born during month being raised ⁶ -----					Calves born during month being raised ⁶ -----				
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁶ per farm-----					Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁶ per farm-----					Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁶ per farm-----				
per cow in herd-----					per cow in herd-----					per cow in herd-----				
per 100 lbs. of milk produced-----					per 100 lbs. of milk produced-----					per 100 lbs. of milk produced-----				
Farm price of milk cows-----					Farm price of milk cows-----					Farm price of milk cows-----				
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ⁸ (000 omitted)-----					Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ⁸ (000 omitted)-----					Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ⁸ (000 omitted)-----				
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ⁸ (000 omitted)-----					Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ⁸ (000 omitted)-----					Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ⁸ (000 omitted)-----				
Poultry Production and Markets					Poultry Production²					Poultry Production²				
Hens and pullets per farm flock ² -----					Hens and pullets per farm flock ² -----					Hens and pullets per farm flock ² -----				
Eggs per 100 hens and pullets ² -----					Eggs per 100 hens and pullets ² -----					Eggs per 100 hens and pullets ² -----				
Eggs per farm flock ² -----					Eggs per farm flock ² -----					Eggs per farm flock ² -----				
Farm price of chickens ⁹ , per lb.-----					Farm price of chickens ⁹ , per lb.-----					Farm price of chickens ⁹ , per lb.-----				
Farm price of eggs ⁹ , per doz.-----					Farm price of eggs ⁹ , per doz.-----					Farm price of eggs ⁹ , per doz.-----				
Feed Price Changes					Stocks of Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk¹⁰, (000 omitted)					Stocks of Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk¹⁰, (000 omitted)				
Index of feed prices ¹ , 1910-14=100...%					Index of feed prices ¹ , 1910-14=100...%					Index of feed prices ¹ , 1910-14=100...%				
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ¹ -----					Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ¹ -----					Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ¹ -----				
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk will buy ¹ -----					Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk will buy ¹ -----					Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk will buy ¹ -----				
Wisconsin by-product feed costs per ton ¹ , f. o. b. Madison-----					Wisconsin by-product feed costs per ton ¹ , f. o. b. Madison-----					Wisconsin by-product feed costs per ton ¹ , f. o. b. Madison-----				
Standard bran-----					Standard bran-----					Standard bran-----				
Linseed oil meal-----					Linseed oil meal-----					Linseed oil meal-----				
Corn gluten feed-----					Corn gluten feed-----					Corn gluten feed-----				
Tankage-----					Tankage-----					Tankage-----				
Standard middlings-----					Standard middlings-----					Standard middlings-----				
Cottonseed meal-----					Cottonseed meal-----					Cottonseed meal-----				
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ¹ -----					Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ¹ -----					Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ¹ -----				
Amt. of ration 10 doz. eggs will buy ¹ -----					Amt. of ration 10 doz. eggs will buy ¹ -----					Amt. of ration 10 doz. eggs will buy ¹ -----				
Farm price of hogs ¹¹ , per cwt.-----					Farm price of hogs ¹¹ , per cwt.-----					Farm price of hogs ¹¹ , per cwt.-----				
Farm price of beef cattle ¹² , per cwt.-----					Farm price of beef cattle ¹² , per cwt.-----					Farm price of beef cattle ¹² , per cwt.-----				
Farm price of veal calves ¹³ , per cwt.-----					Farm price of veal calves ¹³ , per cwt.-----					Farm price of veal calves ¹³ , per cwt.-----				
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					 Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection¹⁴, (000 omitted)					 Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection¹⁴, (000 omitted)				
Index of employment ¹⁵ , 1925-27=100...%					Index of employment ¹⁵ , 1925-27=100...%					Index of employment ¹⁵ , 1925-27=100...%				
Index of payroll ¹⁶ , 1925-27=100...%					Index of payroll ¹⁶ , 1925-27=100...%					Index of payroll ¹⁶ , 1925-27=100...%				
					Cattle-----					Cattle-----				
					Calves-----					Calves-----				
					Sheep and lambs-----					Sheep and lambs-----				
					Hogs-----					Hogs-----				
					BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY				
					Prices					Prices				
					Wholesale prices ¹⁷ , 1910-14=100					Wholesale prices ¹⁷ , 1910-14=100				
					All commodities-----					All commodities-----				
					Foods-----					Foods-----				
					Retail food prices ¹⁸ , 1910-14=100...%					Retail food prices ¹⁸ , 1910-14=100...%				
					Cost of living ¹⁹ , 1923=100...%					Cost of living ¹⁹ , 1923=100...%				
					Factory Employment (adjusted) ²⁰					Factory Employment (adjusted) ²⁰				
					No. of employees, 1923-25=100...%					No. of employees, 1923-25=100...%				
					Industrial production (adjusted) ²¹					Industrial production (adjusted) ²¹				
					1935-39=100...%					1935-39=100...%				
					Freight car loadings (adjusted) ²²					Freight car loadings (adjusted) ²²				
					1935-39=100...%					1935-39=100...%				

¹Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. ²As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters. ³Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. ⁴As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters. ⁵Wisconsin Industrial Commission. ⁶Bureau of Labor Statistics Index No. corrected to 1910-14 base. ⁷National Industrial Conference Board. ⁸Federal Reserve Board. ⁹1936-40. ¹⁰Estimate. ¹¹Preliminary.

average for November 1 of 275 million pounds.

