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Wisconsin crop and livestock reporter. Vol. XXVI [covers January 1947/December 1947]

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 1947/December 1947]

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WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal—State Crop Reporting Service

Walter H. Ebling, C. D. Caparoon, Agricultural Statisticians Emery C. Wilcox, Cecil W. Estes

Vol. XXVI, No. 1

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

January 1947

IN THIS ISSUE

General

Winter conditions in Wisconsin so far have been moderate. There has been some cold weather, but temperatures have averaged above normal. Heavy feeding of livestock and good production of milk and eggs are indicated.

Stocks of Hay and Grain on Farms

For Wisconsin a little more corn and wheat is on farms this winter than a year ago, but there is less oats and hay. For the country as a whole corn stocks are much larger than last year. Stocks of barley and rye on farms are smaller.

Milk Production

The past year made a new high in Wisconsin milk production, but for the country as a whole a small decline occurred. December production was well maintained.

Milk Cow Prices

Milk cow prices have continued at the high level of recent months and they are well above a year ago.

Egg Production

A record production of eggs was made during December in Wisconsin and also for the United States. There are fewer hens but they have laid better.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Prices of farm products are a little lower than they were at the peak of these prices in autumn. Prices which farmers pay for commodities bought have continued to rise.

Cattle and Sheep on Feed

Reports from feeders indicate somewhat more cattle on feed in the Corn Belt and fewer sheep. The increase in cattle feeding is about 4 percent in the Corn Belt and the decrease in sheep feeding is about 7 percent.

Special News Items (Pages 6, 7 and 8)

- Cattle Shipments Out of Wisconsin.
- Milking Machines on Farms.
- Crop Values Per Acre.
- Farm Wage Rates.
- Potato Stocks.

SO FAR the winter has been warmer and more open than usual. In spite of some extremely cold days in December the month averaged warmer than normal. In much of Wisconsin it was also drier than normal.

The season so far has been favorable to livestock and to farm work. There has not been a great deal of snow, though the central area of the state had a considerable amount of ice for a time. Feeding of livestock has been a little heavier than usual, partly because fairly good supplies of feed are available and because with milk prices high heavy feeding for production has been justified.

The snow cover, while not very heavy, was enough to protect vegetation during the colder periods of December and it is believed that up to now there has not been much damage to new seedings or to winter grains. So far as is known, these crops went into the winter in good condition in most counties.

Stocks of Grain and Hay on Farms (January 1 estimates)

Crop	Thousand Bushels on Hand			Percent of Previous Year's Crop	
	1947	1946	10-yr. av. 1936-45	1947	1946
Wisconsin					
Corn ¹ ...	39,717	39,061	30,668	70.0	70.0
Wheat	1,539	998	1,166	68.0	68.0
Oats...	83,588	108,159	57,827	67.0	71.0
Soybeans...	157	228		38.0	41.0
Hay...	4,545 ²	5,581 ²	4,776 ²	73.2	71.0
United States					
Corn ¹ ...	2,165,776	1,858,960	1,780,048	72.4	71.7
Wheat	366,255	361,031	292,298	31.7	32.6
Oats...	898,828	976,631	715,748	59.5	63.6
Soybeans...	36,482	43,326		18.5	22.6
Hay...	69,733 ²	74,192 ²	65,830 ²	69.1	68.4

¹Based on corn for grain. ²1,000 tons. ³1938-45 average of thousand tons. ⁴Short-time average.

Stocks of Grain and Hay on Farms

Information from crop reporters indicates that they have a little more corn and wheat on farms in Wisconsin. The corn crop in 1946 was of somewhat better quality than the previous year and a little more of it is on hand than was the case a year ago.

Stocks of Barley and Rye on Farms (December 1 estimates)

Crop	Thousand Bushels on Hand			Percent of Previous Crop	
	1946	1945	6-yr. av. 1939-44	1946	1945
Wisconsin					
Barley.....	2,278	2,664	12,175	49.0	74.0
Rye.....	376	710	1,371	43.0	65.0
United States					
Barley.....	129,485	144,767	196,900	49.2	54.3
Rye.....	5,541	8,530	23,724	29.7	35.6

Weather Summary, December 1946

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	December 1946	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	-31	45	14.0	15.9	1.14	1.15	-0.41
Spooner.....	49	16.4	0.89	0.86	-1.21		
Park Falls...	-30	55	16.2	15.2	1.32	1.30	+5.29
Rhineland...	-26	54	18.7	16.6	1.34	1.00	+2.90
Wausau.....	-31	52	17.8	19.1	0.77	1.15	+0.93
Marinette...	-11	48	22.2	24.0	1.05	1.68	-1.20
Escanaba....	-10	52	22.5	22.4	1.19	1.75	-4.61
Minneapolis	-22	52	20.6	19.6	0.68	0.98	+1.31
Eau Claire...	-22	55	21.2	19.2	1.16	1.17	+1.43
La Crosse...	-16	60	25.6	22.3	1.23	1.33	+3.09
Hancock....	-21	60	24.4	22.0	1.31	1.20	-0.03
Oshkosh.....	-14	60	24.5	22.8	1.72	1.22	-3.40
Green Bay...	-15	60	22.7	22.3	1.75	1.71	-6.05
Manitowoc...	-8	59	27.4	25.1	1.20	1.71	-9.03
Dubuque....	-10	63	30.4	24.7	1.22	1.44	-0.39
Madison.....	-10	60	27.0	22.8	1.61	1.63	-6.77
Beloit.....	-9	63	30.4	24.9	1.69	1.54	-4.98
Milwaukee...	-5	63	27.9	24.7	1.54	1.72	-9.19
Average for 18 Stations	-17.1	56.1	23.1	21.0	1.31	1.37	-1.80

* Average for 17 stations.

Stocks of oats and hay on the other hand are lower than they were a year ago. The 1946 oat crop was smaller than in 1945 and the amount available on farms now is correspondingly reduced. Hay supplies are likewise somewhat smaller than they were at this time last year.

For the United States as a whole the situation is somewhat similar to that in Wisconsin. Stocks of corn are substantially larger than they were a year ago and there is also a little more wheat on farms. Oat, soybean, and hay stocks for the country as a whole are smaller than in January of last year. In December stocks of barley and rye were smaller than a year ago for both the country as a whole and for Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Milk Production

Wisconsin farmers established a new record for milk production in 1946. The preliminary estimate for the year shows a total of 15,674 million pounds compared with the previous record of 15,442 million pounds established in 1945. The average for the 10 years, 1935-44, was 12,706 million pounds.

The increase in production over 1945 came during the first 8 months—January-August, inclusive. Production in September, October, and November fell below the 1945 totals for those months. In December Wisconsin farmers produced 996 million pounds of milk. This was exactly the same as was reported in December 1945 and was 6 million pounds greater

Prices Received by Wisconsin Farmers for Farm Products¹

Table with columns: Year, LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, AND WOOL, GRAINS, SEEDS, HAY (Loose), OTHER CROPS. Rows list years from 1910-14 to Dec 1946 with various price points.

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; also issues of the Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter after 1938.

²3-month average. ³11-month average. ⁴10-month average.

Wisconsin Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Table with columns: Month, 1946*, 1945 Revised, 1944 Revised, 10-year average 1935-44, 1946. Rows list months from Jan to Dec.

*Preliminary.

than the production in the same month of 1944. The 10-year average for December (1935-44) is 808 million pounds.

United States Milk Production

Milk production for the entire United States during 1946 was 2 percent below the record set in 1945. For 1945 the production was estimated at 122,219 million pounds while the preliminary estimate for 1946 was 119,882 million pounds. However, the 1946 total was above that of any year except 1945.

Every month of 1946 with the exception of December showed less milk produced than in the same month of the preceding year. The difference was greatest in January, June, and July when production was 3 percent below the 1945 totals for the same months.

Production in December was 18 million pounds greater than in December 1945 despite the smaller number of milk cows on farms. With mild weather during much of the month, ample feed supplies, and relatively

United States Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Table with columns: Month, 1946, 1945, 1944, 10-year average 1935-44, 1946. Rows list months from Jan to Dec.

good prices for milk, production per cow was pushed to new record levels. The difference in production per cow was great enough to overcome the difference in cow numbers.

Farm and Market Prices for Milk and Dairy Products¹

Table with columns: Year, Milk av. all uses cwt., Milk Prices by uses (cwt.), Milk prices by uses in percent of average, United States, and Wholesale Prices of Dairy Products. Rows include years from 1910 to 1946, with monthly data for 1945 and 1946.

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 for all uses, 3.60 percent fat.

prices were used as a basis for prices of twins. From December 1942 through January 1946 subsidy of 3.75 cents per pound was included.
5 Since January 1941, the prices shown are averages of weekly quotations 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. Price ceiling beginning February 1943.

Milk Cow Prices

Average sales values for milk cows in mid-December were over one-fifth higher than the corresponding date a year earlier. During 1946 prices on milk cows rose steadily until the last quarter of the year. Since October

dairy cattle prices have leveled off as many milk producers felt that dairy product prices were reaching a peak. The seasonal increase in milk flow is now apparent and dairy markets have declined. Feed supplies are generally consid-

ered sufficient for the remainder of the barn-feeding period. Feeding costs, while showing some tendency to decline, still remain relatively high. Prospects for the dairy industry continue relatively good for the first quarter of 1947.

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.....%	Dec.	319	321	213	174	Index of farm prices ¹ , 1910-14=100.....%	Dec.	264	263	207	164.0
Prices farmers pay ² , 1910-14=100.....%	Dec.	223	219*	183	155	Prices farmers pay ² , 1910-14=100.....%	Dec.	225	224	183	154.8
Purchasing power, farm products ³ , 1910-14=100.....%	Dec.	143	147	116	111	Purchasing power farm products ³ , 1910-14=100.....%	Dec.	117	117	113	104.6
Dairy Production and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of milk ⁴ cwt.....\$	Dec.	4.74	4.81	2.75	2.39	Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁴ cts. per lb.	Dec. 15	87.0	84.4	50.7	44.3
Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁴ cts.	Dec. 15	97	91	56	48.4	Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb. ¹⁰ cts.	Dec.	79.7	80.0	46.5	41.3
Price, American cheese, Wls. Cheese Exchange, (twins) per pound ⁴ cts.	Dec.	41.7	45.5	27.0	24.2	Creamery butter production ⁴ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	80855	97495	68762	103187
Total milk production ⁴ , (000,000 om.).....lbs.	Dec.	996	887	996	808	American cheese production ⁴ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	50780	60785	43731	44473
Cows in herd freshening ⁴%	Dec.	10.27	10.47	9.96	9.72	Evaporated whole milk production ⁴ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	169100	195600	165627	185234
Calves born during month being raised ⁴%	Dec.	36.25	34.33	34.32	35.85	Dried skim milk production ⁴ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	23800	29060	25259	23661
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁴ per farm.....lbs.	Jan. 1	109.4	99.5	102.9	92.2	Human food.....lbs.	Nov.	350	350	421	3158
per cow in herd.....lbs.	Jan. 1	6.27	5.79	6.08	5.55	Animal feed.....lbs.	Nov.	28577	24636	21626	36202
per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	Jan. 1	36.22	36.67	34.69	33.53	Butter receipts at 4 markets ⁴ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Dec.	13803	21274	19324	13219
Wisconsin creamery butter production ⁴ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	5930	8100	4182	8080	Cheese receipts at 4 markets ⁴ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	D3c. Dec.	8400	8194	8382	7894
Wisconsin American cheese production ⁴ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	22100	26600	21246	20973	Total milk prod. ⁴ , (000,000 om.).....lbs.	Dec.				
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ⁴ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Dec.	2072		787	3232	Cold-Storage Holdings⁷, (000 omitted)					
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ⁴ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Dec.	8243		11735	8746	Creamery butter.....lbs.	Jan. 1	27778	41477	53127	81577
Poultry Production and Markets						Poultry Production⁸					
Layers on hand in month ⁸ , (000 om.).....no.	Dec.	15784	15282	16271	15431	Layers on hand in mo., (000 om.).....no.	Dec.	389037	372379	408604	391288
Eggs per 100 layers ⁸no.	Dec.	1144	936	1091	982	Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Dec.	951	827	832	742
Total eggs produced ⁸ , (000,000 om.).....no.	Dec.	181	143	178	152	Total eggs prod., (000,000 om.).....no.	Dec.	3699	3080	3400	2917
Farm price of chickens ⁸ , per lb.....cts.	Dec. 15	25.2	25.8	22.4	18.0	Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk⁹, (000 omitted)					
Farm price of eggs ⁸ , per doz.....cts.	Dec. 15	41.0	44.2	44.7	35.1	Dried whole milk.....lbs.	Nov. 30	18726	22617	12020	7703
Feed Price Changes¹						Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk⁹, (000 omitted)					
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100.....%	Dec.	216.7	226.9	176.8	142.5	Dried skim milk.....lbs.	Nov. 30	33377	45652	14143	27031
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration.....\$	Dec.	27.78	29.03	22.00	17.95	Dried buttermilk.....lbs.	Nov. 30	4364	4392	1873	5960
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy.....lbs.	Dec.	170.6	165.7	125.0	134.9	Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	Nov. 30	8701	11377	7261	7440
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton, f. o. b. Madison						Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.					
Standard bran.....\$	Dec.	41.20	49.45	40.45	35.27	Nov. 30	148210	171026	89845	224729	
Linseed oil meal.....\$	Dec.	87.35	99.35	48.10	43.44	Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection⁷, (000 omitted)					
Corn gluten feed.....\$	Dec.	59.30	58.60	43.85	37.08	Cattle.....no.	Dec.	1352	1348	1118	1116
Tankage.....\$	Dec.	115.10	125.90	74.05	69.49	Calves.....no.	Dec.	591	656	548	536
Standard middlings.....\$	Dec.	41.70	53.30	40.45	35.29	Sheep and lambs.....no.	Dec.	1346	1529	1806	1949
Soybean meal.....\$	Dec.	83.30	93.50	54.60	45.80	Hogs.....no.	Dec.	5133	5434	5537	6262
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration.....\$	Dec.	27.48	29.33	22.28	17.90	BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Amt. of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy.....lbs.	Dec.	149.2	150.7	200.6	198.6	Wholesale prices, 1910-14=100					
Livestock Prices⁶						All commodities¹¹.....%					
Farm price of milk cows per head.....\$	Dec. 15	166	166	138	110.20	Dec. 15	204	198	159	140.6	
Farm price of hogs, per cwt.....\$	Dec. 15	22.30	21.60	13.90	10.88	Dec. 15	250	254	168	149.2	
Farm price of beef cattle, per cwt.....\$	Dec. 15	15.70	15.70	9.90	8.16	Retail prices, 1910-14=100					
Farm price of veal calves, per cwt.....\$	Dec. 15	16.50	16.50	12.90	11.48	All commodities¹¹.....%					
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY						Foods¹¹.....%					
Index of employment ¹² , 1925-27=100.....%	Dec.	140.5	139.1	128.8	140.9	Dec. 15		220	188	168.8	
Index of payrolls ¹² , 1925-27=100.....%	Dec.	280.1	274.7	229.1	231.9	Dec. 15		242	182	160.0	

Wisconsin Egg Production
 Wisconsin farm flocks laid 181 million eggs during the month of December—the highest output for any December on record. Egg production last month was 2 percent higher than December 1945—the previous record—and 19 percent above the 5-year 1940-44 average.
 This record output for December was attained in spite of a 3 percent decline in number of layers on farms from a year ago. There were 15,784,000 layers on farms during December compared with 16,271,000 a year ago and a 5-year average for December of 15,431,000. The chief factor contributing to the record egg production was the rate of production per layer. Layers averaged 5 percent higher than in December a year ago and 16½ percent higher than the 5-year

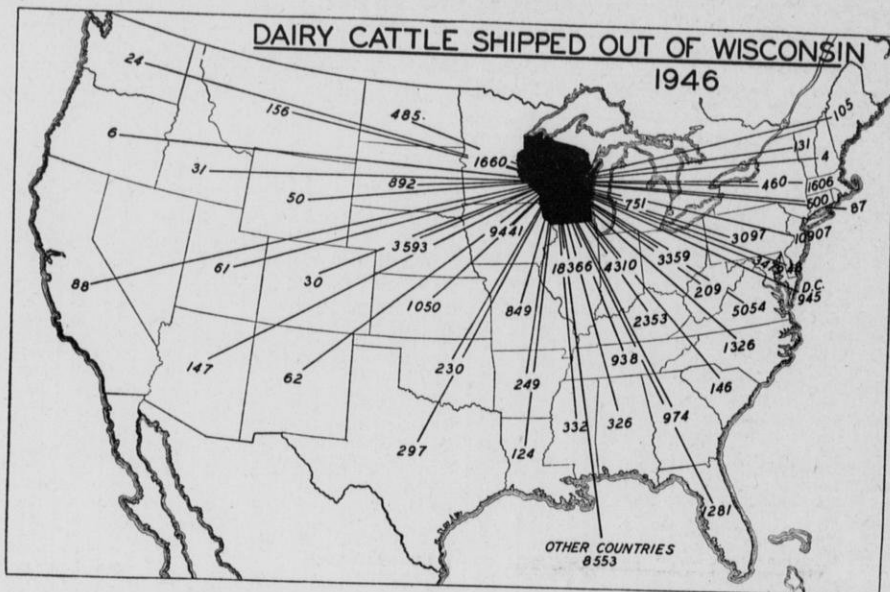
Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, Dec. 15, 1946 and 1945, and Nov. 15, 1946 by Crop Reporting Districts
 (Dollars per head)

District	December 15, 1946	November 15, 1946	December 15, 1945
1. Northwest.....	155	152	124
2. North.....	150	147	121
3. Northeast.....	155	146	118
4. West.....	166	166	140
5. Central.....	165	169	135
6. East.....	173	173	150
7. Southwest.....	170	169	132
8. South.....	176	172	150
9. Southeast.....	185	182	157
State Average ¹	166	166	138

¹State average price derived by weighting district prices by milk cow numbers.
 1940-44 average.
 The preliminary production for 1946 is estimated at 2,377 million eggs

—the second highest annual production on record. The previous record was 2,411 million produced in 1944.

United States Egg Production
 Layers on farms of the nation produced about 9 percent more eggs during December than a year ago. The December output was more than one-fourth larger than the 5-year 1940-44 average production.
 There were 5 percent fewer layers on farms than in December 1945 and 1 percent fewer than the 5-year 1940-44 average number. In spite of this reduction in the number of layers, the rate of production per bird increased to give the nation an all-time record production for the month. Layers in farm flocks averaged 9.51 eggs during December compared with 8.32 in December 1945 and the 5-year 1940-44 average of 7.42 eggs per layer.



Wisconsin's dairy cattle have been shipped to nearly all states and to many foreign countries during 1946. A new record was made in the number of dairy cattle shipped out of the state during the past year and as usual the heaviest shipments went to certain states where Wisconsin dairy cattle are extensively used for replacements in dairy herds. Such nearby states as Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana have always taken large numbers of the state's dairy cattle, and some eastern states such as New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland usually take large quotas for replacement purposes.

were not great enough to compensate for continued increases in prices of clothing and building materials. The index of prices paid at 225 percent of its 1910-14 average was 23 percent higher than a year ago; 25 percent higher than on V-J Day, 16 months ago; and 15 percent higher than on June 15, 1946 before price controls were relaxed. On a 1919-29 base, the mid-December index of prices paid by farmers was 141; and on a 1934-39 base, 180.

Cattle and Sheep on Feed Estimated January 1, 1938-47

Year	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs
1938		78
1939		82
1940	67	80
1941	74	100
1942	74	83
1943	74	84
1944	70	93
1945	77	95
1946	77	100
1947	77	100

Cattle Shipments Out of Wisconsin

Shipment of dairy cattle to other states and countries for breeding stock and for replacements in dairy herds has been an important outlet in this state for many years. During the past year, however, this movement has reached a new high level. The demand from other states was large and in addition there was an unusual demand from abroad. Some shipments to European countries were made for the purpose of rebuilding the herds which had been reduced or destroyed during the war.

In the United States the largest number of cattle, as usual, went to Illinois with that state taking 18,366 out of the 89,172 head shipped out of the state during 1946. New Jersey ranked second among the states taking Wisconsin dairy cattle with a

total of 10,907. As is the case in Illinois, these are largely replacement cows in the dairy herds. The third ranking state in 1946 in these shipments was Iowa with 9,441 head. Virginia ranked fourth with 5,054 and Indiana was fifth with 4,310. Nearly all of the states in the nation received some cattle from the state during the year.

Of the foreign countries, the largest numbers went to Poland and Mexico. The shipments to Poland undoubtedly were largely for relief purposes, but Mexico has taken dairy cattle from Wisconsin for many years. Various South American countries as well as a number of other European countries received some dairy animals from the state. The total shipped to countries outside of the United States was 8,553 head, or 9.6 percent of the total shipments of these animals.

Table 93.—Wisconsin Dairy Cattle Outshipments, 1921-46¹

Year	Number
1921	25,544
1922	42,469
1923	55,908
1924	52,767
1925	58,446
1926	73,880
1927	83,027
1928	82,089
1929	78,344
1930	56,466
1931	59,852
1932	52,197
1933	40,226
1934	40,145
1935	30,955
1936	30,382
1937	36,291
1938	38,519
1939	42,191
1940	45,836
1941	49,728
1942	47,787
1943	58,420
1944	47,225
1945	53,912
1946	89,172

¹ Shipments of dairy animals to other states and countries mostly for dairy and breeding purposes as reported by the state veterinarian.

A total of 16,815 head of cattle was shipped into the state during the year. A substantial portion of these, however, are feeding animals which were shipped in on health certificates. As is indicated in the table, these came mainly from nearby corn belt states—Minnesota, Illinois, and the Dakotas leading—and these animals probably were largely feeder cattle, though there are some breeding animals shipped into the state each year. In addition to shipments into Wisconsin from other states, there were also 198 head from Canada.

Cattle on Feed

Reports indicate that the cattle feeding operations in the Corn Belt States this year are a little larger than a year ago. Estimates for January 1 show about 4 percent more cattle in feed lots than was the case at the same time last year. For the country as a whole the increase is only 2 percent. Relatively large increases are shown for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, and some of the other Corn Belt States show small increases. A few, such as Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, and North Dakota, show decreases. Some of the Western States have more cattle on feed than a year ago, but most of them show declines. Reductions are especially marked in the Northwestern and Intermountain States of Washington, Nevada, Colorado, Utah, Montana, and Wyoming. Idaho and New Mexico on the other hand show very large increases in the number of cattle on feed.

Reports from Wisconsin feeders indicate that there appears to be little change in activity from a year ago. Earlier it was indicated that there were somewhat more cattle on feed than a year earlier, but the inquiry to feeders on January 1 indicated that for the state the number this year was about the same as last year.

Fewer Sheep on Feed

The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market at the beginning of January was considerably smaller than a year ago. In fact, the numbers this year are the smallest in seven years for the country as a whole.

In the Corn Belt the decline is approximately 7 percent. For Wisconsin the number on feed at the beginning of the present year is about the same as it was a year ago when the number in feed lots was somewhat above average. Weather and feed supplies during December are reported to have been generally favorable for sheep and lamb feeding. Parts of the West, however, have had some severe storms recently which have reduced feed supplies. It is expected, however, that the number of lambs in feed lots this spring will continue smaller than in 1946.

Record Number of Milking Machines in Wisconsin

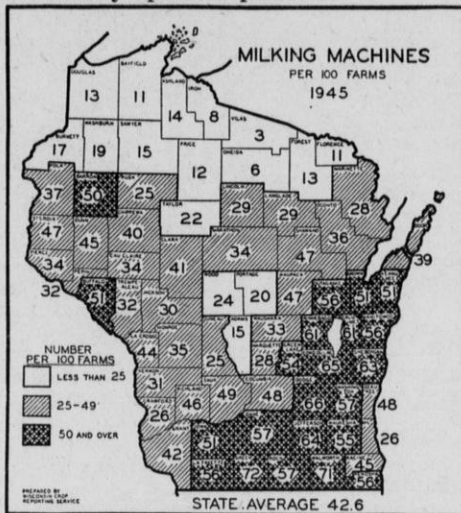
In 1945 Wisconsin had a record number of 42 milking machines per 100 farms as shown by assessors' enumerations. Labor shortages and improvements in milking machines did much to bring the number on farms to the new high level. Three

Cattle Shipments in 1946

	Out of Wisconsin	Into Wisconsin
Alabama.....	326	-----
Arizona.....	147	-----
Arkansas.....	249	-----
California.....	88	-----
Colorado.....	30	38
Connecticut.....	500	36
Delaware.....	48	1
District of Columbia.....	945	-----
Florida.....	1,281	-----
Georgia.....	974	-----
Idaho.....	31	30
Illinois.....	18,366	4,336
Indiana.....	4,310	44
Iowa.....	9,441	515
Kansas.....	1,050	184
Kentucky.....	2,353	-----
Louisiana.....	124	-----
Maine.....	105	1
Maryland.....	3,479	29
Massachusetts.....	1,606	29
Michigan.....	751	310
Minnesota.....	1,660	6,274
Mississippi.....	332	78
Missouri.....	849	142
Montana.....	156	736
Nebraska.....	3,593	537
Nevada.....	61	-----
New Hampshire.....	4	2
New Jersey.....	10,907	27
New Mexico.....	62	-----
New York.....	460	34
North Carolina.....	1,326	-----
North Dakota.....	455	1,641
Ohio.....	3,359	64
Oklahoma.....	230	6
Oregon.....	6	8
Pennsylvania.....	3,097	28
Rhode Island.....	87	-----
South Carolina.....	146	-----
South Dakota.....	892	1,277
Tennessee.....	938	-----
Texas.....	297	98
Utah.....	61	-----
Vermont.....	131	17
Virginia.....	5,054	1
Washington.....	24	30
West Virginia.....	209	2
Wyoming.....	50	1
Countries Outside of the United States.....		
Canada.....	9	198
Central America.....	76	-----
China.....	108	-----
Cuba.....	1	-----
Czechoslovakia.....	23	-----
Dominican Republic.....	2	-----
Greece.....	512	-----
Italy.....	60	-----
Mexico.....	2,705	-----
Panama.....	59	-----
Poland.....	4,082	-----
Puerto Rico.....	283	-----
South America.....	616	-----
Virgin Island.....	1	-----
West Indies.....	16	-----
Total.....	89,172	16,815*

* Includes 5,842 steers shipped in on health certificates.

farmers purchased new ones. Some of the new units operate with a decreased negative pressure, and more efficiently designed inflations are said to milk faster and cleaner than earlier units. The spreading use of electric power on farms has made possible new and compact motor-driven vacuum pumps on many farms. Electricity also permits the use of magnetically operated pulsators.



MILKING MACHINES PER 100 FARMS 1945
The number of milking machines in Wisconsin has increased rapidly during the war years. The numbers on farms now are greatest in areas of heavy dairy concentration in southern and southeastern Wisconsin. The highest number per 100 farms is reported for Green County where there are 72 milking machines for each 100 farms, followed by Walworth with 71, Dodge with 66, Fond du Lac with 65, and Jefferson with 64. Relatively few milking machines are used in most of the northern counties.

Crop Values per Acre

The average value per acre for Wisconsin crops as computed for 1946 reflects the high level of prices which has prevailed. While the production per acre on some important crops was lower than a year ago, most values per acre are higher because of higher prices.

It is noted that of the feed grains corn had the highest value per acre, followed by barley, spring wheat, winter wheat, oats, and rye. Some of the truck crops had unusually high average values per acre this year. Potatoes had a good year, both yield and prices being high. Likewise, cabbage and other minor items did relatively well.

Compared with 1945 revised values a considerable number of crops show value increases, and when compared with the 5-year 1938-42 average all crops show substantial advances. Because prices on some items changed considerably after this material was printed a year ago some of the 1945 value figures have been changed in accordance with later prices.

Wages of Farm Labor

Wages paid to Wisconsin farm workers are the highest on record for the winter months. A slight decrease in wage rates is noted from last October to January, but this is less than the usual seasonal decline that commonly takes place during the winter months.

Reports from the state's farmers

Crop Values Per Acre—Wisconsin

Crops	Dollars per acre		
	5-yr. av. 1938-42	1945 (revised)	1946
Cereals			
Corn.....	27.08	53.60	64.68
Oats.....	14.29	35.70	35.24
Barley.....	19.29	47.60	57.37
Rye.....	6.01	16.09	21.96
Spring wheat.....	15.09	38.50	49.92
Winter wheat.....	14.45	37.19	40.52
Buckwheat.....	9.32	18.58	21.00
Other Grains and Seeds			
Dry peas.....	27.54 ¹	42.00 ¹	56.00 ¹
Dry edible beans.....	20.92 ¹	32.00 ¹	-----
Soybeans for grain.....	20.79	31.65	36.58
Flax.....	20.13	31.29	66.33
Red clover seed.....	8.81	12.73	13.72
Sweet clover seed.....	9.36	15.25	19.86
Timothy seed.....	6.59	7.83	10.00
Alfalfa seed.....	11.84	18.81	27.08
Alsike seed.....	20.06	36.08	47.60
Hay and Forage			
All tame hay.....	12.99	23.18	30.48
Wild hay.....	5.25	8.16	12.17
Other Field Crops			
Potatoes.....	52.08	133.95	141.75
Tobacco.....	166.73	632.90	*
Cabbage for market.....	73.79	116.50	166.58
Cabbage for kraut.....	57.32	147.93	152.54
Onions, commercial.....	267.46	791.79	368.10
Hemp.....	89.12	97.97	175.43
Sugar beets.....	56.72	92.42	91.03
Cucumbers for pickles.....	52.94	95.06	107.22
Peas for canning.....	47.15	90.89	87.77
Corn for canning.....	23.97	40.26	37.37
Snap beans for canning.....	79.02	137.37	136.20
Beets for canning.....	69.31	209.00	140.65
Green lima beans for canning.....	42.29	65.36	65.71
Fruits			
Cranberries.....	498.13	543.12	1472.12
Strawberries.....	205.02	611.52	891.00

¹ Cleaned peas and beans. * Not available.

show that the average wage paid to hired workers at the beginning of the year was \$89.75 with board, which is \$13.25 per month above the January 1946 average. With an average of \$122.00, the January rates per month without board averaged \$16.00 above a year ago.

Wages paid per day to workers on Wisconsin farms average \$4.50 with board and \$5.60 without board. Compared with a year ago, the rates per day with board now average 50 cents more and without board 65 cents higher.

Wisconsin farmers are now paying their hired help wage rates averaging more than three times the rates paid in January 1938 and 1939. During the winter months of those years the average wage paid by farmers was about \$23.25 per month with board. Since 1939, wage rates have increased steadily with the January 1945 average more than three times the 1939 average.

Copies of the following bulletins published by the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service are available to those interested in agricultural data.

Bulletin No. 243, "Wisconsin Agriculture". (1945)

Bulletin No. 249, "Wisconsin Farm Prices, Production, and Income". (1944)

Bulletin No. 250, "Wisconsin Dairy Production, Utilization, and Related Data". Requests for this bulletin will be filled within the next few weeks as copies arrive from the printers.

years earlier the number of milking machines per 100 farms averaged only 23. The 1945 number is an increase of 85 percent over three years earlier.

In general, the southeastern part of the state shows the greatest concentration of milking machines. The southern district is highest with about 60 per 100 farms, followed by the eastern district with about 56. The northern portion of the state and the central district have relatively fewer milking machines. Green County with 72 per 100 farms has the greatest density, followed by Walworth with 71, 66 in Dodge, and 65 in Fond du Lac County. In 1942 Green County had 46 milking machines per 100 farms as compared with 72 in 1945.

In the war years the labor shortage and increased demand for milk combined to expand the number of milking machines on the state's farms. For a long time the number of milking machines in use increased slowly, but with improvements in them many

Estimated Merchantable Stocks of Potatoes January 1, 1941-47

Held by growers, local dealers, and buyers in 37 late and intermediate states
(Thousands bushels)

Year	Estimated Merchantable Stocks 37 late and intermediate states	
	Wisconsin	
1941	3,210	111,272
1942	3,577	104,288
1943	1,600	100,780
1944	4,260	134,020
1945	2,060	103,380
1946	2,700	120,280
1947	2,680	150,230
10-yr. av. ¹	4,171	106,155

¹Average stocks 1936-45, crops of 1935-44.

Potato Stocks Large This Year

Stocks of merchantable potatoes held by growers and dealers at the beginning of 1947 were unusually large. These stocks are estimated at over 150 million bushels, which is 25 percent more than was on hand a year ago and 42 percent more than the 10-year average. In Wisconsin stocks of potatoes reported at the beginning of January were smaller than a year ago and below the 10-year average. Holdings in the state were estimated to be only 2,680,000 bushels compared with a 10-year average of over 4 million bushels.

The 1946 potato crop was of better-than-average quality in Wisconsin. Because the acreage was reduced the crop was rather a small one, but there was less waste than usual because of the quality of the crop. It is estimated now that 52.5 percent of the 1946 potato production in the state was sold or for sale, which is a somewhat higher percentage than is reported in most years. The amount that was unfit for food or seed was 9.5 percent of the crop, which is a lower percentage than usually is reported. For the United States the unusually high figure of 79.6 percent of the crop was of a quality that was already sold or to be sold. For the country as a whole the percentage of the crop being saved for seed was unusually small, being only 4.1 percent compared with 5 percent a year

Estimated Farm Utilization of Potatoes Wisconsin and Late and Intermediate States, 1929-46

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
Year	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	25,470	2,292	6,290	3,511	13,377
1932	23,206	2,553	6,120	3,335	11,198
1933	18,620	1,303	5,280	3,445	8,592
1934	31,968	5,115	6,825	3,498	16,530
1935	21,528	2,368	5,712	2,860	10,588
1936	18,640	1,864	4,640	2,768	9,368
1937	16,310	1,957	4,320	1,960	8,073
1938	17,028	2,895	4,680	2,030	7,423
1939	15,470	1,547	4,470	2,111	7,342
1940	13,680	1,916	4,440	1,762	5,562
1941	14,378	1,869	4,608	1,807	6,094
1942	10,050	1,106	3,536	1,729	3,679
1943	16,368	1,801	4,290	1,210	9,067
1944	11,844	1,481	3,625	1,016	5,722
1945	12,160	1,459	3,600	966	6,135
1946	11,865	1,127	3,520	986	6,232
Late and Intermediate States					
1941	308,404	19,668	47,834	25,128	215,774
1942	317,264	21,696	46,495	26,197	222,876
1943	398,545	40,498	48,854	21,677	287,516
1944	325,409	23,062	38,934	19,885	243,528
1945	355,854	25,983	38,417	17,636	273,818
1946	394,299	26,699	37,583	16,273	313,744

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	24.7	13.8	52.5
1932	100.0	11.0	26.4	14.4	48.2
1933	100.0	7.0	28.4	18.5	46.1
1934	100.0	16.0	21.4	10.9	51.7
1935	100.0	11.0	26.5	13.3	49.2
1936	100.0	10.0	24.9	14.8	50.3
1937	100.0	12.0	26.5	12.0	49.5
1938	100.0	17.0	27.5	11.9	43.6
1939	100.0	10.0	28.9	13.6	47.5
1940	100.0	14.0	32.4	12.9	40.7
1941	100.0	13.0	32.0	12.6	42.4
1942	100.0	11.0	35.2	17.2	36.6
1943	100.0	11.0	26.2	7.4	55.4
1944	100.0	12.5	30.6	8.6	48.3
1945	100.0	12.0	29.6	7.9	50.5
1946	100.0	9.5	29.7	8.3	52.5
Late and Intermediate States					
1941	100.0	6.4	15.5	8.1	70.0
1942	100.0	6.8	14.7	8.3	70.2
1943	100.0	10.2	12.3	5.4	72.1
1944	100.0	7.1	12.0	6.1	74.8
1945	100.0	7.3	10.8	5.0	76.9
1946	100.0	6.8	9.5	4.1	79.6

ago. Because of the size of the crop the percentage saved for food on farms is also lower for the country as a whole.

The 1946 potato crop was the largest one on record and the quality of the crop was generally high. As a re-

sult, the supply of potatoes has been large and a government program of surplus removal has been in progress. At the prevailing level of prices a considerable part of the crop will not move into normal consumption channels.

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Vol. XXVI, No. 2

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

February 1947

IN THIS ISSUE

1947 Livestock Numbers

For the first time in several years a definite decline in livestock numbers is noted. The number of cattle on one hand in Wisconsin is unchanged from last year, but all other species have declined. For the United States the downtrend in animal numbers on farms which began two years ago has continued.

Milk Production

Milk production for the country as a whole was about 2 percent higher in January than in the same month last year. For Wisconsin the increase was smaller.

Egg Production

The output of eggs continues at a very high level. In Wisconsin the production in January was 3 percent above a year ago. For the United States the increase exceeded 6 percent. There are fewer layers on farms but the production per bird is higher.

Report Changes

Because of higher printing costs this report is shorter than formerly. Most of the current figures can be found in the table on page 3.

Prices

A gradual decline in the prices of farm products seems to be underway, some groups changing more than others. For current price figures, see the table on page 3.

Special Items (Page 4)

Veal Calves Sold from Farms.
Grain Fed Whole and Ground.
Production and Use of Straw on Wisconsin Farms.

MOST of the winter in Wisconsin has been mild. Temperatures have been above normal most of the season. Late January brought extremely heavy snow to southern and southeastern Wisconsin and since then there have been a number of cold days. The amount of moisture that has fallen so far during the winter is about normal.

Fewer Animals on Farms

The Wisconsin livestock inventory for 1947 shows fewer animals on farms than has been the case in the last few years. All species except cattle show this downward trend. The

important cattle population in Wisconsin is being maintained at about the level of a year ago, but hogs show a decrease of 14 percent, sheep 6 percent, horses, 11 percent, chickens 6 percent, and turkeys 5 percent. Probably this general downward trend in animal numbers is a part of the adjustment that is to be expected after the high production years of the war period. The decline in the livestock population is quite general throughout the United States this year. For the country as a whole all species show reductions this year.

Unlike the country as a whole, Wisconsin's cattle population remains practically unchanged from last year. For the United States a decline of 2 percent in the number of cattle on farms is shown for 1947. This also holds true for milk cows. The number in Wisconsin is unchanged from a year ago, but the number for the United States shows a 2 percent decline. Milk cow numbers seem to be dropping in most states. Only in a very few are increases shown. A few eastern states, Florida, and a few far western states show increases in milk cows, most of the rest showing declines. It is estimated that Wisconsin milk cow numbers are still at the peak of 2,585,000 head, which is 271,000 head above the 10-year average. For the United States the number of milk cows on farms is estimated at 26,100,000 head, which is 277,000 head above the 10-year average.

The number of heifers being kept for milk cows shows little change from a year ago. There is a small decrease in the number of yearling heifers on farms for the nation which is nearly offset by a small increase in the number of heifers under one year of age being kept for milk. In Wisconsin the number of yearling heifers being kept for milk cows is a little larger than a year ago, but the number of heifer calves under one year old is about the same as last year.

Sheep and Hogs Decline

A widespread downtrend in the nation's sheep population is noted this year. For the country as a whole the decline is 9 percent under last year and Iowa is the only state showing an increase in stock sheep over a year ago.

The hog population for the country as a whole shows a definite drop this year. The number on farms is 400,000 head smaller than last year and it is under the 10-year average. In Wisconsin the decline of 14 percent from a year ago is somewhat greater than the 7 percent decline indicated for the nation. The number of brood sows on Wisconsin farms, however, is somewhat larger than a year ago and an increase is expected in the 1947 spring pig crop for this state.

Weather Summary, January 1947

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	January 1947	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	-18	41	15.2	7.9	0.49	0.97	-0.48
Spoooner.....		44		10.3	0.71	0.82	-0.11
Park Falls.....	-20	45	15.7	8.7	0.46	1.26	-0.80
Rhineland.....	-34	44	16.9	10.4	0.41	0.87	-0.46
Wausau.....	-32	44	16.6	14.2	0.69	1.05	-0.36
Marinette.....	-11	46	21.2	19.0	0.75	1.83	-1.08
Escanaba.....	-19	44	20.2	15.4	0.92	1.49	-0.57
Minneapolis.....	-11	49	21.6	12.7	0.71	0.86	-0.15
Eau Claire.....	-18	50	20.4	13.4	1.05	1.14	-0.09
La Crosse.....	-17	52	23.8	16.1	1.51	1.08	+0.43
Hancock.....	-25	51	21.3	14.2	0.85	1.06	-0.21
Oshkosh.....	-14	50	22.5	17.2	1.57	1.22	+0.35
Green Bay.....	-14	45	21.3	15.7	1.08	1.54	-0.46
Manitowoc.....	-9	44	24.6	19.1	2.25	1.43	+0.82
Dubuque.....	-17	53	25.8	19.1	2.13	1.30	+0.83
Madison.....	-8	51	23.7	16.7	2.58	1.38	+1.20
Beloit.....	-13	50	25.7	20.3	1.64	1.43	+0.21
Milwaukee.....	-7	49	25.6	19.4	2.26	1.78	+0.48
Average for 18 Stations					1.23	1.25	-0.02

* Average for 17 stations.

Fewer Horses and Mules

The long continued decline in the number of work animals has gone further during the past year. As horses get older the rate of decrease seems to be becoming greater. In Wisconsin the number of horses on farms at the beginning of the present year is only 337,000 head, which is a decrease of 11 percent from a year ago. For the nation as a whole the decrease is 10 percent.

The mule population of the country has decreased by 8 percent during the past year. No states show increases in this species—declines being reported in nearly all of the states where mules are numerous.

Fewer Chickens and Turkeys

The poultry population of the nation is undergoing a sharp decline. The number of chickens on the farms of the United States at the beginning of the present year is 10 percent lower than a year ago, and the number of turkeys shows a drop of 22 percent. The country as a whole still has over 475 million chickens, which compares with the 10-year average of 461 million. A year ago, however, there were 530 million.

In Wisconsin the number of chickens shows a decline of 6 percent from a year ago, leaving the number on farms a little under 18 million compared with more than 19 million a year ago. The 10-year average population in this state is nearly 16,400,000.

