Wisconsin crop and livestock reporter. Vol. XXV [covers January 1946/December 1946]

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 1946/December 1946]

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

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, Clarence D. Caparoon, Emery C. Wilcox, Cecil W. Estes, Agricultural Statisticians

Vol. XXV, No. 1 *State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin* January 1946

IN THIS ISSUE

General

After a fairly good crop year Wisconsin seems to be experiencing a cold winter. Consumption of feed for livestock is heavy.

Stocks of Grain on Farms

Because of a large crop last year oat stocks on farms are generally large. Stocks of most of the other grains are lower than a year ago, but hay stocks are large.

Potato Stocks

Supplies of potatoes available for market are considerably larger this winter than a year ago.

Milk Production

A new record in milk production has been achieved in 1945 both for Wisconsin and for the United States. For the first time, Wisconsin's production is estimated to be well over 15 billion pounds and that of the United States over 123 billion.

Milk Cow Prices

There has been a slight downward trend in milk cow prices recently, but they are still higher than they were a year ago.

Egg Production

Output of eggs continues fairly high, but the nation's total output in 1945 was lower than in 1944.

Current Changes

General price levels are rising a little. Stocks of important dairy products are smaller than a year ago.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

An upward trend has prevailed in prices of farm products during the past year, but the prices farmers pay have also risen so that the purchasing power has remained about unchanged.

Special News Items (Page 8)

Cattle Shipments (1945).
Crop Values per Acre.

THE CROP year of 1945 was a fairly good one in most of Wisconsin. There was enough rainfall in most of the year and feed production generally was large. The last month of the year—December—was a cold one. Beginning in late November temperatures were below normal and it remained cold throughout December. The past December was the coldest one since 1927 with temperatures averaging 4.5 degrees under normal. There was more snow in December than usual, which was favorable to vegetation, but since then much of it has been lost and the ground has been exposed over wide areas with an increasing hazard to vegetation.

Heavy livestock feeding is reported by farmers. With relatively big crops of feed in most counties and with a large livestock population the rate of consumption was large. With much of the corn of doubtful keeping quality there is a tendency to use it up before spoilage takes place when the weather gets warmer.

Stocks of Grain and Hay on Farms

(Janaury 1 estimates)

Crop	Thousand Bushels on Hand			Percent of Previous Year's Crop		
	1946	1945	10-yr. av. 1935–44	1946	1945	10-yr. av. 1935–44
Wisconsin						
Corn[1]	39,061	44,855	28,164	70.0	70.0	66.5
Wheat	1,020	1,096	1,153	68.0	77.0	69.5
Oats	108,159	83,257	53,674	71.0	70.0	66.9
Soybeans	261	485	----------	41.0	66.0	----
Hay	5,451[2]	4,783[2]	4,775[3]	71.0	71.0	71.7[4]
United States						
Corn[1]	1,931,180	2,123,101	1,650,577	71.6	73.7	75.5
Wheat	368,820	390,990	267,899	32.8	36.5	32.9
Oats	988,435	742,633	676,002	63.9	64.3	63.2
Soybeans	43,363	41,998	----------	22.6	22.1	----
Hay	71,575[2]	66,857[2]	65,684[3]	68.2	68.3	70.3[4]

[1]Based on corn for grain. [2]1,000 tons. [3]1938-44 average of thousand tons. [4]1938-44 average.

Stocks of Grain on Farms

Recent reports from farmers on farm stocks of grain show an unusually interesting situation. Oat stocks on January 1 following the big crop of 1945 are by far the largest on record, both for Wisconsin and the United States. It is estimated that Wisconsin farmers had over 108 million bushels of oats at the beginning of this year, and the United States stocks exceeded 988 million bushels. Stocks of most of the other grains were lower than a year ago. Farm stocks of corn, while above average, were lower than a year ago. Apparently the disappearance of corn has been fairly rapid. Farm holdings of wheat are also under a year ago, though for the country as a whole they are above average.