Livestock Slaughter: More cattle and calves were slaughtered under federal inspection in November than a year ago or the 5-year average. Slaughtering of sheep and lambs and hogs were smaller in November than in 1940 although hog slaughter exceeded the 5-year average for the month. Except for last year's record of 5,419,000 head of hogs slaughtered in November, the 4,561,000 head slaughtered this November was the largest for the month since 1924.

Wisconsin Farm Product Prices
The average of prices received by Wisconsin farmers for products sold in November remained unchanged from a month earlier but was 39 percent above the price level of November last year. The prices received index is now at 154 percent of the 1910-14 average compared with only 111 percent a year ago.

Advances during November in the

prices received for poultry products, cash crops, grain, and milk were offset by a slight decline in minor commodity prices and a sharp drop in livestock prices. Poultry product prices were up 10 percent from October to November; cash crops rose 4 percent; grain prices increased 3 percent; and milk prices advanced nearly 2 percent. Unclassified commodities declined 1 percent, but livestock prices fell more than 5 percent. Compared with November 1940, milk prices are 44 percent higher; livestock prices are up 42 percent; grains have risen 38 percent; poultry product prices have increased 32 percent; and cash crops are 7 percent above a year ago.

Milk prices are now higher than in any month since January 1928. According to crop correspondents, the average price received for milk in November was \$2.26 per hundredweight or 3 cents higher than in the previous month and 69 cents above

the average in November 1940. From October to November, milk prices at condenseries advanced 4 cents per hundredweight, at cheese factories and market milk establishments 3 cents, and at creameries 2 cents. Compared with November 1940, prices are up 78 cents at cheese factories, 76 cents at condenseries, 61 cents at creameries, and 55 cents at market milk establishments.

The general level of prices paid by Wisconsin farmers for commodities purchased in November, at 141 percent of the 1910-14 average, was about 1.5 percent higher than in October and nearly 14 percent above a year ago. Farmers' purchasing power, as reflected in the ratio of prices received to prices paid, is about 2 percent lower than in October, but is 21 percent above a year ago and 9 percent higher than in 1910-14.

United States Farm Product Prices
Farm product prices in the United States averaged 3 percent lower in

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Table with columns for Wisconsin and United States farm prices and purchasing power. Rows represent years and months from 1910 to 1941. Columns include various farm products like grain, livestock, milk, poultry, and fruits, as well as purchasing power indices.

1 Prepared by the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 2 Includes potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and clover seed. 3 Includes dry beans, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, sugar beets, and wool. 4 New indexes of prices paid by Wisconsin farmers for commodities bought for use in farm production and family maintenance reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December. Indexes for other months are interpolations from the quarterly data. 5 The ratio of the Wisconsin index of prices received to the Wisconsin index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. 6 The ratio of the index of Wisconsin milk prices to the Wisconsin index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. 7 Average of estimated values 1912-14=100. 8 These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by United States farmers for commodities used in living and production, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December, revised. Indexes for other months are interpolations from the quarterly data. 9 Purchasing power of the farmer's dollar expressed as the ratio of the index of prices received to the revised index of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. 10 Preliminary.

November than in the previous month but were 36 percent above a year ago. The index of prices received by farmers was at 135 percent of the 1910-14 average, compared with 139 percent in October and only 99 percent in November last year. The November decline in farm product prices is the first reported since February.

Prices paid by farmers, however, rose about 1.5 percent from October to November, resulting in a drop in farm purchasing power of 4 percent. The ratio of prices received to prices paid was at 96 percent of the 1910-14 average in November, at 100 percent in October, and at 81 percent in No-

John A. Dvorak
E. O. Kull
Herman Stieve
The staff of the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service extends its sincere sympathy to the families of three crop reporters who died recently. Messrs. Dvorak, Barron County, Kull, Walworth County, and Stieve, Sauk County, gave freely of their time in furnishing the Department of Agriculture with crop reports.

November a year ago.

Decreases in prices of meat animals, cotton and cottonseed, fruits, and truck crops more than offset increases in poultry product, dairy product, and grain prices in November. Poultry product prices were up about 8 percent, while the dairy product and grain price groups each rose 2 percent. Meat animal prices averaged about 4 percent lower; cotton and cottonseed were down nearly 6 percent; fruits declined more than 8 percent; and truck crop prices dropped over 10 percent.

8904433979



b8904433979a

WISCONSIN
CROP AND
LIVESTOCK
REPORTER
SET 2 19-20

RBW7
W753
SET 2
19-20

STEENBOCK MEMORIAL LIBRARY

89044333979



b89044333979a