The turkey population is showing a sharp decline this year, though the

Number and Value of Livestock, January 1 Wisconsin

Class of Livestock	Number (000 omitted)								Farm Price per head ¹			Farm Value (000 omitted)		
	1947 (Preliminary)	1946 (Revised)	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1947 (Preliminary) Dollars	1946 Dollars	Average 1936-45 Dollars	1947 (Preliminary) Dollars	1946 Dollars	Average 1936-45 Dollars
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk.....	2,585	2,585	2,585	2,552	2,480	2,380	2,289	2,244	184.00	144.00	90.40	475,640 ²	372,240 ²	213,457 ²
Heifers, 1 to 2 years old kept for milk cows.....	516	507	548	552	513	512	476	455						
Heifer calves being saved for milk cows.....	527	527	512	589	532	546	516	479						
All other calves.....	84	87	88	110	96	95	101	86						
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over not kept for milk.....	22	24	28	28	27	27	18	18						
Heifers 1 to 2 years old not for milk.....	28	28	25	29	23	26	22	21						
Steers 1 year old and over.....	101	103	104	86	81	91	76	66						
Bulls 1 year old and over.....	99	101	112	118	108	113	112	104						
All Cattle.....	3,962	3,962	4,002	4,055	3,860	3,790	3,610	3,473	148.00	115.00	72.10	586,376	455,630	264,080
Horses.....	337	379	412	451	470	485	500	510	67.00	75.00	108.00	22,579	28,425	53,729
Mules.....	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	76.00	83.00	112.00	152	249	520
Sows and gilts.....	360	350	370	405	472	416	350	367						
Other hogs over 6 months.....	417	506	486	611	446	383	462	451						
Pigs under 6 months.....	819	1,010	810	1,500	1,270	1,155	917	1,002						
All Swine.....	1,605	1,866	1,666	2,516	2,188	1,954	1,729	1,820	39.20	24.90	15.00	62,916	46,463	26,786
Ewes 1 year and over.....	191	212	243	297	323	311	296	290						
Ewe lambs.....	53	53	52	64	70	70	67	65						
Wether and ram lambs.....	3	4	3	4	5	5	5	7						
Rams and wethers 1 year and over.....	10	10	12	15	15	15	14	13						
Stock sheep and lambs.....	257	279	310	380	413	401	382	375	15.00	11.50	7.61	3,855 ³	3,208 ³	2,905 ³
Sheep and lambs on feed.....	100	100	95	93	84	83	100	80						
All Sheep and Lambs.....	357	379	405	473	497	484	482	455	15.56	11.63	7.69	5,555	4,408	3,613
Chickens over 3 months old.....	17,970	19,018	18,096	19,766	18,471	16,919	15,123	15,296	1.43	1.29	.88	25,697	24,533	14,815
Turkeys.....	119	125	105	116	92	82	92	108	7.50	6.00	3.41	892	750	314
Total Value.....												704,167	560,458	363,857

United States

Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk.....	26,100	26,695	27,770	27,704	27,138	26,313	25,453	24,940	145.00	112.00	70.70	3,788,264 ²	2,994,437 ²	1,851,075 ²
Heifers 1 to 2 years kept for milk cows.....	5,611	5,803	6,307	6,352	6,067	5,889	5,676	5,525						
All other cattle.....	49,339	49,936	51,496	51,278	47,999	43,823	40,626	37,844						
All Cattle.....	81,050	82,434	85,573	85,334	81,204	76,025	71,755	68,309	97.40	76.20	48.70	7,897,622	6,279,500	3,672,367
Horses.....	7,251	8,053	8,715	9,192	9,605	9,873	10,193	10,444	59.20	57.40	80.50	429,133	462,384	833,747
Mules.....	2,773	3,010	3,235	3,421	3,626	3,782	3,911	4,034	141.00	133.00	123.00	389,697	400,705	483,536
Swine including pigs.....	56,901	61,301	59,331	83,741	73,881	60,607	54,353	61,165	36.00	23.90	13.90	2,048,310	1,468,123	834,552
Sheep and lambs.....	38,571	42,436	46,520	50,782	55,150	56,213	53,920	52,107				487,223	411,265	378,753
Chickens over 3 months old.....	475,442	530,203	516,497	582,197	542,047	476,935	422,841	438,288	1.44	1.27	.839	683,976	670,973	398,553
Turkeys.....	6,632	8,493	7,203	7,429	6,600	7,485	7,193	8,569	6.47	5.75	3.30	42,889	48,798	22,941
Total Value.....												11,978,850	9,741,748	6,624,449

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. ³Included in value of all sheep and lambs.

changes vary greatly in different parts of the country. Increases are shown in a few states, but most of them show decreases. In some cases the decreases are very large. The number of turkeys on farms at the beginning of the year was estimated at 6,632,000, which is 22 percent below a year ago but only about 283,000 head below the 10-year average. In Wisconsin the decline in turkeys is less than in many other states, it being only 5 percent from a year ago. It is estimated that there are 119,000 turkeys on the state's farms at the beginning of the present year, which is still substantially above the 10-year average of 89,000 head.

Livestock Values at Record Levels

In spite of the decline in livestock numbers, the inventory values are at the highest levels on record. Prices of all species except horses and mules advanced in Wisconsin during the past year. The total value of the livestock inventory in Wisconsin exceeds 700 million dollars for the first time in the state's history. The value of the state's cattle population accounts for over four-fifths of the total.

For the United States, livestock values at the beginning of the present

year are also at a record level—close to 12 billion dollars. All species including horses and mules showed higher average values per head for the nation. The increase in the total inventory values from a year ago is

Changes In This Report

Because printing costs have risen greatly we are printing only four pages in this report for February. There is not room for the large tables and some other items which we usually have carried. However, in the table on the next page we have tried to include all of the important late figures formerly carried in the various tables. Our readers can probably find the late figures which they want in this table.

Several times a year we hope to print an eight-page report and include our large tables. Such editions should be saved so they can be brought up to date from the late figures which we expect to publish monthly in a table like the one on page 3.

25 percent. As is the case for Wisconsin, the value of the nation's cattle accounts for the larger part of the national total, but for the country as a whole it is only about two-thirds of the total compared with over four-fifths for Wisconsin.

Milk Production

Milk production on farms during January was higher than in January 1946 for both the United States and Wisconsin. For the nation, milk production was estimated at 8,808 million pounds compared with 8,615 million pounds in January last year, an increase of 2 percent. That the increase in other dairy sections of the United States was relatively greater than in Wisconsin is shown by the fact that January milk production in the state was less than 1 percent above a year ago. The total for the month was 1,098 million pounds against 1,088 million pounds in January 1946.

Egg Production

Egg production in Wisconsin during January was more than 3 percent above January 1946. Layers on farms of the United States laid about 6½ percent more eggs last month than during January a year ago. The output last month was about one-fifth

gion and in some of the East North Central States. Farmers reported their intentions to buy about 6 percent fewer chicks this year than was the case last year.

Veal Calves Sold From Farms

Questions are sometimes asked on the disposition of veal calves from Wisconsin dairy farms. Of the calves produced in the state, about 60 percent are slaughtered or sold for veal. In order to answer the question of average weights of calves sold and their average age at the time of sale, these questions were included on the Wisconsin dairy schedule in March of 1946. The data from reporters showed that for the state the average weight of veal calves sold was about 123 pounds and the average age about 21 days.

There was some difference between the figures reported in different parts of the state. The average weight of calves sold was highest in the southern, western, and southwestern districts of the state. The southern district reported an average weight of 130 pounds, the western and southwestern districts 127 pounds. The lowest weights were reported in the northern districts and in the eastern and southeastern districts of Wisconsin where dairying is somewhat more concentrated than in western and southwestern Wisconsin. The average weight of 123 pounds for the state compares very closely with the average weight of calves received at the Milwaukee Stockyards.

The average ages of calves sold varied considerably in different parts of the state. In the intensive dairy sections, such as eastern and southeastern Wisconsin, and in some counties of northern and northwestern Wisconsin the age of veal calves sold was lower than elsewhere in the state. While the average age of veal calves for the state was reported at 21 days, by districts it actually varied from a low of 17 in the southeastern district to a high of 26 in the southwestern district. In the western Wisconsin district the average reported was 25 days. In the northwestern and eastern districts the average reported was only 18 days.

Ground and Whole Grain Fed

Because questions have come up concerning the quantities of feed grain used in Wisconsin which are fed whole and quantities fed ground to livestock, an inquiry was included on this subject in the October 1946 schedule to dairy reporters. The inquiry requested information on the percentages of whole grain and ground grain fed to poultry and also to the other livestock species, including cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses.

The returns from the reporters show that for poultry most of the grain is fed whole, while for the other classes of livestock most of it is ground. The state averages show about 61 percent of the grain going to poultry was fed whole and about 39 percent was fed ground. In the northern counties less grain was ground for poultry than in some of the southern and southeastern counties.

For the livestock other than poultry, the report indicated that about 83 percent of the grain fed was ground and about 17 percent was fed whole. There was not a great deal of difference in the various parts of the state on this item. The data by districts are shown in the accompanying table.

Production and Use of Straw on Wisconsin Farms

To answer questions on the production and use of straw on the farms

Estimated Percentages of Home-Grown Grain Fed Whole or Ground to Poultry and Other Livestock by Crop Reporting Districts

Districts	To Poultry		To Other Livestock	
	Whole Percent	Ground Percent	Whole Percent	Ground Percent
1. Northwest.....	74	26	17	83
2. North.....	73	27	15	85
3. Northeast.....	57	43	27	73
4. West.....	54	46	16	84
5. Central.....	63	37	21	79
6. East.....	63	37	10	90
7. Southwest.....	56	44	30	70
8. South.....	57	43	17	83
9. Southeast.....	52	48	14	86
State.....	61	39	17	83

of the state an inquiry on this subject was included in a schedule to Wisconsin reporters in August 1946. Reports from farmers indicated that for 1946 their average yield of straw was about .8 tons per acre. Because oats is the principal grain crop grown in the state, these reports indicated that about 91 percent of the straw produced in the state is oat straw, about 4 percent barley straw, about 3 percent wheat straw, and about 2 percent rye straw. On yields per acre these correspondents showed an average of 1,600 pounds per acre for oat straw, 1,530 pounds per acre for barley straw, 1,670 pounds for wheat straw, and 1,560 pounds for rye straw. On the basis of these yields, the estimated production of straw in the state in 1946 is a little over 2½ million tons.

Utilization of straw varies a little in different parts of the state, but for the state as a whole about 88 percent of the straw produced was reported to be used for bedding of livestock, about 5 percent was sold, and about 7 percent was left in the fields to be plowed under.

Baling of straw is quite widely reported throughout the state, but most of it occurs in the southern and southeastern counties. In the southeastern district about one-third of the straw is reported to be baled compared with about one-fifth in the southern district. Relatively large percentages are also baled in some of the southwestern and in some of the eastern counties of the state. In most of the northern counties little straw is reported as being baled.

Seeding of Grass and Clover With Grain Crops

Reporters indicated that for the state as a whole about two-thirds of the acreage of grain that was planted in 1946 was seeded with grass, clover seed, or other mixtures of seed. Seeding of grasses and clover with grain is quite general throughout the state, but a smaller percentage of the grain acreage is reported to be seeded in the southern and eastern districts than elsewhere.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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Vol. XXVI, No. 3

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

March 1947

IN THIS ISSUE

Spring Planting Intentions

Early reports from farmers show that small changes in crop acreage are in prospect this year. In Wisconsin a little more corn is indicated, as well as more barley, spring wheat, and flax, combined with decreases in potatoes, canning peas, and onions. For the United States the acreage changes are generally small.

Milk Production

Milk flow was at the record level for both Wisconsin and the United States during the past month. For the nation there are fewer cows, but production per cow is the highest so far recorded for this time of the year. Milk cow prices have risen during the past month.

Egg Production

Production of eggs for the United States during the past month was 4 percent smaller than a year ago. In Wisconsin a slight increase is shown. Flocks are smaller but production per layer is high.

Current Changes

Numerous changes taking place during the past month in prices, storage holdings, and other items are shown in the table on page 3. In the absence of some of the regularly published tables, most of these changes have been summarized in this one table.

More People on Farms

An increase of 4 percent in the number of people working on farms is shown in March reports.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

In spite of very high prices for some items, the general trend of prices of farm products is downward. Prices farmers pay for commodities bought are rising, which has reduced farm purchasing power and the level of parity prices.

Special News Items (Page 4)

- Fuel Used in Wisconsin Farm Homes.
- Milk Cow Prices.

NO GREAT changes in crop acreage are indicated this year for Wisconsin or for the country as a whole. Adjustments will probably result in a further return toward the peace-time crop pattern as compared with the war-time pattern of several years ago. In Wisconsin the spring season seems to be coming along slowly. It is too early to know the condition of winter grains and hay fields. Moisture has been somewhat short, February being colder than usual and the driest February on record for this state.

Wisconsin Acreage Changes

In Wisconsin the changes in crop acreage reported by several thousand farmers will be smaller than usual. Little change is indicated in the more important crops. A small increase in corn is reported which offsets the small decrease which occurred about a year ago. The acreage of oats will be about the same as last year. There will be a little more spring wheat, somewhat more barley, and probably some more soybeans. On the other hand, Wisconsin's potato acreage will probably decline further this year. This crop has been greatly reduced in the state. The acreages of peas for canning and onions are also expected to be a little smaller than last year. A small increase is indicated in the expected acreage of flax. With the hay acreage about the same as last year, changes in most other crops are likely to be small.

United States Crops

For the nation as a whole the acreages of crops seem to be quite stable this year. There will be a decrease in the corn and oat acreages with a little increase in barley and a rather large increase in flax. Among the other crops showing decreases for the nation are potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and onions. No change is indicated in the nation's hay acreage but the acreage of soybeans shows an increase of over 6 percent.

Truck Crop Acreage

In addition to the decline in acreage indicated for canning peas and onions, late information also indicates that cabbage acreage in 1947 will be smaller than in 1946. Early reports indicate somewhat reduced acreages in all of the producing groups of states, though not all individual states show a decrease. Reports so far received relate mainly to the early types of cabbage.

Commercial truck crops for fresh market were retarded somewhat by cold weather in February, and the prospective production is lower than last year and below average. Some

Weather Summary, February 1947

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	February 1947	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	-20	47	11.1	11.4	0.42	1.05	-1.11
Spooner.....	44	13.2	0.18	0.91	-0.84
Park Falls.....	-16	45	11.4	12.9	0.51	1.24	-1.53
Rhineland.....	-21	44	13.4	13.3	0.46	0.93	-0.93
Wausau.....	-13	41	12.7	15.1	0.39	1.09	-1.06
Marinette.....	-10	38	18.2	22.2	0.26	1.82	-2.64
Escanaba.....	-8	37	17.4	15.4	0.73	1.49	-1.33
Minneapolis.....	-10	46	14.8	15.9	0.20	0.95	-0.90
Eau Claire.....	-9	45	15.5	16.4	0.14	1.17	-1.12
La Crosse.....	-8	46	17.5	19.2	0.19	1.07	-0.45
Hancock.....	-12	42	14.8	16.9	0.30	1.19	-1.10
Oshkosh.....	-11	41	16.8	19.1	0.24	1.13	-0.54
Green Bay.....	-10	39	16.6	17.4	0.51	1.56	-1.51
Manitowoc.....	-9	46	18.7	20.9	0.13	1.59	-0.64
Dubuque.....	-7	44	18.2	22.2	0.42	1.38	-0.13
Madison.....	-6	42	16.3	19.1	0.12	1.50	-0.18
Beloit.....	-9	44	18.4	22.5	0.14	1.35	-1.00
Milwaukee.....	-8	45	17.6	21.2	0.29	1.83	-1.06
Average for 18 Stations	-11.0	43.1	15.8	17.5	0.31	1.29	-1.00

* Average for 17 stations.

replanting was necessary as a result of freezing in the southern states.

Potato Stocks in March

Stocks of merchantable potatoes from the 1946 crop held by growers and local dealers in or near areas of production on March 1 are estimated at 76,470,000 bushels. These stocks are 28 percent larger than the revised estimate of 59,970,000 bushels held March 1, 1946, 49 percent above a year before, and somewhat above March 1, 1944. Included in these estimates are potatoes that will be marketed after March 1 for food, seed, and processing, and merchantable potatoes held under loan that will be released to the government under price support programs. However, potatoes held for seed, home consumption, and livestock feed on farms where grown are not included in these estimates and an allowance has been made for expected shrinkage and waste after March 1.

Disappearance of potatoes during January and February 1947, including the large quantities disposed of under government loan and surplus disposal programs, amounted to the relatively high quantity of 73,760,000 bushels. Marketings by growers and local dealers during January and February of the previous three years including disposals under government programs of 1946 and 1944 were—60,310,000 bushels in 1946; 52,390,000 bushels in 1945; and 59,040,000 bushels in 1944.

Wisconsin and United States Planted Acreage

Crop	Wisconsin					United States				
	Acreage planted (000 omitted)			1947 as a percent of		Acreage planted (000 omitted)			1947 as a percent of	
	Intended 1947	1946	10-year average 1936-45	1946	10-year average 1936-45	Intended 1947	1946	10-year average 1936-45	1946	10-year average 1936-45
Corn.....	2,622	2,571	2,421	102	108	87,599	90,027	92,914	97.3	94.3
Oats.....	2,943	2,943	2,588	100	114	46,620	47,048	41,669	99.1	111.9
Barley.....	138	125	573	110	24	11,714	11,594	14,763	101.0	79.3
Spring wheat.....	77	63	48	123	160	19,280	19,304	19,076	99.9	101.1
Flax.....	7	6	8	117	88	4,488	2,639	3,182	170.1	141.0
Potatoes.....	106	115	181	92	59	2,309.7	2,624.7	2,945.2	88.0	78.4
Tobacco ¹	28.3	28.3	20.84	100	136	1,908.3	1,937.9	1,591.86	98.5	119.9
Dry beans.....			3			1,889	1,698	2,034	111.2	92.9
Dry peas.....	1	1	5	100	20	589	538	437	109.5	134.8
Soybeans ²	76	67	140	114	54	12,213	11,494	10,391	106.3	117.5
All hay ¹	4,171	4,171	4,009	100	104	74,337	74,352	72,373	100.0	102.7
Canning peas.....	148.8	155	127.59	96	117	505.89	525.4	393.47	96.3	128.6
Onions.....	2	2.1	1.5	95	133	126.54	163.24	135.94	77.5	93.1
Cabbage.....	13	13.9	14.24	94	91		206.89	188.5		

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

Milk Production

With milk production per cow at record levels for February, total milk production set new records in both Wisconsin and the United States. For the country as a whole 8,491 million pounds were produced compared with 8,215 million pounds in February last year. In Wisconsin milk production was 1,117 million pounds against 1,110 million pounds produced in February 1946.

The unusually high production per cow is attributed to several factors. Among these factors are the continued heavy feeding of grain and concentrates to milk cows, good care of the animals, and the heavy culling of low producing milk cows which has occurred during the past two years. On the whole, February weather was not particularly favorable for milk production.

Egg Production

Laying flocks on Wisconsin farms produced only slightly more eggs last month than were laid during February 1946. Egg production for the nation as a whole was more than 4 percent below that of February a year ago.

The number of layers on Wisconsin farms during February was only slightly less than a year ago, while there were about 6 percent fewer layers in farm flocks of the United States.

The rate of production per layer in Wisconsin continued to be maintained at a near-record level. The unfavorable weather during the latter part of January and early February, however, caused some seasonal drop in the rate of production per layer. Wisconsin layers averaged 13.05 eggs during February—1 percent fewer than the January average. This is the first time since records are available that layers on Wisconsin farms average fewer eggs per layer in February than in January. The United States farm flocks averaged 12.43 eggs per layer in February—2 percent higher than February last year and 7 percent more than January this year. The February average production per layer during the past five years (1942-46) has been about 19 percent higher than during January.

Hatchery Production Smaller

Wisconsin hatcheries produced three-quarter million chicks in February, which is 12 percent less than a year ago and 19 percent less than the 5-year average. The number of chicks produced in the two months January and February was about 13 percent less than last year. Settings of eggs in incubators on March 1 were slightly higher than a year ago. The demand seems to be strong for sexed pullets this season, but the demand for cokerels or straight-run chicks is lighter than usual.

Hatchery production in the United States in February was about 4 percent below a year ago. The demand for chicks for broiler production has been slow. Hatcheries expect the demand for chicks from farms during March and April to be at about the same level as last year and the number of eggs in incubators at the beginning of March was about the same as a year earlier. For the nation as a whole the demand for sexed pullets is also stronger than last year.

Turkey production during February as reported by 214 hatcheries in the United States was much smaller than last year. On March 1 there were 15 percent fewer turkey eggs in incubators than a year earlier. Considerable uncertainty has prevailed in the turkey hatching industry and feed ratios have been less favorable than a year ago.

Early Spring Lamb Crop

For the sixth successive year, the early spring lamb crop in the principal producing states is smaller than a year earlier. The decrease this year, estimated at 7 percent, points to the smallest early lamb crop in over two decades. The light crop this year results mainly from a decline in the number of breeding ewes. The number of lambs saved per hundred ewes is somewhat lower than the rather high percentage for last year, but is above average.

Marketings of early lambs before July 1 this year probably will be even smaller compared with last year than the decrease in the early lamb crop would indicate. So far, lambs are developing somewhat slower this year than last. Moreover, the subsidy payments in effect until June 30 last

year induced producers to push their lambs in order to market them before the subsidy program ended. Weather and feed conditions to March 1 in the early lambing states were varied but slightly on the favorable side.

More People Working on Farms

Reports for the nation indicate that at the beginning of March there were about 4 percent more people working on farms than a year earlier. At this time of the year the number of people on farms usually increases. All parts of the country except new England and the South Atlantic States showed more farm workers at the beginning of March than was the case a year earlier.

The working day on farms is reported to be a little shorter than during the war years. The average reported was a little over 10 hours per day for farm operators and a little over 9 hours per day for hired workers. There has been a good deal of cold, snowy weather which has delayed spring work, especially in the more northern states. Present prospects are for a later season than was the case last year except in the far western states where work is somewhat ahead of schedule.

Farm Prices

It is now apparent that Wisconsin farm prices reached their peak last November. Since then the index of prices received by farmers has continued downward. The index on February 15 was 276 percent of the 1910-14 average. This was about the same level which prevailed last summer before the shortage of milk and livestock products pushed prices to record levels last fall.

Milk prices are now also leading the decline in farm prices and present indications suggest that the decline will compare with last fall's unusual increase. Average milk prices have fallen nearly 6 percent in 1947 up to mid-February. Meat animal prices rose nearly 6 percent while egg and poultry prices dropped 1 percent during the same period. Sharply higher hog prices offset some of the steepness in the over-all decline for farm product prices. The combined index

Current Trends

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month		Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month
Farm Price Indexes², 1910-14=100						Farm Price Indexes³, 1910-14=100					
Farm prices, general.....%	Feb.	276	281	209	174	Farm prices, general.....%	Feb.	262	260	207	167.0
Livestock and livestock products.....%	Feb.	281	288	206	175	Livestock and livestock products.....%	Feb.	278	281	202	175.4
Milk.....%	Feb.	294	312	220	184	Dairy products.....%	Feb.	270	292	202	174.4
Meat animals.....%	Feb.	304	287	200	174	Meat animals.....%	Feb.	319	306	214	185.6
Poultry and eggs.....%	Feb.	177	179	153	139	Poultry and eggs.....%	Feb.	192	201	168	149.6
Crops.....%	Feb.	243	240	234	161	Crops.....%	Feb.	245	236	213	157.6
Feed grains and hay.....%	Feb.	215	213	164	125	Feed grains and hay.....%	Feb.	185	184	166	131.0
Fruits.....%	Feb.	339	330	421	206	Prices farmers pay.....%	Feb.	234	227	185	157.2
Prices farmers pay.....%	Feb.	234	227	185	158	Purchasing power farm products.....%	Feb.	112	115	112	105.0
Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Feb.	118	124	113	109						
Dairy Production and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets					
Milk price per cwt. ⁴						Milk price, wholesale ⁴\$	Feb. 15	4.53	4.77	3.36	2.84
All utilizations.....\$	Feb.	3.72	3.95	2.78	2.33	Farm price of butterfat in cream, ⁵					
For cheese.....\$	Feb.	3.65	3.88	2.59	2.20	per lb. of butterfat.....cts.	Feb. 15	67.8	74.5	51.2	43.7
For butter.....\$	Feb.	3.47	3.65	2.83	2.29	Price (wholesale) 92-score butter,					
Condensery products.....\$	Feb.	3.75	4.02	2.85	2.42	Chicago, per lb. ¹⁰cts.	Feb.	69.0	66.2	46.5	40.5
Market milk.....\$	Feb.	4.25	4.55	3.15	2.66	Total milk production, ⁹					
Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁴cts.	Feb. 15	76	87	56	47.0	(000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Feb.	8491	8911	8215	7782 ⁷
Farm price of butter ⁴cts.	Feb. 15	71	75	51	41.6	Creamery butter production ⁹					
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound.....						(000 omitted).....lbs.	Jan.	97295	89035	69520	115967
American ⁸ (twins).....cts.	Feb.	37.3	38.5	27.0	23.5	American cheese production, ⁹					
Swiss.....cts.	Feb.	63.1	65.8	33.0	29.6	(000 omitted).....lbs.	Jan.	55719	50920	44440	47853
Brick.....cts.	Feb.	44.4	46.2	26.2	22.7	Evaporated whole milk production, ⁹					
Total milk production, ⁹						(000 omitted).....lbs.	Jan.	206300	183550	181400	226358
(000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Feb.	1117	1097	1110	905 ⁷	Dried skim milk production, ⁹					
Cows in herd freshenings ⁸%	Feb.	11.42	10.01	9.90	10.57	(000 omitted).....lbs.	Jan.	45130	35100	37800	32795
Calves born during month being raised ⁸%	Feb.	32.13	34.17	34.43	36.07	Human food.....lbs.	Jan.	950	595	890	3649
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁸						All animal feed.....lbs.	Jan.	950	595	890	3649
Per farm.....lbs.	Mar. 1	118.5	113.3	117.2	102.5	Butter receipts at 4 markets, ¹⁰					
Per cow in herd.....lbs.	Mar. 1	6.80	6.59	6.73	6.14	(000 omitted).....lbs.	Feb.	30289	34694	19225	38667
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	Mar. 1	33.38	34.50	33.81	32.00	Cheese receipts at 4 markets, ¹⁰					
Wisconsin creamery butter production ⁹						(000 omitted).....lbs.	Feb.	15116	15779	18232	13749
(000 omitted).....lbs.	Jan.	10600	8900	4950	9928						
Wisconsin American cheese production, ⁹						Cold-storage holdings¹⁰, (000 omitted)					
(000 omitted).....lbs.	Jan.	26800	24300	24950	24328	American butter.....lbs.	Mar. 1	10037	18224	19462	46822
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ¹⁰ ,						American cheese.....lbs.	Mar. 1	74475	87459	81913	110926
(000 omitted).....lbs.	Feb.			836	3750	Swiss cheese.....lbs.	Mar. 1	1349	1595	531	2180
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹⁰ ,						All other cheese.....lbs.	Mar. 1	21638	25552	8928	15660
(000 omitted).....lbs.	Feb.			12082	8837	All varieties of cheese.....lbs.	Mar. 1	97462	114606	91372	128766
						Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	Mar. 1	285167	316792	356730	208460
Poultry Production¹¹						Eggs, shell, frozen, and dried	Mar. 1	217	287	1578	1118
Layers on hand in month, (000 om.).....no.	Feb.	15936	16393	15960	15166	(case equivalent).....cases	Mar. 1	3621	4043	6392	3423
Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Feb.	1305	1321	1294	1192						
Total eggs produced, (000,000 om.).....no.	Feb.	208	217	207	182	Poultry Production⁹					
						Layers on hand in month					
Feed Price Changes²						(000 omitted).....no.	Feb.	386895	394908	412453	393150
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100.....%	Feb.	207.9	213.0	181.4	148.5	Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Feb.	1243	1157	1219	1115
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration.....\$	Feb.	27.01	27.69	22.46	18.58	Total eggs produced					
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk						(000,000 omitted).....no.	Feb.	4811	4568	5027	4437
would buy.....lbs.	Feb.	137.7	142.7	123.8	126.6						
Wisconsin by-product feed cost						Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and					
per ton f. o. b. Madison						Evaporated Milk ⁴ , (000 omitted)					
Standard bran.....\$	Feb.	41.20	40.25	40.45	35.41	Dried whole milk.....lbs.	Jan. 31	17238	17718	9218	9682
Linseed oil meal.....\$	Feb.	86.70	88.85	48.10	44.86	Dried skim milk.....lbs.	Jan. 31	45947	39543	13181	29883
Corn gluten feed.....\$	Feb.	48.10	56.85	43.85	36.16	Dried buttermilk.....lbs.	Jan. 31	4692	4718	1560	6079
Tankage.....\$	Feb.	110.05	109.75	74.05	71.46	Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	Jan. 31	4431	5230	4991	7134
Standard middlings.....\$	Feb.	44.10	41.60	40.45	35.60	Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	Jan. 31	130902	129464	54098	167156
Soybean meal.....\$	Feb.	68.00	74.50	54.60	46.01	Slaughter under Federal Meat					
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration.....\$	Feb.	26.89	27.20	22.77	18.45	Inspection ¹⁰ , (000 omitted)					
Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs						Cattle.....no.	Feb.	1143	1403	1015	990
would buy.....lbs.	Feb.	131.3	132.0	130.0	148.4	Calves.....no.	Feb.	521	591	427	407
						Sheep and lambs.....no.	Feb.	1271	1542	2196	1645
Farm Product Prices⁵						Hogs.....no.	Feb.	3897	5844	4698	4715
Milk cows, per head.....\$	Feb. 15	169	166	140	116.40						
Hogs, per cwt.....\$	Feb. 15	23.30	21.30	14.00	11.98	Business and Industry					
Veal calves, per cwt.....\$	Feb. 15	14.50	14.50	10.60	9.08	Wholesale prices ¹² , 1910-14=100					
Sheep, per cwt.....\$	Feb. 15	19.60	17.70	13.50	12.26	All commodities.....%	Feb.	209	206	156	142.4
Lambs, per cwt.....\$	Feb. 15	7.10	7.30	6.00	5.03	Food.....%	Feb.	249	245	167	149.6
Wool, per lb.....\$	Feb. 15	19.20	19.40	13.30	11.74	Retail prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
Chickens, per lb.....cts.	Feb. 15	.46	.46	.45	.39	All commodities.....%	Jan.	222	222	188	169.4
Eggs, per doz.....cts.	Feb. 15	24.6	24.0	22.7	19.4	Food.....%	Jan.	237	240	182	160.2
Wheat, per bu.....\$	Feb. 15	35.3	35.9	29.6	27.6	Factory employment (adjusted) ¹⁴					
Corn, per bu.....\$	Feb. 15	2.00	1.93	1.66	1.10	No. of employees, 1939=100.....%	Dec.	149.3	148.7	128.1	154.7
Oats, per bu.....\$	Feb. 15	1.23	1.29	1.11	.88	Industrial production (adjusted) ¹⁴					
Barley, per bu.....\$	Feb. 15	.79	.79	.72	.59	1935-39=100.....%	Dec.	179	182	163	202.4
Rye, per bu.....\$	Feb. 15	1.56	1.59	1.21	.93	Freight-car loadings (adjusted) ¹⁴ ,					
Buckwheat, per bu.....\$	Feb. 15	2.20	2.02	1.61	.80	1935-39=100.....%	Dec.	140	137	127	134
Flaxseed, per bu.....\$	Feb. 15	1.45	1.47	1.28	.88						
Red clover seed, per bu.....\$	Feb. 15	6.70	6.70	2.85	2.29	¹ Preliminary. ² Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. ³ Based on Wisconsin					
Alfalfa seed, per bu.....\$	Feb. 15	27.80	26.10	18.30	13.08	crop reporters' data. (Subsidy payments excluded.) ⁴ Based on Wisconsin price reporters'					
Timothy seed, per bu.....\$	Feb. 15	29.50	29.00	20.50	18.76	data. (Subsidy payments excluded.) ⁵ As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. ⁶ Subsidy					
All hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Feb. 15	3.45	3.45	2.65	2.39	of 3.75 cts. included from December 1942 to January 1946. ⁷ 10-year average. ⁸ Based on					
Alfalfa hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Feb. 15	20.10	18.80	12.20	11.36	Wisconsin dairy reporters' data. ⁹ Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. ¹⁰ Pro-					
Alfalfa hay, timothy hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Feb. 15	25.40	24.50	16.50	13.98	duction and Marketing Administration, U. S. D. A. ¹¹ Based on Wisconsin crop reporters'					
Potatoes, per bu.....\$	Feb. 15	22.20	21.10	13.20	12.18	data. ¹² Wisconsin Industrial Commission. ¹³ Bureau of Labor Statistics converted to 1910-14					
Apples, per bu.....\$	Feb. 15	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.08	base. ¹⁴ Federal Reserve Board.					
	Feb. 15	2.50	2.25	4.70	1.99						
Business and Industry											
Index of employment ¹⁴ , 1925-27=100.....%	Jan.		141.1	128.3	140.8						
Index of payrolls ¹⁵ , 1925-27=100.....%	Jan.		281.7	223.9	233.6						

of livestock and livestock products dropped about 2½ percent.

Farmers' costs continued to climb at a much faster rate than the drop in agricultural prices. The consequent lowering of the purchasing power of the farm dollar has been very abrupt

in the past three months.

Prices paid by United States farmers for items used in the household and on the farm rose 3 percent to an all-time record high during the month ending February 15. Higher prices

for lumber and field seeds caused most of the rise since the January 15 record, although furniture and clothing prices also rose considerably. This rise in production and living costs means a general increase in parity prices.

Milk Cow Prices

With the recent advance in milk cow prices to a state average of \$169 per head reported for Wisconsin, these prices are at a new high point in the state's history. The average price of \$169 per head for February is \$29 above the price of a year ago and \$3 above the January price. Because of the strong demand for milk and resulting strong milk prices there has been a good market for milk cows, and the record prices in February were a result. The present price is well over double the price prevailing at the time the present war began. Prices have risen each year and the levels now recorded are much higher than the averages reached during World War I.

In World War I the peak of prices was reached in June of 1920 when the state average was \$117 per head.

Prices of milk cows by Wisconsin crop reporting districts are shown in the accompanying table. It will be noted that as usual the highest averages are reported in the southeastern district where a considerable part of the milk goes to city markets. The lowest prices are reported in the northern districts of the state. The increases in prices from a year ago are greatest in the southeastern or market milk area of the state.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, Feb. 15, 1947 and 1946, and Jan. 15, 1947 by Crop Reporting Districts
(Dollars per head)

District	February 15, 1947	January 15, 1947	February 15, 1946
1. Northwest.....	153	152	130
2. North.....	150	148	121
3. Northeast.....	154	151	125
4. West.....	167	165	142
5. Central.....	166	162	137
6. East.....	174	171	147
7. Southwest.....	170	168	139
8. South.....	178	174	152
9. Southeast.....	199	196	156
State Average ¹	169	166	140

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

Use of Fuel in Wisconsin Farm Homes¹

District	For Home Heating			Cooking Fuels					Furnace and Stove Heat	
	Wood Percent	Coal Percent	Oil Percent	Wood Percent	Coal Percent	Oil Percent	Electricity Percent	Gas Percent	Stove Percent	Furnace Percent
1. Northwest.....	61.7	24.5	13.8	72.8	12.6	6.4	2.8	5.4	69.1	30.9
2. North.....	75.7	18.8	5.5	80.5	7.6	2.7	1.7	7.5	60.3	39.7
3. Northeast.....	68.4	27.8	3.8	75.2	9.8	2.2	2.7	10.1	65.8	34.2
4. West.....	63.5	26.6	9.9	74.1	11.8	5.6	4.2	4.3	63.5	36.5
5. Central.....	59.6	29.3	11.1	66.6	15.1	6.9	3.5	7.9	67.7	32.3
6. East.....	26.8	59.8	13.4	46.2	14.6	7.5	10.7	21.0	44.7	55.3
7. Southwest.....	45.1	43.7	11.2	59.7	18.1	4.8	4.2	13.2	43.0	57.0
8. South.....	19.0	64.5	16.5	30.8	24.5	12.2	15.7	16.8	37.4	62.6
9. Southeast.....	16.6	65.7	17.7	25.0	18.6	13.8	27.7	14.9	34.5	65.5
State.....	47.6	40.7	11.7	59.0	14.7	7.0	7.9	11.4	53.5	46.5

¹ As reported by Wisconsin dairy correspondents for their localities, February 1947.

Fuel Used in Wisconsin Farm Homes

Wood is still the most important type of fuel used in Wisconsin farm homes both for heating and for cooking. Coal ranks second in importance while oil, electricity, and gas are as yet much less commonly employed. Information on the use of fuel in farm homes was obtained from Wisconsin dairy reporters who were asked to estimate the situation for their neighborhoods.

The pattern of fuel use varies considerably in different parts of the state, as is shown in the accompanying table. For cooking fuel, wood is relatively important in the northern, western, and central districts, while it is much less important in the southern and southeastern parts of the state. For the state as a whole 59 percent of the farm homes are reported to use wood as cooking fuel, 14.7 percent use coal, 7 percent use oil, nearly 8 percent use electricity, and about 11 percent report the use of gas. In the southeastern district only one-fourth of the cooking is done with wood used as fuel, while in some of the northern counties over 80 percent of it is done with wood as fuel. The use of cooking fuels other than wood is greatest in the southern and southeastern parts of the state and smallest in the northern regions where wood is more abundant.

For heating fuel, the use of wood is also greatest in the northern, central, and western parts of the state where the bulk of the heating of the farm homes is done by using wood as fuel. For the state as a whole nearly 48 percent of the farm homes are reported to be heated with wood, compared with nearly 41 percent with coal and the balance mainly with oil. Coal is most extensively used in the southern and southeastern parts of the state where less wood is available locally. The use of oil for heating fuel, while found in all parts of the state, is also most common in some of the southeastern areas, though the northwestern district of the state also shows a higher percentage than the rest of the central and northern area.

Stoves and Furnaces

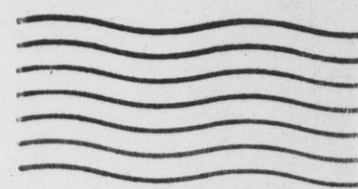
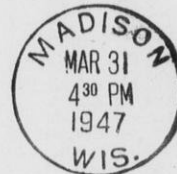
The inquiry to dairy reporters also requested information on the use of stoves and furnaces for heating farm homes. The reports indicate that about 54 percent of the farm houses in the state are heated with stoves and about 46 percent with furnaces. The use of furnaces in heating farm homes is greatest in the southern and southeastern parts of the state, while stoves predominate in the rest of the state. Stove heating seems to be most common in the areas where the highest percentage of fuel is firewood.

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Vol. XXVI, No. 4

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

April 1947

IN THIS ISSUE

April Crop Report

Spring is late in the eastern two-thirds of the country this year. The western third seems to be more advanced. A record winter wheat crop is in prospect. In Wisconsin conditions of winter grains and pastures are reported to be a little above normal.

Stocks of Grain on Farms

For the country as a whole grain stocks on farms are lower than a year ago with the exception of corn. With a large corn crop last year, corn stocks are higher. For Wisconsin, farm stocks of corn, wheat, barley, and soybeans are above a year ago, but stocks of oats and rye are smaller.

Milk Production

Milk production for March set a new record in Wisconsin, but for the country as a whole, it was below the record set two years ago. Heavy feeding of milk cows continues in spite of high feed prices.

Egg Production

The egg output on Wisconsin farms during March was a little lower than a year ago but 11 percent above the 5-year average. For the United States egg production is running below the level of last year.

Wages of Farm Labor

For Wisconsin farm wage rates at the beginning of April were about 11 percent higher than a year ago. For the United States the increase was about 10 percent.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

The index of farm prices, which has been declining, rose nearly 3 percent during the past month. Costs of things farmers buy have risen also.

Special Items (Pages 3 and 4)

1947 Livestock Numbers by Counties

1946 Milk and Egg Production by Counties

Utilization of Clover and Grass Seeds

SPRING is slow and backward this year in Wisconsin, as it appears to be in the eastern two-thirds of the United States. The western third has had an advanced season.

In Wisconsin March was a month of approximately normal temperature averages with less than normal rainfall. Early April, however, has had some heavy rains so that the moisture situation by mid-April was near normal.

Vegetation in Wisconsin has come through the winter fairly well, though there appears to be some variation. In most of the southern counties where there was heavy snow there seems to have been relatively little winter damage to vegetation, but in some of the central and northern counties where there was less snow and more ice increased amounts of damage to winter grain and to grasses and clovers may be expected. Crop reporters did not fully know the condition of vegetation at the beginning of April.

Winter Wheat, Rye, and Pasture April 1

Crop	Wisconsin			United States		
	1947	1946	10-yr. av. 1936-45	1947	1946	10-yr. av. 1936-45
Rye.....	82	92	88	88	88	79
Pasture.....	87	92	87	79	88	78

Condition

	%	%	%	%	%	%
Rye.....	82	92	88	88	88	79
Pasture.....	87	92	87	79	88	78

Yield per Seeded Acre

	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.
Winter wheat	19.0	20.3	17.6	17.2	16.7	13.9

Large Winter Wheat Crop

Early reports on the condition of winter wheat indicates that a new record nearly 100 million bushels above the record winter wheat crop of last year is in prospect. Over 56 million acres of winter wheat were seeded last fall, which is an increase of more than 4 million acres over 1946. The plantings were about 9 million acres over the 10-year average.

Prospects for yields on winter wheat are good, the Great Plains

Winter Wheat Production

	Thousands of Bushels			1947 as a percent of	
	Indicated 1947	1946	10-yr. average 1936-45	1946	10-yr. average 1936-45
Wisconsin....	798	651	747	122.6	106.8
United States	973,047	873,893	653,893	111.3	148.8

Weather Summary, March, 1947

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	March 1947	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	2	51	24.5	23.7	0.82	1.54	-1.83
Spooner.....	1	50	25.8	26.5	0.37	1.44	-1.91
Park Falls....	5	51	23.6	23.8	0.57	1.87	-2.83
Rhineland.....	8	49	22.8	24.9	0.75	1.28	-1.46
Wausau.....	6	56	25.9	28.0	0.64	1.73	-2.15
Marinette....	11	52	28.4	31.0	0.80	2.14	-3.98
Escanaba....	9	50	27.0	24.2	1.08	1.89	-2.14
Minneapolis..	12	58	28.9	29.6	0.47	1.42	-1.85
Eau Claire....	11	58	28.7	30.0	1.04	1.92	-2.00
La Crosse....	15	65	30.8	31.5	2.11	1.61	+0.05
Hancock.....	7	66	28.5	29.5	1.92	1.66	-0.84
Oshkosh.....	10	61	29.5	30.8	1.69	1.77	-0.62
Green Bay...	14	63	29.4	28.6	1.47	2.04	-2.08
Manitowoc...	12	59	28.3	30.6	1.18	2.29	-1.75
Dubuque.....	16	60	32.0	34.0	1.50	2.03	-0.66
Madison.....	16	61	29.9	30.6	1.38	2.07	-0.87
Beloit.....	15	56	32.0	34.4	1.55	2.26	-1.71
Milwaukee...	16	60	30.0	30.1	1.73	2.42	-1.75
Average for 18 Stations	8.9	57.0	28.2	29.0	1.17	1.85	-1.69

States have a good supply of moisture. The nation's average yield is now indicated at 17.2 bushels per acre, which is well above average. The combined high yield prospect and the large acreage seeded indicate a crop of 973 million bushels for the United States.

The condition of rye for the United States is about the same as a year ago and considerably above average. In Wisconsin the condition of rye is not as good as a year ago. Pasture conditions are above average and somewhat lower than a year ago.