Weather Summary, December 1945

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	December 1945	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth	-16	41	11.8	15.9	0.81	1.15	+4.74
Spooner	-25	44	12.8	16.4	1.08	0.86	+6.21
Park Falls	-21	39	11.8	15.2	1.27	1.36	+0.12
Rhinelander	-24	40	13.9	16.6	1.86	1.00	+3.33
Wausau	-18	43	13.8	19.1	1.36	1.15	+7.83
Marinette	- 9	43	20.6	24.0	1.33	1.68	+3.23
Escanaba	- 4	44	20.6	22.4	0.78	1.75	+2.63
Minneapolis	-15	48	13.4	19.6	1.41	0.98	—0.47
Eau Claire	-17	42	14.2	19.2	2.06	1.17	+5.53
La Crosse	-12	47	17.0	22.3	1.94	1.33	+8.11
Hancock	-21	44	13.6	20.0	1.24	1.20	+0.90
Oshkosh	-13	45	17.2	22.8	1.11	1.22	+1.55
Green Bay	-11	42	17.6	22.3	1.37	1.71	—0.01
Manitowoc	- 9	43	20.7	25.1	1.50	1.71	+0.60
Dubuque	- 9	53	19.2	24.7	0.83	1.44	+5.88
Madison	-11	45	17.8	22.8	1.30	1.63	—3.53
Beloit	- 9	54	20.4	24.9	1.14	1.54	+5.25
Milwaukee	-12	50	20.5	24.7	1.47	1.72	+1.58
Average for 18 Stations	-14.2	44.8	16.5	21.0	1.33	1.37	+2.97

Farm stocks of barley in December were unusually low, especially in Wisconsin where the acreage af this crop has been greatly reduced. For the country as a whole these stocks were likewise low, but the decline was not as great as in Wisconsin. Rye stocks, too, are relatively small.

Stocks of hay on farms are large. They are greater than they were a year ago and also above average, both for Wisconsin and for the United States. These large hay stocks result from the big crop of 1945 plus a considerable carryover from previous years. The quality of much of the hay probably is below average.

Stocks of Barley and Rye on Farms

(December 1 estimates)

Crop	Thousand Bushels on Hand			Percent of Previous Crop		
	1945	1944	6-yr. av. 1939–44	1945	1944	6-yr. av.
Wisconsin						
Barley	2,664	3,948	12,175	74.0	78.0	78.2
Rye	820	640	1,371	65.0	64.0	79.9
United States						
Barley	142,542	156,516	196,900	54.0	56.2	59.3
Rye	9,428	12,093	23,724	35.8	47.4	58.6

Potato Stocks Larger This Year

Merchantable stocks of potatoes in the hands of growers and local dealers are larger this year for both Wisconsin and the United States than they

Estimated Farm Utilization of Potatoes Wisconsin and Late and Intermediate States, 1929-45

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
Wisconsin	1000 bus.	1000 bus.	1000 bus.	1000 bus.	1000 bus.
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	1,094	3,410	1,117	6,539
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	361,032	26,694	41,396	19,548	273,394

Farm Utilization as a Percent of Estimated Production

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	9.0	28.0	9.2	53.8
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	7.4	11.5	5.4	75.7

were a year ago. Not only was the potato crop of 1945 considerably larger than that of a year earlier, but a larger percentage of it was sold or available for sale.

At the beginning of January Wisconsin growers reported that about 54 percent of last year's crop of potatoes was sold or available for sale as compared with 48 percent a year earlier. For the United States over three-fourths of the crop was sold or for sale. Quantities saved for seed this year do not differ greatly from the quantities reported a year ago. In Wisconsin they are a little larger, and for the United States as a whole a little smaller.

The Wisconsin potato crop of the past year was of fairly good quality and a smaller percentage than usual was unfit for food or for sale. For the state this average is about 9 percent compared with a little over 7 percent for the United States. For use as food on the farms Wisconsin producers utilized about 28 percent of their production compared with 11.5 percent for the United States.