Stocks of Grains on Farms

(April 1 estimates)

Crop	Thousand Bushels on Hand			Percent of previous year's crop		
	1947	1946	10-yr. average 1936-45	1947	1946	10-yr. average 1936-45
Wisconsin						
Corn...	19,858	17,299	17,075	54.0	31.0	37.3
Wheat...	905	470	726	40.0	32.0	44.9
Oats...	47,408	60,935	32,767	38.0	40.0	38.3
Barley...	1,162	1,152	-----	25.0	32.0	-----
Rye...	105	295	-----	12.0	27.0	-----
Soybeans...	87	83	-----	21.0	15.0	-----
United States						
Corn...	1,294,709	1,032,856	1,097,513	43.3	39.8	46.8
Wheat...	139,855	198,481	186,066	12.1	17.9	21.4
Oats...	536,787	571,372	422,150	35.6	37.2	37.4
Barley...	66,818	70,691	103,411	25.4	26.5	31.1
Rye...	1,693	2,989	14,282	9.1	12.5	36.4
Soybeans...	24,966	29,872	-----	12.7	15.6	-----

¹Data based on corn for grain.

²Short-time average.

Current Trends

WISCONSIN		Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES		Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month		Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month		
Farm Price Indexes², 1910-14=100													
Farm prices, general %													
Livestock and livestock products %	Mar.	281	274	213	173	Farm Price Indexes ¹⁰ 1910-14=100							
Milk %	Mar.	286	279	208	175	Farm prices, general %	Mar.	280	262	209	169.0		
Meat %	Mar.	285	289	221	181	Livestock and livestock products %	Mar.	292	278	203	175.8		
Meat animals %	Mar.	332	304	205	176	Dairy products %	Mar.	269	270	201	172.8		
Poultry and eggs %	Mar.	192	177	158	139	Meat animals %	Mar.	345	319	219	188.6		
Crops %	Mar.	248	243	242	165	Poultry and eggs %	Mar.	199	192	167	145.8		
Feed grains and hay %	Mar.	230	215	171	126	Crops %	Mar.	266	245	215	161.6		
Fruits %	Mar.	349	339	421	210	Feed grains and hay %	Mar.	212	185	171	133.4		
Prices farmers pay %	Mar.	243	234	186	159	Purchasing power farm products %	Mar.	243	234	187	158.4		
Purchasing power, farm products %	Mar.	116	117	115	108		Mar.	115	112	112	105.6		
Dairy Production and Markets													
Milk price per cwt. ³													
All utilisations \$	Mar.	3.61	3.66	2.79	2.29	Milk price, wholesale ¹⁰	Mar. 15	4.34	4.48	3.31	2.79		
For cheese \$	Mar.	3.55	3.60	2.59	2.16	Farm price of butterfat in cream ¹⁰ , per lb.	Mar. 15	73.5	67.8	51.8	43.7		
For butter \$	Mar.	3.43	3.47	2.85	2.26	Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb. ¹¹	Mar.	69.0	69.0	46.5	40.6		
Condensary products \$	Mar.	3.60	3.70	2.85	2.37	Total milk production ¹⁰ (000,000 omitted)	Mar.	9870	8491	9713	9049 ⁷		
Market milk \$	Mar.	4.05	4.05	3.16	2.63	Creamery butter production ¹⁰ (000 omitted)	Feb.	91260	97785	66202	112858		
Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁴ , cts.	Mar. 15	79	76	56	46.8	American cheese production ¹⁰ (000 omitted)	Feb.	58855	55680	43877	49070		
Farm price of butter ⁵ , cts.	Mar. 15	76	71	52	41.4	Evaporated whole milk production ¹⁰ (000 omitted)	Feb.	210200	206300	182500	228896		
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound													
American ⁶ (twins) cts.	Mar.	37.1	37.3	27.0	23.3	Dried skim milk production ¹⁰ (000 omitted)	Feb.	49930	45130	39450	34199		
Swiss cts.	Mar.	62.4	63.1	33.0	29.6	Human food lbs.	Feb.	1230	950	930	3500		
Brick cts.	Mar.	42.2	44.4	26.2	22.5	Animal feed lbs.	Feb.	35144	30289	18970	46588		
Total milk production ⁴ (000,000 omitted) lbs.	Mar.	1388	1117	1366	1100 ⁷	Butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ (000 omitted) lbs.	Mar.	19188	15116	19471	18030		
Cows in herd freshening ⁸ %	Mar.	12.88	11.42	12.88	12.40	Cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ (000 omitted) lbs.	Mar.	31544	30289	18970	18030		
Calves born during month being raised ⁹ %	Mar.	31.10	32.13	33.26	35.28								
Grains and concentrates fed month, per cow ⁹ lbs.	Mar.	218	187	213	201.6	Cold-Storage Holdings,¹¹(000 omitted)							
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁸ Per farm lbs.	Apr. 1	124.5	118.5	122.3	108.0	Creamery butter lbs.	Apr. 1	7865	9983	14925	37719		
Per cow in herd lbs.	Apr. 1	7.24	6.80	6.98	6.46	American cheese lbs.	Apr. 1	71419	74795	74420	105130		
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced lbs.	Apr. 1	31.79	33.38	31.13	30.51	Swiss cheese lbs.	Apr. 1	716	1328	441	1733		
Wisconsin creamery butter production ¹⁰ (000 omitted) lbs.	Feb.	9650	10700	4500	9686	All other cheese lbs.	Apr. 1	20068	21930	12137	15524		
Wisconsin American cheese production ¹⁰ (000 omitted) lbs.	Feb.	28400	26750	24450	24543	Total frozen poultry lbs.	Apr. 1	92203	98053	86998	122387		
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ (000 omitted) lbs.	Mar.	3510		915	5152	Eggs, shell cases	Apr. 1	242925	283825	320027	165594		
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ (000 omitted) lbs.	Mar.	12896		11967	11845	Eggs, shell, frozen, and dried (case equivalent) cases	Apr. 1	495	221	3771	2997		
Poultry Production¹²													
Layers on hand in month, (000 om.) no.	Mar.	15611	15936	15340	14725	Poultry Production¹⁰							
Eggs per 100 layers no.	Mar.	1587	1305	1643	1505	Layers on hand in month (000 omitted) no.	Mar.	375856	386895	401001	384891		
Total eggs produced, (000,000 om.) no.	Mar.	248	208	252	223	Eggs per 100 layers no.	Mar.	1642	1243	1694	1570		
Total eggs produced (000,000 omitted) no. Mar. 6171 4811 6791 6057													
Feed Price Changes²													
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100 %	Mar.	234.0	207.9	184.1	150.5	Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk¹⁰ (000 omitted)							
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration \$	Mar.	30.65	27.01	22.88	18.90	Dried whole milk lbs.	Feb. 28	15960	17238	9303	9338		
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy lbs.	Mar.	117.8	135.5	121.9	122.7	Dried skim milk lbs.	Feb. 28	61886	45947	14914	32805		
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton f. o. b. Madison \$	Mar.	60.70	41.20	40.45	36.57	Dried buttermilk lbs.	Feb. 28	5276	4692	1541	6293		
Standard bran \$	Mar.	88.20	86.70	48.10	45.92	Condensed milk (case goods) lbs.	Feb. 28	4346	4431	5044	6516		
Linseed oil meal \$	Mar.	53.10	48.10	43.85	36.20	Evaporated milk (case goods) lbs.	Feb. 28	117497	130902	46261	150873		
Corn gluten feed \$	Mar.	118.30	110.05	74.05	71.03	Slaughter under Federal Meat Inspection¹¹, (000 omitted)							
Tankage \$	Mar.	62.95	44.10	40.45	36.44	Cattle no.	Mar.	1228	1143	904	1005		
Standard middlings \$	Mar.	83.65	68.00	54.60	45.94	Calves no.	Mar.	644	521	484	505		
Soybean meal \$	Mar.	31.43	26.89	23.05	18.69	Sheep and lambs no.	Mar.	1237	1271	1978	1681		
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration \$	Mar.					Hogs no.	Mar.	3406	3897	3636	4614		
Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy lbs.	Mar.	124.4	131.3	133.6	145.4	Business and Industry							
Wholesale prices ¹⁴ , 1910-14=100													
Milk cows, per head \$	Mar. 15	175	169	145	119.40	All commodities %	Mar.	216	209	158	143.0		
Hogs, per cwt. \$	Mar. 15	26.10	23.30	14.30	12.10	Foods %	Mar.	258	249	170	151.0		
Beef cattle, per cwt. \$	Mar. 15	15.20	14.50	11.10	9.50	Retail prices ¹⁴ , 1910-14=100							
Veal calves, per cwt. \$	Mar. 15	21.20	19.60	13.10	12.20	All commodities %	Feb.	221	222	188	169.6		
Sheep, per cwt. \$	Mar. 15	7.50	7.10	6.20	5.29	Foods %	Feb.	235	237	180	160.6		
Lambs, per cwt. \$	Mar. 15	20.00	19.20	14.50	11.96	Total Income of Individuals ¹⁵							
Wool, per lb. \$	Mar. 15	.45	.46	.46	.40	1935-39=100	Feb.	262.9	263.6	231.7	214.4		
Chickens, per lb. cts.	Mar. 15	25.0	24.6	23.2	20.3	Non-Agricultural Income ¹⁵	Feb.	252.8	251.4	226.1	209.9		
Eggs, per doz. cts.	Mar. 15	39.1	35.3	30.8	27.3	1935-39=100	Jan.	150.0	149.6	130.7	155.6		
Wheat, per bu. \$	Mar. 15	2.32	2.00	1.68	1.12	Industrial production (adjusted) ¹⁶	Jan.	188	182	160	205.6		
Corn, per bu. \$	Mar. 15	1.44	1.23	1.12	.89	1935-39=100	Jan.	150	140	133	137		
Oats, per bu. \$	Mar. 15	.86	.79	.74	.60	Freight-car loadings (adjusted) ¹⁶ , 1935-39=100 %							
Barley, per bu. \$	Mar. 15	1.64	1.56	1.26	.93	¹ Preliminary. ² Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. ³ Based on Wisconsin crop reporters' data. (Subsidy payments excluded.) ⁴ Based on Wisconsin price reporters' data. (Subsidy payments excluded.) ⁵ As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. ⁶ Subsidy of 3.75 cts. included from December 1942 to January 1946. ⁷ 10-year average. ⁸ Based on Wisconsin dairy reporters' data. ⁹ Computed on the basis of the average reported quantity fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin dairy correspondents, times number of days in the month. ¹⁰ Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. ¹¹ Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. D. A. ¹² Based on Wisconsin crop reporters' data. ¹³ Wisconsin Industrial Commission. ¹⁴ Bureau of Labor Statistics converted to 1910-14 base. ¹⁵ U. S. Dept. of Commerce. ¹⁶ Federal Reserve Board.							

Stocks of Grain on Farms

With the exception of corn, the stocks of grain on farms are generally lower than a year ago for the United States. Corn stocks, however, are large because of the big crop of last year. In Wisconsin the farm stocks of corn, wheat, barley, and soybeans are larger than a year ago. Stocks of oats and rye on farms are smaller than a year ago.

Milk Production

Milk production on Wisconsin farms during March set a new record of 1,388 million pounds—22 million pounds above the previous record set in March 1946. The United States

total of 9,870 million pounds was 2 percent above the amount produced in March last year but was not quite equal to the record level of March 1945. Wisconsin's production during the month was 14 percent of all the milk produced in the nation.

Wisconsin Livestock Numbers, 1947*—Milk and Egg Production, 1946*

County	Cattle Head	Milk Cows Head	Horses and Mules Head	Swine Head	Stock Sheep Head	Chickens Head	Egg Pro- duction, 1946 (000 omitted) Number	Milk Production, 1946		
								Producing cows Head	Production per cow Cwt.	Total milk production Cwt.
Barron.....	97,200	64,100	7,500	11,700	5,200	263,700	35,450	61,100	66	4,032,600
Bayfield.....	22,500	13,600	1,800	1,500	1,300	60,800	8,370	12,900	56	722,400
Burnett.....	23,000	13,600	2,300	3,000	2,000	105,200	14,059	13,000	54	702,000
Chippewa.....	89,400	60,100	7,600	13,100	3,000	291,600	39,706	57,000	62	3,534,000
Douglas.....	19,600	11,600	1,400	1,300	2,200	57,800	7,787	11,000	62	682,000
Polk.....	83,000	51,800	7,200	13,200	6,700	383,400	52,774	49,200	62	3,050,400
Rusk.....	42,400	29,100	3,300	2,700	2,200	81,500	11,125	28,000	59	1,652,000
Sawyer.....	12,600	7,800	1,500	1,100	2,100	35,900	4,737	7,500	53	397,500
Washburn.....	21,100	12,500	2,100	2,800	2,900	51,900	7,125	11,900	53	630,700
Northwest District.....	410,800	264,200	34,700	50,400	27,600	1,331,800	181,133	251,600	61.2	15,403,600
Ashland.....	16,000	10,000	1,500	1,300	400	34,500	4,675	9,500	58	551,000
Clark.....	117,200	80,400	9,200	20,800	3,700	357,400	48,422	77,500	60	4,650,000
Iron.....	5,100	3,300	500	400	200	13,000	1,843	3,100	52	161,200
Lincoln.....	31,800	21,900	2,500	2,800	900	60,200	8,496	20,900	54	1,128,600
Marathon.....	142,400	100,100	10,700	19,800	4,500	419,500	59,195	96,000	61	5,856,000
Oneida.....	6,600	3,900	700	1,000	300	32,100	4,440	3,800	56	212,800
Price.....	27,800	19,400	2,200	1,200	1,200	70,900	9,771	18,400	57	1,048,800
Taylor.....	57,900	36,800	4,000	3,900	2,500	137,100	18,517	35,500	55	1,952,500
Vilas.....	2,600	1,400	400	200	200	18,200	2,522	1,300	50	65,000
North District.....	406,500	277,200	31,700	51,400	13,900	1,142,900	157,881	266,000	58.7	15,625,900
Florence.....	4,600	2,900	600	200	400	18,400	2,542	2,800	59	165,200
Forest.....	8,300	4,300	1,100	1,600	200	18,700	2,621	4,100	61	250,100
Langlade.....	31,500	21,300	2,400	2,700	1,100	66,500	9,238	20,100	55	1,105,500
Marinette.....	37,800	26,100	3,200	6,600	1,500	145,700	19,800	24,700	63	1,556,100
Oconto.....	58,800	38,900	4,700	14,700	1,600	205,900	28,199	36,900	62	2,287,800
Shawano.....	80,200	57,200	6,000	23,100	2,300	350,400	48,895	53,800	65	3,497,000
Northeast District.....	221,200	150,700	18,000	48,900	7,100	805,600	111,295	142,400	62.2	8,861,700
Buffalo.....	53,800	33,200	5,800	34,400	8,500	281,700	36,675	31,800	64	2,035,200
Dunn.....	78,600	51,000	7,500	27,500	5,700	341,700	45,801	48,400	61	2,952,400
Eau Claire.....	43,900	28,100	5,600	10,600	3,000	209,300	28,283	26,500	60	1,590,000
Jackson.....	41,100	26,300	4,500	15,000	3,500	292,700	38,708	24,900	62	1,543,800
La Crosse.....	45,600	28,500	4,100	20,900	2,400	251,800	33,403	27,000	59	1,593,000
Monroe.....	73,800	49,500	7,400	14,200	3,800	356,100	46,214	47,000	59	2,773,000
Pepin.....	18,000	11,600	2,200	12,200	2,900	148,800	19,520	11,000	60	660,000
Pierce.....	64,900	36,900	5,900	30,000	9,300	444,500	60,228	34,900	59	2,059,100
St. Croix.....	81,500	48,800	7,100	23,400	6,900	400,600	53,275	46,600	65	3,029,000
Trempealeau.....	73,200	45,000	8,600	28,700	12,600	619,800	79,682	42,500	64	2,720,000
West District.....	574,400	358,900	58,700	216,900	58,600	3,347,000	441,789	340,600	61.5	20,955,500
Adams.....	15,200	8,900	2,000	5,700	1,200	119,500	16,238	8,400	59	495,600
Green Lake.....	34,200	20,600	3,400	27,500	5,700	167,000	22,390	19,700	67	1,319,900
Juneau.....	36,100	22,800	4,200	11,500	2,500	183,400	25,389	21,800	59	1,286,200
Marquette.....	21,600	13,400	2,800	13,400	3,500	150,000	20,375	12,600	54	660,400
Portage.....	46,000	30,800	4,900	9,100	1,200	218,500	29,597	29,200	56	1,635,200
Waupaca.....	69,300	49,700	5,800	15,300	2,000	316,000	42,697	46,900	62	2,907,800
Waushara.....	33,300	21,600	3,200	10,300	900	223,300	30,253	20,600	65	1,339,000
Wood.....	55,700	39,900	4,800	7,500	1,400	193,400	26,695	37,700	55	2,073,500
Central District.....	311,400	207,700	31,100	100,300	18,400	1,571,100	213,634	196,900	59.6	11,737,600
Brown.....	74,100	50,100	5,400	16,300	1,100	231,000	31,136	47,800	67	3,202,600
Calumet.....	46,800	32,800	4,000	11,400	500	186,600	25,553	31,000	73	2,263,000
Door.....	34,400	22,900	2,600	7,800	700	169,800	21,936	21,800	61	1,329,800
Fond du Lac.....	103,700	70,100	7,600	44,400	6,000	459,900	59,888	65,900	68	4,481,200
Kewaunee.....	46,000	31,700	3,500	11,400	400	225,300	28,573	30,000	61	1,830,000
Manitowoc.....	85,800	58,100	6,400	21,400	700	356,100	47,350	55,100	65	3,581,500
Outagamie.....	84,900	57,700	5,900	31,000	1,800	310,300	42,380	54,800	66	3,616,800
Sheboygan.....	71,500	49,100	5,600	26,500	1,200	504,200	65,342	46,600	68	3,168,800
Winnebago.....	57,100	37,200	4,200	23,600	3,400	241,800	32,850	35,700	71	2,534,700
East District.....	604,300	409,700	45,200	193,800	15,800	2,685,000	355,008	388,700	66.9	26,008,400
Crawford.....	45,400	28,500	5,200	30,000	4,700	155,800	20,034	27,300	58	1,583,400
Grant.....	119,800	68,300	11,000	140,600	14,600	561,700	71,229	65,500	53	3,471,500
Iowa.....	84,000	50,000	7,200	55,000	7,900	254,400	33,743	41,900	61	2,921,900
Lafayette.....	74,900	43,500	6,000	77,700	6,100	276,600	35,724	47,000	67	2,807,300
Richland.....	57,900	41,200	5,500	27,900	11,100	177,600	22,940	39,900	58	2,314,200
Sauk.....	77,400	48,600	6,600	45,200	5,300	490,200	63,175	47,100	58	2,731,800
Vernon.....	89,600	60,500	8,500	23,100	7,100	329,500	43,003	58,000	60	3,480,000
Southwest District.....	549,000	340,600	50,000	399,500	56,800	2,245,800	289,848	327,600	58.9	19,310,100
Columbia.....	68,100	38,100	6,400	64,000	9,700	383,100	49,757	36,700	70	2,569,000
Dane.....	148,400	96,500	11,700	129,200	10,600	853,200	114,642	92,100	72	6,631,200
Dodge.....	121,800	84,200	10,100	74,800	7,400	658,100	88,666	80,300	70	5,621,000
Green.....	75,800	52,500	5,900	73,100	3,200	331,800	44,125	50,600	74	3,744,400
Jefferson.....	72,800	49,600	5,800	22,200	1,600	479,400	62,425	47,600	71	3,379,600
Rock.....	88,100	51,700	7,200	65,800	8,300	464,300	61,088	49,600	65	3,224,000
South District.....	575,000	372,600	47,100	429,100	40,800	3,169,900	420,703	356,900	70.5	25,169,200
Kenosha.....	31,000	19,500	2,100	16,100	1,800	168,100	21,405	18,700	68	1,271,600
Milwaukee.....	12,200	8,100	1,500	7,400	100	103,700	13,236	7,800	73	569,400
Ozaukee.....	30,100	20,600	2,200	10,100	300	180,100	22,424	19,800	70	1,386,000
Racine.....	34,700	22,300	2,400	16,300	1,400	245,400	31,254	21,400	71	1,619,400
Walworth.....	75,500	49,100	5,500	30,300	11,100	339,300	43,375	46,800	70	3,276,000
Washington.....	55,200	37,500	4,600	19,200	1,000	314,000	40,982	36,000	70	2,520,000
Waukesha.....	70,700	46,300	4,200	15,300	2,300	320,300	41,033	44,800	72	3,225,600
Southeast District.....	309,400	203,400	22,500	114,700	18,000	1,670,900	213,709	195,300	70.5	13,768,000
State.....	3,962,000	2,585,000	339,000	1,605,000	257,000	17,970,000	2,385,000	2,466,000	63.6	156,840,000

* Preliminary estimates.

The record production was due to the high level of production per milk cow. In Wisconsin, production per cow during March was nearly 2 percent greater than in the same month last year. For the country as a whole it was a new record, too, and April 1 marked the fourteenth consecutive month in which milk production per cow exceeded the previous record for the date.

Egg Production

Egg production on farms of Wisconsin during March was about 1½ percent less than in March 1946 but about 11 percent greater than the 5-year (1941-45) average. For the nation as a whole the March egg output was 9 percent less than a year ago but 2 percent above the 5-year average.

Cattle on Feed

The number of cattle on feed for market in the eleven Corn Belt States is 13 percent larger this spring than a year ago. The number is smaller, however, than two years ago. Reports from Wisconsin feeders indicate that for this state the increase this spring is about 15 percent over last year. All of the eleven Corn Belt States with the exception of Michigan and Kansas show increases in the number of cattle in feed lots compared with a year ago.

Farm Prices

Shortages of meat animals and good Easter demand for eggs and poultry temporarily reversed the downward drift in the index of Wisconsin farm prices the past few months. The index in mid-March was 281 percent of the 1910-1914 average—a gain of nearly 3 percent over mid-February.

Hogs and beef cattle prices showed a 9-percent increase and were followed closely by egg and chicken prices. Feed grains and hay also made a sharp advance of 7 percent. Milk prices were the only major item to show a decline during March.

The general increase in farm prices however was overshadowed by a further substantial rise in the cost of things farmers buy. The index of

prices paid by farmers rose from 234 percent of the 1909-14 average in February to 243 percent in March. Each of the past 16 months has shown an advance over the preceding month—the last 7 months have successively established new record peaks for this index of farm costs in Wisconsin.

In the United States prices received by farmers on March 15 averaged 3 percent higher than the record of last October. Higher prices paid for food, feed, and building materials offset much of this increase. Rising prices paid by farmers continued to push all parity prices up and the average percentage of parity received by farmers was 122 on March 15.

Wages of Farm Labor

Farm wage rates as reported in April for the country as a whole average about 10 percent higher than a year ago. The increases varied somewhat in different parts of the country, but rates were up everywhere.

In Wisconsin the average wages are about 11 percent above a year ago. Wages paid to farm workers by the month with board averaged \$97.00 this year compared with \$86.25 a year ago. Wages by the month without board averaged \$130 this year compared with \$117 a year ago. Day labor with board averaged \$4.65 per day compared with \$4.25 last year, and day labor without board averaged \$5.90 per day compared with \$5.20 a year ago.

Livestock Numbers by Counties, 1947

In this issue shown are data giving estimates of livestock numbers by counties for Wisconsin as of January 1, 1947. There is frequent demand for these estimates and accordingly they are published herewith.

Certain counties, partly because of their large size, stand out in animal numbers. Dane County, for example, leads in cattle, horses, and chickens. Grant County leads in numbers of hogs and sheep. Cattle numbers are relatively high, but the number of hogs, sheep, and chickens are somewhat lower than they have been during some of the war years. Horse numbers are declining rapidly in nearly all counties of the state.

Utilization of Clover and Grass Seed

The March inquiry to Wisconsin producers of clover and grass seeds indicates that of the larger crops produced in 1946 more than the usual percentage of alfalfa and sweet clover has been available for sale. Of the important red clover crop, a total of 59 percent was sold or available for sale and 41 percent was intended for use on the farms of producers in Wisconsin, which is about the same as for the 1945 crops. Of the 1946 alfalfa seed, 57 percent was sold or for sale and 43 percent was to be used on the farms where it was produced. As is usually the case, the bulk of the alsike, sweet clover, and timothy seed is sold by the producers, and for these crops smaller percentages are used on the farms where grown. Of the alsike produced in the state last year, only 9 percent is expected to be sown by farmers producing it; of the sweet clover 30 percent; and of the timothy 25 percent.

United States Seed Crops

For alfalfa and sweet clover seed grown in the United States last year the percentages sold or to be sold were larger than for the 1945 crop. This was due in part to the fact that these crops were larger in 1946. In all cases the percentages of the various crops used on farms where grown are smaller for the country as a whole than for Wisconsin. Approximate disposition of the various crops as reported by farmers for Wisconsin and the country as a whole is given in the following table.

Disposition of Seeds by Wisconsin and United States Producers

Kind of Seed	Wisconsin				United States			
	Sold or to be Sold		Held for Use on Own Farm		Sold or to be Sold		Held for Use on Own Farm	
	1946 %	1945 %	1946 %	1945 %	1946 %	1945 %	1946 %	1945 %
Alfalfa.....	57	21	43	79	90	87	10	13
Red Clover....	59	60	41	40	66	66	34	34
Alsike Clover..	91	90	9	10	92	93	8	7
Sweet Clover..	70	40	30	60	84	82	16	18
Timothy.....	75	81	25	19	88	89	12	11

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Vol. XXVI, No. 5

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

May 1947

IN THIS ISSUE

May Crop Report

With a seriously delayed planting season, the prospects for spring-sown grains have declined. Fall-sown grains have improved with the cool, wet weather of the past month. Hay and pasture conditions are generally close to average but not as good as a year ago. A national record winter wheat crop of over a billion bushels is in prospect.

Maple Products

Output of maple sirup is much higher than the small crop harvested last year, but sugar production continues to decline. In spite of a good season, production is below average. Producers report an average price of \$5.00 per gallon for sirup.

Milk Production

The production of milk is holding up well, the Wisconsin output in April being 2 percent greater than in the same month last year. For the United States the April production was a record for the month.

Egg Production

Even though Wisconsin flocks are 2 percent larger than a year ago, egg production is 3 percent smaller. For the nation, both flocks and egg production are below last year.

Current Trends

Stocks of most dairy products are higher than a month ago, but below the 5-year average. Egg stocks are lower than a year ago and below average.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Prices of farm products declined during the past month, but they are still much higher than they were a year ago. Prices paid for commodities farmers buy still continue upward so that the purchasing power of the farm dollar is at about the same level as a year ago.

Special Items (Pages 2 and 4)

Spring Grain Planted by May 1

Corn Silage Harvesting Methods

Yellow, White, and Other Corn

Methods of Hay Storage

ALONG with most of the country, Wisconsin has had an unusually backward spring this year. April was a cool, wet month. Generally in the state rainfall was above normal for the month, the southwestern areas being especially wet.

Vegetation came through the winter fairly well in most areas, though in the central part of the state some losses of winter grain and hay seedings have been reported. The extent of such winter injury is not yet known and it is believed that with the wet, cool weather there has been an unusual opportunity for vegetation to recover from winter damage.

Farm work has been backward generally, so much so that the early planting plans of farmers in the state will undoubtedly be changed. Because of the wet fields some of the acreage which was expected to be planted to oats and other spring grains will now be planted to corn and other crops. The extent of this shift in acreage is not yet known, but in some areas it may be quite extensive.

Weather Summary, April 1947

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	April 1947	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	18	73	36.1	37.0	3.07	2.06	-0.82
Spooner.....	13	76	39.6	42.9	3.39	1.79	-0.31
Park Falls....	18	74	37.9	40.7	3.84	2.65	-1.64
Rhinelanders	13	75	38.0	40.8	3.50	2.24	-0.20
Wausau.....	20	71	38.9	43.8	2.85	2.49	-1.79
Marinette....	20	72	40.2	43.3	3.83	2.57	-2.72
Escanaba....	19	57	36.1	37.9	3.15	2.23	-1.22
Minneapolis..	26	81	42.1	46.4	2.44	2.23	-0.64
Eau Claire....	25	79	42.0	46.2	3.59	2.50	-0.91
La Crosse....	27	76	44.8	47.2	3.56	2.42	+1.19
Hancock.....	7	72	41.9	44.7	4.09	2.63	+0.62
Oshkosh.....	20	69	42.2	45.0	4.41	2.73	+1.06
Green Bay....	24	70	41.0	43.2	3.25	2.65	-1.48
Manitowoc....	20	68	41.8	42.3	4.03	2.63	-0.35
Dubuque.....	30	79	47.0	48.6	6.84	2.85	+3.33
Madison.....	27	69	44.4	45.4	4.89	2.77	+1.25
Beloit.....	28	74	48.1	47.8	4.55	2.72	+0.12
Milwaukee....	28	69	42.8	42.2	3.68	2.68	-0.75
Average for 18 Stations	21.3	72.4	41.4	43.6	3.83	2.49	-0.35

Winter Wheat and Rye Production and Yield

Crop	Wisconsin			United States		
	Indicated 1947	1946	10-yr. av. 1936-45	Indicated 1947	1946	10-yr. av. 1936-45
Production, Thousand Bushels						
Winter wheat	760	651	747	1,025,789	873,893	653,893
Rye	788	874	2,181	24,662	18,685	37,934
Yield, Bushels						
Winter wheat	19.5	21.0	18.3	18.9	18.0	16.1
Rye	10.5	11.5	11.3	13.0	11.7	11.9

United States Prospects

The backward season is found generally in most of the country from the center of the Great Plains States eastward. The outlook for spring-sown grain crops has been reduced by the delayed season. Only in the West Coast and Southwestern States is farm work ahead of the usual schedule. Elsewhere it is late. The delay will undoubtedly bring changes in the acreage plans of farmers. Spring grain such as oats will be reduced in acreage below earlier plans, and later planted crops such as corn are likely to be increased beyond earlier expectations. While spring crop prospects have been reduced by the delayed season, fall crops generally have improved. Vegetation came through the winter with less loss than usual and winter grain prospects are excellent.

Record Winter Wheat Crop

The production of winter wheat in the United States this year is expected to exceed a billion bushels for the first time in the country's history. Last fall there was a considerable increase in the seeding of winter wheat and high yields are in prospect. As a result, a production of 1,025,789,000 bushels is now expected.

Usually about 70 percent of the country's wheat production is winter wheat. Even if the spring wheat crop does not turn out as well as usual, the country will still have the largest wheat production in history this year.

Rye production, on the other hand, while considerably larger than a year ago is still much below average. The yield of rye will be better than last year or the average, but the acreage of this crop in recent years has been greatly reduced so that in spite of a good year for rye yields the production will still be below average.

Condition of Tame Hay and Pasture May 1, 1947, 1946, and 10-Year Average

(Percent of normal)

Crop	Wisconsin			United States		
	1947	1946	10-yr. av. 1936-45	1947	1946	10-yr. av. 1936-45
Tame hay..	85	88	85	85	87	82
Pasture....	81	84	82	82	84	78

Condition of all hay.

Hay and Pasture

The condition of hay and pasture in Wisconsin is not as good as a year ago. It comes close to an average situation, however. For the United States hay and pasture conditions are better than average, but not quite as good as a year ago. In much of the country pastures will be late this spring.

Stocks of old hay on farms at the beginning of May were above average but smaller than the big stocks on hand a year ago. It is estimated that Wisconsin farmers had over a million and a quarter tons of hay on hand at the beginning of May, or about one-fifth of the 1946 production. For the United States the stocks were close to 16 million tons, or nearly 16 percent of the 1946 production.

**Stocks of Hay on Farms
(May 1 Estimate)**

	Thousand Tons			Percent of Previous Year's Crop		
	1947	1946	10-yr. av. 1936-45	1947	1946	10-yr. av. 1936-45
Wisconsin.....	1,263	1,651	993	20.0	21.0	15.4
United States	15,993	20,607	13,549	15.9	19.0	14.5

Maple Production Higher This Year

After several years of low output of maple sirup and sugar, production this year has shown a considerable increase in sirup made. The maple sugar industry seems to be declining because the sap is increasingly made into sirup rather than sugar.

The estimates for the United States show that over 2 million gallons of sirup were made this year, which is an increase of over 50 percent from the low production of last year. Even with the increase, however, the 1947 maple sirup production is still about 14 percent below the 10-year average. The amount of maple sugar produced is estimated at 281,000 pounds, which is about 90,000 pounds less than a year ago and only about half of the 10-year average. The number of trees tapped in 1947 exceeds 8½ million, which is an increase of over half a million from a year ago, but it is still considerably under the average.

In Wisconsin the production this year is more than twice the small production of last year and not far from the average output for the state. The season was longer than usual and the sap flow was good. The quality of the sirup made this year is reported to be exceptionally good both for Wisconsin and for most of the other states. The leading maple sirup and sugar producing state is Vermont, with New York ranking second, Ohio third, Michigan fourth, Pennsylvania fifth, and Wisconsin sixth.

Milk Production

Wisconsin produced 14 percent of all the milk produced in the United States during April. The total for the month—1,504 million pounds—was

Maple Sugar and Sirup Production Estimates by States

State	Trees tapped (1000 trees)			Sugar made* (1000 pounds)			Sirup made* (1000 gallons)		
	1947	1946	1936-45 average	1947	1946	1936-45 average	1947	1946	1936-45 average
Maine.....	92	87	142	5	7	8	16	10	22
New Hampshire.....	219	207	279	13	12	31	49	36	57
Vermont.....	3,496	3,298	4,190	164	256	259	788	607	955
Massachusetts.....	162	154	201	12	12	28	41	38	54
New York.....	2,874	2,686	2,949	52	67	142	684	411	712
Pennsylvania.....	335	291	460	16	11	43	90	45	129
Ohio.....	543	532	873	0	0	5	160	80	249
Michigan.....	577	502	491	14	2	13	141	63	112
Wisconsin.....	252	210	316	1	0	2	66	28	69
Maryland.....	34	33	42	4	5	11	10	10	21
10 States.....	8,584	8,000	9,942	281	372	543	2,045	1,328	2,381

*Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

about 2 percent above the previous record set in April 1946 and was 26 percent above the average for the ten years 1936-45. For the country as a whole, milk production totaled 10,472 million pounds, which was 42 million pounds greater than in the same month last year. Average annual production for the period 1936-45 was 9,610 million pounds.

Egg Production

With 2 percent more layers on hand, farm flocks of Wisconsin laid 3 percent fewer eggs than during April 1946. The rate of production per layer was 5 percent less than April last year. There were about 6 percent fewer layers in farm flocks of the nation compared with April 1946, and egg production was 7 percent less than April last year.

The number of chicks and young chickens of this year's hatchings on farms of the nation on May 1 was 6 percent less than May 1, 1946. Egg prices reached an all-time record for April 15. Farmers in Wisconsin received an average of 39.9 cents per dozen compared with 40.8 cents for the United States. The average price received for chickens by farmers of the nation on April 15 was 27.7 cents per pound and Wisconsin farmers averaged 26.4 cents per pound—the highest April price for chickens since 1920.

Fewer Chicks Hatched

The number of chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries in Wisconsin during the first four months of this year is 7 percent smaller than during the corresponding period last year. For the nation as a whole, the output for the first four months of this year is 5 percent under that of a year ago. Wisconsin hatcheries this year produced 15 million chicks by May 1 compared with over 16 million chicks in the same period last year.

The bulk of Wisconsin's chicks are normally hatched during March, April, and May. The March and April output this year was 7 percent less than last year. According to the number of eggs in incubators, the May hatch will be about the same or slightly larger than last year, but it is likely that the total 1947 output will run below that of 1946.

Spring Grain Planted by May 1

For the first time this year Wisconsin crop reporters were asked to report on the amount of spring-sown grain that had been planted in the various localities by May 1. The reports of the correspondents indicated that less than half as much grain was planted by the first of May this year as is usually planted by that date. According to the reporting farmers, only 43 percent of the spring-sown grain in Wisconsin was planted on the first of May as compared with the usual of 92 percent by that date.

The best headway reported was in the southern district of the state where 64 percent of the grain was planted by May 1. The southwestern, eastern, and central districts were next in the progress of seeding by that date, and the north-central and northwestern districts were farthest behind. The data as reported by districts are shown in the following table.

**Spring Grain Sown by May 1, 1947
Compared with Usual***

District	Sown by May 1, 1947	Usually Sown by May 1
	Percent	Percent
1. Northwest.....	14	80
2. North.....	9	76
3. Northeast.....	43	81
4. West.....	27	92
5. Central.....	52	92
6. East.....	54	96
7. Southwest.....	54	94
8. South.....	64	98
9. Southeast.....	49	97
State.....	43	92

*As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters May 1, 1947.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

The downward trend in the index of Wisconsin farm prices has resumed and the index at 275 percent of the 1910-14 average on April 15 was about 2 percent below a month earlier. Milk prices continued to lead the decline as the average price for April was nearly 3 percent under the level for March. Livestock prices also turned lower during April.

Seasonal price increases for field crops and a good demand for eggs

Current Trends

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month		Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month
Farm Price Indexes², 1910-14=100						Farm Price Indexes¹⁰, 1910-14=100					
Farm prices, general	Apr.	275	280	215	174	Farm prices, general	Apr.	276	280	212	173.2
Livestock and livestock products	Apr.	278	284	211	176	Livestock and livestock products	Apr.	282	292	205	177.8
Milk	Apr.	275	283	221	180	Dairy products	Apr.	257	269	199	171.6
Meat animals	Apr.	321	332	210	181	Meat animals	Apr.	331	345	225	193.0
Poultry and eggs	Apr.	197	192	161	142	Poultry and eggs	Apr.	204	199	166	146.8
Crops	Apr.	255	248	242	168	Crops	Apr.	269	266	220	167.4
Feed grains and hay	Apr.	228	230	170	127	Feed grains and hay	Apr.	223	212	171	135.6
Fruits	Apr.	377	349	429	214	Prices farmers pay	Apr.	243	240	188	159.0
Prices farmers pay	Apr.	244	242	189	160	Purchasing, power farm products	Apr.	114	117	113	108.0
Purchasing power, farm products	Apr.	113	116	114	108	Dairy Production and Markets					
Dairy Production and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets					
Milk price per cwt. ³	Apr.	3.48	3.58	2.80	2.27	Milk price, wholesale ¹⁰	Apr. 15	4.13	4.29	3.27	2.74
All utilizations	Apr.	3.40	3.52	2.62	2.15	Farm price of butterfat in cream, 10% ¹⁰	Apr. 15	68.5	73.5	51.7	44.5
For cheese	Apr.	3.30	3.41	2.85	2.24	Per lb. (wholesale) 92-score butter,	Apr.	61.1	69.0	46.5	41.6
For butter	Apr.	3.50	3.59	2.85	2.35	Chicago, per lb. ¹¹	Apr.	10472	9870	10430	9610
Condensery products	Apr.	3.98	4.04	3.15	2.61	Total milk production ¹⁰	Apr.	110120	91720	76896	131402
Market milk	Apr. 15	75	79	56	47.6	(000 omitted)	Mar.	78285	58990	53160	61270
Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁴	Apr. 15	71	76	51	42.4	Creamery butter production ¹⁰	Mar.	270800	210200	235200	278864
Farm price of butter ⁵	Apr.	32.9	37.1	27.0	23.6	(000 omitted)	Mar.	66600	49930	56350	47099
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound	Apr.	61.2	62.4	33.0	29.6	American cheese production ¹⁰	Mar.	2200	1230	1030	4717
American ⁶ (twins)	Apr.	40.8	42.2	26.2	22.7	(000 omitted)	Mar.	37410	35144	21417	47780
Swiss	Apr.	1504	1388	1480	1196 ⁷	Evaporated whole milk production ¹⁰	Apr.	18868	19188	21081	16535
Brick	Apr.	9.10	12.88	9.05	8.89	(000 omitted)	Apr.	9486	6240	13104	10503
Total milk production ⁸	Apr.	31.09	31.10	34.04	34.02	Human food	Apr.	358682	375856	380512	368496
(000,000 omitted)	Apr.	220	218	213	195.8	Animal feed	Apr.	1764	1642	1788	1721
Cows in herd freshening ⁹	Apr.	126.6	124.5	126.7	109.6	Butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹	Apr.	6328	6171	6803	6341
Calves born during month being raised ⁹	Apr.	7.41	7.24	7.22	6.59	(000 omitted)	Apr.	115.1	116.8	122.0	121.4
Grains and concentrates fed per month,	Apr.	31.00	31.79	29.95	29.09	Wisconsin by-product feed cost	Apr.	51.80	60.70	40.45	37.09
per cow ¹	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	per ton f. o. b. Madison	Apr.	85.50	88.20	48.10	44.58
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁸	Apr.	4482	3510	1200	5948	Standard bran	Apr.	61.30	53.10	43.85	35.20
Per farm	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Linseed oil meal	Apr.	119.90	118.30	74.05	71.11
Per cow in herd	Apr.	4482	3510	1200	5948	Corn gluten feed	Apr.	53.10	62.95	40.45	37.11
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Tankage	Apr.	74.75	83.65	54.60	45.30
Wisconsin creamery butter production ¹⁰	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Standard middlings	Apr.	31.63	31.43	23.10	18.96
(000 omitted)	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Soybean meal	Apr.	126.1	124.4	135.1	148.1
Wisconsin American cheese production ¹⁰	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration	Apr.	177	175	150	121.20
(000 omitted)	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs	Apr. 15	24.40	26.10	14.30	12.42
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	would buy	Apr. 15	15.70	15.20	11.70	9.78
(000 omitted)	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100	Apr.	19.90	21.20	13.50	12.12
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration	Apr.	7.30	7.50	6.60	5.48
(000 omitted)	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk	Apr.	19.90	20.00	14.80	11.92
	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	would buy	Apr.	.43	.45	.46	.41
	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Chicken, per lb.	Apr.	26.4	25.0	24.0	20.9
	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Eggs, per doz.	Apr.	39.9	39.1	31.2	27.7
	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Wheat, per bu.	Apr.	2.29	2.32	1.66	1.12
	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Corn, per bu.	Apr.	1.55	1.44	1.13	.91
	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Oats, per bu.	Apr.	.86	.86	.75	.61
	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Barley, per bu.	Apr.	1.64	1.64	1.25	.94
	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Rye, per bu.	Apr.	2.60	2.81	1.78	.82
	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Buckwheat, per bu.	Apr.	1.60	1.45	1.37	.91
	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Flaxseed, per bu.	Apr.	7.00	8.00	2.85	2.42
	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Red clover seed, per bu.	Apr.	29.20	29.00	19.60	13.58
	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Alfalfa seed, per bu.	Apr.	31.50	32.00	23.20	19.10
	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Timothy seed, per bu.	Apr.	3.50	3.60	3.00	2.48
	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	All hay, loose, per ton	Apr.	18.70	18.80	12.00	11.74
	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Alfalfa hay, loose, per ton	Apr.	22.70	24.20	15.00	14.56
	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Clover and timothy hay, loose, per ton	Apr.	21.30	21.90	12.90	12.52
	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Potatoes, per bu.	Apr.	1.30	1.15	1.45	1.24
	Apr.	12396	12896	14453	11151	Apples, per bu.	Apr.	3.50	2.75	4.90	2.20

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

caused somewhat higher prices for these commodities. Price advances for these items were not sufficient to offset the downward change in the index for all commodities.

The late spring season caused up-

ward pressure on feed and hay prices, which along with steadily rising prices for non-farm commodities brought farm costs to new record heights. Eighteen consecutive months of rising farm costs have carried the

index of prices paid by farmers to 244 percent of the 1910-14 average in Wisconsin. Higher costs are reflected in the steady decline of the purchasing power of the farmers' dollar evident since the beginning of 1947.

Methods of Harvesting Corn Silage, 1946 Crop¹

District	Grain Snapped or Husked Before Cutting Percent	Silage Cut By			Silo Filled By	
		Corn Binder		Corn Harvester Percent	Stationary Silage Cutter Percent	Other Types of Blowers or Conveyors Percent
		With Bundle Loader Percent	Without Bundle Loader Percent			
1. Northwest.....	4.0	9.5	81.4	9.1	84.1	15.9
2. North.....	.9	7.8	88.5	3.7	78.8	21.2
3. Northeast.....	8.0	3.2	92.4	4.4	86.7	13.3
4. West.....	6.4	22.3	69.0	8.7	88.8	11.2
5. Central.....	5.2	12.6	73.5	13.9	80.0	20.0
6. East.....	6.4	10.9	70.3	18.8	87.2	12.8
7. Southwest.....	7.6	13.9	77.5	8.6	95.3	4.7
8. South.....	3.1	29.4	56.5	14.1	93.4	6.6
9. Southeast.....	4.7	35.1	51.8	13.1	93.5	6.5
State.....	5.1	17.7	70.8	11.5	88.2	11.8

¹As reported by Wisconsin crop correspondents.

Methods of Harvesting Corn Silage

In order to supply information on the methods used in harvesting corn silage in Wisconsin, an inquiry was sent to crop reporters in March. Reports from these correspondents show that about 88.5 percent of the silage corn on their farms is cut with a corn binder and about 11.5 percent with silage harvesters. Over 70 percent is harvested with corn binders not having bundle loaders, and nearly 18 percent with bundle loaders.

For silo filling machinery, the stationary silage cutter is by far the most popular, it accounting for over 88 percent of the corn acreage used for silage. Other type fillers such as blowers and conveyors accounted for less than 12 percent. Some farmers still snap a certain amount of the grain corn out of silage. According to the reports, this practice is widespread in the state, but only about 5 percent of the total corn is taken out before the fields are cut for silage.

Yellow, White, and Other Corn in Wisconsin

In order to supply information needed on the types of corn now being grown in Wisconsin, an inquiry was sent to the dairy reporters of the state in April. The reports of Wisconsin dairy farmers show that of the corn grown in the state last year over 96 percent was yellow dent corn,

between 2 and 3 percent was white dent corn, and only about 1 percent was flint corn. At one time flint corn was much more common than it is now and white dents were more popular. For a long time the trend has been away from these types so that nearly all of the corn grown now is of the yellow dent type. The percentages reported by districts are as follows:

Types of Corn Grown in Wisconsin, 1946¹

District	Yellow Dent	White Dent	Flint Corn
	Percent	Percent	Percent
1. Northwest.....	95.9	2.3	1.8
2. North.....	93.6	3.4	3.0
3. Northeast.....	92.5	3.2	4.3
4. West.....	97.7	1.7	.6
5. Central.....	92.7	6.0	1.3
6. East.....	93.9	3.7	2.4
7. Southwest.....	98.9	.9	.2
8. South.....	98.0	1.6	.4
9. Southeast.....	95.8	2.9	1.3
State.....	96.4	2.5	1.1

¹As reported by Wisconsin dairy correspondents.

Methods of Hay Storage on Wisconsin Farms

Wisconsin is the leading state in tame hay production with an average annual output of about 6 million tons. With the dry weather last year, the 1946 production was somewhat less than average.

Storage methods for hay on Wisconsin farms vary considerably in different parts of the state. Most of the hay—about five-sixths—is still stored in barns without baling. However, in the southeastern district of Wisconsin only about two-thirds of the hay is stored in this way, while in some areas over 90 percent is stored in barns unbaled.

Stacking of hay is most commonly reported in some of the central, western, and northern sections, much less of it being done in the southern and southeastern counties. For the state as a whole, less than 4 percent of the hay is stacked outdoors as loose hay.

Baling of hay in the fields is increasing. In the southeastern and southern counties it is already quite an important item. In some of the central and northern counties, however, relatively little hay is as yet baled in the fields. For the state as a whole, less than .11 percent of the 1946 crop was reported to be baled in the field, but in some southeastern counties nearly one-third of it was handled in this way. Putting of hay into silos is not an important storage means in any section of the state, though a little of it is reported in a number of counties. Chopping hay and other methods also account for a small part of the total and this is most commonly reported in the eastern and southeastern counties, but for the state as a whole it amounts to less than 2 percent of the total.

Hay Storage in Wisconsin, 1946 Crop¹

District	Put into Barns Unbaled	Stacked Unbaled	Baled in Field and Stored in Stacks or Barns	Put into Silo	Other Storage
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1. Northwest.....	79.6	13.6	6.2	.4	.2
2. North.....	91.0	1.4	6.0	.4	1.2
3. Northeast.....	90.4	4.9	4.2	0	.5
4. West.....	89.2	5.8	3.5	.3	1.2
5. Central.....	93.1	4.4	2.1	.2	.2
6. East.....	83.6	2.2	9.9	.2	4.1
7. Southwest.....	83.6	2.4	11.9	.5	1.6
8. South.....	77.2	.9	21.5	.3	.1
9. Southeast.....	66.5	0	27.7	0	5.8
State.....	83.7	3.8	10.5	.3	1.7

¹As reported by Wisconsin crop correspondents.

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Vol. XXVI, No. 6

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

June 1947

IN THIS ISSUE

June Crop Report

Cool, wet weather has continued in much of Wisconsin and in much of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. In southern Wisconsin rainfall is above normal, but at some of the northern weather stations it is not above normal. Spring work has been delayed all along by unfavorable weather, but hay and grain crops look good.

Milk Production

The flow of milk continues a little above a year ago for both Wisconsin and the United States. The nation's production during May, however, is below the record made two years ago.

Egg Production

Wisconsin farm flocks are about as large as they were a year ago, but egg production is smaller than last year both for this state and for the country as a whole. For the nation, the flocks are a little smaller than a year ago.

Current Trends

Record slaughter of cattle and calves is reported for May. Butter stocks are rising, but they are low for the month. More cheese is in storage than a year ago.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Prices received by farmers in Wisconsin have declined during the past two months, mainly because of the seasonal downturn in milk prices. Most other prices show little change during the past month. For the United States as a whole, prices have declined only a little during the past month. Prices paid by farmers are mostly unchanged.

Special Items (Pages 5-8)

Wisconsin Dairy Manufacturers, 1946

Disposition of Eggs on Farms

SPRING has continued cool and wet in much of Wisconsin. Actually the rainfall is above normal, mainly in the southern and southeastern parts of the state. Most of the northern weather stations do not show an excess of moisture so far this year. With the cool weather, however, work has been delayed and fields have not dried out as well as they would if the weather had been warmer.

Spring work continues to be late, much corn being planted in June this year. Spring-sown grains are somewhat uneven, though at the beginning of June they were in better condition than would have been expected from the delayed season. Hay and pasture prospects are generally good, though early growth was slowed by cool weather. There has been plenty of moisture for hay and pasture.

Yield and Production, 1947, 1946, and 10-year Average

Crop	Unit	Total Production (Thousands)		
		Indicated 1947 ¹	1946	10-year average 1936-45
Wisconsin				
Winter wheat	bu.	780	651	747
Rye	bu.	862	874	2,181
Spring wheat	bu.	1,886	1,612	792
Oats	bu.	117,720	124,758	92,318
Barley	bu.	4,830	4,650	16,032
Cherries	ton	11.7	20	9.8
United States				
Winter wheat	bu.	1,093,071	873,893	653,893
Rye	bu.	25,208	18,685	37,934
Spring wheat	bu.	316,822	281,822	236,413
Oats	bu.	1,247,333	1,509,867	1,161,282
Barley	bu.	268,319	263,350	287,360
Cherries	ton	200 ²	230 ²	159 ²
Yield per acre				
Wisconsin				
Winter wheat	bu.	20.0	21.0	18.3
Rye	bu.	11.5	11.5	11.3
United States				
Winter wheat	bu.	20.1	18.0	16.1
Rye	bu.	13.3	11.7	11.9

¹Based on preliminary acreage estimates.
²Includes some quantities not harvested.

For the United States another good crop year seems to be in prospect, though the year will be quite different from recent years. From the Rocky Mountains eastward the season is late and there are general reports of wet and cool weather. One of the big questions at this time is that of the corn outlook. Much of it has been planted late, and with the cool season prospects are uncertain. Many farmers have shifted to earlier maturing hybrids because of delayed planting. The oat crop will be smaller than

Weather Summary, May 1947

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	May 1947	Normal	
Duluth	25	80	47.4	47.3	2.17	3.25	-1.90
Spooner	20	79	50.0	54.7	2.59	3.19	-0.91
Park Falls	23	78	47.4	52.5	3.02	3.50	-2.12
Rhineland	20	76	49.0	52.7	2.83	3.18	-0.55
Wausau	20	79	49.4	55.2	3.71	3.44	-1.52
Marinette	26	84	49.6	55.1	4.51	3.12	-1.33
Escanaba	25	62	45.3	49.6	4.03	2.93	-0.12
Minneapolis	33	81	53.5	57.7	2.57	3.67	-2.74
Eau Claire	29	82	53.2	57.4	3.43	4.04	-1.52
La Crosse	34	80	54.1	59.3	3.49	3.75	+0.93
Hancock	21	81	51.2	56.4	4.92	4.11	+1.43
Oshkosh	24	81	50.6	56.4	3.95	3.52	+1.49
Green Bay	25	79	49.5	54.9	4.43	3.52	-0.57
Manitowoc	28	81	49.3	52.2	4.03	3.49	+0.19
Dubuque	34	84	54.9	60.3	4.59	4.22	+3.70
Madison	32	77	52.6	57.6	3.78	3.85	+1.18
Beloit	31	79	54.8	58.5	4.81	3.54	+1.39
Milwaukee	28	80	49.9	52.6	4.35	3.35	+0.25
Average for 18 Stations	26.6	79.1	50.6	55.0	3.73	3.54	-0.15

last year, partly because with a late spring and wet fields some of the acreage intended for oats was planted to other crops.

The nation seems to have a record wheat crop this year—1,409 million bushels being estimated. The winter wheat crop will exceed one billion bushels for the first time in the country's history, and spring wheat prospects are above average. It now looks as though the country would be long on wheat and perhaps short on other grains and corn. Hay prospects are good and the pasture outlook is better than average, though in some of the southeastern states pasture growth was held back during the first half of May by lack of rain. Pasture conditions are above average in most states east of the Rocky mountains.

Condition of Crops, June 1 1947, 1946, and 10-year Average

(Percent of Normal)

Crop	Wisconsin			United States		
	1947	1946	10-yr av. 1936-45	1947	1946	10-yr av. 1936-45
Winter wheat	86	85	86	84	79	81
Spring wheat	89	90	89	84	79	81
Oats	87	89	89	80	85	81
Barley	86	89	88	83	79	80
Rye	83	84	87	87	84	81
All hay	88	78	85	87	84	81
Clover and timothy hay	86	78	85	88	86	82
Alfalfa hay	91	80	87	89	83	84
Wild hay	88	82	86	83	78	79
Pasture	84	78	86	88	85	81

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 Number of Feed Prices (1910-14=100), Milk Cow Prices (Wisconsin, United States), and Index Numbers of Prices Paid by Wis. Farmers (Commodities bought for use in farm family maintenance, Commodities bought for use in farm production). Rows list years from 1910 to 1947 with various price and index 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 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 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, and flour middlings 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 until 1939. Thereafter cottonseed meal was dropped and soybean and dried brewer grains added.

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 1910-14 average price of milk cows for Wisconsin \$53.67, for the United States \$49.18.

10 20-year average requirements to buy a milk cow, Wisconsin 4,180 pounds of milk, 176.8 pounds of butterfat; United States 179.7 pounds of butterfat.

11 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.

12 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.

13 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.

14 1912-14=100.

*Preliminary.

Farm and Market Prices for Milk and Dairy Products¹

Year	PRICES RECEIVED BY CROP REPORTERS—WISCONSIN										UNITED STATES		WHOLESALE PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS ²									
	Milk av. all uses cwt. ³	Milk Prices by uses ⁴ (cwt.)				Milk prices by uses in percent of average				Butter-fat in Cream (lb.) ⁵	Farm butter ⁶ (lb.)	Butter-fat in Cream (lb.) ⁵	Milk ¹ (cwt.)	Butter ⁷ (lb.)	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						American ⁸	Swiss ⁹	Brick ⁸	Limburger ⁸		Cheese div. by butter	Butter div. by cheese	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%	%	%	cts.	cts.	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	26.1	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	188	
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	15.2	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	106	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	1.86	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	116	54.0	48.2	45.4	2.97	49.5	27.1	35.4	24.6	23.2	5.70	5.7	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	43.5	28.2	28.3	6.50	51.0	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	25.3	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	18.8	28.7	16.6	18.8	5.45	49.2	228	
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	19.7	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	22.5	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	18.8	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	21.8	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	20.6	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	92	107	113	51.5	47.8	45.6	2.53	46.9	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	19.1	19.5	4.30	46.0	217	
1930	2.62	1.49	1.57	1.69	2.12	92	97	104	131	38.8	37.0	34.5	2.21	35.3	16.4	25.6	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	1.64	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	13.9	13.8	2.91	49.0	200	
1936	1.51	1.42	1.45	1.60	1.80	94	96	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	108	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	1.71	91	95	102	134	30.7	28.4	26.2	1.72	27.1	12.5	17.5	11.9	12.5	3.02	46.2	218	
1939	1.22	1.14	1.13	1.25	1.58	93	93	102	130	28.1	26.2	23.8	1.68	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	28.0	1.82	28.7	14.3	20.2	13.6	13.6	3.16	49.8	201	
1941	1.85	1.82	1.72	1.92	2.07	98	93	104	112	38.3	35.2	34.3	2.22	33.8	19.5	24.7	18.7	19.0	3.54	57.6	180	
1942	2.11	2.04	2.07	2.16	2.41	97	98	102	114	43.7	40.7	39.6	2.58	39.5	22.0	28.2	20.5	20.5	3.84	55.6	174	
1943	2.61	2.48	2.56	2.71	2.97	95	98	104	114	53.6	47.3	49.9	3.12	46.0	27.0	31.8	26.2	23.8	4.20	58.7	160	
1944	2.69	2.53	2.70	2.76	3.05	94	100	103	113	54.3	45.5	50.5	3.24	46.0	27.0	32.3	28.3	25.0	4.20	58.7	177	
1945	2.67	2.52	2.65	2.76	3.05	94	99	103	114	54.7	46.6	50.5	3.20	46.1	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.6	171	
1946	3.51	3.42	3.46	3.55	3.81	97	99	101	109	70.8	66.1	64.1*	3.94*	61.9	35.9		36.2	35.7	4.99	58.0	172	
January	2.76	2.58	2.79	2.83	3.14	93	101	103	114	56.1	51.1	50.1	3.39	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.1	172	
February	2.78	2.59	2.83	2.85	3.15	93	102	103	113	56.1	51.1	51.2	3.36	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.1	172	
March	2.79	2.59	2.85	2.85	3.16	93	102	102	113	56.1	52.1	51.8	3.31	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.1	172	
April	2.80	2.62	2.85	2.85	3.15	94	102	102	112	56.1	51.1	51.7	3.27	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.1	172	
May	2.84	2.70	2.89	2.87	3.13	95	102	101	110	57.1	52.1	51.3	3.26	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.1	172	
June	2.99	2.90	2.97	3.00	3.27	97	99	100	109	58.1	52.1	52.1	3.39	51.5	32.3	36.7	31.2	31.0	4.62	62.7	159	
July	3.58	3.56	3.48	3.64	3.70	99	97	102	103	72.1	74.1	70.6	3.98	69.7	40.0	50.0	39.2	39.0	5.23	57.4	174	
August	3.88	3.86	3.80	3.82	4.16	98	98	107	108	78.1	72.1	70.8	4.25	69.8	43.5	52.5	41.7	41.0	5.48	62.3	160	
September	4.39	4.43	4.21	4.36	4.61	101	96	99	105	83.1	78.1	75.6	4.55	76.2	43.5	52.5	42.7	41.0	5.54	57.1	175	
October	4.71	4.75	4.50	4.70	4.93	101	96	100	105	89.1	90.1	90.0	4.97	83.2	49.1	61.7	49.3	48.6	5.88	59.0	160	
November	4.81	4.77	4.61	4.88	5.13	99	96	101	107	91.1	83.1	84.4	5.13	80.0	45.5	67.3	51.0	49.5	5.98	56.9	176	
December	4.45	4.28	4.35	4.60	4.92	96	98	103	111	97.1	87.1	87.0	5.12	79.7	41.7	70.5	48.4	48.0	5.98	52.3	191	
1947																						
January	3.95	3.88	3.65	4.02	4.55	98	92	102	115	87.1	75.1	74.5	4.77	66.2	38.5	65.8	46.2	44.0	5.98	58.2	172	
February	3.66	3.60	3.47	3.70	4.05	98	95	101	111	76.1	71.1	67.8	4.48	69.0	37.3	63.1	44.4	47.0	5.87	54.1	185	
March	3.58	3.52	3.41	3.59	4.04	98	95	100	113	79.1	76.1	73.5	4.29	69.0	37.1	54.3	42.2	39.5	5.79	53.8	186	
April	3.31	3.20	3.15	3.35	3.85	97	95	101	116	75.1	71.1	68.5	4.06	61.1	32.9	49.8	40.8	42.4	5.53	53.8	186	
May	3.06*	2.92*	2.95*	3.10*	3.58*	95*	96*	101*	117*	71.1	67.1	63.1	3.84	60.4	29.6	46.7	35.6	31.2	5.33	49.0	204	

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; condenseries, 3.64 percent fat; market milk, 3.71 percent fat; and average for all uses, 3.60 percent fat. Tests reported by crop correspondents tend to be slightly above state averages, especially during the winter. These quotations do not include dairy production payments. Annual averages are computed by weighting monthly average prices by milk production per cow.

³Quotations refer to the 16th 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. These quotations do not include dairy production payments.

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

⁵Wholesale price of 92-score butter at Chicago through December 1942. Since then OPA ceiling price (Grade A) plus 5 cents processors' roll-back subsidy has been quoted. Processors' roll-back subsidy discontinued November 1945 and current prices were again reported.

⁶Wholesale price 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. Subsidy of 3.75 cents included from December 1942 to January 1946.

⁷Quotations from Green County Herald until January 1941. Averages of weekly quotations from Monroe, Wisconsin Evening Times used from January 1941 to February 1943. Price ceiling from February 1943 to October 1945. Since then various sources adjusted to Monroe basis. 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. Price ceiling beginning February 1943.

Current Trends

WISCONSIN		Latest Report	Previous Reports			UNITED STATES		Latest Report	Previous Reports		
	Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month		Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month
Farm Price Indexes², 1910-14=100						Farm Price Indexes¹⁰, 1910-14=100					
Farm prices, general	May	254	268	217	175	Farm prices, general	May	272	276	211	171.6
Livestock and livestock products	May	254	270	213	176	Livestock and livestock products	May	275	282	207	178.0
Milk	May	242	262	225	180	Dairy products	May	241	257	198	171.4
Meat animals	May	306	321	210	180	Meat animals	May	327	331	226	192.4
Poultry and eggs	May	196	197	165	143	Poultry and eggs	May	203	204	173	149.2
Crops	May	255	255	243	170	Crops	May	268	269	215	164.4
Feed grains and hay	May	227	228	173	128	Feed grains and hay	May	218	223	188	136.6
Fruits	May	377	377	429	215	Prices farmers pay	May	242	243	192	159.8
Prices farmers pay	May	243	244	193	161	Purchasing power, farm products	May	112	114	110	106.4
Purchasing power, farm products	May	105	110	112	108						
Dairy Production and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets					
Milk price per cwt. ³	May	3.06	3.31	2.84	2.28	Milk price, wholesale ¹⁰	May 15	3.84	4.06	3.26	2.72
All utilisations	May	2.92	3.20	2.70	2.16	Farm price of butterfat in cream ¹⁰ , per lb.	May 15	63.1	68.5	51.3	45.0
For cheese	May	2.95	3.15	2.89	2.25	Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb. ¹¹	May	60.4	61.1	46.5	42.0
For butter	May	3.10	3.35	2.87	2.35	Total milk production ¹⁰ , (000,000 omitted)	May	12260	10472	12201	11349 ⁷
Condensery products	May	3.58	3.85	3.13	2.60	Creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted)	Apr.	115895	110480	91494	142494
Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁴ , cts.	May 15	71	75	57	49.0	American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted)	Apr.	92910	78015	62158	73145
Farm price of butter ⁴ , cts.	May 15	67	71	52	42.8	Evaporated whole milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted)	Apr.	321200	270800	297400	321214
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound						Dried skim milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted)	Apr.	73100	66600	69750	55262
American ⁶ (twins)	May	29.6	32.9	27.0	23.82	Human food	Apr.	2350	2200	1640	5345
Swiss	May	46.7	49.8	33.0	29.6	Animal food	Apr.	42569	37410	23967	57802
Brick	May	35.6	40.8	26.2	22.8	Butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted)	May	17422	18868	19926	16660
Total milk production ⁵ , (000,000 omitted)	May	1805	1504	1800	1486.1 ⁷	Cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted)	May	17422	18868	19926	16660
Cows in herd freshening ⁸	May	6.07	9.10	5.84	6.05	Cold-Storage Holdings ¹¹ , (000 omitted)					
Calves born during month being raised ⁹	May	31.35	31.09	31.41	30.25	Creamery butter	June 1	17269	9194	26856	62875
Grains and concentrates fed per month, per cow ⁹	May	187	220	169	151.2	American cheese	June 1	110340	88737	86089	127776
Per farm	June 1	79.6	126.6	63.9	52.8	Swiss cheese	June 1	1033	723	572	1519
Per cow in herd	June 1	4.65	7.41	3.71	3.16	All other cheese	June 1	26236	24394	15481	18338
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced	June 1	17.38	31.00	13.82	12.09	All varieties of cheese	June 1	137609	113854	102142	147633
Wisconsin creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted)	Apr.	11300	11700	5400	13307	Total frozen poultry	June 1	187637	208256	209944	107222
Wisconsin American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted)	Apr.	40200	36600	26900	34187	Eggs, shell	June 1	3390	1742	8683	7773
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted)	May	4130	4482	1259	7468	Eggs, shell, frozen, and dried, (case equivalent)	June 1	12654	9463	16410	14413
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted)	May	11293	12396	13461	10703						
						Poultry Production¹⁰					
Poultry Production¹²						Layers on hand in month	May	340716	358682	354489	349170
Layers on hand in month, (000 om.)	May	14294	15150	14280	13495	(000 omitted)	May	1804	1764	1775	1743
Eggs per 100 layers	May	1761	1662	1826	1783	Total eggs produced (000,000 omitted)	May	6146	6328	6292	6085
Total eggs produced, (000,000 om.)	May	252	252	261	241						
Feed Price Changes³						Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk¹⁰, (000 omitted):					
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100	May	240.6	237.2	204.4	152.6	Dried whole milk	Apr. 30	18421	17123	14549	12104
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration	May	30.41	30.19	25.36	18.79	Dried skim milk	Apr. 30	78047	80236	35996	47627
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy	May	100.6	109.6	112.0	123.9	Dried buttermilk	Apr. 30	5096	5330	1794	5703
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton f. o. b. Madison	May	59.45	51.80	47.95	36.49	Condensed milk (case goods)	Apr. 30	5279	5450	5551	8398
Standard bran	May	71.70	85.50	58.40	42.42	Evaporated milk (case goods)	Apr. 30	148266	118926	80689	159442
Linseed oil meal	May	58.10	61.30	54.35	34.94						
Corn gluten feed	May	104.50	119.90	81.55	71.51	Slaughter under Federal Meat Inspection¹¹, (000 omitted)					
Tankage	May	63.70	53.10	47.95	36.78	Cattle	May	1264	1203	676	874
Standard middlings	May	71.15	74.75	65.10	44.86	Calves	May	627	678	402	453
Soybean meal	May	32.10	31.66	26.07	19.10	Sheep	May	1355	1322	1374	1598
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration	May	123.1	126.0	123.9	146.5	Hogs	May	3831	3616	4149	4769
Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy	May	123.1	126.0	123.9	146.5						
Farm Product Prices⁸						Business and Industry					
Milk cows, per head	May 15	178	177	152	123.60	Wholesale prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
Hogs, per cwt.	May 15	22.30	24.40	14.20	12.28	All commodities	May	215	215	162	145.2
Beef cattle, per cwt.	May 15	15.50	15.70	11.70	9.88	Foods	May	250	252	173	154.8
Veal calves, per cwt.	May 15	20.40	19.90	14.00	12.32	Retail prices ¹⁴ , 1910-14=100					
Sheep, per cwt.	May 15	7.90	7.30	6.50	5.40	All commodities	Apr.	226	227	190	172.0
Lambs, per cwt.	May 15	19.50	19.90	14.70	11.96	Foods	Apr.	243	245	183	163.6
Wool, per lb.	May 15	.39	.43	.47	.42	Total income of individuals ¹⁴ , 1935-39=100	Apr.	262.1	264.5	236.4	216.8
Chickens, per lb.	May 15	26.5	26.4	24.3	21.3	Non-agricultural income ¹⁴ , 1935-39=100	Apr.	252.4	253.5	232.6	212.9
Eggs, per doz.	May 15	39.5	39.9	32.3	27.7	Factory employment (adjusted) ¹⁵ , No. of employees, 1939=100	Mar.	154.4	154.5	132.6	157.7
Wheat, per bu.	May 15	2.33	2.29	1.70	1.13	Industrial production (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100	Mar.	189	189	168	209.8
Corn, per bu.	May 15	1.57	1.55	1.35	.93	Freight-car loadings (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100	Mar.	146	142	139	138
Oats, per bu.	May 15	.88	.86	.77	.60						
Barley, per bu.	May 15	1.66	1.64	1.27	.95						
Rye, per bu.	May 15	2.30	2.60	1.78	.83						
Buckwheat, per bu.	May 15	1.64	1.60	1.50	.94						
Flaxseed, per bu.	May 15	6.00	7.00	2.95	2.42						
Red clover seed, per bu.	May 15	29.20	29.20	19.60	13.40						
Alfalfa seed, per bu.	May 15	30.70	31.50	22.60	18.94						
Timothy seed, per bu.	May 15	3.30	3.50	3.00	2.43						
All hay, loose, per ton	May 15	18.30	18.70	12.10	11.90						
Alfalfa hay, loose, per ton	May 15	24.10	22.70	15.70	14.68						
Clover and timothy hay, loose, per ton	May 15	21.20	21.30	13.00	12.68						
Potatoes, per bu.	May 15	1.35	1.30	1.45	1.29						
Apples, per bu.	May 15	3.50	3.50	4.90	2.23						

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

was 4½ percent above the 5-year 1941-45 average May output. Egg production per layer was 3½ percent below May 1946 and about 1 percent below the average for May. For the United States the May production was a little more than 2 per-

cent less than May a year ago but 1 percent higher than the 5-year average. There were 4 percent fewer layers on the nation's farms, but the average rate of lay was about 1½ percent higher than during May last year.

The nation's egg markets were weak and irregular during the early part of May, but price levels moved up later in the month and markets closed steady and firm by the end of May. Egg prices on May 15 averaged 40.7 cents per dozen—7.9 cents above

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and Month	WISCONSIN													UNITED STATES											
	Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices ¹ (Average of prices, January 1910—December 1914=100)													Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices ¹ (Average of prices August 1909—July 1914=100)											
	Wisconsin farm prices	All groups milk excluded	Live-stock and live-stock products ²	Milk	Meat animals ³	Poultry and eggs ³	Crops ⁴	Feed grains and hay ⁵	Fruits ⁶	Truck and canning ⁷	Prices paid ⁸	Ratio of prices received to prices paid ⁹	Ratio of prices for milk to prices paid ¹⁰	Index number of farm real estate values ¹¹	United States farm products	Livestock and live-stock products	Dairy products	Meat animals	Poultry and eggs	Crops	Feed grains and hay	Prices paid ¹²	Purchasing power ¹³	Index to U. S. farm real estate values ¹⁴	
1910	99	99	100	98	102	103	91	96	101	93	98	101	100	-----	102	102	100	101	104	103	96	98	104	-----	
1911	91	92	89	90	84	91	107	120	104	95	98	93	92	-----	94	90	95	85	91	100	98	101	93	-----	
1912	102	101	101	103	95	102	112	117	100	95	101	101	102	97	99	99	102	97	101	100	111	100	99	97	
1913	104	102	106	105	110	100	89	82	101	93	100	104	105	100	102	106	104	110	101	98	94	101	101	100	
1914	104	105	106	103	111	100	94	84	97	101	102	102	101	103	101	108	101	113	106	94	104	100	101	103	
1915	101	100	101	101	101	101	97	97	97	118	109	93	93	104	99	104	101	105	101	94	105	105	94	103	
1916	121	121	120	122	119	117	126	112	109	133	122	99	100	117	118	118	111	123	116	118	110	124	95	108	
1917	171	173	170	169	176	156	183	169	137	155	151	113	112	124	175	165	146	177	156	187	186	149	117	117	
1918	194	191	197	197	202	184	177	180	172	168	177	110	111	133	204	194	179	203	186	215	207	176	116	129	
1919	214	203	217	22*	209	205	191	167	183	187	205	104	109	143	215	207	201	207	209	226	211	202	106	140	
1920	199	197	195	201	172	219	224	188	203	170	211	94	95	171	211	192	202	173	223	232	204	201	105	170	
1921	129	123	128	131	101	180	133	102	206	146	149	87	90	168	124	130	149	107	161	121	92	152	82	157	
1922	126	126	126	132	108	141	125	94	173	142	142	89	93	164	132	127	139	114	140	135	92	149	89	139	
1923	140	113	144	145	99	142	113	97	127	124	148	95	111	147	143	132	159	108	145	154	114	152	94	135	
1924	129	119	129	138	103	145	123	113	140	131	148	87	93	139	143	131	148	112	148	156	129	152	94	135	
1925	146	140	148	152	133	160	134	118	160	180	156	94	98	130	156	150	155	140	162	163	134	156	100	127	
1926	151	149	150	152	144	157	151	103	146	181	154	98	99	125	146	152	156	146	158	140	105	165	94	124	
1927	154	141	155	167	135	143	148	112	195	126	153	101	109	122	142	148	162	141	143	135	115	153	93	119	
1928	157	145	160	168	145	152	135	118	175	140	153	103	110	120	151	158	165	155	152	144	123	155	97	117	
1929	153	148	157	159	151	158	131	108	161	147	150	102	106	119	149	161	164	180	161	135	119	154	97	116	
1930	128	128	128	128	129	122	130	89	146	131	140	91	91	117	128	136	142	135	128	119	107	146	88	115	
1931	90	89	90	91	85	94	82	70	88	120	81	74	75	104	90	99	111	93	99	79	74	126	71	106	
1932	68	65	67	71	55	80	71	60	72	109	105	65	68	91	68	74	86	65	81	74	68	108	63	89	
1933	71	64	70	78	53	70	79	66	81	101	105	68	74	80	72	72	87	61	74	73	67	108	67	73	
1934	82	78	79	86	59	84	105	106	113	119	121	68	71	80	90	84	101	70	89	98	95	122	74	76	
1935	106	108	108	105	111	115	95	102	102	112	124	85	85	82	109	115	114	116	116	102	107	125	87	79	
1936	118	116	118	120	115	113	121	105	121	130	126	94	95	84	114	120	125	118	114	107	102	124	92	82	
1937	124	122	124	125	127	107	125	115	115	129	135	92	93	89	122	127	130	132	110	115	125	131	93	85	
1938	103	104	104	101	109	104	93	77	107	111	126	82	80	88	97	113	114	115	108	80	71	123	79	85	
1939	96	96	97	97	102	88	90	71	97	104	123	78	79	86	95	108	110	112	95	80	60	121	79	84	
1940	103	96	104	109	98	90	93	71	110	106	124	83	88	84	100	112	119	111	96	88	82	122	82	84	
1941	134	121	139	146	185	116	97	79	121	111	132	102	111	82	124	140	139	146	121	106	89	131	95	85	
1942	164	161	168	167	180	146	136	108	148	142	155	106	108	88	159	173	162	188	151	142	111	152	105	91	
1943	198	190	200	206	194	180	187	133	218	191	169	117	122	92	192	200	193	209	190	183	147	167	115	99	
1944	201	189	200	213	189	162	209	161	269	213	177	114	120	102	195	194	198	200	174	194	166	176	111	114	
1945	207	203	204	211	196	183	229	158	300	204	182	114	116	110	202	203	197	210	196	201	161	180	112	126	
1946	253	225	254	277	234	184	240	186	385	192	204	124	136	120	233	240	242	256	198	226	195	203	115	142	
Jan.	212	205	208	218	199	180	233	163	418	192	184	115	118	-----	206	204	203	206	197	207	164	184	112	-----	
Feb.	210	200	206	220	202	153	234	164	421	192	185	114	119	-----	207	202	202	214	168	213	166	185	112	-----	
Mar.	213	205	208	221	205	158	242	171	421	192	186	115	119	-----	209	203	201	219	167	215	171	187	112	-----	
Apr.	215	208	211	221	210	161	242	170	429	192	189	114	117	-----	212	205	199	225	166	220	171	188	113	-----	
May	217	209	213	225	210	165	243	173	429	192	193	112	117	-----	211	207	198	226	173	215	188	192	110	-----	
June	225	213	222	236	214	167	245	174	429	192	196	115	120	-----	218	213	207	230	178	223	195	196	111	-----	
July	259	235	261	283	249	183	252	193	429	192	201	129	141	-----	244	247	245	268	196	240	244	209	117	-----	
Aug.	274	240	278	307	263	179	248	199	380	192	206	133	149	-----	249	263	257	294	199	233	225	214	116	-----	
Sept.	288	226	296	347	231	202	234	202	300	192	211	136	164	-----	243	250	271	249	221	236	221	210	116	-----	
Oct.	315	255	327	372	267	253	233	207	313	192	216	146	172	-----	273	299	300	318	257	244	222	218	125	-----	
Nov.	318	252	330	380	280	213	234	204	330	192	220	145	173	-----	263	294	307	313	230	230	187	224	117	-----	
Dec.	303	252	313	352	284	200	238	210	320	192	225	135	156	-----	264	294	312	311	226	232	186	225	117	-----	
947	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	135	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	159	-----
Jan.	281	249	288	312	287	179	240	213	330	192	231	122	135	-----	260	281	292	306	201	236	184	227	115	-----	
Feb.	274	258	279	289	304	177	243	215	339	192	236	116	122	-----	262	278	270	319	192	245	185	234	112	-----	
Mar.	280	276	284	283	332	192	248	230	349	192	242	116	117	-----	280	292	269	345	199	266	212	240	117	-----	
Apr.	268	274	270	262	321	197	255	228	377	192	244*	110*	107*	-----	276	282	257	331	204	269	223	243	114	-----	
May	254*	267	254*	242*	306	196	255	227	377	192	243*	105*	100*	-----	272	275	241	327	203	268	218	242	112	-----	

¹Revised May 1944. ²Prepared by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. ³Includes all items in the following 3 indexes plus milk cow and wool prices. ⁴Hogs, beef cattle, veal calves, sheep, and lambs. ⁵Chickens, eggs, and turkeys. ⁶Includes all items in the following 3 indexes plus potatoes, tobacco, clover seed, dry peas, dry beans, sugar beets, and flaxseed. ⁷Wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, and hay. ⁸Apples, cherries, and cranberries. ⁹Canning peas, sweet corn, onions, and cabbage. ¹⁰Retail prices paid by Wisconsin farmers for commodities used in production and family maintenance reported quarterly in March, June, September, and December. ¹¹Indexes for other months are estimates from quarterly data. ¹²Ratio of the Wisconsin index of farm prices to Wisconsin index of prices paid. ¹³Ratio of the index of Wisconsin milk prices to the Wisconsin index of prices paid. ¹⁴Average of estimated values, 1912-14=100. ¹⁵Retail prices paid by United States farmers for commodities used in farm production and family living reported quarterly in March, June, September and December. ¹⁶Purchasing power of the farm dollar expressed by the ratio of the index of United States farm prices to the United States index of prices paid. *Preliminary

a year ago. Chicken prices on May 15 were 27.9 cents per pound—2.6 cents above the same date last year.

Wisconsin farmers received 39½ cents per dozen for eggs on May 15—7.2 cents above a year ago but nearly 12 cents more than the 5-year average. Chicken prices averaged 26½ cents per pound in mid-May—2.2 cents above May last year and 5.2 cents above the 5-year average.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

Prices received by Wisconsin farmers broke sharply in the past sixty days and on May 15 the index of Wisconsin farm prices was 254 percent of the 1910-14 base. Declines of nearly 8 percent in milk prices and 5

Disposition of Eggs on Farms 1946¹

District	Percent of Production Sold %	Marketing Methods		
		Sold to Dealers Graded Basis		Sold Directly to Consumers %
		Ungraded %	%	
1	87	45	50	5
2	64	79	15	6
3	86	78	12	10
4	79	44	52	4
5	92	58	36	6
6	89	41	48	11
7	89	42	53	5
8	92	47	45	8
9	89	28	25	47
State	86	47	43	10
1936 ²	85	63	19	18

¹As reported June 1, 1947 by Wisconsin dairy correspondents.

²Average of March and August 1936 as published by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture in Table 46, Bulletin 176.

These percentages become very significant when it is realized that in 1946 the annual production of eggs was 47 percent greater than in 1936.

Although total egg production has increased greatly during the past decade, the percentage of eggs sold has not changed significantly. According to the survey, 86 percent of the current total egg output on farms of the state was sold this year compared with 85 percent in 1936.

According to the survey, 47 percent of the Wisconsin eggs was sold to stores and dealers ungraded and 10 percent sold directly to consumers. The 1936 survey showed 63 percent sold to stores and dealers ungraded and 18 percent sold directly to consumers.

The tendency of producers to sell eggs on a graded basis is more pronounced in the leading egg-producing regions of the state. Approximately half of the eggs sold from farms in the northwestern, western, eastern, southwestern, and southern districts is sold to dealers according to grade. In the southeastern metropolitan area a larger proportion is sold directly to consumers.

Wisconsin Dairy Manufactures, 1946

Slightly less milk was available for manufactured dairy products in Wisconsin in 1946 than in 1945 despite the fact that milk production was about 2 percent greater in 1946. Larger outshipments of milk and cream—particularly cream—by dairy plants were responsible for the change.

The loss was principally in the amount of milk used for butter and for condensed and evaporated whole milk. Sharp declines in these products were partially offset by increases

in the amount of milk used for cheese, powdered whole milk, and ice cream.

Butter

Butter production continued the decline which began after 1940. Wisconsin factories produced only 83,029,000 pounds in 1946 which was the smallest amount manufactured in about 50 years. The 1946 production was 24 percent lower than in 1945 and was 56 percent below the record total of 188,933,000 pounds which was produced in 1938.

Cheese

An all-time high of 525,165,000 pounds of cheese was produced in Wisconsin dairy plants in 1946. This was 2 percent above 1945 and also 2 percent above the previous record of 515,207,000 pounds set in 1942.

All major types of cheese except American showed an increase in 1946 over 1945. American cheese (including Colby) production declined 5 percent. Italian cheese which again ranked second after supplanting Swiss in 1945 showed a 6 percent increase. Munster rose 22 percent, brick 14 percent, cream cheese 13 percent, Swiss 10 percent, and Limburger 2 percent.

Miscellaneous cheese production rose from 18,466,000 pounds in 1945. Pected ice cream tends to be produced

Monthly Production of Wisconsin Dairy Manufactures, 1946*

(000 omitted)

Product	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual total
Creamery butter (includes whey butter) lb.	4,869	4,298	5,554	6,129	7,541	7,426	8,014	7,620	8,690	8,183	6,247	8,458	83,029
Cheese													
American (includes Colby) lb.	24,393	24,013	27,697	29,879	41,692	45,162	39,730	34,390	29,297	27,324	22,482	24,405	370,464
Swiss (drum and block) lb.	1,251	1,269	2,220	3,158	4,553	4,689	4,220	3,873	3,593	3,301	2,341	1,872	36,340
Munster lb.	908	664	663	519	664	636	567	531	604	730	771	885	8,142
Brick lb.	536	501	544	500	597	596	480	544	480	707	796	1,011	7,314
Brick and Munster, total lb.	1,444	1,165	1,207	1,019	1,261	1,232	1,069	1,011	1,148	1,437	1,567	1,896	15,456
Limburger lb.	262	236	339	389	531	496	450	438	394	378	308	312	4,533
Italian lb.	3,024	2,998	3,924	4,349	5,115	5,447	4,414	3,444	2,697	2,394	2,046	1,867	41,719
Cream lb.	1,589	1,644	1,768	1,851	1,880	1,885	1,745	1,398	1,543	1,910	1,800	1,275	20,288
All other cheese (not cottage cheese) lb.	2,175	2,491	4,360	6,547	4,385	4,164	3,227	2,269	1,729	1,746	1,682	1,590	36,365
Total cheese (excluding cottage cheese) lb.	34,138	33,816	41,515	47,192	59,417	63,075	54,855	46,823	40,401	38,490	32,226	33,217	525,165
Condensed and powdered products													
Sweetened condensed whole milk													
Case goods lb.	2,270	2,029	2,474	2,479	2,588	2,651	2,450	2,022	2,099	1,988	1,983	2,140	27,173
Bulk goods lb.	1,226	801	997	976	1,450	1,003	821	847	738	783	852	786	11,280
Total lb.	3,496	2,830	3,471	3,455	4,038	3,654	3,271	2,869	2,837	2,771	2,835	2,926	38,453
Unsweetened condensed whole milk (bulk) lb.	1,461	1,273	808	1,157	3,069	3,530	977	3,266	3,134	5,289	4,761	4,101	32,826
Evaporated whole milk unsweetened (case goods) lb.	59,209	59,882	72,877	82,199	99,442	103,792	82,588	66,362	53,843	49,797	45,700	55,726	831,417
Evaporated and condensed whole milk													
Case goods lb.	61,479	61,911	75,351	84,678	102,030	106,443	85,038	68,384	55,042	51,785	47,683	57,866	858,590
Bulk goods lb.	2,687	2,074	1,805	2,133	4,519	4,533	1,798	4,113	3,872	6,072	5,613	4,887	44,106
Total lb.	64,166	63,985	77,156	86,811	106,549	110,976	86,836	72,497	59,814	57,857	53,296	62,753	902,696
Condensed skim milk (bulk)													
Sweetened lb.	11,519	12,671	15,897	18,215	24,181	26,105	22,161	19,542	14,092	12,180	7,538	9,016	193,117
Unsweetened lb.	14,856	14,217	14,303	12,971	11,375	11,720	12,890	10,765	8,744	11,137	12,232	9,000	144,210
Total lb.	26,375	26,888	30,200	31,186	35,556	37,825	35,051	30,307	22,836	23,317	19,770	18,016	337,327
Concentrated whey lb.	2,722	2,768	3,171	3,461	4,503	4,252	4,219	3,144	2,694	2,739	2,425	2,899	38,997
Powdered skim milk for human use													
Spray process lb.	5,967	6,515	9,305	10,833	12,649	11,283	10,318	8,516	5,773	4,894	4,486	7,318	97,857
Roller process lb.	5,685	5,852	8,185	10,375	14,229	14,646	11,353	6,942	4,226	3,376	2,410	4,122	91,401
Total lb.	11,652	12,367	17,490	21,208	26,878	25,929	21,671	15,458	9,999	8,270	6,896	11,440	189,258
Powdered skim milk for animal feed lb.	192	175	295	300	489	423	369	241	154	125	133	156	3,082
Powdered whole milk lb.	6,422	6,094	7,018	6,764	8,034	9,212	7,903	6,900	4,653	3,524	3,871	4,349	74,744
Powdered buttermilk lb.	116	89	90	125	155	159	165	155	128	122	90	107	1,501
Powdered whey lb.	4,791	5,037	5,150	6,464	8,126	8,979	6,223	4,709	4,079	3,537	3,462	5,023	65,580
Malted milk powder lb.	3,248	3,130	2,840	3,251	3,204	2,887	2,951	3,064	2,858	3,117	2,921	2,986	36,457
Total condensed and powdered products (except dried casein) lb.	120,020	120,887	143,854	160,127	194,130	201,315	165,959	136,897	107,587	103,084	93,015	107,951	1,654,826
Other products													
Dried casein gal.	3	7	26	181	477	939	567	166	87	102	216	467	3,238
Ice cream gal.	1,068	1,039	1,289	1,599	1,837	2,116	2,735	2,278	1,595	1,486	1,134	1,007	19,183
Ice cream mix shipped out of state gal.	87	96	135	162	175	221	257	203	148	126	82	85	1,777
Cottage cheese curd lb.	1,505	1,479	1,624	1,523	1,735	2,123	1,811	1,499	1,767	1,748	1,423	1,125	19,302
Cottage cheese creamed lb.	993	1,024	1,090	995	1,007	993	944	803	919	883	757	718	11,126
Whole milk shipped out of the state lb.	80,641	74,233	77,636	70,184	64,258	65,632	67,248	65,926	72,410	77,049	74,752	65,160	855,729
Butterfat in cream shipped out of the state ² lb.	6,610	7,681	8,579	9,371	11,213	11,406	9,940	7,169	4,645	3,841	3,886	3,723	88,064

*Preliminary

¹Includes 411,000 pounds of dried cream and 4,773,000 pounds of concentrated skim milk for animal feed not shown separately.