Wisconsin Milk Production

Wisconsin farmers set a new record in milk production during 1945. A total estimated at 15,816 million pounds was produced exceeding the previous record set in 1944 by nearly 1,200 million pounds, or 8 percent. The increase for the entire country was only 4,300 million pounds, so that Wisconsin can be credited with about one-quarter of the increase in the nation's milk supply.

Wisconsin Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1945*	1944*	1943	10-year average 1934-43	1945 / 1944
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	1,084	1,009	1,002	828	107
Feb.	1,102	1,070	1,010	829	103
Mar.	1,336	1,244	1,250	1,014	107
Apr.	1,462	1,346	1,336	1,103	109
May	1,796	1,664	1,613	1,378	108
June	1,854	1,672	1,719	1,471	111
July	1,608	1,481	1,486	1,288	109
Aug.	1,366	1,261	1,239	1,102	108
Sept.	1,176	1,053	1,059	941	112
Oct.	1,093	990	909	871	110
Nov.	924	875	803	727	106
Dec.	1,015	978	908	773	104
Jan.–Dec. inclusive	15,816	14,643	14,334	12,325	108

*Preliminary.

Estimated Merchantable Stocks of Potatoes January 1, 1941-46

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

(Thousand bushels)

Year	Estimated Merchantable Stocks	
	Wisconsin	37 late and intermediate states
1941	3,210	111,272
1942	3,577	104,288
1943	1,600	100,780
1944	4,260	134,020
1945	2,060	103,880
1946	2,990	119,080
10-yr. av.[1]	6,160	105,686

[1]Average stocks 1932-41, 1931-40 crops.

Each month saw two records established—a record for the month, and a record for the period of the year up to and including the month. Only in November did production fall below 1 billion pounds in any one month. The total for December was 1,015 million pounds which was 4 percent above December 1944 and 31 percent above the 10-year average 1934–43.

The largest number of milk cows ever reported on farms, ample feed supplies, and favorable prices for milk encouraging heavy feeding were major factors in establishing the new record. Production was unusually good during the flush period. After September milk production tended to decline toward the level of last year with each successive month showing less advantage over the some month of 1944.

United States Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1945	1944	1943	10-year average 1934-43	1945 / 1944
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	8,892	8,651	8,773	7,838	103
Feb.	8,528	8,612	8,380	7,469	99[1]
Mar.	10,062	9,765	9,734	8,704	103
Apr.	10,842	10,240	10,245	9,266	106
May	12,584	11,908	11,873	10,979	106
June	13,030	12,498	12,576	11,470	104
July	12,363	11,570	11,765	10,697	107
Aug.	11,136	10,322	10,571	9,665	108
Sept.	9,760	9,334	9,255	8,613	105
Oct.	9,180	9,022	8,711	8,222	102
Nov.	8,373	8,372	7,980	7,540	100
Dec.	8,509	8,658	8,277	7,750	98
Jan.–Dec. inclusive	123,259	118,952	118,140	108,213	103.6

[1]Comparison influenced by leap year. On a daily basis production in February 1945 was 103 percent of February 1944.

United States Milk Production

Milk production for the entire United States during 1945 was estimated to be 123,259 million pounds. The previous record, reported in 1944, was 118,952 million pounds while the 10-year average 1934–43 was 108,213 million pounds. Thus the new record exceeds last year by nearly 4 percent and exceeds the 10-year average by 14 percent.