²Includes butterfat in whey cream shipped out of the state.

County	Creamery Butter ¹ lb.	Cheese						Cottage cheese curd lb.	Condensed and Powdered Products						Ice cream ⁷ gal.	Milk shipped out of the state ⁸ lb.	Butterfat in cream shipped out of the state ⁹ lb.
		American (Cheddar & Colby) lb.	Brick and Munster lb.	Swiss (drum & block) lb.	Italian lb.	All other ² lb.	Total cheese, excluding cottage cheese lb.		Condensed whole milk sweetened ³ lb.	Evap. and cond. whole milk, unsweetened ¹ lb.	Powdered skim milk ⁵ lb.	Powd'r'd whole milk lb.	Total condensed & powd'r'd products ⁶ lb.				
Barron	2,894	183	96	3,419	3,653	1,135	8,486	26	3,751	1,788	17,140			50,754	291	29,132	9,770
Bayfield	1,020	2,810				59	2,869						271	819			244
Burnett	369															2,379	148
Chippewa	1,154	9,282				98	9,380	186		39,073	8,673	1,988		72,108	304	9,735	4,723
Douglas	466							13			2,530			7,337	524	9,735	575
Polk	1,562	538		211	4,556	558	5,863				8,321			20,551	205	45,635	3,229
Rusk	3,003				134	90	3,227			3,499	5,592	12,194		22,723	131	3,215	2,554
Sawyer	60	207					207										
Washburn	658	14	7		648		669				1,258	1,041		2,299			323
N. W. Dist.	9,036	16,037	103	3,630	8,991	1,940	30,701	225	3,751	44,360	44,062	15,494	176,591	1,455	90,096	21,566	
Ashland	92	4,026	18		68		4,356	27							99		563
Clark	3,288	27,941		364	1,237	3,560	33,102			30,916	2,917	1,142		58,623	55	2,166	331
Iron	60	594			430	49	1,073								50		
Lincoln	289	4,750			73		4,823					3		28,140	7		152
Marathon	1,053	29,420	829		957	922	32,128	58	4,567		77			10,920	406		1
Oneida	17							74							150		
Price	986	3,282			134	84	3,500				471	944		1,520	24		
Taylor	1,609	7,570			214	123	7,907				3,545	4,675		8,313	11	84	929
Vilas	21																
N. Dist.	7,415	77,583	847	364	3,040	5,055	86,889	159	4,567	58,975	7,010	6,764	107,516	802	2,250	1,976	
Florence					591		591										
Forest	81	1,107			136		1,243										
Langlade	419	1,881				235	2,116	21	3		3,383			30,260	80		3,334
Marinette	480	3,869				1,060	4,929	19							105		
Oconto	326	11,607			1,771	202	13,580								8		
Shawano	1,900	18,560	1		76	264	18,901	18		38,295	7	12,433		73,007	268	826	2,407
N. E. Dist.	3,206	37,024	1	3,634	701	41,360	58	3	38,295	3,390	12,433	103,267	461	826	5,741		
Buffalo	2,072										6,912			9,253	11	4,237	900
Dunn	1,221	194	44	217		1,772	2,227		29	2,581	6,881	2,898		31,950	45	21,061	5,507
Eau Claire	1,054	264					264	100	224		1,202			25,123	445		2,309
Jackson	781	1,693			122		1,815	9						23	39		
La Crosse	4,228	2,505					2,505	99			3,334	1,856		21,990	739	4,053	2,464
Monroe	3,013	1,280					1,280	15		24,128	7,234	3,866		36,875	169	3,670	1,303
Pepin	2,298										2,076			2,108	7	22,069	
Pierce	3,096	112				252	364	1			13,020	51		14,955	17	639	4,467
St. Croix	2,150	426	65		83	1,804	2,378			15,195	16,708	6,703		41,874	36	2,624	6,159
Trempealeau	2,916										6,236	16		30,938	12	7,035	1,847
W. Dist.	22,829	6,474	109	217	205	3,828	10,833	224	253	41,904	63,603	15,390	215,089	1,520	65,388	24,956	
Adams																	
Green Lake	684	979	181		511	325	1,996			29,211				29,211	3		
Juneau	1,437	964					964	37						23,136	10		
Marquette	232	1,642	53			56	1,751	21	696		11,457	418		23,136	98		594
Portage	736	3,120				73	3,193	21			1,544			47			
Waupaca	563	11,008				195	11,203				2,484			2,469	125	18,849	633
Waushara	632	4,381			430	237	5,048			60,127		723		63,333	77		972
Wood	993	12,701			184	324	13,209	81			2,291			12,673	4		
C. Dist.	5,277	34,795	234	1,125	1,210	37,364	160	696	89,338	17,776	1,141	130,822	768	19,160	3,515		
Brown	2,058	15,679			304	6,208	22,191	1,247	5	2,846				9,271	809		1,869
Calumet	397	8,266			1,886	12	10,164	5		29,773				29,773	22		
Door	52	6,847				14	6,861	11		32,177				32,117	113		
Fond du Lac	404	10,603	398		5,982	2,823	19,806	27	273	1,732	4,386			32,527	666		1,905
Kewaunee	57	12,445				36	12,481	26									
Manitowoc	1,207	17,563			1,658	35	19,256	216				2,300		168,301	209		5
Outagamie	951	15,474				163	15,637	8		149,684				22,747	395	11,727	1,759
Sheboygan	1,968	16,142	22		5,421	544	22,129	138	2,455	3,865	1,380			24,174	625		107
Winnebago	527	6,483	232			19	6,734	850	1,401	613	4,162			20,688	665	1,835	4,445
E. Dist.	7,621	109,502	652	15,251	9,854	135,259	2,528	4,134	220,630	22,024	2,300	339,598	3,504	13,562	10,090		
Crawford	685	9,700				41	9,741	21							311		
Grant	2,298	23,347			1,399	250	24,996	10							42	1,282	12
Iowa	1,290	15,033	493		2,507	488	18,501	5							4		51
Lafayette	1,477	3,010	3	9,883	126	667	13,689	6							15	23,336	126
Richland	1,668	9,530				76	9,606	7,306		14,357	2,185			21,712	216		557
Sauk	1,788	4,208				765	4,973	2		11,211	3,699			14,951	179	54	13
Vernon	1,895	7,340				14	7,354	2,331		18,912	2,761	524		22,233	32	17,808	
S. W. Dist.	11,101	72,168	496	13,789	126	2,281	88,860	9,681	44,480	8,645	524	58,896	799	42,480	759		
Columbia	1,180	2,299	1,176		881	2,188	6,544	48		12,332	3,669	12,963		28,963	132	8,767	2,453
Dane	3,369	5,034	2,497	4,766		1,071	13,368	395		45,773	5,373			51,172	713	82,810	1,113
Dodge	1,173	2,653	6,909			6,323	29,438	8		40,711	2,388	1,239		59,250	14	92,416	3,421
Green	4,067	348	249	13,134		582	2,753			53,717	946	3,998		58,660	23	14,716	547
Jefferson	935	1,328	1,741			629	108	1,233		25,059				47,002	415	9,910	1,496
Rock	534			440			440	289		19,414	2,474			25,724	674	93,305	991
S. Dist.	11,258	11,662	12,572	18,340	8,415	35,558	86,547	1,973	225	197,006	14,850	18,200	270,771	1,971	301,924	10,021	
Kenosha	127							41									
Milwaukee	2,406	2					2	2,867		60	217			5,747	369	35,358	
Ozaukee	29	3,598				28	3,626								26		23
Racine	157														17		
Walworth	736							134	22,939		506			30,076	186	109,686	162
Washington	1,415	1,543	351		826	614	3,334	357	1,450	12,448	5,983	27		46,560	83	113,115	5,443
Waukesha	416	76	91		106	117	390	830	435	101,251	3,174	2,471		124,929	24	2,841	2,315
S. E. Dist.	5,286	5,219	442	932	759	7,352	4,354	24,824	129,255	10,980	2,498	252,276	7,903	320,043	9,440		
State	83,029	370,464	15,456	36,340	41,719	61,186	525,165	19,362	38,453	864,243	192,340	74,744	1,654,826	19,183	855,729	88,064	
Change from 1945—%	-24.5	-4.7	+17.8	+10.3	+5.6	+49.7	+2.0	+32.4	+1.0	-24.5	-1.3	+9.5	-10.6	+59.4	+5.3	+67.0	

*Preliminary.

¹Includes whey butter.²Includes 4,533,000 pounds of Limburger cheese; 20,288,000 pounds of cream cheese; 8,724,000 pounds of Blue Mold cheese; and 27,641,000 pounds of miscellaneous types of cheese.³Includes 27,173,000 pounds of case goods and 11,280,000 pounds of bulk goods.⁴Includes 831,417,000 pounds of case goods and 32,826,000 pounds of bulk goods.⁵Includes powdered skim milk for human use, spray process 97,857,000 pounds and roller process 91,

to 36,365,000 pounds in 1946—an increase of 97 percent. This increase can largely be accounted for by a sharp rise in the production of Edam and the introduction at many factories of a Swedish-type cheese.

Condensed and Powdered Products

The production of all condensed and powdered products in Wisconsin was about 11 percent lower in 1946 than in 1945. However, not all products showed a decline. Condensed and evaporated whole milk products declined while condensed skim milk production increased. Powdered skim milk declined, whereas powdered whole milk increased.

Sweetened condensed whole milk production was 1 percent higher in 1946 than in 1945 while the unsweetened type was up 38 percent. Evaporated whole milk, which comprises the bulk of the condensery products in Wisconsin, was down 26 percent so the net result was a 24 percent drop in condensed and evaporated whole milk production. Condensed skim milk production was 48 percent above the 1945 level.

Powdered whole milk production rose from 68,251,000 pounds in 1945 to 74,744,000 pounds in 1946 which is an increase of 10 percent. Powdered skim milk for human consumption showed a net decline of 1 percent, the spray-process type showing a 13 percent increase and the roller process a 12 percent loss. Powdered skim milk for animal food dropped 14 percent.

Malted milk powder showed a 2 percent increase with production rising from 35,929,000 pounds to 36,457,000 pounds. Concentrated whey dropped 45 percent and powdered whey about one-half of 1 percent. Powdered buttermilk was 59 percent lower in 1946 than in 1945.

Miscellaneous

With war-time restrictions on production lifted the manufacture of ice cream rose 59 percent from 12,035,000 gallons to 19,183,000 gallons. The 1946 production set a new record, the previous high being 12,086,000 pounds reported in 1942. As would be expected in greatest quantity in areas with large urban populations. Milwaukee

Wisconsin Dairy Manufactures, 1946, 1945, and 1944

	1946* (000 omitted)	1945 (000 omitted)	1944 (000 omitted)	1946 1945 percent change
Creamery butter (includes whey butter)lb.	83,029	109,901	124,966	-24.5
Cheese				
American (cheddar and Colby).....lb.	370,464	388,617	370,194	-4.7
Swiss (drum and block).....lb.	36,340	32,958	28,960	+10.3
Munster.....lb.	8,142	6,682	10,594	+21.8
Brick.....lb.	7,314	6,437	14,518	+13.6
Brick and Munster, total.....lb.	15,456	13,119	25,112	+17.8
Limburger.....lb.	4,533	4,463	3,933	+1.6
Italian.....lb.	41,719	39,516	18,878	+5.6
Cream.....lb.	20,288	17,952	8,159	+13.0
All other cheese (not cottage cheese).....lb.	36,365	18,466	18,732	+96.9
Total cheese (excluding cottage cheese)lb.	525,165	515,091	473,968	+2.0
Condensed and powdered products				
Sweetened condensed whole milk				
Case goods.....lb.	27,173	25,769	24,792	+5.4
Bulk goods.....lb.	11,280	12,294	11,812	-8.2
Total.....lb.	38,453	38,063	36,604	+1.0
Unsweetened condensed whole milk (bulk).....lb.	32,826	23,805	21,475	+37.9
Evaporated whole milk unsweetened (case goods)lb.	831,417	1,120,878	1,046,081	-25.8
Evaporated and condensed whole milk				
Case goods.....lb.	858,590	1,146,647	1,070,873	-25.1
Bulk goods.....lb.	44,106	36,099	33,287	+22.2
Total.....lb.	902,696	1,182,746	1,104,160	-23.7
Condensed skim milk (bulk)				
Sweetened.....lb.	193,117	114,540	80,330	+68.6
Unsweetened.....lb.	144,210	113,874	80,495	+26.6
Total.....lb.	337,327	228,414	160,825	+47.7
Concentrated whey.....lb.	38,997	71,067	63,396	-45.1
Powdered skim milk for human use				
Spray process.....lb.	97,857	86,891	72,047	+12.6
Roller process.....lb.	91,401	104,288	96,947	-12.4
Total.....lb.	189,258	191,179	168,994	-1.0
Powdered skim milk for animal feedlb.	3,082	3,600	3,870	-14.4
Powdered whole milklb.	74,744	68,251	62,906	+9.5
Powdered buttermilklb.	1,501	3,650	4,921	-58.9
Powdered wheylb.	65,580	65,849	71,804	-4
Malted milk powderlb.	36,457	35,929	33,029	+1.5
Total condensed and powdered products (except dried casein)¹ lb.	1,654,826	1,850,864	1,674,856	-10.6
Other products				
Dried casein.....lb.	3,238	1,150	1,711	+181.6
Ice cream.....gal.	19,183	12,035	11,714	+59.4
Ice cream mix shipped out of state.....gal.	1,777	1,782	1,787	-.3
Cottage cheese curd.....lb.	19,362	14,624	14,139	+32.4
Cottage cheese, creamed.....lb.	11,126	8,061	-----	+38.0
Whole milk shipped out of state.....lb.	855,729	812,642	676,560	+5.3
Butterfat in cream shipped ²lb.	88,064	52,737	35,003	+67.0

*Preliminary

¹Includes dry cream 1946—411,000 pounds; 1945—179,000 pounds; 1944—122,000 pounds, and concentrated skim milk for animal feed 1946—4,773,000 pounds; 1944—829,000 pounds.

²Includes butterfat in whey cream shipped out of the state.

County had about one-third of the state's production.

The relatively high prices paid for fluid milk and cream in city markets led many plants to sell milk outside the state. Milk shipments were increased 5 percent over 1945 and

cream shipments totaling 88,064,000 pounds of butterfat were 67 percent above the 1945 level. Outshipments of milk were greatest from the southern and southeastern counties while cream shipments were greatest from western and northwestern Wisconsin.

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WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal—State Crop Reporting Service

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Vol. XXVI, No. 7

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

July 1947

IN THIS ISSUE

July Crop Report

Crop acreage changes are small this year. Hay, pasture, and grain prospects are good in most counties of Wisconsin and in most of the states east of the Rocky Mountains, but the outlook for corn is very uncertain.

Stocks of Grain on Farms

More corn but less oats than a year ago are reported in farm granaries this month. These stocks reflect the level of last year's production of these crops.

Milk Production

With good pastures, milk production has held up well. For the United States the June output was 3 percent above the same month last year. For Wisconsin the increase was only 1 percent.

Egg Production

The nation's farm flocks are a little smaller than a year ago, but egg production is a little higher.

Current Changes

Feed prices are sharply higher because of heavy exports to Europe and uncertain corn prospects. Milk prices show a substantial drop from the high of last winter. Stocks of dried milk products are rising while stocks of most other dairy products are below average. Slaughter of cattle, calves, and hogs in June was much higher than in the same month last year.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Grain and corn prices have risen sharply and farm costs are generally higher. The averages of all prices received by farmers have shown little change during the past month.

Special Items (Pages 2 to 4)

1947 Spring Pig Crop and Prospects for Fall.

Farm Real Estate Values

Lime and Fertilizer Used in 1946.

THE FIRST three weeks of June were cool and wet in much of Wisconsin, but since then the weather has turned warm and crops have shown considerable improvement. Much of the field work has been done under difficulties this year, but the acreage planted and crop prospects are both surprisingly good considering the adverse conditions which prevailed in many areas. Generally, hay and grain crops in Wisconsin are above average this year, but corn is backward and has uncertain prospects.

In this state the acreage changes have been small when the difficulties of the season are considered. Farmers planted somewhat less oats, potatoes, and tobacco than last year, but more barley, wheat, rye, and flax. The alfalfa hay acreage is larger than last year and the acreage of clover and timothy hay is smaller. The amount of corn finally planted is about the same as last year, though earlier in the spring farmers intended to plant a somewhat larger corn acreage. Working conditions in the lowlands were difficult on many farms with the result that some of this acreage had to be planted to other crops than originally intended.

The outlook for yields at the beginning of July was below average for corn and tobacco but above average for the hay crops, the grain crops, and potatoes. The details of the various crops are shown in an accompanying table.

Stocks of Grain on Farms

(July 1 estimates)

Crop	Thousand Bushels on Hand			Percent of Previous Year's Crop		
	1947	1946	10-yr. average 1936-45	1947	1946	10-yr. av. 1936-45
Wisconsin						
Corn ¹	10,213	7,812	9,134	18.0	14.0	20.0
Oats.....	21,209	33,514	14,052	17.0	22.0	16.4
Wheat.....	566	220	434	25.0	15.0	26.8
Soybeans.....	41	17	-----	10.0	3.0	-----
United States						
Corn ¹	687,803	496,928	645,308	23.0	19.2	27.2
Oats.....	259,148	274,862	191,211	17.2	17.9	16.7
Wheat.....	40,427	41,606	92,185	3.5	3.8	10.6
Soybeans.....	6,266	6,802	-----	3.2	3.5	-----

¹Data based on corn for grain.

United States Crops

For the nation as a whole, the season was backward and unfavorable for field work until after mid-June. Since then progress of crops and work has been rapid. Farmers for the country as a whole generally succeeded in planting nearly as much corn as they had intended in earlier reports, but the acreage is about 5

Weather Summary, June 1947

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	June 1947	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	38	84	55.4	57.2	4.14	3.91	-1.67
Spooner.....	30	90	61.4	64.1	1.89	3.94	-2.96
Park Falls.....	35	84	58.8	62.8	3.40	4.88	-3.60
Rhinelanders.....	34	85	60.3	62.7	4.00	4.68	-1.23
Wausau.....	36	90	60.8	64.7	3.70	4.15	-1.97
Marinette.....	38	90	60.6	66.5	2.27	3.16	-2.22
Escanaba.....	37	76	57.8	60.7	2.97	3.22	-0.42
Minneapolis.....	42	91	64.6	67.5	5.30	4.22	-1.66
Eau Claire.....	42	92	64.8	66.9	2.47	4.72	-3.77
La Crosse.....	46	90	65.4	68.3	7.05	4.07	+3.91
Hancock.....	38	92	63.2	66.3	5.28	4.47	+2.24
Oshkosh.....	36	92	63.4	66.3	7.12	3.94	+4.67
Green Bay.....	41	90	61.4	64.9	3.10	3.70	-1.17
Manitowoc.....	35	84	59.1	62.1	5.13	3.30	+2.02
Madison.....	44	91	64.5	67.2	6.54	3.76	+3.96
Dubuque.....	46	92	66.2	69.4	10.45	4.31	+9.84
Beloit.....	41	94	66.6	68.0	5.30	4.05	+2.64
Milwaukee.....	42	88	60.8	62.1	3.98	3.40	+0.83
Average for 18 Stations	38.9	88.6	62.0	64.9	4.67	3.99	+0.52 ¹

percent smaller than last year. The acreages of potatoes, tobacco, and oats are also reduced, but more barley, rye, wheat, and flax were planted this year. Yield prospects are above average on potatoes, tobacco, and for the grain and hay crops. Altogether, with the exception of corn, crop prospects at the beginning of July were surprisingly good when the delays and difficulties of the early part of the season are considered. Detailed data for the various crops are shown in an accompanying table.

Truck and Vegetable Crops

Some changes are noted in the acreages of truck and vegetable crops this year. Among the more important ones in Wisconsin are a 12 percent reduction in the acreage of peas for canning and a reduction of more than one-third in the acreage of beets for canning. The acreage of lima beans for canning shows an increase of 20 percent over last year for this state; snap beans an increase of 13 percent; and tomatoes for processing an increase of 8 percent. For the United States the acreage of green lima beans shows an increase of 11 percent; snap beans for canning a decrease of about 11 percent; beets a decrease of 40 percent; peas for canning a decrease of about 12 percent; and tomatoes for processing a decrease of about 3 percent.

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for July 1, 1947

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per acre		
	1947 (Preliminary)	1946	1947 as a percent of 1946	July 1, 1947 forecast	1946	10-year average 1936-45	1947 as a percent of			Indicated 1947	1946	10-year average 1936-45
							1946	10-year average				
Corn	2,545,000	2,545,000	100.0	94,165,000	111,980,000	91,368,000	84.1	103.1	Bu.	37.0	44.0	37.8
Potatoes	96,000	113,000	85.0	8,640,000	11,865,000	14,593,000	72.8	59.2	Bu.	90	105	82
Tobacco	24,300	28,300	85.9	34,520,000	41,735,000	30,158,000	82.7	114.5	Lb.	1421	1475	1447
Oats	2,811,000	2,868,000	98.0	120,873,000	124,758,000	92,318,000	96.9	130.9	Bu.	43.0	43.5	36.8
Barley	157,000	124,000	126.6	5,338,000	4,650,000	16,032,000	114.8	33.3	Bu.	34.0	37.5	30.0
Rye	85,000	76,000	111.8	1,020,000	874,000	2,181,000	116.7	46.8	Bu.	12.0	11.5	11.3
Winter wheat	39,000	31,000	125.8	780,000	651,000	747,000	119.8	104.4	Bu.	20.0	21.0	18.3
Spring wheat	76,000	62,000	122.6	1,748,000	1,612,000	792,000	108.4	220.7	Bu.	23.0	26.0	17.9
All tame hay	4,050,000	4,056,000	99.9	7,147,000	6,181,000	6,482,000	115.6	110.3	Ton	1.76	1.52	1.69
Alfalfa hay	910,000	820,000	111.0	2,093,000	1,517,000	2,280,000	138.0	91.8	Ton	2.30	1.85	2.11
Clover and timothy hay	2,902,000	3,023,000	96.0	4,643,000	4,383,000	3,713,000	105.9	125.0	Ton	1.60	1.45	1.52
Other tame hay	238,000	214,000	111.2	411,000	281,000	489,000	146.3	84.0	Ton	1.73	1.31	1.37
Wild hay	100,000	115,000	87.0	115,000	132,000	190,000	87.1	60.5	Ton	1.15	1.15	1.16
Dry peas	1,000	1,000	100.0	10,000	11,000	47,000	90.9	21.3	Cwt.	970	1100	880
Flax	15,000	6,000	250.0	165,000	75,000	85,000	220.0	194.1	Bu.	11.0	12.5	10.6
Hemp	5,200	4,600	113.0		4,485,000	7,521,200			Lb.		975	1008
Sugar beets	17,100	13,400	127.6	153,900	125,200	143,130	122.9	107.5	Ton	9.0	9.3	10.1
Sorghum	1,000	1,000	100.0									
Peas for canning	130,000	147,220	88.3	234,000,000	306,220,000	205,100,000	76.4	114.1	Lb.	1800	2080	1670
Snap beans for canning	10,400	9,200	113.0	14,600	12,000	13,000	121.7	112.3	Ton	1.4	1.3	1.4
Onions	2,100	2,100	100.0		483,000	279,000			Cwt.		230	184.5
Green lima beans for canning	5,100 ¹	4,250 ¹	120.0									
Beets for canning	4,100 ¹	6,400 ¹	64.1									
Tomatoes for processing	1,300 ¹	1,200 ¹	108.3									
Apples, commercial				977,000	996,000	647,000	98.1	151.0	Bu.			
Cherries				12,500	20,000	9,130	62.5	136.9	Ton			
Grapes				600	600	480	100.0	125.0	Ton			
Strawberries	2,000	2,000	100.0	180,000	180,000	156,000	100.0	115.4	Crt. ²	90	90	76
Pasture										91 ³	86 ³	89 ³

¹Planted acreage.

²24-quarts.

³July 1 condition.

Milk Production

Milk production for the United States as a whole during June was sharply higher than in June 1946, but in Wisconsin the amount produced was only slightly above that of June last year. Production for the entire country was 12,982 million pounds, an increase of about 3 percent over the 12,578 million pounds for June 1946. In Wisconsin the June total of 1,825 million pounds was only about 1 percent above the amount produced in the same month a year ago.

Egg Production

During the month of June the number of layers in Wisconsin farm flocks was about 1 percent more than June a year ago. Egg production was also 1 percent more than a year ago. For the nation as a whole, the number of layers was about 1 percent

smaller than in June 1946. The nation's farm flocks laid about 2 percent more eggs than during the same month a year ago.

The number of layers on Wisconsin farms was about 5 percent larger than the 5-year 1941-45 average, and egg production during last month was 8 percent above average. For the nation the number of layers in June was 1½ percent fewer than average, while egg production was about 4 percent more than the June average.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Prices received by Wisconsin farmers steadied during June. Feeding margins narrowed during the month. Sharp advances in grain and corn prices were not reflected in prices of livestock and livestock products. Farm costs also climbed back to peak levels reached earlier this spring. In the United States prices received by

farmers made little change in June. Higher feed prices appeared rather general. Exports of grain and flour continued at record levels providing strong support for farm commodities.

The 1947 Spring Pig Crop

The state's spring pig crop in 1947 was only about 2 percent larger than a year ago even though farmers had about 7 percent more spring sows. With the strong demand for hogs, farmers generally tried to increase production this year, but litter sizes were smaller than usual with the result that only a slight increase was achieved even though more sows were farrowed.

The spring pig crop report is made cooperatively by the Department of Agriculture and the Post Office Department. This year's report indicates that Wisconsin had 310,000 spring

Crop Summary of the United States for July 1, 1947

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)			1947 production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per acre		
	1947 (Preliminary)	1946	1947 as a percent of 1946	July 1 1947 forecast	1946	10-year average 1936-45	of			Indicated 1947	1946	10-year average 1936-45
							1946	10-year average				
Corn	84,331	88,718	95.1	2,612,809	3,287,927	2,639,102	79.5	99.0	Bu.	31.0	37.1	29.4
Potatoes	2,189.9	2,579.6	84.9	351,674	475,969	376,122	73.9	93.5	Bu.	160.6	184.5	131.6
Tobacco	1,913.6	1,960	97.6	2,101,154	2,312,080	1,548,389	90.9	135.7	Lb.	1098	1180	971
Oats	38,853	43,648	89.0	1,247,454	1,509,867	1,161,282	82.6	107.4	Bu.	32.1	34.6	31.2
Barley	11,082	10,477	105.8	284,867	263,350	287,360	108.2	99.1	Bu.	25.7	25.1	22.9
Rye	1,953	1,598	122.2	25,219	18,685	37,934	135.0	66.5	Bu.	12.9	11.7	11.9
Winter wheat	54,493	48,510	112.3	1,092,122	873,893	653,893	125.0	167.0	Bu.	20.0	18.0	16.1
Durum wheat	2,772	2,453	113.0	48,018	35,836	31,847	134.0	150.8	Bu.	17.3	14.6	13.1
Spring wheat other than durum	16,642	16,238	102.5	295,411	245,986	204,566	120.1	144.4	Bu.	17.8	15.1	14.6
Flax	4,063	2,430	167.2	38,374	22,962	25,030	167.1	153.3	Bu.	9.4	9.4	8.5
Tame hay	60,339	60,332	100.0	89,754	89,330	83,515	100.5	107.5	Ton	1.49	1.48	1.40
Wild hay	13,992	14,020	99.8	13,428	11,530	10,975	116.5	122.4	Ton	.96	.82	.87
Pasture										91 ¹	85 ¹	82 ¹

¹July 1 condition.

Current Trends

Table with columns for Wisconsin and United States, comparing latest reports with previous reports (one month before, one year before, 5-year average). Categories include Farm Price Indexes, Dairy Production and Markets, Poultry Production, Feed Price Changes, and Business and Industry.

sows farrowed and 1,996,000 spring pigs saved. Last year the state had 290,000 spring sows and 1,958,000 spring pigs.

For the United States the pig crop also shows a slight increase over a year ago even though the number of

sows was increased substantially. The nation's spring pig crop is estimated at a little over 53 million head this year, which is less than a million more than the country had a year ago. The number of spring sows this year was 7 percent larger than last

year, but with the smaller litter sizes the increase in pigs is only a little over 1 percent.

Wisconsin sow numbers and pig crops by years from 1924 to date are shown in the accompanying table.

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

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., 1936-45.....	320	2,121	170	1,139	3,260
1946.....	290	1,958	144	985	2,943
1947.....	310	1,996	144 ¹	-----	-----
Corn Belt²					
10-yr. av., 1936-45.....	6,121	38,429	3,280	21,159	59,588
1946.....	6,045	39,883	2,972	19,840	59,723
1947.....	6,638	40,667	3,331 ¹	-----	-----
United States					
10-yr. av., 1936-45.....	8,398	51,871	5,268	33,332	85,203
1946.....	8,109	52,392	4,725	30,627	83,019
1947.....	8,709	53,151	5,152 ¹	-----	-----

¹Estimates based on intentions of farmers as reported in the June Pig Survey and subject to revision. ²Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Prospects for Fall

The number of sows bred for fall is larger for the nation as a whole than last year, the indicated increase being 9 percent. In Wisconsin the number of fall sows reported by farmers is the same as a year ago. For the

Wisconsin Sows Farrowed and Pig Crop Spring, Fall, and Annual, 1924-47

Year	Sows Farrowed (000 omitted)		Pigs Saved (000 omitted)			Pigs per Litter	
	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Total	Spring	Fall
	1924	368	146	1,985	845	2,830	5.39
1925	302	170	1,935	1,000	2,935	6.41	5.88
1926	340	150	2,006	913	2,919	5.90	6.09
1927	340	128	2,140	807	2,947	6.30	6.33
1928	280	110	1,764	693	2,457	6.30	6.29
1929	260	119	1,638	762	2,400	6.30	6.41
1930	269	118	1,746	773	2,519	6.49	6.55
1931	285	141	1,872	916	2,788	6.57	6.50
1932	271	127	1,691	833	2,524	6.24	6.56
1933	261	133	1,676	859	2,535	6.42	6.46
1934	245	87	1,556	559	2,115	6.35	6.42
1935	233	130	1,480	855	2,335	6.35	6.58
1936	281	133	1,779	874	2,653	6.33	6.57
1937	247	121	1,667	817	2,484	6.75	6.75
1938	267	141	1,829	953	2,782	6.85	6.76
1939	321	160	2,086	1,101	3,187	6.50	6.88
1940	326	153	2,155	1,057	3,212	6.61	6.91
1941	320	196	2,182	1,337	3,519	6.77	6.73
1942	362	214	2,451	1,440	3,891	6.77	6.73
1943	431	255	2,806	1,673	4,479	6.51	6.56
1944	332	150	2,148	984	3,132	6.47	6.56
1945	315	175	2,104	1,155	3,259	6.68	6.60
1946	290	144	1,958	985	2,943	6.75	6.84
1947	310	144 ¹	1,996	-----	-----	6.44	-----

¹Estimate Based on intentions of farmers as reported in the June Pig Survey and subject to revision.

Corn Belt States the indicated increase is 12 percent for fall. If these plans materialize, the nation's total crop of pigs in 1947 will be about 3 percent over the production in 1946.

Farm Real Estate Values Higher

Wisconsin's farm real estate boom since the beginning of World War II has not been quite as pronounced as the boom of the World War I period. Farm real estate values now are still below the all-time high reached in 1920.

Farm real estate values have risen throughout the nation since the beginning of the war, but the upturn has not been as great in Wisconsin as in some states. In many states farm real estate values have more than doubled the 1935-39 average. For the nation as a whole values are now about 92 percent above the pre-war average compared with only 57 percent reported for Wisconsin.

Compared with the 1912-14 average before World War I, Wisconsin farm real estate values are up 35 percent. The state's real estate values have risen almost steadily since the low point reached in 1933 and 1934. During those years values were 20 percent below the 1912-14 average.

The increase of about 12 percent in farm real estate values in Wisconsin from March 1946 to March 1947 was greater than reported for any other similar period in recent years.

During the World War period increases averaging 9 percent a year are recorded for Wisconsin farm values. For the nation as a whole the value per acre of farm real estate on March 1 of this year was 59 percent above the 1912-14 average.

Lime and Fertilizers Used in 1946

Farmers in the southern counties of Wisconsin use more lime and fertilizer than those in other parts of the state. This is shown in a survey of the farms of crop reporters on the use of purchased plant foods last year. In 1946 Wisconsin crop reporters used on their farms an average of 3.6 tons of fertilizers and 27.4 tons of lime for the state as a whole. In the southern one-third of the counties, usage of fertilizers was reported much above the average per farm for the state as a whole. The accompanying table gives the comparisons of the averages per farm by the state's crop reporting districts.

The most intensive consumption of lime per farm was reported from the counties along the lower valley of the Wisconsin River and in the important dairy counties of Columbia, Dane, Rock, and Green. Part of the lower use of lime per farm in the eastern half of the state is due to the greater natural lime content of the soils in that area.

Consumption of fertilizers in Wisconsin last year was the largest in the state's history. A total of 307,000 tons was used by farmers in 1946. The tonnage of fertilizers bought in the state has increased steadily during the war.

Average Amount of Fertilizers and Lime Used in 1946 on Farms of Wisconsin Crop Reporters

District	Fertilizers		Lime
	Tons per farm		
Northwest.....	2.8	17.9	
North.....	2.7	20.8	
Northeast.....	3.8	18.7	
West.....	3.2	30.4	
Central.....	2.6	29.5	
East.....	3.3	17.2	
Southwest.....	3.4	42.1	
South.....	5.0	40.5	
Southeast.....	5.3	23.2	
State Average.....	3.6	27.4	

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Vol. XXVI, No. 8

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

August, 1947

IN THIS ISSUE

August Crop Report

August 1 reports from farmers indicated smaller crops of corn and oats will be harvested on Wisconsin farms than were produced in 1946. Both crops, however, are expected to be above average. A larger hay crop than last year is expected. For the nation, a record wheat crop is being harvested, but much apprehension is expressed by farmers over the corn crop.

Milk Production

Milk production in Wisconsin as well as for the nation as a whole was 2 percent higher in July than in July 1946. The decline in production from June to July was less than average as a result of good pastures and heavy feeding.

Prices Farmers Pay and Receive

Prices paid by Wisconsin farmers in July were more than a fifth higher than a year earlier and during this year have increased more than the prices received for farm products.

Current Changes

Industrial production, wholesale and retail prices, and factory employment are well above a year ago.

Egg Production

July egg production on Wisconsin farms was the highest recorded for the month. A high production is also reported for the nation as a whole. Per capita consumption of eggs this year may be the highest on record if the trend of the first half of 1947 continues throughout the year. The number of young chickens raised in the state this year is above 1946 but below average. A smaller than average number of young chickens is also shown for the nation.

Special News Item (Page 4)

- Breeding Fees in Wisconsin.
- Egg Consumption.
- Chickens Raised.

CROPS continued to make fair progress in Wisconsin during July although they were still somewhat late. Cool temperatures during the first half of July were beneficial for grains, peas, and grasses, but unfavorable for corn. In the latter part of the month, warm weather was excellent for corn but somewhat injurious to pastures and grains. Rainfall since August 1 has been light, and while helpful for grain harvesting, it is retarding the growth of corn and grasses.

Dry conditions in the northern part of the state last month were relieved by heavy thundershowers during the final week of July. More rain is needed for best crop development as dry weather continued into the forepart of August. Heavy thundershowers this summer caused considerable damage in local areas, especially in lodging oats and interrupting haying operations. The storms further increased the wide amount of variability in this year's crop conditions.

Prospects on August 1 point to a reduced production of feed grains in Wisconsin this year compared with last. Should the present outlook for the corn crop materialize, the 1947 production will be 10 percent under last year. Much of the oat crop is being harvested under difficult circumstances. Many fields are lodged and badly tangled by the wind so that the operation of binders and combines is slow. Weeds are also troublesome in some localities, and in many sections straw is short. Oat production on August 1 was expected to be about 5 percent less than last year. Barley showed considerable improvement during July. The wheat crop, aided by the new hybrid varieties, has turned out very well and exceeds last year's production by a good margin.

The hay crop has not come up to earlier expectations in some of the northern counties. Elsewhere in the state, first cuttings have been good and secondary cuttings are fairly promising. More buckwheat was planted in the state this year and the condition on August 1 was very favorable. Wisconsin's potato crop has made a promising start, but lack of rainfall is threatening final results. Tobacco is late and will need a very favorable fall to fully mature. Yield prospects based on August 1 conditions are below average. Fruit crops are turning out below earlier estimates. Pastures declined about the usual rate during July and would be greatly benefitted by more rain for recovery this fall.

United States Crops

Nationally, crop prospects as a whole improved slightly during July.

Weather Summary, July 1947

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Norma	July 1947	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	44	95	67.8	63.9	0.69	3.76	-4.74
Spooner.....	37	96	69.4	69.1	0.57	3.96	-6.35
Park Falls.....	41	90	66.3	67.2	2.29	4.50	-5.81
Rhineland.....	40	90	67.4	67.1	2.29	4.41	-3.35
Wausau.....	38	91	68.6	68.4	2.53	4.07	-3.51
Marinette.....	43	94	69.8	71.1	3.94	3.37	-1.65
Escanaba.....	42	93	66.0	66.0	1.35	3.33	-2.40
Minneapolis.....	49	98	72.8	72.3	0.96	3.73	-4.43
Eau Claire.....	45	98	72.6	71.5	3.49	3.59	-3.87
La Crosse.....	47	91	71.4	72.8	2.75	3.90	+2.76
Hancock.....	39	93	70.2	71.3	3.16	3.45	+1.95
Oshkosh.....	45	91	70.3	71.7	2.30	3.42	+3.55
Green Bay.....	43	90	69.0	70.0	3.26	3.46	-1.37
Manitowoc.....	48	91	69.9	68.0	1.77	3.50	+0.29
Dubuque.....	51	95	72.6	74.1	6.26	3.94	+12.16
Madison.....	52	92	71.0	72.1	3.15	3.88	+3.23
Beloit.....	48	94	71.8	72.8	3.83	3.58	+2.89
Milwaukee.....	47	91	68.8	68.2	2.17	2.83	+0.17
Average for 18 Stations	44.4	92.9	69.8	69.9	2.60	3.70	-0.58

Weather in most of the country was favorable to ideal for maturing and harvesting small grains and for hay. Corn improved during the first half of July, but deteriorated during the latter half in the central Corn Belt. Since August 1, however, continued hot dry weather has become a serious threat to corn and other crops in the Corn Belt. Most of the largest winter wheat crop in history had been harvested by August 1 and a start made on the large spring wheat crop. The earlier promise of a record total wheat crop is being fulfilled despite a slight decrease in spring wheat.

Some of the backwardness of crops in the area east of the Rocky Mountains was overcome by the prevailing sunny weather during July, though nights were generally cool. Farm work of all kinds made excellent progress, except in the Northeast. Despite less than normal rainfall for July in most of the area west of the Mississippi River, soil moisture was mostly adequate to August 1, as a result of heavy June rains. Spring grains were filling and ripening later than usual, and in the upper Mississippi Valley yields were held down as maturity was hastened by hot, dry weather. A large portion of the corn crop is susceptible to damage if first killing frosts should occur at usual dates, and in much of the Corn Belt farmers are preparing to handle a significant proportion of "soft" corn.

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for August 1, 1947

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per acre		
	1947 (Preliminary)	1946	1947 as a percent of 1946	August 1, 1947 forecast	1946	10-year average 1936-45	1947 as a percent of			Indicated 1947	1946	10-year average 1936-45
							1946	10-year average				
Corn.....	2,545,000	2,545,000	100.0	101,800,000	111,980,000	91,368,000	90.9	111.4	Bu.	40.0	44.0	37.8
Potatoes.....	96,000	113,000	85.0	9,024,000	11,865,000	14,593,000	76.1	61.8	Bu.	94	105	82
Tobacco.....	24,300	28,300	85.9	34,320,000	41,735,000	30,158,000	82.2	113.8	Lb.	1412	1475	1447
Oats.....	2,811,000	2,868,000	98.0	118,062,000	124,758,000	92,318,000	94.6	127.9	Bu.	42.0	43.5	36.8
Barley.....	157,000	124,000	126.6	5,809,000	4,650,000	16,032,000	124.9	36.2	Bu.	37.0	37.5	30.0
Rye.....	85,000	76,000	111.8	1,020,000	874,000	2,181,000	116.7	46.8	Bu.	12.0	11.5	11.3
Winter wheat.....	39,000	31,000	125.8	858,000	651,000	747,000	131.8	114.9	Bu.	22.0	21.0	18.3
Spring wheat.....	76,000	62,000	122.6	1,786,000	1,612,000	792,000	110.8	225.5	Bu.	23.5	26.0	17.9
Buckwheat.....	21,000	19,000	110.5	326,000	266,000	220,000	122.6	148.2	Bu.	15.5	14.0	14.0
All tame hay.....	4,050,000	4,056,000	99.9	6,935,000	6,181,000	6,482,000	112.2	107.0	Ton	1.71	1.52	1.69
Alfalfa hay.....	910,000	820,000	111.0	2,138,000	1,517,000	2,280,000	140.9	93.8	Ton	2.35	1.85	2.11
Clover and timothy hay.....	2,902,000	3,023,000	96.0	4,498,000	4,383,000	3,713,000	102.6	121.1	Ton	1.55	1.45	1.52
Other tame hay.....	238,000	214,000	111.2	299,000	281,000	489,000	106.4	61.1	Ton	1.26	1.31	1.37
Wild hay.....	100,000	115,000	87.0	120,000	132,000	190,000	90.9	63.2	Ton	1.20	1.15	1.16
Dry peas.....	1,000	1,000	100.0	10,000	11,000	47,000	90.9	21.3	Cwt.	10.5	11.0	8.8
Flax.....	15,000	6,000	250.0	172,000	75,000	85,000	229.3	202.4	Bu.	11.5	12.5	10.6
Canning peas.....	130,000	147,220	88.3	234,000,000	306,220,000	205,100,000	76.4	114.1	Lb.	1800	2080	1670
Corn for canning.....	102,500	100,000	102.5	235,800	210,000	114,300	112.3	206.3	Ton	2.3	2.1	2.2
Snap beans for canning.....	10,400	9,200	113.0	14,600	12,000	13,000	121.7	112.3	Ton	1.4	1.3	1.4
Cab bage, domestic.....	8,000	10,000	80.0	72,000	90,000	91,800	80.0	78.4	Ton	9.0	9.0	8.4
Cab bage, Danish.....	3,500	3,900	89.7	35,100	27,200	27,200	129.7	113.5	Ton	9.0	9.0	8.0
Onions.....	2,100	2,100	100.0	462,000	483,000	279,000	95.7	165.6	Cwt.	220	230	184.5
Sugar beets.....	17,100	13,400	127.6	162,400	125,200	143,130	129.7	113.5	Ton	9.5	9.3	10.1
Apples, commercial.....				821,000	996,000	647,000	82.4	126.9	Bu.			
Grapes.....				600	600	480	100.0	125.0	Ton			
Cherries.....				11,000	20,000	9,130	55.0	120.5	Ton			
Pasture.....												

¹August 1 condition.

Wisconsin Milk Production

Milk production on Wisconsin farms in July was 2 percent greater than in July 1946. A high rate of concentrate feeding and the cool weather which kept pastures and cows in good condition were responsible for the favorable level of production. The total, 1,628 million pounds for July, was slightly over 13 percent of all the milk produced in the United States.

Production during June was 1,825 million pounds, so that the decline from June to July was nearly 11 percent. In 1946 the drop from June to July was also 11 percent, and over the 10-year period 1935-44 the average decline was about 13.1 percent.

The 8,736 million pounds of milk produced in the state in the first six months of the year were about 1 percent greater than for the same period of 1946.

United States Milk Production

Good pastures, the liberal feeding of grain and other concentrates, and comparatively cool weather combined to keep milk production throughout the nation at high levels during July. For the nation as a whole, the 12,148 million pounds produced during the month were 2 percent higher than in July 1946. However, the total was almost 6 percent below the seasonal peak of 12,864 million pounds which came in June.

For the first six months of the year (January to June, inclusive) 62,868 million pounds of milk were produced on the farms of the country. This was almost 2 percent greater than in the same period of the preceding year. The number of milk cows on farms declined 2 percent between mid-1946 and mid-1947, but production per cow in July exceeded previous records for the month.

Texas was the only major state in which milk production per cow was below the 10-year average 1936-45. In more than half of the states milk production per cow exceeded the 10-year average by 10 percent or more. About 75 percent of all the milk cows in the country were producing milk on August 1, 1947.

Egg Production

The number of layers in Wisconsin farm flocks during July was 4 percent greater than July 1946 and 8½ percent more than average for the month. The average of 16 eggs per layer reported last month is about 2½ percent more than the average of July a year ago and 4 percent more than the 5-year (1941-45) rate per layer. As a result of the increased number of layers and the higher rate of production, the July egg output was the highest on record for the month. The number of eggs produced

Crop Summary of the United States for August 1, 1947

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)			1947 production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per acre		
	1947 (Preliminary)	1946	1947 as a percent of 1946	August 1 1947 forecast	1946	10-year average 1936-45	1947 as a percent of			Indicated 1947	1946	10-year average 1936-45
							1946	10-year average				
Corn.....	84,331	88,718	95.1	2,659,949	3,287,927	2,639,102	80.9	100.8	Bu.	31.5	37.1	29.4
Potatoes.....	2,189.9	2,579.6	84.9	361,793	475,969	376,122	76.0	96.2	Bu.	165.2	184.5	131.6
Tobacco.....	1,913.6	1,960	97.6	2,126,477	2,312,080	1,548,389	92.0	137.3	Lb.	1111	1180	971
Oats.....	38,853	43,648	89.0	1,223,624	1,509,867	1,161,282	81.0	105.4	Bu.	31.5	34.6	31.2
Barley.....	11,082	10,477	105.8	289,845	263,350	287,360	110.1	100.9	Bu.	26.2	25.1	22.9
Rye.....	1,953	1,598	122.2	25,405	18,685	37,934	136.0	67.0	Bu.	13.0	11.7	11.9
Winter wheat.....	54,493	48,510	112.3	1,095,648	873,893	653,893	125.4	167.6	Bu.	20.1	18.0	16.1
Durum wheat.....	2,772	2,453	113.0	45,734	35,836	31,847	127.6	143.6	Bu.	16.5	14.6	13.1
Spring wheat other than durum.....	16,642	16,238	102.5	286,365	245,986	204,566	116.4	140.0	Bu.	17.2	15.1	14.6
Flax.....	4,063	2,430	167.2	39,480	22,962	25,030	171.9	157.7	Bu.	9.7	9.4	8.5
Buckwheat.....	521	390	133.6	8,931	7,105	6,954	125.7	128.4	Bu.	17.1	18.2	16.8
Tame hay.....	60,339	60,332	100.0	89,826	89,330	83,515	100.6	107.6	Ton	1.49	1.48	1.40
Wild hay.....	13,992	14,020	99.8	13,406	11,530	10,975	116.3	122.2	Ton	.96	.82	.87
Pasture.....										86 ¹	78 ¹	75 ¹

¹August 1 condition.

Current Trends

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month		Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month
Farm Price Indexes², 1910-14=100						Farm Price Indexes¹⁰, 1910-14=100					
Farm prices, general.....%	July	264	258	259	181	Farm prices, general.....%	July	276	271	244	174.8
Livestock and livestock products.....%	July	264	257	261	181	Livestock and livestock products.....%	July	286	278	247	181.6
Milk.....%	July	250	245	283	184	Dairy products.....%	July	244	233	245	173.4
Meat animals.....%	July	316	310	249	182	Meat animals.....%	July	343	338	268	193.2
Poultry and eggs.....%	July	215	195	183	156	Poultry and eggs.....%	July	220	205	196	162.6
Crops.....%	July	266	263	252	181	Crops.....%	July	263	262	240	167.4
Feed grains and hay.....%	July	241	243	193	126	Feed grains and hay.....%	July	253	240	244	136.4
Fruits.....%	July	377	377	429	215	Prices farmers pay.....%	July	244	244	208	161.6
Prices farmers pay.....%	July	245	245	201	163	Purchasing power, farm products.....%	July	113	111	117	107.4
Purchasing power, farm products.....%	July	108	105	129	111						
Dairy Production and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets					
Milk price per cwt. ³\$	July	3.16	3.10	3.58	2.33	Milk price, wholesale ¹⁰\$	July 15	3.75	3.64	4.10	2.77
All utilizations.....\$	July	3.06	3.00	3.56	2.24	Farm price of butterfat in cream ¹⁰ , per lb.....cts.	July 15	68.0	63.0	70.6	44.8
For cheese.....\$	July	3.05	2.98	3.48	2.30	Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb. ¹¹cts.	July	68.0	63.0	69.7	42.0
For butter.....\$	July	3.20	3.13	3.64	2.40	Total milk production ¹⁰ , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	July	12148	12864	11927	11042 ⁷
Condensery products.....\$	July	3.56	3.50	3.70	2.63	Creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	June	156305	145890	120749	192525
Market milk.....\$	July 15	73	69	72	48.4	American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	June	125735	118420	97646	102644
Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁴cts.	July 15	72	66	74	42.8	Evaporated whole milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	June	410000	416200	380880	403380
Farm price of butter ⁵cts.	July 15	72	66	74	42.8	Dried skim milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	June	96730	88200	89805	69116
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound						Human food.....lbs.	June	5290	3465	2372	6268
American ⁶ (twins).....cts.	July	33.9	31.4	40.0	24.4	Animal feed.....lbs.	June	46780	49554	40853	59576
Swiss.....cts.	July	41.5	40.8	50.0	29.6	Butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	23428	20157	27512	20555
Brick.....cts.	July	37.3	36.1	39.2	23.4	Cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	82820	51625	69510	150274
Total milk production⁴, (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	July	1628	1825	1603	1350 ⁷	Creamery butter.....lbs.	Aug. 1	154703	130005	120136	183811
Cows in herd freshening ⁸%	July	3.45	4.13	3.51	3.68	American cheese.....lbs.	Aug. 1	1858	1416	1985	2348
Calves born during month being raised ⁹%	July	27.91	32.42	30.17	30.65	Swiss cheese.....lbs.	Aug. 1	31698	29942	26665	26835
Grains and concentrates fed per month, per cow ⁹lbs.	July	86	111	88	76.4	All other cheese.....lbs.	Aug. 1	188259	161363	148786	212994
Per farm.....lbs.	Aug. 1	47.0	48.1	53.6	43.2	Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	Aug. 1	175595	171260	178842	108378
Per cow in herd.....lbs.	Aug. 1	2.76	2.78	3.07	2.60	Eggs, shell.....cases	Aug. 1	4253	4203	9537	8207
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	Aug. 1	13.32	10.84	14.67	12.91	Eggs, shell, frozen, and dried, (case equivalent).....cases	Aug. 1	14770	14909	17173	16415
Wisconsin creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	June	12500	12100	7426	17516	Poultry Production¹⁰					
Wisconsin American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	June	51500	46300	45162	47530	Layers on hand in month (000 omitted).....no.	July	306979	324374	306032	309704
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	3757	4434	2929	7306	Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	July	1479	1604	1400	1394
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	14801	13401	20321	13967	Total eggs produced (000,000 omitted).....no.	July	4539	5202	4284	4318
Poultry Production¹²						Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk¹⁰, (000 omitted)					
Layers on hand in month, (000 om.).....no.	July	13105	13501	12589	12069	Dried whole milk.....lbs.	June 30	24567	22063	22783	15125
Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	July	1600	1671	1562	1541	Dried skim milk.....lbs.	June 30	114439	102973	87745	64715
Total eggs produced, (000,000 om.).....no.	July	210	226	197	186	Dried buttermilk.....lbs.	June 30	6622	5545	2760	6826
Feed Price Changes³						Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	June 30	7196	6387	9617	11016
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100.....%	July	276.9	259.9	260.1	156.0	Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	June 30	440452	278814	220331	282495
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration.....\$	July	33.76	32.43	32.21	19.03	Slaughter under Federal Meat Inspection¹⁴, (000 omitted)					
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy.....lbs.	July	93.6	95.6	111.1	125.1	Cattle.....no.	July	1274	1207	1239	1052
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton f. o. b. Madison						Calves.....no.	July	656	621	542	491
Standard bran.....\$	July	61.60	62.80	68.60	36.87	Sheep and lambs.....no.	July	1280	1329	1738	1814
Linseed oil meal.....\$	July	81.00	72.60	92.10	43.28	Hogs.....no.	July	3455	3653	3863	4145
Corn gluten feed.....\$	July	64.30	61.60	68.35	36.05	Business and Industry					
Tankage.....\$	July	109.40	102.00	115.45	73.01	Wholesale prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100	July	219	215	181	146.0
Standard middlings.....\$	July	73.20	70.10	69.95	38.16	Foods.....%	July	260	252	220	155.4
Soybean meal.....\$	July	92.35	78.90	99.60	46.68	Retail prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100	June	228	226	193	174.2
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration.....\$	July	37.58	34.90	35.10	19.70	All commodities.....%	June	246	242	188	167.2
Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy.....lbs.	July	116.8	114.6	99.4	159.4	Foods.....%	June	246	242	188	167.2
Farm Product Prices⁵						Total income of individuals ¹⁴ , 1935-39=100.....%	June			240.9	220.9
Milk cows, per head.....\$	July 15	176	178	159	123.80	Non-agricultural income ¹⁴ , 1935-39=100.....%	June			235.6	217.1
Hogs, per cwt.....\$	July 15	22.70	22.50	17.20	12.64	Factory employment (adjusted) ¹⁵ , No. of employees, 1939=100.....%	May	152.2	153.8	140.7	158.7
Beef cattle, per cwt.....\$	July 15	16.40	15.60	13.80	9.70	Industrial production (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100.....%	May	186	186	159	210.2
Veal calves, per cwt.....\$	July 15	21.10	21.10	15.90	12.52	Freight-car loadings (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100.....%	May	142	137	106	136
Sheep, per cwt.....\$	July 15	7.60	7.80	7.20	4.99	¹ Preliminary. ² Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. ³ Based on Wisconsin crop reporters' data. (Subsidy payments excluded.) ⁴ Based on Wisconsin price reporters' data. (Subsidy payments excluded.) ⁵ As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. ⁶ Subsidy of 3.75 cts. included from December 1942 to January 1946. ⁷ 10-year average. ⁸ Based on Wisconsin dairy reporters' data. ⁹ Computed on the basis of the average reported quantities number of days in the month. ¹⁰ Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. ¹¹ Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. D. A. ¹² Based on Wisconsin crop reporters' data. ¹³ Bureau of Labor Statistics converted to 1910-14 base. ¹⁴ U. S. Dept. of Commerce. ¹⁵ Federal Reserve Board.					

was estimated at 210 million, about 6½ percent above July last year and 13 percent more than the 5-year July average.

The number of layers on farms of the nation during July was about the

same as a year ago but 1 percent less than the 5-year (1941-45) average. Nationally, layers averaged 14.79 eggs during the month, which is 5½ percent above last year and 6 percent above the 5-year average. The higher

rate of production largely accounted for the increase in total egg production during July this year—6 percent above July last year and 5 percent above the 5-year average for the month.

Egg Consumption

Consumer demand for eggs is expected to remain strong during the remainder of 1947. Generally high meat prices, rising feed costs, and relatively low cold-storage holdings of shell eggs will probably maintain egg prices at high levels. Should egg consumption continue during the second half of this year at a rate equal to the first six months of 1947, average per capita consumption will be well above 400 eggs per person. This would be the highest rate of domestic consumption on record. Average civilian consumption in 1945 and 1946 was 392 eggs per person compared with the average consumption of 358 eggs per person during the war.

On July 1, the date on which the shell egg cold-storage holdings usually reach a yearly peak, stocks were but half the usual July level. Cold-storage supplies on July 1 totaled only 4.2 million cases compared with 9.9 million cases a year ago and the 5-year (1942-46) average July 1 holdings of 8.8 million cases.

Chickens Raised

The number of chickens and young chicks raised on Wisconsin farms this year is indicated to be 4 percent above last year but below average. For the nation as a whole, young chickens raised in 1947 will total about the same as a year ago but 3 percent less than the 10-year average. This number of young chickens, with normal cullings of old layers and usual marketings, indicates that laying flocks at the end of the year will not differ greatly from the total on January 1 this year for the United States. Laying flocks may be slightly larger for Wisconsin compared with the beginning of the year. Total egg production in Wisconsin during the first half of 1947 was 1 percent less than last year but 4 percent above the 5-year (1942-46) average. Production for the country as a whole shows a slightly smaller increase.

Hatcheries continue to produce an increasing proportion of the chicks raised on farms. For the United States, the June 1 returns show 89 percent of the chicks coming from hatcheries this year compared with

87 percent in 1946 and 85 percent in 1945. In Wisconsin, hatcheries supplied 90 percent of the chicks raised on farms this year, 86 percent last year, and 85 percent in 1945. During the first 6 months of this year, hatchery output in Wisconsin amounted to nearly 25 million chicks compared with 23½ million during the same period last year and the 5-year (1942-46) average production of slightly over 27 million chicks for the period January-June.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

Prospects for lowered feed production and continued high export levels of grain were strong factors supporting upward trends in farm commodity prices, which rose 2 percent for Wisconsin during the month ending July 15. The sharp summer advances in feed costs were reflected in livestock and livestock product prices, which were also generally about 2 percent higher in mid-July than in mid-June. Corn prices continue to make sensational gains this summer which have not as yet been fully reflected in prices of meat and dairy commodities.

The average corn price received by farmers on July 15 this year was \$2.07 a bushel—an all-time record high in Wisconsin. Previous high record was established July 15 in 1946 of \$1.92 per bushel. This level exceeds the boom prices for corn following the first world war by 20 percent.

Milk production is showing about the usual seasonal decline following the slump in summer pastures. Consumer demand has been well sustained. Milk prices for July are expected to be at least 2 percent above June. Egg prices received by producers in mid-July exceeded the corresponding date in June, the previous month, by 10 percent. Egg consumption has held up much better than summer production.

Farm costs continue to climb and were 22 percent higher in July this year than in July a year ago. The exchange ratio of the farmer's dollar in terms of purchasing power has declined considerably so far in 1947, although some of the earlier decline was recovered in July.

United States Farm Prices

Higher prices received by farmers for most products more than offset sharply lower prices received for fruits and truck crops. The index of prices received by farmers increased from 271 to 276. Parity prices remained at the June peak.

Breeding Fees in Wisconsin

Breeding fees being paid by Wisconsin dairy reporters are somewhat higher now than they were a few years ago. These dairymen report a rather wide range of fees paid, depending perhaps mainly upon the value of the animals involved.

By far the most common rate paid for the service of bulls is \$1.00, but there are a number that pay considerably higher fees. The rates as reported by Wisconsin dairy correspondents are as follows:

Bull Service

\$.50	-----	2 percent
1.00	-----	47 percent
1.25 and 1.50	-----	7 percent
2.00	-----	24 percent
2.50 and 3.00	-----	5 percent
5.00 and over	-----	15 percent
Total	-----	100 percent

Cattle owners mostly pay a rather uniform rate of \$5.00 for artificial insemination. In a few cases a rate of \$6.00 has been reported, but this seems to be rather uncommon. Owners of horses pay stallion fees averaging about \$16.00. The rates vary greatly with a few as low as \$5.00 and a number \$20.00 or higher. The most common rate by far is \$15.00 as is shown in the following table.

Stallion Fees

\$10.00 or less	-----	8 percent
12.00	-----	10 percent
15.00	-----	53 percent
16.00 to 20.00	-----	23 percent
Over 20.00	-----	6 percent
Total	-----	100 percent

The few reports received on rates paid for jacks average about \$16.00. By far the most common rate paid for these is \$15.00.

For the service of rams the rates reported run from 25 cents to \$2.00, the average being 75 cents. The common rates reported are 50 cents and \$1.00.

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Vol. XXVI, No. 9

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

September, 1947

IN THIS ISSUE

September Crop Report

Rains after the August drought brought about some improvement in prospects for fall crops in Wisconsin. For the country as a whole the corn crop has been very uncertain due to poor prospects in some of the important states.

Cranberry Production

The cranberry crop, while much smaller than the record production of last year, is still above average. Wisconsin's crop is estimated at 112,000 barrels and that of the nation at 771,000.

Milk Production

Because of hot weather, milk production last month was 3 percent lower than last year. For the country as a whole production was likewise under a year ago.

Egg Production

The output of eggs during the past month was well above a year ago. In Wisconsin the increase was 7 percent over last year and for the United States it was 4 percent.

1947 Turkey Crop

Turkey production this year is much smaller than last year. Wisconsin's crop is about 20 percent under a year ago, and for the nation 16 percent.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Prices generally have risen during the past month. Prices which farmers pay for products bought have gone up more than prices received for farm products.

Special News Items (Page 4)

Gross Farm Income
Agricultural Production

WITH rains and cooler weather after several hot dry weeks in August, corn, pastures, and most late season crops have shown improvement. Wisconsin corn prospects declined for a time after August 1 because of the extreme heat but by September 1 they had recovered enough so that the production estimate remained the same as a month earlier. Corn in the state varies a great deal from one area to another and even in the same locality. Many fields were planted late and some of these made exceptionally good progress during the hot weather.

The present corn crop estimate for Wisconsin is about 9 percent lower than a year ago but above the 10-year average. Silage harvesting has been delayed because of the improvement which has been taking place in the fields since the rains. Most farms will have a good supply of silage but a later growing season than usual will be needed if most of the grain corn is to become ripe. The crop has made excellent headway lately.

Wisconsin's grain and hay supplies for the coming winter will be better than average though the oat crop is smaller than last year. Hay production this year is better than last year and the quality of the hay on most farms is good.

Production of such cash crops as potatoes and tobacco is smaller than last year in Wisconsin. The acreage of these crops has been reduced about 15 percent. The canning crops are making varied returns. Pea production was a little smaller than last year but the sweet corn crop is expected to be a little larger. The cabbage and onion crops are a little smaller than a year ago. Apple production in Wisconsin is also smaller than last year but above average. The early apples suffered from dry weather and many of them were small in size. With the rains it is expected that later apples will grow to better size.

United States Crops

The nation's crop production will be smaller than the record output of last year but it is well above the 10-year average. Of the important crops corn is making the poorest return with a production about one-fourth smaller than last year and about 9 percent below average. The nation's corn crop now estimated at 2,400 million bushels will be the smallest since 1936. Grain production for the country as a whole is quite satisfactory and it is well above average. The record crop of wheat will be important this year. Fortunately, the country's hay crop is quite good, almost the same size as last year. When hay, grain, and corn

Weather Summary, August 1947

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Norm's	August 1947	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1	
Duluth.....	48	94	66.8	62.6	4.62	3.18	-3.30
Spooner.....	41	104	75.1	66.1	3.68	3.50	-6.17
Park Falls....	41	98	71.3	63.6	4.60	4.21	-5.42
Rhinelanders	43	96	72.9	64.0	4.15	4.15	-3.35
Wausau.....	42	98	73.8	66.0	6.95	3.52	-0.98
Marinette....	41	100	74.0	68.3	4.85	3.02	+0.18
Escanaba....	46	89	70.0	64.3	3.01	3.19	-2.58
Minneapolis..	52	102	78.2	69.9	2.41	3.12	-5.14
Eau Claire....	49	104	78.2	69.1	3.68	3.68	-3.87
La Crosse....	56	99	78.2	70.0	2.86	3.71	+1.91
Hancock.....	50	100	76.4	68.6	2.44	3.41	+0.98
Oshkosh.....	47	99	76.8	68.8	2.18	3.04	+2.69
Green Bay....	46	99	75.0	67.7	4.66	3.18	+0.11
Manitowoc....	50	95	73.6	66.6	5.60	2.90	+2.99
Dubuque.....	57	99	80.6	71.7	2.60	3.24	+11.52
Madison.....	53	96	77.6	69.8	3.23	3.21	+3.25
Beloit.....	50	100	79.6	70.7	3.19	3.31	+2.77
Milwaukee....	49	99	75.8	67.6	1.58	2.66	-0.91
Average for 18 Stations	47.8	98.4	75.2	67.5	3.68	3.35	-0.25

are considered, the amount of feed available in the country per animal unit will be about average. There is a substantial carry-over of some items from last year. Pastures and range feed supplies have been better than last year though some areas were extremely dry in August.

The nation's potato crop will be about 100 million bushels smaller than the big crop of last year but production this year is close to average. Tobacco production is 7 percent lower than a year ago. Supplies of fruit will be a little less than last year but not far from average. Commercial truck crops for market are in somewhat smaller amounts than a year ago but the amounts of processing foods are relatively large.

Cranberry Production (Thousand Barrels)

State	Sept. 1, 1947 forecast	1946	1945	10-year average 1936-45
Massachusetts	505	553	478	424.9
Wisconsin.....	112	145	82	97.5
New Jersey....	93	101	49	83.5
Washington...	42.9	42	36.4	24.2
Oregon.....	18	16.1	11.4	8.7
5 States.....	770.9	857.1	656.8	638.8

Cranberry Crop Above Average

Cranberry production this year in Wisconsin as well as for the nation will be above average although well below the large crop of last year, according to reports made by growers on September 1.

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for September 1, 1947

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per acre		
	1947 (Preliminary)	1946	1947 as a percent of 1946	September 1, 1947 forecast	1946	10-year average 1936-45	1947 as a percent of			Indicated 1947	1946	10-year average 1936-45
							1946	10-year average				
Corn	2,545,000	2,545,000	100.0	101,800,000	111,980,000	91,368,000	90.9	111.4	Bu.	40.0	44.0	37.8
Potatoes	96,000	113,000	85.0	9,024,000	11,865,000	14,593,000	76.1	61.8	Bu.	94	105	82.0
Tobacco	24,300	28,300	85.9	34,149,000	41,735,000	30,158,000	81.8	113.2	Lb.	1405	1475	1447
Oats	2,811,000	2,868,000	98.0	118,062,000	124,758,000	92,318,000	94.6	127.9	Bu.	42.0	43.5	36.8
Barley	157,000	124,000	126.6	5,809,000	4,650,000	16,032,000	124.9	36.2	Bu.	37.0	37.5	30.0
Rye	85,000	76,000	111.8	1,020,000	874,000	2,181,000	116.7	46.8	Bu.	12.0	11.5	11.3
Winter wheat	39,000	31,000	125.8	858,000	651,000	747,000	131.8	114.9	Bu.	22.0	21.0	18.3
Spring wheat	76,000	62,000	122.6	1,976,000	1,612,000	792,000	122.6	249.5	Bu.	26.0	26.0	17.9
Buckwheat	21,000	19,000	110.5	315,000	266,000	220,000	118.4	143.2	Bu.	15.0	14.0	14.0
All tame hay	4,050,000	4,056,000	99.9	6,935,000	6,181,000	6,482,000	112.2	107.0	Ton	1.71	1.52	1.69
Alfalfa hay	910,000	820,000	111.0	2,138,000	1,517,000	2,280,000	140.9	93.8	Ton	2.35	1.85	2.11
Clover and timothy hay	2,902,000	3,023,000	96.0	4,498,000	4,383,000	3,713,000	102.6	121.1	Ton	1.55	1.45	1.52
Other tame hay	238,000	214,000	111.2	299,000	281,000	489,000	106.4	61.1	Ton	1.26	1.31	1.37
Wild hay	100,000	115,000	87.0	120,000	132,000	190,000	90.9	63.2	Ton	1.20	1.15	1.16
Dry peas	1,000	1,000	100.0	11,000	11,000	47,000	100.0	23.4	Cwt.	11.0	11.0	8.8
Flax	15,000	6,000	250.0	195,000	75,000	85,000	260.0	229.4	Bu.	13.0	12.5	10.6
Sugar beets	17,100	13,400	127.6		125,200	143,130			Ton		9.3	10.1
Peas for canning	134,800	147,220	91.6	281,740,000	306,220,000	205,100,000	92.0	137.4	Lb.	2090	2080	1670
Corn for canning	102,500	100,000	102.5	225,500	210,000	114,300	107.4	197.3	Ton	2.2	2.1	2.2
Snap beans for canning	10,400	9,200	113.0	12,500	12,000	13,000	104.2	96.2	Ton	1.2	1.3	1.4
Lima beans for canning	4,700	3,800	123.7	4,700,000	6,460,000	2,460,000	72.8	191.1	Lb.	1000	1700	1150
Beets for canning	4,000	6,300	63.5	30,400	51,000	31,400	59.6	96.8	Ton	7.6	8.1	7.3
Tomatoes for canning	1,200	1,000	120.0	5,600	5,700	10,900	98.2	51.4	Ton	4.7	5.7	5.1
Cabbage	11,500	13,900	82.7	105,200	125,100	119,000	84.1	88.4	Ton	9.15	9.0	8.36
Onions, commercial	2,100	2,100	100.0	462,000	483,000	279,000	95.7	165.6	Cwt.	220	230	184.5
Apples, commercial				777,000	996,000	647,000	78.0	120.1	Bu.			
Grapes				500	600	480	83.3	104.2	Ton			
Cherries				11,000	20,000	9,100	55.0	120.5	Ton			
Cranberries				112,000	145,000	97,500	77.2	114.9	Bbl.			
Pasture										66 ¹	55 ¹	70 ¹

¹ September 1 condition

Substantial decreases in production from last year are reported for Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Wisconsin. The Wisconsin crop is expected to total 112,000 barrels of cranberries compared with the record crop of 145,000 barrels harvested last year. The state's 1947 crop is expected to be 15 percent above the 10-year average production of 97,500 barrels. Bogs are about a week behind the normal progress for this time of year but the berries are sizing well.

For the nation as a whole, the 1947 cranberry crop is expected to be 770,900 barrels. The 1946 crop was 857,100 barrels and the average for the years 1936-45 is 638,830 barrels.

Prospects are favorable in all producing areas this year although not up to the very large crops harvested in 1946.

Wisconsin Milk Production

Hot, dry weather in Wisconsin during August and a lowered rate of concentrate feeding were largely responsible for reducing milk production. The amount of milk produced was 1,324 million pounds—nearly 3 percent less than in August 1946 when the total was 1,359 million pounds. However, milk production was 15 percent higher than the average for the month during the 10-year period 1936-45.

Milk production in the United States during August was 10,644 mil-

lion pounds. This was less than was produced in the same month of 1942, 1945, and 1946, but was higher than in any other August on record for 18 years. On the whole, it was the hot weather in the Middle West which was responsible for the decline for the country as a whole.

Egg Production

Both the number of layers on Wisconsin farms and the number of eggs produced during last month established all-time records for the month of August. There were 8 percent more layers on Wisconsin farms last month than during August 1946. These layers produced 180 million eggs—7 percent above August last year, 11 percent more than the 5-year

Crop Summary of the United States for September 1, 1947

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)			1947 production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per acre		
	1947 (Preliminary)	1946	1947 as a percent of 1946	September 1 1947 forecast	1946	10-year average 1936-45	1947 as a percent of			Indicated 1947	1946	10-year average 1936-45
							1946	10-year average				
Corn	84,331	88,718	95.1	2,403,913	3,287,927	2,639,102	73.1	91.1	Bu.	28.5	37.1	29.4
Potatoes	2,189.9	2,579.6	84.9	368,168	475,969	376,122	77.4	97.9	Bu.	168.1	184.5	131.6
Tobacco	1,913.6	1,960	97.6	2,150,511	2,312,080	1,548,389	93.0	138.9	Lb.	1124	1180	971
Oats	38,853	43,648	89.0	1,226,792	1,509,867	1,161,282	81.3	105.6	Bu.	31.6	34.6	31.2
Barley	11,082	10,477	105.8	285,919	263,350	287,360	108.6	99.5	Bu.	25.8	25.1	22.9
Rye	1,953	1,598	122.2	25,405	18,685	37,934	136.0	67.0	Bu.	13.0	11.7	11.9
Winter wheat	54,493	48,510	112.3	1,095,648	873,893	653,893	125.4	167.6	Bu.	20.1	18.0	16.1
Durum wheat	2,772	2,453	113.0	43,245	35,836	31,847	120.7	135.8	Bu.	15.6	14.6	13.1
Spring wheat other than durum	16,642	16,238	102.5	269,709	245,986	204,566	109.6	131.8	Bu.	16.2	15.1	14.6
Flax	4,063	2,430	167.2	39,521	22,962	25,030	172.1	157.9	Bu.	9.7	9.4	8.5
Buckwheat	521	390	133.6	8,862	7,105	6,954	124.7	127.4	Bu.	17.0	18.2	16.8
Tame hay	60,339	60,332	100.0	88,851	89,330	83,515	99.5	106.4	Ton	1.47	1.48	1.40
Wild hay	13,992	14,020	99.8	13,179	11,530	10,975	114.3	120.1	Ton	.94	.82	.87
Pasture										73 ¹	74 ¹	72 ¹

¹ September 1 condition

Current Trends

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month		Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month
Farm Price Indexes², 1910-14=100						Farm Price Indexes¹⁰, 1910-14=100					
Farm prices, general.....%	Aug.	279	267	274	184	Farm prices, general.....%	Aug.	276	276	249	175.8
Livestock and livestock products.....%	Aug.	279	267	278	185	Livestock and livestock products.....%	Aug.	295	286	263	185.0
Milk.....%	Aug.	264	256	307	189	Dairy products.....%	Aug.	258	244	257	177.2
Meat animals.....%	Aug.	339	316	263	186	Meat animals.....%	Aug.	349	343	294	195.0
Poultry and eggs.....%	Aug.	220	215	179	163	Poultry and eggs.....%	Aug.	224	220	199	170.4
Crops.....%	Aug.	279	266	248	178	Crops.....%	Aug.	255	263	233	165.2
Feed grains and hay.....%	Aug.	255	241	199	124	Feed grains and hay.....%	Aug.	270	253	225	135.4
Fruits.....%	Aug.	377	377	380	200	Prices farmers pay.....%	Aug.	249	244	212	162.2
Prices farmers pay.....%	Aug.	250	245	206	163	Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Aug.	111	113	117	108.0
Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Aug.	112	109	133	113						
Dairy Production and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets					
Milk price per cwt. ³						Milk price, wholesale ¹⁰\$	Aug. 15	4.00	3.82	4.34	2.86
All utilizations.....\$	Aug.	3.34	3.24	3.88	2.39	Farm price of butterfat in cream ¹⁰ , per lb.....cts.	Aug. 15	73.3	68.0	70.8	45.4
For cheese.....\$	Aug.	3.25	3.15	3.86	2.28	Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb. ¹¹cts.	Aug.	74.8	68.0	69.8	42.8
For butter.....\$	Aug.	3.21	3.10	3.80	2.36	Total milk production ¹⁰ , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	10644	12148	10838	99427
Condensery products.....\$	Aug.	3.40	3.29	3.82	2.46	Creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	148855	157120	129957	174397
Market milk.....\$	Aug.	3.75	3.64	4.16	2.71	American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	113385	125815	88506	90470
Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁴cts.	Aug. 15	78	73	78	49.4	Evaporated whole milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	347600	410000	335349	349620
Farm price of butter ⁵cts.	Aug. 15	77	72	72	43.0	Dried skim milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	78500	96730	74218	56548
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound						Human food.....lbs.	July	3330	5290	1648	4614
American ⁶ (twins).....cts.	Aug.	34.6	33.9	43.5	24.8	Animal feed.....lbs.	July	34575	46780	37388	47761
Swiss.....cts.	Aug.	44.0	41.7	52.5	29.8	Butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	22429	23428	23197	17256
Brick.....cts.	Aug.	37.9	37.3	41.7	24.1	Cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.				
Total milk production ⁴ , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	1324	1628	1359	11497						
Cows in herd freshening ⁸%	Aug.	3.95	3.45	4.38	4.32	Cold-Storage Holdings¹¹, (000 omitted)					
Calves born during month being raised ⁹ , per cow ⁹%	Aug.	27.45	27.91	29.95	31.74	Creamery butter.....lbs.	Sept. 1	88843	83286	84980	162626
Grains and concentrates fed per month.....lbs.	Aug.	87	86	101	84.2	American cheese.....lbs.	Sept. 1	168175	151661	126899	187856
Per farm.....lbs.	Sept. 1	48.1	47.0	59.8	46.7	Swiss cheese.....lbs.	Sept. 1	2405	1823	1686	2486
Per sow in herd.....lbs.	Sept. 1	2.86	2.76	3.43	2.84	All other cheese.....lbs.	Sept. 1	31233	31718	31687	29597
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	Sept. 1	16.68	13.32	18.84	15.92	All varieties of cheese.....lbs.	Sept. 1	201813	185202	160272	219939
Wisconsin creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	12250	12900	8014	15330	Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	Sept. 1	185490	174627	207137	124796
Wisconsin American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	46500	51900	39730	40924	Eggs, shell.....cases	Sept. 1	3804	4268	7960	6933
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	2291	3757	2107	5821	Eggs, shell, frozen, and dried, (case equivalent).....cases	Sept. 1	14229	14928	14990	14621
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	15010	14801	15928	11499						
Poultry Production¹²						Poultry Production¹⁰					
Layers on hand in month, (000 om.).....no.	Aug.	12908	13105	11960	11622	Layers on hand in month (000 omitted).....no.	Aug.	297150	306979	294693	299390
Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Aug.	1395	1600	1407	1391	Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Aug.	1290	1479	1248	1244
Total eggs produced, (000,000 om.).....no.	Aug.	180	210	168	162	Total eggs produced (000,000 omitted).....no.	Aug.	3832	4539	3679	3727
Feed Price Changes²						Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk¹⁰, (000 omitted)					
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100.....%	Aug.	289.0	276.9	247.1	153.8	Dried whole milk.....lbs.	July 31	22670	24567	25403	14638
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration.....\$	Aug.	35.11	33.76	29.90	18.63	Dried skim milk.....lbs.	July 31	94980	114439	82413	58973
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy.....lbs.	Aug.	95.1	96.0	129.8	130.6	Dried buttermilk.....lbs.	July 31	7341	6622	3272	6755
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton f. o. b. Madison						Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	July 31	9477	7196	11119	10853
Standard bran.....\$	Aug.	61.30	61.60	53.75	36.87	Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	July 31	501177	440452	229279	295656
Linseed oil meal.....\$	Aug.	80.50	81.00	78.70	43.85						
Corn gluten feed.....\$	Aug.	71.85	64.30	72.00	36.46	Slaughter under Federal Meat Inspection¹¹, (000 omitted)					
Tankage.....\$	Aug.	116.50	109.40	111.45	73.11	Cattle.....no.	Aug.	1217	1274	1240	1192
Standard middlings.....\$	Aug.	67.20	73.70	54.50	36.95	Calves.....no.	Aug.	628	656	534	557
Soybean meal.....\$	Aug.	94.50	92.35	95.75	49.62	Sheep and lambs.....no.	Aug.	1253	1280	1578	1836
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration.....\$	Aug.	39.19	37.58	33.04	19.59	Hogs.....no.	Aug.	2731	3455	2843	3376
Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy.....lbs.	Aug.	116.6	116.8	107.4	169.6						
Farm Product Prices⁶						Business and Industry					
Milk cows, per head.....\$	Aug. 15	185	176	162	125.40	Wholesale prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
Hogs, per cwt.....\$	Aug. 15	24.60	22.70	20.60	13.00	All commodities.....%	Aug.	223	219	187	146.2
Beef cattle, per cwt.....\$	Aug. 15	17.80	16.40	12.40	9.42	Foods.....%	Aug.	267	260	231	156.4
Veal calves, per cwt.....\$	Aug. 15	21.40	21.10	15.90	12.60	Retail prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
Sheep, per cwt.....\$	Aug. 15	8.90	7.60	7.50	4.73	All commodities.....%	July		227	205	174.8
Lambs, per cwt.....\$	Aug. 15	20.70	19.40	16.90	11.96	Foods.....%	July		246	214	167.6
Wool, per lb.....\$	Aug. 15	.40	.39	.49	.43	Total income of individuals ¹⁴ , 1935-39=100				250.6	223.5
Chickens, per lb.....cts.	Aug. 15	26.8	28.2	25.3	21.5	Non-agricultural income ¹⁴ , 1935-39=100				240.0	219.3
Eggs, per doz.....cts.	Aug. 15	45.7	43.9	35.5	33.1	Factory employment (adjusted) ¹⁵ , No. of employees, 1939=100	June	151.0	151.9	142.2	159.4
Wheat, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	2.28	2.32	1.93	1.15	Industrial production (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100	June	183	185	170	209.8
Corn, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	2.22	2.07	1.87	.98	Freight-car loadings (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100	June	137	142	133	134
Oats, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	.97	.96	.73	.56						
Barley, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	1.99	1.83	1.53	.94						
Rye, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	2.17	2.40	1.64	.84						
Buckwheat, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	1.70	1.85	1.65	.99						
Flaxseed, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	5.80	5.80	3.60	2.39						
Red clover seed, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	25.90	29.50	18.50	13.46						
Alfalfa seed, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	24.50	29.70	20.70	18.76						
Timothy seed, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	2.25	3.40	3.00	2.21						
All hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Aug. 15	17.20	15.50	14.40	9.74						
Alfalfa hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Aug. 15	20.40	19.40	18.10	12.40						
Clover and timothy hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Aug. 15	20.30	21.60	15.90	10.50						
Potatoes, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	1.80	1.50	1.55	1.45						
Apples, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	3.50	3.50	3.60	1.84						

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

(1941-45) August average, and slightly more than August 1944 which was the previous record for the month.

For the United States the number of layers during August was about

1 percent above August a year ago, but 1 percent below the 5-year (1941-45) average. Total egg production was 4 percent above August 1946 and about 3 percent above average.

Smaller Turkey Crop This Year

The turkey crop in Wisconsin is estimated at 491,000 turkeys this year—20 percent fewer than a year ago. A 16-percent reduction is indicated for the nation as a whole. Tur-

Wisconsin Gross Income and Government Payments, 1939-46

Dollars (000 Omitted)

Year	Total including governm't payments	Governm't payments	Total excluding governm't payments	Crops	Livestock and livestock products	Milk	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Eggs	Ch ckens	All other
1939	311,522	14,316	297,206	43,769	253,437	141,780	40,397	36,413	1,899	21,689	8,601	2,658
1940	349,368	13,436	335,932	44,255	291,677	172,396	45,904	36,618	2,174	23,546	8,257	2,782
1941	484,191	15,445	468,746	57,354	411,392	239,248	57,431	64,405	2,498	33,896	10,447	3,467
1942	629,708	15,919	613,789	65,691	548,098	289,406	81,403	104,312	3,495	50,493	14,757	4,232
1943	781,605	18,683	762,922	95,032	667,890	359,939	78,031	127,955	4,062	66,095	25,931	5,877
1944	838,287	66,773	771,514	102,478	669,036	376,930	81,844	117,788	3,772	62,756	20,079	5,867
1945	879,479	70,960	808,519	114,078	694,441	401,060	88,414	96,937	3,790	69,847	27,075	7,318
1946	1,058,753	68,478	990,275	134,942	855,333	526,568	95,367	128,445	4,688	70,636	22,446	7,183

key poul hatching got off to a slow start this year. High feed prices and uncertainty over the fall turkey prices caused growers to reduce production. Weather conditions in Wisconsin during the spring caused greater mortality of poults than usual. However, turkey growers of the nation indicate fewer losses than normal.