The seasonal increase in milk production from November to December

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

Year	WISCONSIN: Dairy Ration Cost: Cost per 1000 lbs.[1]	Index (1910-14=100)	Pounds of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy[2]	Lbs. of milk required to buy 100 lbs. of dairy ration[2]	Poultry Ration Cost: Value—1000 lbs.[3]	Index (1910-14=100)	Pounds of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy[4]	Dozens of eggs required to buy 1000 lbs. of ration[4]	Index Number of Feed Prices (1910-14=100): All feeds[5]	Mill feeds[6]	Protein feeds[7]	Feed grains, whole and ground[8]	Other feeds[9]	Milk Cow Prices: Wisconsin: Price index (1910-14=100)[10]	Milk required to buy a cow[11]	Butterfat required to buy a cow[11]	United States: Price index (1910-14=100)[10]	Butterfat required to buy a cow[11]	Index Numbers of Prices Paid by Wis. Farmers: Commodities bought for use in farm family maintenance (1910-14=100): All family maintenance[12]	Feed	Clothing	Furniture and furnishings	Commodities bought for use in farm production (1910-14=100): All farm production[14]	Farm machinery	Fertilizer	Seeds[12]
	(1) $	(2) %	(3) lbs.	(4) lbs.	(5) $	(6) %	(7) lbs.	(8) doz.	(9) %	(10) %	(11) %	(12) %	(13) %	(14) %	(15) cwt.	(16) lbs.	(17) %	(18) lbs.	(19) %	(20) %	(21) %	(22) %	(23) %	(24) %	(25) %	(26) %
1910	12.59	98	98	102	12.40	99	179	56	97	94	102	100	98	81	35	142	86	161	98	96	97	101	99	103	100	-----
1911	13.51	105	84	119	12.61	100	151	66	101	101	103	101	100	87	41	173	89	188	97	96	97	101	100	103	102	-----
1912	14.27	111	91	110	13.31	106	164	61	107	106	104	110	105	92	38	161	93	171	99	98	98	99	104	97	100	108
1913	11.36	88	117	85	11.58	92	182	55	92	94	92	90	94	116	47	190	111	200	102	102	102	99	97	98	99	94
1914	12.50	97	105	95	12.82	102	174	57	102	105	99	100	103	125	51	223	121	233	104	107	106	100	99	99	99	98
1915	13.55	105	96	104	14.17	113	154	65	107	103	107	113	107	116	49	206	118	225	111	108	117	106	106	101	100	122
1916	14.48	113	107	93	15.32	122	163	61	112	106	112	122	112	121	42	186	124	207	127	126	135	120	117	110	114	114
1917	21.87	170	98	102	25.75	205	132	76	173	162	162	195	175	145	36	171	146	189	151	160	158	142	151	126	120	157
1918	24.08	187	105	95	27.71	221	143	70	179	151	192	215	187	165	36	164	169	183	181	181	214	175	172	155	154	232
1919	24.32	189	116	86	27.20	217	161	62	200	195	261	194	201	194	37	161	187	173	215	216	271	208	194	161	173	314
1920	26.22	204	99	101	27.84	222	168	59	210	205	222	208	215	194	41	166	182	161	224	211	272	252	198	169	184	275
1921	13.08	102	129	77	13.14	105	250	40	104	96	128	97	115	108	34	140	120	160	166	146	199	198	132	150	144	132
1922	13.66	106	122	82	13.39	107	213	47	110	104	153	95	120	106	34	146	109	149	155	138	181	188	129	134	136	133
1923	15.37	120	136	74	15.42	123	189	53	126	122	155	114	135	116	30	133	113	131	160	147	185	194	135	143	143	145
1924	16.24	126	109	92	17.02	136	177	56	127	113	144	136	136	119	36	146	113	139	159	143	189	194	137	153	139	100
1925	16.30	127	117	86	18.73	149	177	56	133	124	142	139	141	123	35	143	118	138	166	156	190	187	144	154	148	192
1926	14.50	113	131	76	15.87	126	197	51	118	111	145	110	126	150	42	176	133	159	164	156	184	183	143	156	143	209
1927	16.13	126	131	76	17.52	140	163	61	134	131	149	128	138	167	43	179	151	170	160	154	178	184	145	156	157	228
1928	17.96	140	120	84	18.40	147	165	61	146	143	165	140	151	191	48	199	183	197	159	153	177	188	146	156	154	201
1929	16.41	128	125	80	17.16	137	184	54	134	126	169	127	140	200	53	220	191	208	156	146	175	186	144	156	149	208
1930	14.09	110	116	86	15.00	120	161	62	114	105	142	112	122	157	52	218	151	215	146	135	164	179	134	154	145	159
1931	9.93	77	116	86	10.44	83	170	59	78	68	95	82	89	106	49	198	104	207	125	106	141	153	116	151	138	156
1932	7.71	60	115	87	7.52	60	211	47	61	54	73	62	71	72	44	181	75	207	107	87	118	130	103	141	136	109
1933	9.06	70	108	92	8.64	69	167	60	72	67	88	68	80	66	36	155	68	177	105	89	115	120	104	139	124	104