All regions of the United States show decreases in the number of turkeys raised this year. The five leading turkey states are: California, Texas, Minnesota, Iowa, and Oregon. These states account for 44 percent of the 1947 turkey crop and are producing 16 percent fewer birds than last year.

Wisconsin Farm Product Prices

Purchases of grain for foreign shipment along with prospects for smaller feed supplies continued to raise farm product prices during August. On August 15 the index of prices received by farmers in Wisconsin was 279 percent of the 1910-14 average. The index increased 4.5 percent between mid-July and mid-August. Increases during this period were not uniform for all commodities as milk and egg prices lagged behind the general upward trend. Meat animals made the sharpest advances in response to rising feed costs.

Milk prices received by farmers in early August were below the same period a year ago. A greater proportion of the milk this year is being utilized in dairy manufactured products, which partly accounts for lower prices compared with last year.

Costs of farm production and family living expenses rose during August. Feeding ratios have become relatively unfavorable because of the uncertain corn prospects for the coun-

try as a whole. The index of prices paid by farmers for commodities bought on August 15 was 250 percent of the 1910-14 average. This is a new all-time high for Wisconsin.

United States Farm Product Prices

The United States index of prices received stayed at the July level of 276. Higher prices received for feed crops, truck crops, meat animals, and dairy products offset sharp drops in prices of fruit and cotton. Current corn prospects were largely responsible for increases in both prices received and prices paid for feed. A larger than seasonal increase for dairy product prices was due mostly to the 8-percent rise in the price of butterfat. Cabbage, onions, and lettuce rose the most in the truck crop group. Cattle and hogs were slightly higher, and lambs lower.

Farm Income at High Levels

With relatively good production and good prices, the farm income during recent years has reached new high levels. In Wisconsin gross farm income estimates have been made every year since 1910 and the figure just computed for 1946 is in excess of one billion dollars. Farm income in 1946 was over three times as large as in 1939, the last year before the war. The upward trend has continued in each year since 1939 with a remarkable record of nearly \$1,059 million reached last year.

As has been the case for a long time, the largest part of the farm income in the state is obtained from the dairy industry with milk accounting for 53 percent of the total in 1946. When the income from cattle and calves sold is added to the milk, it accounted for 63 percent of the total. Other livestock items such as hogs,

eggs, and chickens are also important and the total livestock contribution to the state's income accounts for 86 percent. This leaves only 14 percent to be obtained from other sources mainly from crops sold.

Government payments in the past year amounted to over \$68,000,000. This was a little lower than the payments in 1945 but except for that year the highest so far obtained.

Detailed data of the estimated gross farm income together with the principal sources are shown in the accompanying tables.

Farm Output Continues High

An index of agricultural production has been computed for Wisconsin for many years. When a comparison is made with 1935 it is found that farm production has been about 40 percent over the level for that year. The figure for 1946 shows a 41 percent increase over 1935. The upward trend in farm production is due to such factors such as favorable weather, new types of seed, more and better machinery, the use of more fertilizer, and others. In 1939, the last year before the war, it was only 13 percent above 1935 but the increase since that time has been rapid. An increase of 41 percent over 1935 was reached for the first time in 1943 and since that time has held at about that level.

Index of Agricultural Production (1935 = 100)

1939	113
1940	118
1941	125
1942	133
1943	141
1944	138
1945	142
1946	141

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WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Vol. XXVI, No. 10

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

October, 1947

IN THIS ISSUE

October Crop Report

Dry fall weather has helped to mature late crops and to dry out the corn. While the nation's corn crop is one-fourth smaller than a year ago, the quality is considerably better than was expected earlier. Wisconsin's corn crop is nearly as large as last year.

Stocks of Grain on Farms

Grain stocks on farms are larger than last year, except for oats.

Milk Production

Last month's milk production in the United States was 1½ percent below the same month last year. In Wisconsin, September milk production was nearly 3 percent lower than a year ago.

Egg Production

Egg production has been at a high level. Last month's output for Wisconsin exceeded a year ago by 7 percent and for the United States the increase over last year was 2½ percent.

Wages of Farm Labor

Wisconsin farmers at the beginning of October were paying the highest wages for farm labor so far recorded. The average wage rates were 12 percent higher than a year ago.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Prices of farm products rose during the past month both for Wisconsin and for the country as a whole. Prices paid by farmers rose also, but not as much as the prices of farm products, with the result that the purchasing power of the farm dollar is now higher than it was a month ago.

Special News Items (Page 4)

Milk Cow Prices
Italian Cheese Production

MUCH warm and sunny weather this fall has been favorable for the maturing of late crops. The first three weeks in September were warmer than normal and with a good supply of moisture present at the time, late crops made good headway. During the last week in September there were general frosts covering the state. While most vegetation was frozen at that time, dry weather in October has further favored drying out of corn and the harvesting of late crops as well as further growth on some of the hardy plants such as cabbage which were not damaged by frost.

The October reports from Wisconsin farmers show definite improvement in such crops as corn and potatoes, and also in fall pastures as compared with a month earlier. The state's corn production is now estimated at over 109 million bushels, which is between 2 and 3 percent less than the good crop of 1946. Potato yields are running somewhat higher than indicated earlier. Progress of farm work this fall has been good. Rainfall in September was above normal at some southern Wisconsin stations but below normal at most of the northern stations.

Feed supplies in the state are better than for some other important livestock states, mainly because the Wisconsin corn crop has had a more favorable season than the Corn Belt generally. The state's production of grain, with the exception of oats, is a little better than last year and the total amount of grain on farms compares favorably with a year ago. Hay production in the state is about 12 percent above last year and the

Grain Stocks on Farms

(October 1 estimates)

Crop	Thousand Bushels on Hand			Percent of Current Year's Crop ¹		
	1947	1946	10-yr. av. 1936-45	1947	1946	10 yr. av. 1936-45
Wisconsin						
Corn ² ...	5,106	4,185	4,634	9.0	7.5	10.1
Wheat...	2,466	1,856	1,368	87.0	82.0	88.9
Oats...	111,105	112,282	83,325	93.0	90.0	90.3
Barley...	3,460	2,790	-----	58.0	60.0	-----
Rye...	.26	656	-----	81.0	75.0	-----
Soybeans	4	8	-----	1.0	1.5	-----
United State.						
Corn ² ...	258,347	153,003	342,522	8.6	5.9	14.5
Wheat...	628,773	552,715	430,634	44.7	47.8	47.8
Oats...	977,544	1,155,691	951,184	79.4	76.5	82.0
Barley...	165,594	160,258	234,240 ³	58.2	60.9	72.3 ³
Rye...	13,174	9,759	26,846 ³	51.9	52.2	72.9 ³
Soybeans	2,206	2,118	-----	1.1	1.1	-----

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

²Based on corn for grain.

³Short-time average.

Weather Summary, September 1947

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	September 1947	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Daluth.....	29	90	55.3	55.1	1.53	3.31	-5.08
Spooner.....	18	93	58.9	58.5	2.10	3.44	-7.51
Park Falls...	22	89	56.9	55.9	2.74	4.17	-6.85
Rhinelanders	24	88	59.0	56.9	1.81	3.94	-5.48
Wausau.....	23	90	58.8	58.9	3.30	3.72	-0.50
Marinette...	28	90	62.2	62.5	3.37	3.52	+0.03
Escanaba....	27	81	58.8	57.1	2.75	3.32	-3.15
Minneapolis	32	95	63.1	61.4	1.48	3.13	-6.79
Eau Claire...	29	95	63.5	61.2	2.40	4.10	-5.57
La Crosse...	32	92	64.2	62.2	4.00	3.99	+1.92
Hancock.....	24	89	62.7	61.0	4.13	3.81	+1.30
Oshkosh.....	27	91	64.0	62.1	3.14	3.40	+2.43
Green Bay...	30	88	62.0	60.4	2.97	3.52	-0.44
Manitowoc...	35	85	62.4	60.0	2.85	3.61	+2.23
Dubuque.....	34	92	66.8	64.0	2.22	4.01	+9.73
Madison.....	36	88	64.7	62.4	4.08	3.72	+3.61
Beloit.....	32	92	67.1	63.8	4.05	3.87	+2.95
Milwaukee...	35	90	63.9	61.0	6.03	3.29	+1.83
Average for 18 Stations	28.7	89.9	61.9	60.2	3.05	3.66	-0.85

quality of most of it is reported to be quite good. Fall pastures improved with the late August and September rains. With the high price that has to be paid for feeds bought, the improvement in the corn crop and fall pastures has been especially important in Wisconsin. Feed supplies in the southern part of the state are better than in some of the northern and northwestern counties which have been dry much of the summer. While the average situation for the state as a whole compares well with a year ago, some of the northern and northwestern sections are relatively less well off.

United States Crops

For the country as a whole the total production of crops this year is about 5 percent smaller than the record production of last year. September generally was a favorable month for maturing the fall crops and for farm work. Frost affected corn, soybeans, and some of the fruit crops, but not seriously in most states. The soft corn problem which was expected with the late planting season has been largely avoided by favorable late summer and fall weather. The nation's corn crop during September improved in quality and also in quantity. The production for the year, however, is still only about three-fourths of that obtained last year.

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for October 1, 1947

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per acre		
	1947 (Preliminary)	1946	1947 as a percent of 1946	October 1 1947 forecast	1946	10-year average 1936-45	1947 as a percent of			Indicated 1947	1946	10-year average 1936-45
							1946	10-year average				
Corn	2,545,000	2,545,000	100.0	109,435,000	111,980,000	91,368,000	97.7	119.8	Bu.	43.0	44.0	37.8
Potatoes	96,000	113,000	85.0	9,600,000	11,865,000	14,593,000	80.9	65.8	Bu.	100	105	82
Tobacco	24,300	28,300	85.9	35,164,000	41,735,000	30,158,000	84.3	116.6	Lb.	1447	1475	1447
Oats	2,811,000	2,868,000	98.0	119,468,000	124,758,000	92,318,000	95.8	129.4	Bu.	42.5	43.5	36.8
Barley	157,000	124,000	126.6	5,966,000	4,650,000	16,032,000	128.3	37.2	Bu.	38.0	37.5	30.0
Rye	85,000	76,000	111.8	1,020,000	874,000	2,181,000	116.7	46.8	Bu.	12.0	11.5	11.3
Winter wheat	39,000	31,000	125.8	858,000	651,000	747,000	131.8	114.9	Bu.	22.0	21.0	18.3
Spring wheat	76,000	62,000	122.6	1,976,000	1,612,000	792,000	122.6	249.5	Bu.	26.0	26.0	17.9
Buckwheat	21,000	19,000	110.5	336,000	266,000	220,000	126.3	152.7	Bu.	16.0	14.0	14.0
All tame hay	4,050,000	4,056,000	99.9	6,935,000	6,181,000	6,482,000	112.2	107.0	Ton	1.71	1.52	1.69
Alfalfa hay	910,000	820,000	111.0	2,093,000	1,517,000	2,280,000	138.0	91.8	Ton	2.30	1.85	2.11
Clover and timothy hay	2,902,000	3,023,000	96.0	4,498,000	4,383,000	3,713,000	102.6	121.1	Ton	1.55	1.45	1.52
Other tame hay	238,000	213,000	111.7	344,000	281,000	489,000	122.4	70.3	Ton	1.45	1.32	1.37
Wild hay	100,000	115,000	87.0	120,000	132,000	190,000	90.9	63.2	Ton	1.20	1.15	1.16
Dry peas	1,000	1,000	100.0	11,000	11,000	47,000	100.0	23.4	Cwt.	11.0	11.0	8.8
Flax	15,000	6,000	250.0	195,000	75,000	85,000	260.0	229.4	Bu.	13.0	12.5	10.6
Sugar beets	17,100	13,400	127.6	162,400	125,200	143,130	129.7	113.5	Ton	9.5	9.3	10.1
Peas for canning	134,800	147,220	91.6	281,740,000	306,220,000	205,100,000	92.0	137.4	Lb.	2090	2080	1670
Corn for canning	102,500	100,000	102.5	235,800	210,000	114,300	112.3	206.3	Ton	2.3	2.1	2.2
Snap beans for canning	10,400	9,200	113.0	12,500	12,000	13,000	104.2	96.2	Ton	1.2	1.3	1.4
Lima beans for canning	4,700	3,800	123.7	5,640,000	6,460,000	2,460,000	87.3	229.3	Lb.	1200	1700	1150
Beets for canning	4,000	6,300	63.5	27,200	51,000	31,400	53.3	86.6	Ton	6.8	8.1	7.3
Tomatoes	1,200	1,000	120.0	5,500	5,700	10,900	96.5	50.5	Ton	4.6	5.7	5.1
Cabbage	11,500	13,900	82.7	105,200	125,100	119,000	84.1	88.4	Ton	9.15	9.0	8.36
Onions, commercial	2,100	2,100	100.0	446,000	483,000	279,000	92.3	159.9	Cwt.	212.5	230	184.5
Apples, commercial				688,000	996,000	647,000	69.1	106.3	Bu.			
Grapes				500	600	480	83.3	104.2	Ton			
Cherries				11,000	20,000	9,130	55.0	120.5	Ton			
Cranberries				135,000	145,000	97,500	93.1	138.5	Bbl.			
Pasture										83 ¹	72 ¹	79 ¹

¹October 1 condition.

The nation's supplies of grain are smaller than last year, because of smaller crops of oats and corn. Production of the other grains is well above a year ago. Hay production is at about the same level as last year and above average. Supplies of roughage for feed are expected to be adequate, but because of the reduced corn crop less grain will be available.

The nation's potato crop is now estimated at about 378 million bushels, which is nearly 100 million bushels less than the record crop of last year but about 10 million bushels more than the estimate on September 1. Most fruit crops are making smaller production than last year.

Stocks of Grain on Farms

Supplies of grain on farms in Wisconsin are larger than they were a

year ago with the exception of oats for which stocks are a little smaller. For the United States, stocks of corn, wheat, barley, rye, and soybeans exceeded those of last year, but oat stocks for the nation are much smaller than a year ago because of a generally smaller oat crop in 1947. The percentage of the production which was on farms at the beginning of October was running higher than a year ago for the country as a whole with the exception of the bread grains—wheat and rye—and of barley which have moved to market rapidly the past year.

Wisconsin Milk Production

Milk production on Wisconsin farms during September was nearly 2 percent lower than in September 1946

but was 14 percent above the 1936-45 average for the month. Relatively mild weather and improved pastures kept milk production per cow at relatively high levels, although the average per cow was not as high as in 1946, probably because of a lower concentrate feeding rate.

United States Milk Production

Despite the fact that milk production per cow set a new record for September, total milk production in the United States was well below the record for the month. The total of 9,313 million pounds was 133 million pounds less than in 1946 and 312 million pounds below the 1945 total. It was also lower than in 1942, but was 5 percent above the 10-year average, 1936-45, for September.

Crop Summary of the United States for October 1, 1947

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)			1947 production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per acre		
	1947 (Preliminary)	1946	1947 as a percent of 1946	October 1 1947 forecast	1946	10-year average 1936-45	1947 as a percent of			Indicated 1947	1946	10-year average 1936-45
							1946	10-year average				
Corn	84,331	88,718	95.1	2,458,674	3,287,927	2,639,102	74.8	93.2	Bu.	29.2	37.1	29.4
Potatoes	2,189.9	2,579.6	84.9	378,099	475,969	376,122	79.4	100.5	Bu.	172.7	184.5	131.6
Tobacco	1,913.6	1,960	97.6	2,151,356	2,312,080	1,548,389	93.0	138.9	Lb.	1124	1180	971
Oats	38,853	43,648	89.0	1,231,561	1,509,867	1,161,282	81.6	106.1	Bu.	31.7	34.6	31.2
Barley	11,082	10,477	105.8	284,497	263,350	287,360	108.0	99.0	Bu.	25.7	25.1	22.9
Rye	1,953	1,598	122.2	25,405	18,685	37,934	136.0	67.0	Bu.	13.0	11.7	11.9
Winter wheat	54,493	48,510	112.3	1,095,648	873,893	653,893	125.4	167.6	Bu.	20.1	18.0	16.1
Durum wheat	2,772	2,453	113.0	43,017	35,836	31,847	120.0	135.1	Bu.	15.5	14.6	13.1
Spring wheat other than durum	16,642	16,238	102.5	268,096	245,986	204,566	109.0	131.1	Bu.	16.1	15.1	14.6
Flax	4,063	2,430	167.2	39,980	22,962	25,030	174.1	159.7	Bu.	9.8	9.4	8.5
Buckwheat	521	390	133.6	8,182	7,105	6,954	115.2	117.7	Bu.	15.7	18.2	16.8
Tame hay	60,339	60,332	100.0	88,625	89,330	83,515	99.2	106.1	Ton	1.47	1.48	1.40
Wild hay	13,992	14,020	99.8	13,179	11,530	10,975	114.3	120.1	Ton	.94	.82	.87
Pasture										74 ¹	78 ¹	72 ¹

¹October 1 condition.

Current Trends

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month		Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month
Farm Price Indexes², 1910-14=100						Farm Price Indexes¹⁰, 1910-14=100					
Farm prices, general.....%	Sept.	298	284	288	187	Farm prices, general.....%	Sept.	286	276	243	176.6
Livestock and livestock products.....%	Sept.	302	285	296	189	Livestock and livestock products.....%	Sept.	315	295	250	187.8
Milk.....%	Sept.	289	274	347	195	Dairy products.....%	Sept.	282	258	271	181.4
Meat animals.....%	Sept.	357	339	231	184	Meat animals.....%	Sept.	367	349	249	194.8
Poultry and eggs.....%	Sept.	244	220	202	167	Poultry and eggs.....%	Sept.	246	224	221	177.2
Crops.....%	Sept.	273	279	234	173	Crops.....%	Sept.	254	255	236	164.6
Feed grains and hay.....%	Sept.	269	255	202	128	Feed grains and hay.....%	Sept.	297	270	221	136.2
Fruits.....%	Sept.	339	377	300	201	Prices farmers pay.....%	Sept.	252	249	210	163.2
Prices farmers pay.....%	Sept.	253	250	211	164	Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Sept.	113	111	116	107.8
Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Sept.	118	114	136	114						
Dairy Production and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets					
Milk price per cwt. ³						Milk price, wholesale ¹⁰\$	Sept. 15	4.35	4.11	4.69	2.98
All utilizations.....\$	Sept.	3.66	3.46	4.39	2.48	Farm price of butterfat in cream ¹⁰ , per lb.....cts.	Sept. 15	84.0	73.3	75.6	46.2
For cheese.....\$	Sept.	3.50	3.33	4.43	2.37	Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb. ¹¹cts.	Sept.	79.2	74.8	76.2	43.6
For butter.....\$	Sept.	3.55	3.31	4.21	2.43	Total milk production ¹⁰ , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	9313	10644	9446	8848 ⁷
Condensery products.....\$	Sept.	3.73	3.53	4.36	2.54	Creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	116920	148790	117669	150464
Market milk.....\$	Sept.	4.20	4.00	4.61	2.80	American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	89675	113505	81138	80261
Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁴cts.	Sept. 15	85	78	83	49.6	Evaporated whole milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	257400	347600	291296	304084
Farm price of butter ⁴cts.	Sept. 15	86	77	78	43.6	Dried skim milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	49450	78500	56043	45820
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound						Human food.....lbs.	Aug.	2475	3330	1207	3574
American ⁵ (twins).....cts.	Sept.	37.6	34.6	43.5	25.2	Butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	33505	34575	34433	39348
Swiss.....cts.	Sept.	53.0	49.2	52.5	30.2	Cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	19950	22429	21583	16015
Brick.....cts.	Sept.	42.1	37.9	42.7	24.5						
Total milk production ⁶ , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	1124	1324	1152	985 ⁷	Cold-Storage Holdings¹¹, (000 omitted)					
Cows in herd freshening ⁸%	Sept.	7.35	3.95	6.81	7.32	Creamery butter.....lbs.	Oct. 1	76748	88364	73931	152038
Calves born during month being raised ⁹%	Sept.	35.28	27.45	34.77	35.45	American cheese.....lbs.	Oct. 1	166330	169571	126084	180925
Grains and concentrates fed per month, per cow ⁹lbs.	Sept.	89	87	107	90.4	Swiss cheese.....lbs.	Oct. 1	3021	2476	1695	2687
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁹						All other cheese.....lbs.	Oct. 1	26518	30550	29401	26018
Per farm.....lbs.	Oct. 1	51.9	48.1	64.5	53.6	All varieties of cheese.....lbs.	Oct. 1	195869	202597	157180	209630
Per cow in herd.....lbs.	Oct. 1	3.05	2.86	3.73	3.18	Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	Oct. 1	206487	183024	184841	146331
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	Oct. 1	18.32	16.68	23.42	19.44	Eggs, shell.....cases	Oct. 1	2815	3807	5738	5266
Wisconsin creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	8600	12250	7620	12269	Eggs, shell, frozen, and dried, (case equivalent).....cases	Oct. 1	12214	14231	13299	12114
Wisconsin American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	37200	46600	34391	35865						
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	2263	2291	2414	4041	Poultry Production¹⁰					
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	13091	15010	14981	10575	Layers on hand in month (000 om.).....no.	Sept.	316619	297150	311722	315803
						Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Sept.	1068	1290	1057	1020
Poultry Production¹³						Total eggs produced (000,000 omitted).....no.	Sept.	3383	3832	3295	3222
Layers on hand in month (000 om.).....no.	Sept.	13500	12908	12334	12055						
Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Sept.	1122	1395	1140	1100	Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk¹⁰, (000 omitted)					
Total eggs produced, (000,000 om.).....no.	Sept.	151	180	141	133	Dried whole milk.....lbs.	Aug. 31	20403	22670	26007	13388
						Dried skim milk.....lbs.	Aug. 31	76622	94980	68984	49157
Feed Price Changes²						Dried buttermilk.....lbs.	Aug. 31	7424	7341	4076	6236
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100.....%	Sept.	310.3	289.0	237.4	155.0	Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	Aug. 31	10561	9477	10826	10355
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration.....\$	Sept.	37.65	35.11	27.78	18.94	Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	Aug. 31	474600	501177	211680	272422
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy.....lbs.	Sept.	97.2	98.5	158.0	131.8						
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton f. o. b. Madison						Slaughter under Federal Meat Inspection¹⁴, (000 omitted)					
Standard bran.....\$	Sept.	64.20	61.30	50.45	37.48	Cattle.....no.	Sept.	1407	1217	360	1066
Linseed oil meal.....\$	Sept.	90.30	80.50	61.85	45.20	Calves.....no.	Sept.	719	628	364	566
Corn gluten feed.....\$	Sept.	79.30	71.85	57.85	37.31	Sheep and lambs.....no.	Sept.	1458	1253	1300	1927
Tankage.....\$	Sept.	133.10	116.50	87.30	74.71	Hogs.....no.	Sept.	2948	2731	438	2779
Standard middlings.....\$	Sept.	74.40	67.20	50.45	37.64						
Soybean meal.....\$	Sept.	105.30	94.50	68.60	50.86	Business and Industry					
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration.....\$	Sept.	42.37	39.19	31.34	19.80	Wholesale prices ¹⁵ , 1910-14=100					
Amount of ration 10 dos. eggs would buy.....lbs.	Sept.	123.9	116.6	129.9	174.9	All commodities.....%	Sept.	230	223	178	146.6
						Foods.....%	Sept.	280	267	199	156.4
Farm Product Prices⁵						Retail prices¹⁵, 1910-14=100					
Milk cows, per head.....\$	Sept. 15	180	185	162	121	All commodities.....%	Aug.	-----	-----	209	174.6
Hogs per cwt.....\$	Sept. 15	27.00	24.60	16.80	13.10	Foods.....%	Aug.	-----	-----	221	167.8
Beef cattle, per cwt.....\$	Sept. 15	17.80	17.80	12.00	9.22	Total personal income ¹⁴%	Aug.	278.1	280.5	258.8	227.7
Veal calves, per cwt.....\$	Sept. 15	22.10	21.40	14.50	12.70	Total non-agricultural income ¹⁴%	Aug.	274.8	273.5	255.6	227.1
Sheep, per cwt.....\$	Sept. 15	7.80	8.90	7.70	4.66	Total agricultural income ¹⁴%	Aug.	307.0	344.9	287.3	232.4
Lambs, per cwt.....\$	Sept. 15	21.40	20.70	16.20	11.72	Factory employment (adjusted) ¹⁵ , No. of employees, 1939=100.....%	July	149.7	151.6	143.0	159.5
Wool, per lb.....\$	Sept. 15	.41	.40	.48	.43	Industrial production (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100.....%	July	178	184	172	208.6
Chickens, per lb.....cts.	Sept. 15	26.0	26.8	27.4	20.9	Freight-car loadings (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100.....%	July	134	137	139	138
Eggs, per dos.....cts.	Sept. 15	52.5	45.7	40.7	34.5						
Wheat, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	2.45	2.28	1.87	1.17						
Corn, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	2.39	2.22	1.82	.98						
Oats, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	1.05	.97	.75	.56						
Barley, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	2.07	1.99	1.55	.98						
Rye, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	2.37	2.17	1.75	.88						
Buckwheat, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	1.78	1.70	1.55	.91						
Flaxseed, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	6.10	5.80	3.70	2.42						
Red clover seed, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	20.60	25.90	18.50	13.66						
Alfalfa seed, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	20.50	24.50	22.00	18.28						
Timothy seed, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	1.90	2.25	2.80	2.23						
Alfalfa hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Sept. 15	18.70	17.20	14.60	10.22						
Alfalfa hay, timothy, per ton.....\$	Sept. 15	22.30	20.40	18.60	13.16						
Clover and timothy hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Sept. 15	21.50	20.30	15.90	11.32						
Potatoes, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	1.60	1.80	1.35	1.19						
Apples, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	2.50	3.50	1.45	1.87						

Egg Production High

Layers on Wisconsin farms produced 151 million eggs during the month of September. This was 7 percent more than a year ago and 13½ percent higher than the 5-year (1941-45) September average. The output in September exceeds all previous

records for the month. The new September record was brought about by an increase in the number of layers on farms. There were 13½ million layers in Wisconsin farm flocks during September—9½ percent higher than a year ago and 12 percent above the 5-year average number.

Egg production for the nation as a whole during September was slightly more than 2½ percent above September a year ago and 5 percent higher than the 5-year (1941-45) average. The number of layers was about 1½ percent above a year ago but about equal to the 5-year average number during September.

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

Wisconsin farmers received an average of 52½ cents per dozen for eggs on September 15. This is the highest price on record for September and is the fourth successive month that egg prices have surpassed previous record prices. Farmers of the nation received an average of 53 cents per dozen for eggs in mid-September. This is the highest September price in 38 years of record. On September 15 Wisconsin farmers received an average of 26 cents per pound for chickens. For the nation, chicken prices averaged 27.9 cents per pound.

Wages of Farm Labor

At the beginning of October, farmers both for Wisconsin and for the country as a whole reported the highest farm wage rates that have ever been recorded. Advances in wage rates being paid for farm work were general in all regions of the country. The number of people employed on farms at the beginning of October was about 2 percent greater than a year earlier.

In Wisconsin, farmers reported an average of \$104 as the wages for hired men with board. Hired men without board were averaging \$140. Daily wage rates with board were reported at \$5.30 per day and without board \$6.40 per day. The average wages paid in October were well over three times the rate prevailing in 1939, the last year before the war.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, Sept. 15, 1947 and 1946, and Aug. 15, 1947 by Crop Reporting Districts

(Dollars per head)

District	September 15, 1947	August 15, 1947	September 15, 1946
1. Northwest	166	167	150
2. North	164	164	148
3. Northeast	161	162	144
4. West	181	188	160
5. Central	180	181	164
6. East	185	187	168
7. Southwest	177	180	163
8. South	195	194	169
9. Southeast	200	207	175
State Average ¹	180	185	162

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

Milk Cow Prices

The index of milk cow prices in Wisconsin has been increasing for many months. Peak record was reached in mid-August of this year when the index was 345 percent of

the 1910-14 average. Average milk cow values in Wisconsin in August were also the highest on record at \$185 per head. During September average value per head of milk cows declined to \$180. At this level prices were 11 percent above September a year ago and about 8 percent higher than the beginning of 1947.

Milk cow values on the average, however, are not out of line with the price of milk compared with other recent years. In September approximately 4,900 pounds of milk were equal to the average value of a milk cow, compared with 4,800 pounds—the average of September for the past 5 years.

Italian Cheese

A rapid increase in the production of Italian types featured Wisconsin's cheese industry in recent years. In both 1945 and 1946 Italian varieties were second only to American cheese, having supplanted Swiss as the second-most important type of cheese manufactured in the state. Production of all Italian varieties in 1946 was 41,723,000 pounds—329,000,000 pounds less than American cheese but 5,497,000 greater than the Swiss cheese total.

Back in 1926 when records of Italian cheese production began in Wisconsin the amount manufactured was only 525,000 pounds. The total rose to 1,027,000 pounds in 1929 but then dropped off to 620,000 in 1932. Following 1932 there was an almost steady increase in production until 1943 when Wisconsin factories reported 22,220,000 pounds of Italian cheese.

The 1944 total dropped to 18,878,000 pounds. Then came the tremendous increase. In 1945 production of Italian cheese was reported as 39,516,000 pounds—an increase of 109 percent over 1944. The 1946 production was nearly 6 percent above 1945 and was 121 percent higher than in 1944.

According to preliminary estimates for 1946 Wisconsin produced almost 56 percent of all the Italian cheese produced in the United States. This was slightly less than the proportion contributed in 1945 when Wisconsin accounted for 61 percent of the Italian varieties made in the country. However, it is considerably higher than in 1944 when Wisconsin had only 45 percent of the total.

New York ranked second to Wisconsin in 1946 with 14,473,000 pounds.

Michigan followed with 5,820,000 pounds. Ohio with 2,696,000 pounds and California with 2,146,000 were fourth and fifth respectively. Illinois was sixth with 1,756,000 pounds.

Italian cheese production in Wisconsin centers in five counties. Dodge, Fond du Lac, and Sheboygan counties in the eastern part of the state manufactured 17,726,000 pounds or 42 percent of the total. Polk and Barron in the northwestern quarter produced 8,209,000 pounds or 20 percent of the total. Thus, these five counties had 62 percent of all the Italian cheese produced in the state.

Many types of Italian cheese are produced in Wisconsin, the varieties ranging from whole milk cheeses to those made from partially skimmed milk. The leading type manufactured in 1946 was Romano or Reggiano, a granular hard cheese. Production totaled 13,751,413 pounds which was 5,300,000 greater than in 1945. The amount made was greater than all the Munster and Limburger produced in the state.

Provolone (and Provolette) was second in importance with 12,050,827 pounds. In 1945 only 7,212,766 pounds of this hard smoked cheese was produced in Wisconsin. Salome, another hard cheese, was third with 6,073,647 pounds which was only about 1,000,000 pounds greater than in 1945.

The production of Asiago, both soft and medium, dropped from 14,893,598 pounds in 1945 to 3,837,317 pounds in 1946. A large amount of soft Asiago was manufactured in June and July of 1945 when, with OPA permission, any foreign type cheese manufacturer could produce any foreign cheese. Asiago was the most common type made because of price differences.

Gorgonzolla, which is somewhat similar to Roquefort or Blue cheese, ranked with Asiago, 3,276,032 pounds being manufactured in 1946. This was almost 1,000,000 greater than in 1945. Other varieties produced in the state, each with somewhat different characteristics, are Ricotta, Rivulet, Riffati, Monte, (Caciocavallo), Modena, Incanestrato, Pecorino Tuscano, Elmo, Cremin, and Pepato.

Parmesan or Parmesian which is probably the best known of Italian cheese since it is commonly grated and used for soups and macaroni is not important in Wisconsin. Only 674,896 pounds were manufactured in 1946.

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Vol. XXVI, No. 11

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

November, 1947

IN THIS ISSUE

November Crop Report

A warm, dry October was helpful in maturing and harvesting late crops. Farm work made good headway during the month.

Milk Production

Favorable weather during October and better than average pastures brought an increase in Wisconsin's milk production during the month. For the United States production was a little below a year ago.

Egg Production

The output of eggs has been high because of favorable weather and good egg prices. Flocks are larger than a year ago.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

The index of farm prices in Wisconsin rose during the past month, but it is still below a year ago. For the United States the index is above a year ago. Farm costs are rising and the purchasing power of the farm dollar is 17 percent lower than a year ago.

Current Trends

Cold-storage holdings of butter and cheese are higher than a year ago but below average. Evaporated milk stocks are larger than a year ago. Employment and income remain high which make for a strong demand and high levels of consumption.

Special News Items (Pages 3 and 4)

Recent National Dairy Trends
Hay Harvesting Methods
Interest Rates Paid by Farmers

WISCONSIN had an unusually fine fall this year from the standpoint of harvesting crops and getting other farm work done. October was a warm month and it was rather dry. In fact, in much of the state the month was free from frost. Late in October and early in November there were some general rains which have partly made up the moisture shortage which had developed.

While tender crops such as corn, potato vines, and many of the garden vegetables were frozen in the latter part of September, the more hardy crops had a chance to develop well during October and corn dried out unusually well. The month was favorable for livestock, though pastures toward the end got somewhat short because there had been less than normal rainfall.

Total feed production in Wisconsin is a little smaller than last year, though above average. With the carry-over from last year the total feed supplies are about as large as last year. The state has about 12 percent more hay than was produced a year ago, but the crops of corn and oats are a little smaller. Altogether, the supply of feed comes quite close to that of last year in Wisconsin. The fact that corn had a chance to dry out so well is important because there was considerable concern about the soft corn problem earlier.

The state's potato crop is about one-fifth smaller than a year ago. There was a 15 percent reduction in acreage and the yield is also a little smaller this year. The barley crop has done quite well with an average yield of 38 bushels per acre and an increased acreage. Altogether, the barley production of the state is estimated to be 28 percent greater than last year. Rye, wheat, and buckwheat production are also above a year ago. Fruit production in Wisconsin, with the exception of cranberries, is considerably under last year.

United States Crops

For the nation, the November crop report shows relatively little change from the estimates of a month earlier. Harvesting and other fall work progressed well this year because October was favorable for it. There was probably a minimum of loss of crops due to unfavorable weather. The quality of corn is generally improved over earlier prospects.

Because of dry weather in some of the important winter wheat areas, the seeding of this crop has been delayed and there is considerable uncertainty about the winter wheat prospects for next year.

Total crop production for the nation now is about 6 percent below the record production of last year, but it

Weather Summary, October 1947

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	October 1947	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	34	80	52.3	44.1	1.15	2.31	-6.24
Spooner.....	22	87	57.0	46.3	0.51	2.37	-9.37
Park Falls....	26	87	55.6	44.2	0.43	2.66	-9.08
Rhinelanders..	29	85	56.8	44.6	1.47	2.77	-6.78
Wausau.....	25	82	55.3	47.2	1.73	2.77	-1.54
Marinette.....	30	83	57.8	50.9	0.97	2.66	-1.66
Escanaba.....	31	74	54.9	46.0	1.17	2.63	-4.61
Minneapolis... 39	88	59.2	48.9	1.10	2.08	-7.77	
Eau Claire.... 31	88	59.2	48.9	1.69	2.91	-6.79	
La Crosse.... 36	84	60.6	50.3	2.78	2.32	+2.38	
Hancock..... 30	87	59.2	48.4	2.29	2.49	+1.10	
Oshkosh..... 30	89	60.6	49.6	1.36	2.25	+1.54	
Green Bay.... 32	85	58.8	48.5	2.08	2.54	-0.90	
Manitowoc... 34	81	56.8	49.0	1.44	2.78	+0.89	
Dubuque..... 42	87	62.8	51.9	1.44	2.48	+8.69	
Madison..... 36	84	61.0	50.3	1.43	2.43	+2.61	
Beloit..... 33	87	62.3	51.3	1.66	2.68	+1.93	
Milwaukee... 32	86	59.4	49.5	1.85	2.35	+1.33	
Average for 18 Stations	31.8	84.7	58.3	48.3	1.48	2.53	-1.90

is well above the long-time averages. It has been a year of above-average crop yields, but a few well-known crops such as corn and soybeans are making below-average yields.

October Milk Production

Wisconsin farmers produced nearly 12 percent of the nation's milk in October. Fine Indian summer weather was favorable for milk production. The total of 1,051 million pounds was 2 percent greater than in October 1946 and was 14 percent above the average for the month during the 10-year period, 1936-45.

The decline in milk cow numbers over the United States more than offset the very high level of milk production per cow during October. Production was about 1 percent below October last year and was only 5 percent above the 10-year average, 1936-45. Partly because October temperatures were above normal milk production per cow was the highest for that date for the 23 years on record.

Egg Production

Wisconsin farm flocks continued to make new production records as October egg output reached 153 million eggs. This total was nearly 16 percent above October a year ago and about 32 percent higher than the 5-year average October production for Wisconsin. The excellent October record resulted from a combination of 4 percent more layers on farms and an exceptionally high October rate of lay—11 percent above a year ago.

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for November 1, 1947

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per acre		
	1947 (Preliminary)	1946	1947 as a percent of 1946	November 1 1947 forecast	1946	10-year average 1936-45	1947 as a percent of			Indicated 1947	1946	10-year average 1936-45
							1946	10-year average				
Corn.....	2,545,000	2,545,000	100.0	106,890,000	111,980,000	91,368,000	95.5	117.0	Bu.	42.0	44.0	37.8
Potatoes.....	96,000	113,000	85.0	9,408,000	11,865,000	14,593,000	79.3	64.5	Bu.	98	105	82
Tobacco.....	24,300	28,300	85.9	35,664,000	41,735,000	30,158,000	85.5	118.3	Lb.	1468	1475	1447
Oats.....	2,811,000	2,868,000	98.0	119,468,000	124,758,000	92,318,000	95.8	129.4	Bu.	42.5	43.5	36.8
Barley.....	157,000	124,000	126.6	5,966,000	4,650,000	16,032,000	128.3	37.2	Bu.	38.0	37.5	30.0
Rye.....	85,000	76,000	111.8	1,020,000	874,000	2,181,000	116.7	46.8	Bu.	12.0	11.5	11.3
Winter wheat.....	39,000	31,000	125.8	858,000	651,000	747,000	131.8	114.9	Bu.	22.0	21.0	18.3
Spring wheat.....	76,000	62,000	122.6	1,976,000	1,612,000	792,000	122.6	249.5	Bu.	26.0	26.0	17.9
Buckwheat.....	21,000	19,000	110.5	326,000	266,000	220,000	122.6	148.2	Bu.	15.5	14.0	14.0
All tame hay.....	4,050,000	4,056,000	99.9	6,935,000	6,181,000	6,482,000	112.2	107.0	Ton	1.71	1.52	1.69
Alfalfa hay.....	910,000	820,000	111.0	2,093,000	1,517,000	2,280,000	138.0	91.8	Ton	2.30	1.85	2.11
Clover and timothy hay.....	2,902,000	3,023,000	96.0	4,498,000	4,383,000	3,713,000	102.6	121.1	Ton	1.55	1.45	1.52
Other tame hay.....	238,000	213,000	111.7	344,000	281,000	489,000	122.4	70.3	Ton	1.45	1.32	1.37
Wild hay.....	100,000	115,000	87.0	120,000	132,000	190,000	90.9	63.2	Ton	1.20	1.15	1.16
Dry peas.....	1,000	1,000	100.0	11,000	11,000	47,000	100.0	23.4	Cwt.	11.0	11.0	8.8
Flax.....	15,000	6,000	250.0	195,000	75,000	85,000	260.0	229.4	Bu.	13.0	12.5	10.6
Sugar beets.....	17,100	13,400	127.6	162,400	125,200	143,130	129.7	113.5	Ton	9.5	9.3	10.1
Peas for canning.....	134,800	147,220	91.6	281,740,000	306,220,000	205,100,000	92.0	137.4	Lb.	2090	2080	1670
Corn for canning.....	102,500	100,000	102.5	235,800	210,000	114,300	112.3	206.3	Ton	2.3	2.1	2.2
Lima beans for canning.....	4,800	3,800	126.3	5,040,000	6,460,000	2,460,000	78.0	204.9	Lb.	1050	1700	1150
Snap beans for canning.....	10,400	9,200	113.0	12,500	12,000	13,000	104.2	96.2	Ton	1.2	1.3	1.4
Beets for canning.....	4,000	6,300	63.5	27,200	51,000	31,400	53.3	86.6	Ton	6.8	8.1	7.3
Cucumbers for pickles.....	18,900	20,100	94.0	1,852,000	1,427,000	984,000	129.8	188.2	Bu.	98	71	74
Cabbage.....	11,500	13,900	82.7	101,800	125,100	119,000	81.4	85.5	Ton	8.85	9.0	8.36
Onions, commercial.....	2,100	2,100	100.0	446,000	483,000	279,000	92.3	159.9	Cwt.	212.5	230	184.5
Apples, commercial.....				799,000	996,000	647,000	80.2	123.5	Bu.			
Grapes.....				500	600	480	83.3	104.2	Ton			
Cherries.....				11,000	20,000	9,130	55.0	120.5	Ton			
Cranberries.....				140,000	145,000	97,500	96.6	143.6	Bbl.			
Pasture.....										79 ¹	72 ¹	75 ¹

¹Condition November 1.

Excellent weather throughout the country and attractive egg prices also resulted in relatively high egg production during October for the nation generally. National egg production in October was 8 percent above October last year. Both laying rate and flock size were above a year ago.

The seasonal decrease in potential layers from October 1 to November 1 was about the same as last year. Pullets moved into laying flocks early but at about last year's rate.

Irregularity in October egg markets has carried over into early November. Prices have shown a declining tendency as fresh egg supplies began to increase. Movement of live poultry has been heavy and prices

have been working lower during late October and early November.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

The index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers during the month ending October 15 rose 3 percent. Seasonal gains in milk prices accompanied by advancing egg prices accounted for most of the rise. The index for Wisconsin, however, was about 2 percent below October 15 a year ago in contrast to the situation shown by the index of farm prices for the nation as a whole which was nearly 6 percent above mid-October levels of last year.

Comparison of price changes by commodities with October 15 a year ago reveals some significant trends in the market situation of the Wisconsin

farm producer. Milk prices indicated this year farmers were close to 18 percent under the prices on the corresponding date in 1946. Wisconsin feed grain and hay prices, however, are about 32 percent higher this October 15 compared with this date in 1946. This is a further indication of the squeeze in feed-cost relationships which Wisconsin milk producers have experienced recently.

The purchasing power of the Wisconsin farm dollar was 17 percent lower in mid-October this year than it was a year ago. Farm costs have continued to climb throughout 1947. This increase can be expected to continue at least through the last quarter of 1947 and perhaps into 1948.