1934	13.61	106	80	125	12.63	101	139	72	104	100	112	104	107	67	33	137	66	144	119	104	133	130	124	148	140	139
1935	13.36	104	99	101	14.13	113	169	59	106	102	107	111	111	109	44	185	95	167	124	118	133	132	124	152	115	162
1936	14.01	109	108	92	15.52	124	147	68	113	108	117	116	117	127	45	189	107	164	124	116	134	134	128	152	108	178
1937	15.94	124	100	100	18.08	144	117	85	130	126	125	138	131	135	46	194	115	171	130	120	142	140	140	158	109	258
1938	11.30	88	113	88	11.38	91	182	55	91	85	118	84	96	131	55	230	115	216	124	105	137	137	130	163	128	206
1939	11.10	86	110	91	11.30	90	151	66	93	93	113	81	98	132	58	251	119	246	121	103	131	130	126	158	125	152
1940	11.41	89	121	83	12.01	96	148	67	97	100	99	89	102	137	53	226	124	218	122	104	135	130	126	160	126	140
1941	12.74	99	145	69	13.77	110	171	58	110	116	112	99	113	162	47	229	146	209	133	120	145	138	132	166	127	118
1942	16.91	132	125	80	17.58	140	172	58	143	156	133	129	139	206	52	255	182	226	156	143	176	162	153	177	144	188
1943	20.69	161	126	79	20.65	165	179	56	165	171	154	166	155	258	53	259	232	229	169	158	193	177	168	184	170	252
1944	22.74	177	118	85	22.34	178	145	69	173	172	159	184	165	251	50	248	218	212	177	156	204	192	182	189	182	301
Jan.	23.11	180	119	84	22.40	178	133	75	174	172	159	187	166	253	49	252	220	213	173	156	200	185	175	185	182	275
Feb.	23.42	182	116	86	22.56	180	133	75	174	172	159	190	167	257	51	256	222	214	175	157	200	187	178	186	182	288
Mar.	23.53	183	115	87	22.57	180	132	76	175	172	159	191	167	259	51	257	226	217	176	158	200	188	181	186	182	301
Apr.	23.53	183	113	88	22.62	180	119	84	175	172	159	191	167	270	55	269	230	222	176	158	199	189	181	187	182	301
May	23.60	184	112	89	22.83	182	119	84	175	172	159	193	168	265	54	254	228	220	176	157	199	191	182	189	182	301
June	23.61	184	112	89	22.73	181	121	82	175	172	159	193	168	265	54	263	226	221	176	157	198	192	182	190	182	301
July	23.43	182	113	88	22.68	181	136	73	175	172	159	191	167	257	52	256	218	213	176	156	200	192	182	190	182	301
Aug.	22.27	173	120	83	22.45	179	146	68	172	172	159	182	165	253	51	252	214	209	176	155	202	193	183	190	182	301
Sept.	21.55	168	126	80	22.22	177	151	66	170	172	159	175	163	231	46	230	207	203	176	154	204	193	183	190	182	301
Oct.	21.55	168	127	79	21.99	175	171	58	169	172	159	173	162	233	46	231	207	203	177	155	207	194	183	190	182	301
Nov.	21.49	167	128	78	21.45	171	192	52	168	172	159	169	161	233	45	231	207	201	179	155	209	195	182	190	182	301
Dec.	21.77	169	126	79	21.52	172	191	52	169	172	159	172	161	238	47	233	209	202	180	156	212	196	182	190	182	301
1945	21.84	170	122*	82*	22.05	176	168	59	170	172	159	175	162	253	51*	249	227	---	183*	160*	215*	203*	184*	193*	187*	316*
Jan.	22.09	172	123	81	21.78	174	175	57	170	172	159	176	163	235	46	233	211	204	181	156	214	197	183	191	182	307
Feb.	22.23	173	121	83	21.84	174	154	65	171	172	159	177	163	242	49	241	220	213	181	157	215	197	183	191	182	312
Mar.	22.40	174	118	85	21.95	175	146	68	171	172	159	179	163	252	51	250	224	217	182	157	217	198	184	192	182	318
Apr.	22.02	171	119	84	21.73	173	146	68	170	172	159	175	162	253	52	252	226	220	182	158	217	199	184	192	182	318
May	22.02	171	119	84	21.74	173	148	68	170	172	159	175	162	257	53	256	230	225	183	159	216	199	183	191	182	318
June	21.92	171	120	83	22.19	177	153	65	170	172	159	176	163	259	53	257	232	227	183	160	216	200	183	191	182	318
July	21.98	171	121	83	22.29	178	162	62	171	172	159	177	163	259	52	253	232	227	183	160	216	201	183	192	185	317
Aug.	21.25	165	126	80	22.08	176	178	56	168	172	159	171	162	259	52	253	230	225	182	160	216	203	184	193	189	315
Sept.	20.96	163	129	78	22.06	176	174	58	167	172	159	167	161	253	50	247	226	221	182	160	216	204	184	194*	192	314
Oct.	21.45	167	128	78	22.27	177	181	55	169	172	159	172	162	253	50	243	228	223	183*	162*	214*	206*	184*	194*	192*	314*
Nov.	21.77	169	127	79	22.39	178	200	50	170	172	159	175	163	261	51	250	230	225	183*	163*	213*	209*	183*	194*	192*	314*
Dec.	22.00	171	125*	80*	22.28	178	201	50	170	172	159	176	163	257	50*	246	232	226	184*	165*	211*	211*	183*	194*	192*	314*