Crop Summary of the United States for November 1, 1947

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)			1947 production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per acre		
	1947 (Preliminary)	1946	1947 as a percent of 1946	November 1 1947 forecast	1946	10-year average 1936-45	1947 as a percent of			Indicated 1947	1946	10-year average 1936-45
							1946	10-year average				
Corn.....	84,331	88,718	95.1	2,447,422	3,287,927	2,639,102	74.4	92.7	Bu.	29.0	37.1	29.4
Potatoes.....	2,189.9	2,579.6	84.9	379,886	475,969	376,122	79.8	101.0	Bu.	173.5	184.5	131.6
Tobacco.....	1,913.6	1,960	97.6	2,190,746	2,312,080	1,548,389	94.8	141.5	Lb.	1145	1180	971
Oats.....	38,853	43,648	89.0	1,231,561	1,509,867	1,161,282	81.6	106.1	Bu.	31.7	34.6	31.2
Barley.....	11,082	10,477	105.8	284,497	263,350	287,360	108.0	99.0	Bu.	25.7	25.1	22.9
Rye.....	1,953	1,598	122.2	25,405	18,685	37,934	136.0	67.0	Bu.	13.0	11.7	11.9
Winter wheat.....	54,493	48,510	112.3	1,095,648	873,893	653,893	125.4	167.6	Bu.	20.1	18.0	16.1
Durum wheat.....	2,772	2,453	113.0	43,017	35,836	31,847	120.0	135.1	Bu.	15.5	14.6	13.1
Spring wheat other than durum.....	16,642	16,238	102.5	268,096	245,986	204,566	109.0	131.1	Bu.	16.1	15.1	14.6
Flax.....	4,063	2,430	167.2	39,980	22,962	25,030	174.1	159.7	Bu.	9.8	9.4	8.5
Buckwheat.....	521	390	133.6	7,405	7,105	6,954	104.2	106.5	Bu.	14.2	18.2	16.8
Tame hay.....	60,339	60,332	100.0	88,625	89,330	83,515	99.2	106.1	Ton	1.47	1.48	1.40
Wild hay.....	13,992	14,020	99.8	13,179	11,530	10,975	114.3	120.1	Ton	.94	.82	.87
Pasture.....										73 ¹	78 ¹	71 ¹

¹Condition November 1.

Current Trends

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month		Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month
Farm Price Indexes², 1910-14=100						Farm Price Indexes¹⁰, 1910-14=100					
Farm prices, general.....%	Oct.	309	300	315	191	Farm prices, general.....%	Oct.	289	286	273	178.0
Livestock and livestock products.....%	Oct.	314	304	327	193	Livestock and livestock products.....%	Oct.	313	315	299	189.2
Milk.....%	Oct.	306	293	372	201	Dairy products.....%	Oct.	283	282	300	185.8
Meat animals.....%	Oct.	359	357	267	183	Meat animals.....%	Oct.	360	367	318	192.2
Poultry and eggs.....%	Oct.	257	244	253	177	Poultry and eggs.....%	Oct.	251	246	257	184.8
Crops.....%	Oct.	274	273	233	171	Crops.....%	Oct.	261	254	244	165.8
Feed grains and hay.....%	Oct.	273	269	207	130	Feed grains and hay.....%	Oct.	284	297	222	135.4
Fruits.....%	Oct.	339	339	313	207	Prices farmers pay.....%	Oct.	254	253	218	164.4
Prices farmers pay.....%	Oct.	255	254	216	165	Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Oct.	114	113	125	107.8
Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Oct.	121	118	146	115						
Dairy Production and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets					
Milk price per cwt. ³						Milk price, wholesale ¹⁰\$	Oct. 15	4.64	4.42	5.07	3.09
All utilizations.....\$	Oct.	3.87	3.71	4.71	2.55	Farm price of butterfat in cream ¹⁰ , per lb.....cts.	Oct. 15	74.5	84.0	90.0	46.9
For cheese.....\$	Oct.	3.77	3.56	4.75	2.45	Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb. ¹¹cts.	Oct.	70.1	79.2	83.2	43.8
For butter.....\$	Oct.	3.76	3.66	4.50	2.48	Total milk production ¹⁰ , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	8920	9313	8989	84627
Condensery products.....\$	Oct.	3.88	3.73	4.70	2.61	Creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	101465	116550	106850	124689
Market milk.....\$	Oct.	4.32	4.21	4.93	2.89	American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	74535	89610	69988	68197
Farm price of butterfat in cream ¹⁰cts.	Oct. 15	83	85	89	50.4	Evaporated whole milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	218000	257400	240372	258112
Farm price of butter ⁴cts.	Oct. 15	76	86	90	44.4	Dried skim milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	39740	49450	38354	37133
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound						Human food.....lbs.	Sept.	1260	2475	707	2639
American ⁵ (twins).....cts.	Oct.	38.8	37.6	49.1	25.5	Animal feed.....lbs.	Sept.	30169	33505	32063	34767
Swiss.....cts.	Oct.	54.5	53.0	61.7	30.6	Butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	21579	19950	23761	16738
Brick.....cts.	Oct.	42.9	42.1	49.3	25.0	Cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	10444	12208	10029	8667
Total milk production ³ , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	1051	1124	1026	9197						
Cows in herd freshening ⁶%	Oct.	10.24	7.35	10.07	9.20	Cold-Storage Holdings¹¹, (000 omitted)					
Calves born during month being raised ⁶%	Oct.	33.48	35.28	38.43	36.81	Creamery butter.....lbs.	Nov. 1	70896	76912	59586	129208
Grains and concentrates fed per month, per cow ⁷lbs.	Oct.	105	89	133	115.0	American cheese.....lbs.	Nov. 1	151919	164651	101185	161375
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁸						Swiss cheese.....lbs.	Nov. 1	2746	2875	1316	1962
Per farm.....lbs.	Nov. 1	64.1	51.9	81.9	70.5	All other cheese.....lbs.	Nov. 1	22462	26323	27440	22015
Per cow in herd.....lbs.	Nov. 1	3.74	3.05	4.82	4.23	All varieties of cheese.....lbs.	Nov. 1	177127	193849	129941	185352
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	Nov. 1	24.03	18.32	31.40	27.53	Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	Nov. 1	277673	205653	261006	209052
Wisconsin creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	8150	8550	8690	9915	Eggs, shell.....cases	Nov. 1	1804	2804	3585	3053
Wisconsin American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	31540	37300	29298	31171	Eggs, shell, frozen, and dried, (case equivalent).....cases	Nov. 1	10444	12208	10029	8667
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	2114	2263	2680	2929						
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	13678	13091	16463	11226	Poultry Production¹⁰					
						Layers on hand in month, (000 omitted).....no.	Oct.	351394	316619	344899	350436
Poultry Production¹²						Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Oct.	984	1068	925	844
Layers on hand in month, (000 om.).....no.	Oct.	14488	13500	13900	13409	Total eggs produced, (000,000 omitted).....no.	Oct.	3457	3383	3190	2959
Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Oct.	1054	1122	949	861						
Total eggs produced, (000,000 om.).....no.	Oct.	153	151	132	116	Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk¹⁰, (000 omitted)					
						Dried whole milk.....lbs.	Sept. 30	18229	20403	26408	12119
Feed Price Changes²						Dried skim milk.....lbs.	Sept. 30	50487	76622	62267	39737
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100.....%	Oct.	303.5	310.3	242.4	155.7	Dried buttermilk.....lbs.	Sept. 30	6344	7424	4595	5799
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration.....\$	Oct.	37.63	37.65	29.38	19.16	Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	Sept. 30	11333	10561	12547	9157
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy.....lbs.	Oct.	102.8	98.5	160.3	135.1	Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	Sept. 30	379712	474600	202775	250108
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton f. o. b. Madison											
Standard bran.....\$	Oct.	64.09	64.20	54.05	36.71	Slaughter under Federal Meat Inspection¹³, (000 omitted)					
Linseed oil meal.....\$	Oct.	92.11	90.30	77.65	45.29	Cattle.....no.	Oct.	1497	1407	1103	1338
Corn gluten feed.....\$	Oct.	83.36	79.30	58.15	37.98	Calves.....no.	Oct.	813	719	651	736
Tankage.....\$	Oct.	143.92	133.10	99.05	74.81	Sheep and lambs.....no.	Oct.	1697	1458	2005	2248
Standard middlings.....\$	Oct.	74.35	74.40	55.15	36.83	Hogs.....no.	Oct.	3978	2948	3114	3763
Soybean meal.....\$	Oct.	93.89	105.30	82.10	50.11						
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration.....\$	Oct.	41.49	42.37	32.18	19.74	Business and Industry					
Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy.....lbs.	Oct.	135.5	123.9	161.3	191.9	Wholesale prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
						All commodities.....%	Oct.	230	230	197	147.4
Farm Product Prices⁴						Foods.....%	Oct.	277	280	272	157.0
Milk cows, per head.....\$	Oct. 15	182	180	166	121.80	Retail prices ¹⁴ , 1910-14=100					
Hogs, per cwt.....\$	Oct. 15	27.10	27.00	20.60	13.08	All commodities.....%	Sept.			211	175.6
Beef cattle, per cwt.....\$	Oct. 15	17.80	17.80	13.00	8.96	Foods.....%	Sept.			225	168.0
Veal calves, per cwt.....\$	Oct. 15	22.90	22.10	15.70	12.50	Total personal income ¹⁴%	Sept.	300.9	278.8	255.4	225.5
Sheep, per cwt.....\$	Oct. 15	6.90	7.80	9.20	4.72	Total non-agricultural income ¹⁴%	Sept.	298.1	275.6	257.6	226.5
Lambs, per cwt.....\$	Oct. 15	20.10	21.40	18.00	11.60	Total agricultural income ¹⁴%	Sept.	325.7	307.0	235.7	216.6
Wool, per lb.....\$	Oct. 15	42	41	48	43	Factory employment (adjusted) ¹⁵ , No. of employees, 1939=100.....%	Aug.	151.8	149.2	146.3	159.4
Chickens, per lb.....cts.	Oct. 15	25.4	26.0	32.0	19.8	Industrial production (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100.....%	Aug.	182	176	178	206.2
Eggs, per doz.....cts.	Oct. 15	56.2	52.5	51.9	37.5	Freight-car loadings (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100.....%	Aug.	143	134	141	137
Wheat, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	2.56	2.45	1.92	1.20						
Corn, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	2.21	2.39	1.80	.97						
Oats, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	1.03	1.05	.80	.58						
Barley, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	2.12	2.07	1.55	1.00						
Rye, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	2.46	2.37	1.83	.91						
Buckwheat, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	1.84	1.78	1.51	.90						
Flaxseed, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	6.40	6.10	3.80	2.42						
Red clover seed, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	27.00	20.60	18.50	14.74						
Alfalfa seed, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	20.90	20.50	22.50	19.22						
Timothy seed, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	2.10	1.90	2.85	2.32						
Ah hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Oct. 15	18.30	18.70	16.20	10.28						
Alfalfa hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Oct. 15	21.80	22.30	20.60	13.42						
Clover and timothy hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Oct. 15	19.60	21.50	16.60	11.44						
Potatoes, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	1.55	1.60	1.20	1.07						
Apples, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	2.50	2.50	1.80	2.02						

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

Recent National Dairy Trends

A comparison of recent national dairy trends with changes since pre-war years may be of interest. The accompanying table gives the production of the principal dairy products since 1939. Milk production this year—based on indications for the first

ten months—will probably not be far from the all-time peak reached in 1945, the last year of the war. Milk production in 1946 was nearly 12 percent above 1939. Population is now somewhat greater than it was before the war but the higher milk production is more than adequate to meet increased requirements if the people

were to return to pre-war consumption rates. Consumers' expenditure for food has climbed steadily with better incomes and higher wages. So far in 1947 consumer food expenditures have been at a rate slightly more than double the years preceding the war. Some of the greater expendi-

United States Production Trends

Year	Milk produced on farms	Butter	Cheese
	(Million pounds)		
1939	106,792	2,213	709
1940	109,502	2,242	785
1941	115,268	2,271	956
1942	118,884	2,134	1,112
1943	117,785	2,018	993
1944	117,992	1,824	1,017
1945	121,504	1,701	1,117
1946	119,730	1,501	1,099
1947 ¹	121,100	1,800	1,300

¹Estimates based on rates for first 10 months.

tures have been absorbed by higher prices yet the average family is purchasing greater amounts of food than in the immediate pre-war years.

For dairy products this greater consumption has been largely in the form of bottled milk and cream. Larger family incomes during the war were reflected in greater fluid milk and cream sales in all parts of the country but the most pronounced increase was in larger cities and centers where war industries attracted workers. Not all of the increase in fresh milk and cream consumption can be attributed to larger family incomes and population changes. During the war years production of butter and cheese declined because of their relative price disadvantages along with other factors. Then, too, much of the butter and cheese made was diverted to military requirements. Resulting shortages in civilian supplies encouraged consumers to shift from butter and cheese to fluid milk. The table on production trends shows the extent to which butter output has declined and the milk used in alternative ways. Since the war, butter production has been slow to recover because consumers have continued their high consumption of fresh milk. Cheese production has shown almost continuous growth in recent years and for 1947 is expected to be nearly four-fifths greater than the pre-war years. Part of the increase has been due to high consumer demand following the inability of meat supplies to satisfy the postwar market. There have been rather large shifts in the production of the different varieties of cheese. Quality improvement programs and new packaging developments have had a part in increasing cheese consumption since the war. They will become more important in the period ahead if cheese is to hold its advantage and favor with con-

sumers in filling their grocery baskets.

This year has shown the first reversal in the wartime pattern of increasing consumers' consumption of fresh milk and cream. Sales of these products have turned downward and on a per capita basis they are expected to be 7 percent less than the peak reached in wartime but still nearly a fifth above pre-war levels.

The accompanying table shows the changes in per capita consumption of major dairy products in recent years. Per capita cheese consumption this year is expected to hold at record levels. Butter consumption has shown recovery and expectations for 1947 point to a consumption level slightly above wartime rationing. Per capita consumption of butter substitutes is now nearly twice as great as in pre-war years. It is difficult to know what this means since the easing of the tight supply situation in cooking fats and oils and the beginning of a return to more normal price relationships within the dairy industry.

United States Per Capita Consumption Trends

Year	Fresh milk and cream (Pounds)	Butter (Pounds)	Cheese (Pounds)
1939	344	17.3	5.9
1940	343	16.9	6.0
1941	351	15.9	6.0
1942	372	15.7	6.3
1943	393	11.7	5.0
1944	411	11.9	4.9
1945	433	10.8	5.9
1946	425	10.2	6.9
1947 ¹	403	11.9	6.9

¹Estimates based on rates for first 10 months.

Hay Harvesting Methods

Wisconsin dairy reporters in September were asked to provide information on the methods they use in harvesting hay. From this it appears that of the 1947 hay crop in Wisconsin nearly 78 percent was harvested as loose hay, a little over 14 percent was baled, and about 8 percent was harvested with a field chopper.

The largest amount of field chopping and field baling was reported in the southern and eastern parts of Wisconsin. For the state as a whole, less than 1 percent of the hay was put into silos as grass silage or harvested by methods other than those above listed.

Methods of Harvesting Hay as Reported by Crop Correspondents

District	Harvested as Loose Hay	Baled	Field Chopped
	Percent	Percent	Percent
1. Northwest	82	10	8
2. North	93	5	2
3. Northeast	86	8	6
4. West	90	5	5
5. Central	82	15	3
6. East	69	16	15
7. Southwest	74	20	6
8. South	67	25	8
9. Southeast	45	32	23
State	78	14	8

Interest Rates Paid by Farmers

Reports from Wisconsin crop correspondents in October showed that the interest rates paid by farmers in this state have changed little from a year ago. The average interest paid for all types of loans in the state this year is 4.74 percent. The average rate paid on farm real estate mortgages is reported as 4.3 percent, chattel mortgages 5.3 percent, and notes and other unsecured loans 5.7 percent.

There is considerable difference between the interest rates reported for various parts of the state. It is noted that in the northern and central districts of the state they are somewhat higher than in the other areas. This is shown in the accompanying table.

In this report Wisconsin farmers indicated that 63.5 percent of the farm indebtedness was in the form of real estate mortgages, 18.8 percent in the form of chattel mortgages, and 17.7 percent in the form of notes and other unsecured debts.

Rates of Interest Paid by Farmers as Reported by Crop Correspondents

District	Real Estate Mortgages, Land Contracts, and Other Real Estate Debts	Chattel Mortgages	Notes and Other Unsecured Debts	Weighted Average Rate of Interest, All Loans
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1. Northwest	4.6	5.9	6.6	5.24
2. North	4.5	5.7	6.1	4.98
3. Northeast	4.5	5.2	6.0	5.07
4. West	4.3	5.4	6.0	4.80
5. Central	4.5	5.7	6.1	4.89
6. East	4.0	5.0	5.3	4.36
7. Southwest	4.3	4.9	5.2	4.60
8. South	4.0	4.8	5.4	4.41
9. Southeast	4.2	5.3	5.4	4.61
State	4.3	5.3	5.7	4.74

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WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Vol. XXVI, No. 12

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

December, 1947

IN THIS ISSUE

1947 Crop Report

Wisconsin crop acreages in 1947 showed little change from 1946. Production was at a near-record level. Because of higher prices the value of the crops raised in the state this year is 24 percent above 1946.

Milk Production

November milk production on Wisconsin farms, as well as for the nation, was below November of last year. Rather cold weather, smaller feed supplies, and higher costs of feed contributed to the decreased production.

Egg Production

Egg production during November was 14 percent greater on Wisconsin farms than a year earlier. United States egg production for November was 6 percent above November 1946.

Current Trends

Cold-storage stocks of dairy products and poultry are larger than a year ago. Wholesale prices have continued to rise. Farmer purchasing power is decreasing with prices paid increasing more than prices received.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

The November value of the Wisconsin farm dollar was 18 percent below that of a year earlier with a decrease in the prices received by farmers and an increase in the prices paid.

Special News Items (Page 4)

1947 Pig Crops

Number of Sows to Farrow Next Spring

List of 1947 Special Items

WISCONSIN has been fortunate in not having unusual crop acreage changes in 1947 even though the crop year was in some respects a difficult and unusual one. Spring came late and the early summer was extraordinarily wet. Hay and winter grains had come through without much loss in most of the state, but spring planting in many counties was done with more than the usual amount of difficulties. Had it not been for the increased mechanization of farm work, it would have been still more difficult to get the planting done with the small amount of good weather available for it.

Actually the acreage changes in Wisconsin crops this year are smaller than they are in many other states. Corn and oat acreages are a little smaller than last year. Barley, wheat, rye, and buckwheat acreages are a little larger. The acreage of tame hay is slightly larger than a year ago, there being a substantial increase in alfalfa and a small increase in clover and timothy. The acreage of potatoes has fallen to a new low level and a number of the other cash crops also showed acreage decreases including the important canning pea crop.

Crop yields in 1947 are generally quite close to 1946. In spite of the dry weather which prevailed in August, crops came along surprisingly well in this state. While there were some disappointments, the state came through well considering the difficulties of the season.

Hay production in 1947 was well above 1946 mainly because of the increased production of alfalfa. The corn and oat crops were a little smaller than last year but there was somewhat more of the other grains.

Winter Wheat and Rye Plantings for Crops of 1948, 1947, and 10-year Average¹

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

	1948	1947	10-year average 1936-45
Winter wheat.....	42	41	43
Rye.....	99	109	268

United States

Winter wheat.....	58,648	58,068	47,464
Rye.....	3,726	3,709	5,945

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

Values at Record Levels

The most spectacular change in the state's agriculture in 1947 is the extraordinarily high values of the crops produced. Even though the year's production did not differ greatly from that of the one before, total crop values in 1947 exceeded

Weather Summary, November 1947

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	November 1947	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	-4	47	24.2	30.0	2.92	1.45	-4.77
Spoooner.....	-8	58	24.6	30.9	3.63	1.38	-7.12
Park Falls.....	-7	56	24.6	28.9	2.41	1.86	-8.53
Rhineland.....	-6	60	27.2	29.8	2.37	1.72	-6.13
Wausau.....	-11	58	26.8	32.2	2.05	1.72	-1.21
Marinette.....	2	58	32.4	36.7	1.54	2.34	-2.46
Escanaba.....	4	58	31.8	33.1	1.55	2.13	-5.19
Minneapolis.....	-9	61	26.6	32.4	2.85	1.27	-6.19
Eau Claire.....	-3	57	28.1	33.1	1.57	1.82	-7.04
La Crosse.....	-5	57	30.9	35.2	2.26	1.56	+3.08
Hancock.....	-13	60	28.0	33.5	1.66	1.64	+1.12
Oshkosh.....	-5	59	30.5	35.0	1.56	1.89	+1.21
Green Bay.....	-1	58	30.9	34.0	1.84	2.16	-1.22
Manitowoc.....	-3	56	33.0	36.3	1.61	2.17	+0.33
Dubuque.....	-1	59	32.4	37.0	1.84	1.70	+8.83
Madison.....	-1	58	31.0	35.2	2.46	1.78	+3.29
Beloit.....	-12	60	32.8	37.3	2.72	1.99	+2.66
Milwaukee.....	-4	55	32.6	35.9	2.82	1.77	+2.38
Average for 18 Stations	-4.5	57.5	29.4	33.7	2.20	1.80	-1.50

those in 1946 by 24 percent. For some crops record high prices were reached during 1947 with the result that the values attached to the production are at an all-time high point.

Corn, as usual, is the state's most valuable crop followed by oats and hay. Together these three basic feed crops account for 84 percent of the total value of the state's crop production in 1947.

Winter Grain Plantings 1947

The acreages of winter grain sown in the fall of 1947 for harvest in 1948 are not greatly different from the acreages planted in 1946. For the United States the acreage of winter wheat planted is only about 1 percent above that planted in 1946 and the rye acreage shows almost no change. The acreage of winter wheat planted in the nation last fall was 58,648,000, the rye acreage 3,726,000.

The Season's Greetings

Because of the loyal service of our many reporters and cooperating friends, it has been possible to give our readers monthly information on the progress of agriculture in the state and nation. To our reporters and friends we extend our thanks and best wishes for the holiday season.

The Wisconsin Crop Reporting Office

Summary of Wisconsin Crop Acreage, Production, Prices, and Values, 1946 and 1947

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Yield per Acre			Production (000 omitted)			Unit	Farm Price		Value of Production (000 omitted)	
	1947 (Preliminary)	1946	10-year average 1936-45	1947 (Preliminary)	1946	10-year average 1936-45	1947 (Preliminary)	1946	10-year average 1936-45		1947 (Preliminary)	1946	1947 (Preliminary)	1946
CEREALS														
Corn.....	2,520	2,545	2,400	42.0	44.0	37.8	105,840	111,980	91,368	Bu.	2.35	1.64	248,724	183,647
Oats.....	2,811	2,868	2,483	43.0	43.5	36.8	120,873	124,758	92,318	Bu.	1.10	.82	132,960	102,302
Barley.....	159	124	553	37.5	37.5	30.0	5,962	4,650	16,032	Bu.	2.15	1.54	12,818	7,161
Rye.....	87	76	186	11.5	11.5	11.3	1,000	874	2,181	Bu.	2.50	1.98	2,500	1,731
Spring wheat...	76	62	47	26.0	26.0	17.9	1,976	1,612	792	Bu.	2.55	2.02	5,039	3,256
Winter wheat...	38	31	41	21.5	21.0	18.3	817	651	747	Bu.	2.55	2.02	2,083	1,315
Buckwheat.....	22	19	15	15.0	14.0	14.0	330	266	220	Bu.	2.00	1.55	660	412
OTHER GRAINS & SEEDS														
Dry peas.....	1	1	5	10.5	11.0	8.80	10	11	47	Cwt.	5.00 ¹	4.95 ¹	45 ¹	50 ¹
Soybeans for grain ²	26	33	28	13.0	12.5	14.3	338	412	410	Bu.	3.35	2.90	1,132	1,195
Flax.....	15	6	8	12.5	12.5	10.6	188	75	85	Bu.	6.40	5.54	1,203	416
Red clover seed	144 ³	240 ³	143.3 ³	.75	.65	.95	108	156	124.5	Bu.	29.00	21.90	3,132	3,416
Sweet clover seed	7 ³	7 ³	4.42 ³	3.50	3.00	2.82	24	21	12.39	Bu.	7.00	7.40	168	155
Timothy seed.....	10.4	3	13.97	3.10	3.40	3.32	32	44	48.18	Bu.	2.20	3.05	70	134
Alfalfa seed.....	22 ³	24 ³	31.12 ³	1.70	1.10	.88	37	26	29.24	Bu.	21.50	26.20	796	681
Alsike seed.....	20	22	15.56	2.50	2.60	2.22	50	57	34.55	Bu.	19.00	19.30	950	1,100
HAY AND FORAGE														
All tame.....	4,028	3,996	3,846	1.69	1.53	1.69	6,796	6,094	6,494	Ton	18.50	18.00	127,983	111,960
Alfalfa.....	984	820	1,079	2.30	1.85	2.11	2,263	1,517	2,280	Ton				
All clover and timothy.....	2,815	2,963	2,405	1.50	1.45	1.52	4,222	4,296	3,713	Ton				
Sweet clover.....	16	20	36	1.70	1.35	1.62	27	27	57	Ton				
Annual legume	19	28	94	1.75	1.50	1.68	33	42	159	Ton				
Grain cut green	25	25	94	1.25	1.20	1.22	31	30	102	Ton				
Millet, Sudan & other hay.....	169	140	138	1.30	1.30	1.33	220	182	183	Ton				
Wild hay.....	106 ³	110 ³	167 ³	1.15	1.15	1.16	122	126	190	Ton				
OTHER FIELD CROPS														
Potatoes.....	96	113	179	105	105	82	10,080	11,865	14,593	Bu.	1.65	1.27	16,632	15,069
Tobacco.....	24.3	28.3	20.84	1479	1475	1447	35,930	41,735	30,158	Lb.		.405	14,866 ⁴	16,897
Cabbage for market.....	8.8	7.3	9.41	8.5	9.1	8.6	74.8	66.4	80.5 ⁵	Ton	32.98	18.48	2,467	1,227
Cabbage, kraut	2.7	6.6	4.84	7.4	8.9	7.9	20	58.7	38.5	Ton	12.90	15.50	258	910
Onions, commercial.....	2.1	2.1	1.5	212.5	230	184.5	446	483	279	Cwt.	3.80	1.50	1,695	724
Hemp.....	4.9	4.6	7.46	950	975	1003	4655	4485	7521	Lb.	.084	.09	391	404
Sorgo sirup.....	1	1	1	51	62	70 ⁶	51	62	71	Gal.	2.65	2.60	135	161
Sugar beets.....	17.7	13.4	14.2	8.9	9.3	10.1	157.5	125.2	143.1	Ton	12.20	12.00	1,922	1,502
Cucumbers for pickles.....	18.9	20.1	13.17	98	71	74	1,852	1,427	984	Bu.	1.35	1.50	2,500	2,140
Peas, canning.....	136.5	147.22	119.34	2110	2080	1670	288,020	306,220	205,100	Lb.	.0416	.0418	11,967	12,815
Corn, canning.....	99.7	100	49.58	2.2	2.1	2.2	219.3	210	114.3	Ton	18.90	17.80	4,145	3,738
Snap beans for canning.....	10.6	9.2	9.18	1.0	1.3	1.4	10.6	12	13	Ton	104.80	104.70	1,111	1,256
Beets, canning.....	4.2	6.2	4.04	8.2	8.1	7.3	34.4	50.2	31.4	Ton	17.70	17.60	609	884
Green lima beans for can ⁷	4.8	3.8	2.12	1000	1700	1150	4,800	6,460	2,460	Lb.	.0604	.0601	290	388
Tomatoes, canning.....	1.2	1	2.3	3.8	5.7	5.1	4.6	5.7	10.9	Ton	24.60	27.00	113	154
FRUIT														
Apples, commercial.....							799	996	647	Bu.	2.25	2.00	1,798	1,992
Cherries.....							11	20	9.13	Ton	210	316	2,310	6,320
Cranberries.....	3.4	3.3	2.58	45.6	43.9	37.8	155	145	97.5	Bbl.	24.00	33.50	3,720	4,858
Maple sugar.....	252 ⁷	210 ⁷	316 ⁷				1	2	6	Lb.	.95	---	1	---
Maple sirup.....							66	28	29	Gal.	5.00	3.35	330	94
Strawberries.....	2	2	2.04	90	90	76	180	180	156	Crt. ⁸	6.90	9.90	1,242	1,782
Grapes.....							.5	.6	.48	Ton	120.00	160.00	60	96
Grand Total.....	10,252.2	10,265.12	10,084.13										608,825	492,342

¹Price and value apply only to the production of cleaned peas. ²Not included in acreage grown for hay. ³Not included in total acreage. ⁴No sales of 1947 crop. Evaluated at 1946 season average price. ⁵Includes some quantities not marketed. ⁶Short-time average. ⁷Trees tapped. ⁸24-quarts.

In Wisconsin there is a decrease in the planting of rye. It is estimated that 99,000 acres were planted in the fall of 1947 which is 10,000 acres less than the planting in 1946 and much below the state's average acreage of rye. The winter wheat planted is estimated to be 42,000 acres in the state which is approximately that of last year and close to the 10-year average for state.

Milk Production

November milk production was about 5 million pounds below a year ago in Wisconsin which is .6 of one percent. Much of the month was rather cold and this may have affected production in the state.

For the United States milk production during November is estimated at 8.1 billion pounds which is the lowest for the month since 1943. Production per cow was at the highest level on record but cow numbers are declining. The total milk production for the month was 2 percent lower than for the same month last year.

Daily milk production per capita in the United States during November averaged 1.87 pounds which is the lowest in 10 years. For the first 11 months of this year milk production in the nation totaled 112 billion pounds compared with 111.2 billion during the first 11 months of 1946. Monthly production was equal to or above last year for the first 7 months

of 1947 but since that it has been lower. With a smaller corn crop, fewer cows, and high feed prices, production during the months ahead is likely to be lower than in the same month a year earlier.

Egg Production

Wisconsin farm flocks laid 165 million eggs during November—14 percent more than the same month a year ago and one-third more than the 5-year (1941-45) average output for the month. The number of layers on Wisconsin farms during November was 3½ percent higher than a year ago and nearly 6 percent more than average. Layers averaged 10.29 eggs during November—10 percent more than a year ago and 26 percent more

Current Trends

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month		Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month
Farm Price Indexes², 1910-14=100						Farm Price Indexes¹⁰, 1910-14=100					
Farm prices, general.....%	Nov.	307	310	318	192	Farm prices, general.....%	Nov.	287	289	263	180.4
Livestock and livestock products.....%	Nov.	311	315	330	195	Livestock and livestock products.....%	Nov.	304	313	294	190.6
Milk.....%	Nov.	317	308	380	204	Dairy products.....%	Nov.	293	283	307	189.8
Meat animals.....%	Nov.	330	359	280	176	Meat animals.....%	Nov.	338	360	313	188.2
Poultry and eggs.....%	Nov.	244	257	213	188	Poultry and eggs.....%	Nov.	242	251	230	196.2
Crops.....%	Nov.	281	274	234	174	Crops.....%	Nov.	268	261	230	169.0
Feed grains and hay.....%	Nov.	285	273	204	132	Feed grains and hay.....%	Nov.	283	284	187	135.2
Fruits.....%	Nov.	349	339	330	219	Prices farmers pay.....%	Nov.	257	254	224	165.4
Prices farmers pay.....%	Nov.	258	255	220	166	Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Nov.	112	114	117	108.6
Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Nov.	119	122	145	116						
Dairy Production and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets					
Milk price per cwt. ³\$	Nov.	4.01	3.89	4.81	2.59	Milk price, wholesale ¹⁰\$	Nov. 15	4.80	4.66	5.21	3.16
All utilizations.....\$	Nov.	3.92	3.79	4.77	2.48	Farm price of butterfat in cream ¹⁰ , per lb.....cts.	Nov. 15	78.0	74.5	84.4	47.3
For cheese.....\$	Nov.	3.90	3.76	4.61	2.51	Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb. ¹¹cts.	Nov.	79.9	70.1	80.0	44.01
For butter.....\$	Nov.	4.00	3.90	4.88	2.67	Total milk production ¹⁰ , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	8099	8920	8297	7770 ⁷
Condensary products.....\$	Nov.	4.46	4.38	5.13	2.93	Creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	91820	101310	100372	110776
Market milk.....\$	Nov. 15	85	83	91	51.0	American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	64675	74480	61883	58818
Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁴cts.	Nov. 15	84	76	83	45.2	Evaporated whole milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	200500	218000	194974	225600
Farm price of butter ⁵cts.	Nov. 15	84	76	83	45.2	Dried skim milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	31000	39740	28853	30643
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound						Human food.....lbs.	Oct.	935	1260	430	1924
American ⁶ (twins).....cts.	Nov.	39.1	38.8	45.5	25.52	Animal feed.....lbs.	Oct.	31000	39740	28853	30643
Swiss.....cts.	Nov.	66.5	61.0	67.3	30.8	Butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	24866	30169	24636	29694
Brick.....cts.	Nov.	47.3	44.9	51.0	25.0	Cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	15908	21579	21274	14460
Total milk production ⁷ , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	883	1051	888	777 ⁷	Cold-Storage Holdings¹¹, (000 omitted)					
Cows in herd freshening ⁸%	Nov.	10.15	10.24	10.47	10.20	Creamery butter.....lbs.	Dec. 1	46101	72125	41477	92994
Calves born during month being raised ⁹%	Nov.	34.88	33.48	34.33	35.38	American cheese.....lbs.	Dec. 1	139858	151455	92422	140373
Grains and concentrates fed per month, per cow ²lbs.	Nov.	133	105	159	143.63	Swiss cheese.....lbs.	Dec. 1	2367	2730	1575	1893
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁸						All other cheese.....lbs.	Dec. 1	20645	22441	29438	18791
Per farm.....lbs.	Dec. 1	88.5	64.1	99.5	89.5	All varieties of cheese.....lbs.	Dec. 1	162870	176626	123435	161057
Per cow in herd.....lbs.	Dec. 1	5.15	3.74	5.79	5.34	Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	Dec. 1	316743	277870	301030	256209
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	Dec. 1	34.21	24.03	36.67	32.45	Eggs, shell.....cases	Dec. 1	814	1818	1717	1205
Wisconsin creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	6600	8150	8183	8527	Eggs, shell, frozen, and dried, (case equivalent).....cases	Dec. 1	8812	10469	6575	5512
Wisconsin American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	29000	31560	27324	27553	Poultry Production¹⁰					
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	1026	2114	1900	2109	Layers on hand in month, (000 omitted).....no.	Nov.	376706	351394	373103	384799
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	9949	13678	14212	9615	Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Nov.	874	984	834	709
						Total eggs produced, (000,000 omitted).....no.	Nov.	3291	3457	3110	2732
Poultry Production¹²						Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk¹⁰, (000 omitted)					
Layers on hand in month, (000 om.).....no.	Nov.	16002	14488	15466	15146	Dried whole milk.....lbs.	Oct. 31	18614	18229	23133	10465
Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Nov.	1029	1054	936	815	Dried skim milk.....lbs.	Oct. 31	36203	50487	46885	28995
Total eggs produced, (000,000 om.).....no.	Nov.	165	153	145	124	Dried buttermilk.....lbs.	Oct. 31	6075	6344	4510	5080
Feed Price Changes²						Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	Oct. 31	9463	11333	11377	7501
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100.....%	Nov.	304.9	303.5	226.9	156.7	Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	Oct. 31	235450	379712	171026	226322
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration.....\$	Nov.	38.50	37.63	28.99	19.50	Slaughter under Federal Meat Inspection¹¹, (000 omitted)					
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy.....lbs.	Nov.	104.2	103.4	165.9	134.5	Cattle.....no.	Nov.	1337	1497	1348	1280
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton f. o. b. Madison						Calves.....no.	Nov.	762	813	656	688
Standard bran.....\$	Nov.	65.47	64.09	49.45	37.63	Sheep and lambs.....no.	Nov.	1471	1697	1529	1962
Linseed oil meal.....\$	Nov.	91.61	92.11	99.35	45.63	Hogs.....no.	Nov.	5501	3978	5434	5407
Corn gluten feed.....\$	Nov.	82.61	83.36	58.60	39.40	Business and Industry					
Tankage.....\$	Nov.	136.55	143.92	125.90	74.19	Wholesale prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
Standard middlings.....\$	Nov.	72.22	74.35	53.30	37.86	All commodities.....%	Nov.	231	230	198	147.6
Soybean meal.....\$	Nov.	95.76	93.89	93.50	51.12	Foods.....%	Nov.	276	277	254	158.0
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration.....\$	Nov.	41.19	41.49	29.36	19.71	Retail prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy.....lbs.	Nov.	130.6	135.5	150.5	206.7	All commodities.....%	Oct.	-----	237	215	176.0
						Foods.....%	Oct.	-----	263	232	169.0
Farm Product Prices²						Total personal income ¹⁴%	Oct.	292.1	301.7	262.9	229.6
Milk cows, per head.....\$	Nov. 15	182	182	166	123.00	Total non-agricultural income ¹⁴%	Oct.	285.1	299.0	257.8	228.8
Hogs, per cwt.....\$	Nov. 15	24.10	27.10	22.90	12.58	Total agricultural income ¹⁴%	Oct.	356.5	325.7	308.7	237.4
Beef cattle, per cwt.....\$	Nov. 15	16.60	17.80	12.20	6.66	Factory employment (adjusted) ¹⁵ , No. of employees, 1939=100.....%	Sept.	154.6	152.2	148.6	155.6
Veal calves, per cwt.....\$	Nov. 15	22.50	22.90	16.40	12.26	Industrial production (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100.....%	Sept.	185	182	180	203.6
Sheep, per cwt.....\$	Nov. 15	6.80	6.90	8.10	4.42	Freight-car loadings (adjusted) ¹⁶ , 1935-39=100.....%	Sept.	142	143	138	136
Lambs, per cwt.....\$	Nov. 15	20.10	20.10	18.40	11.60						
Wool, per lb.....\$	Nov. 15	.44	.42	.47	.43						
Chickens, per lb.....cts.	Nov. 15	22.9	25.4	25.8	19.9						
Eggs, per doz.....cts.	Nov. 15	53.8	56.2	44.2	40.5						
Wheat, per bu.....\$	Nov. 15	2.65	2.56	1.92	1.20						
Corn, per bu.....\$	Nov. 15	2.15	2.21	1.39	.95						
Oats, per bu.....\$	Nov. 15	1.06	1.03	.79	.60						
Barley, per bu.....\$	Nov. 15	2.27	2.12	1.50	1.01						
Rye, per bu.....\$	Nov. 15	2.49	2.46	1.95	.95						
Buckwheat, per bu.....\$	Nov. 15	1.93	1.84	1.47	.89						
Flaxseed, per bu.....\$	Nov. 15	6.35	6.40	6.70	2.41						
Red clover seed, per bu.....\$	Nov. 15	29.90	27.00	22.60	15.08						
Alfalfa seed, per bu.....\$	Nov. 15	21.50	20.90	26.80	19.74						
Timothy seed, per bu.....\$	Nov. 15	2.25	2.10	3.05	2.36						
Alfalfa hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Nov. 15	18.00	18.30	17.50	10.54						
Alfalfa hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Nov. 15	21.60	21.80	22.00	13.58						
Clover and timothy hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Nov. 15	19.60	19.60	19.00	11.84						
Potatoes, per bu.....\$	Nov. 15	1.55	1.55	1.15	1.10						
Apples, per bu.....\$	Nov. 15	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.35						

than the average for November. Both the rate of lay and total production established new November records for Wisconsin.

Egg production for the nation as a whole during November was nearly 6 percent higher than a year ago and about one-fifth higher than the 5-year

(1941-45) average. There were 1 percent more layers in the nation's flocks during the month than November 1946. The average rate of lay was 8.74—about 5 percent above a year ago and 23 percent higher than average during the 5-year period, 1941-45.

Fresh egg markets were firm and active during the last half of November contrasted with dullness and declining prices during the first part of the month. Farmers of the nation received an average of 53.4 cents per dozen for eggs in mid-November.

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

Spring and Fall Pig Crops

(000 Omitted)

		Spring		Fall		Total pigs saved spring and fall
		Sows farrowed	Pigs saved	Sows farrowed	Pigs saved	
Wisconsin 10-yr. average	1936-45	320	2,121	170	1,139	3,260
	1946	290	1,958	144	985	2,943
	1947	296	1,906	147	979	2,885
	1948	296 ¹	---	---	---	---
Corn Belt ² 10-yr. average	1936-45	6,121	38,429	3,280	21,159	59,588
	1946	6,045	39,883	2,961	19,768	59,651
	1947	6,579	40,309	3,100	20,018	60,327
	1948	5,680 ¹	---	---	---	---
United States 10-yr. average	1936-45	8,398	51,871	5,268	33,332	85,203
	1946	8,109	52,392	4,713	30,548	82,940
	1947	8,649	52,786	4,908	31,352	84,138
	1948	7,732 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.

Hog Production Expected to Decline

While 1947 hog production in the United States is slightly larger than production in 1946, a big decline is expected during the coming year. The nation's total crop of fall pigs is over 84 million head which is 1 percent

above the number raised in 1946. However, sows bred for farrowing next spring in the United States are 11 percent below last spring which is the beginning of a drop in hog production. With a much smaller corn crop in 1947, the nation's hog production is being adjusted downward. The largest reductions in next year's hog production are indicated in the important north-central region where the bulk of the nation's hogs are produced. In Iowa, the leading producer, the number of sows for next spring is expected to be 18 percent smaller than last spring and for the twelve north-central states the reduction is expected to be 14 percent.

The fall pig crop of the United States this year is over 31 million head which is 3 percent more than a year ago. In Wisconsin the fall pig crop is 1 percent smaller than last year. Total pig production in Wisconsin in 1947 is now estimated to be 2 percent smaller than the number raised in 1946.

The number of fall sows farrowed this year was 4 percent larger in the United States than a year ago and 2 percent over a year ago in Wisconsin. Sows to farrow next spring in Wisconsin are expected to be about the same as last year but for the

Wisconsin Pig Crops 1924-47

(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	128	2,140	807	2,947
1928	280	110	1,764	693	2,457
1929	260	119	1,638	762	2,400
1930	269	118	1,746	773	2,519
1931	285	141	1,872	916	2,788
1932	271	127	1,691	833	2,524
1933	261	133	1,676	859	2,535
1934	245	87	1,556	559	2,115
1935	233	130	1,480	855	2,335
1936	281	133	1,779	874	2,653
1937	247	121	1,667	817	2,484
1938	267	141	1,829	953	2,782
1939	321	160	2,086	1,101	3,187
1940	326	153	2,155	1,057	3,212
1941	320	196	2,182	1,337	3,519
1942	362	214	2,451	1,440	3,891
1943	431	255	2,806	1,673	4,479
1944	332	150	2,148	984	3,132
1945	315	175	2,104	1,155	3,259
1946	290	144	1,958	985	2,943
1947	296	147	1,906	979	2,885

United States the indicated decrease is 11 percent, the heaviest of which is in the important producing states. Spring, fall, and total pig crops for 1947 as well as the expected number of brood sows for the spring of 1948 are shown in the accompanying table. These data are the result of the annual fall survey made by the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Postoffice Department.

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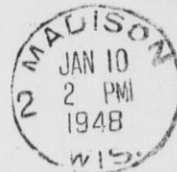
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