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, red dog flour, and rye feed weighted by volume of sales.

[7] Based on f. o. b. Madison prices of linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal, gluten feed, gluten meal, and digester tankage weighted by volume of sales.

[8] Based on Wisconsin farm prices of corn, oats, and barley plus a grinding fee for that portion customarily purchased ground and weighted by volume of sales.

[9] Estimated price trends of commercial mixed dairy, calf, and poultry feeds.

[10] 1910-14 average price of milk cows for Wisconsin $53.67, for the United States $49.18.

[11] 29-year average requirements to buy a milk cow, Wisconsin 4,180 pounds of milk, 176.8 pounds of butterfat; United States 179.7 pounds of butterfat.

[12] Sources of prices. (A) Agricultural Marketing Service retail prices reported by merchants annually 1910-1921 and quarterly from 1922 to date. Wisconsin, East North Central, and United States averages were used. (B) U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Retail prices of food and fuel as well as wholesale prices of other commodities were used. (C) Sears, Roebuck & Co. through Don E. Mowry cooperated in furnishing a series of catalogs from which a series of Sears, Roebuck & Co. retail prices of various commodities were compiled. (D) Ford Motor Co. and Chevrolet Motor Co. furnished prices on automobiles. Calculations are preliminary, and all made by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service.

[13] Automobiles added to index in 1917 as a separate group. Indexes of this group not shown but included in index of All Family Maintenance and in final index of prices paid.

[14] Automobiles and trucks were added to index in 1917 as a separate group. Tractors were added in the same manner in 1925. Indexes of groups included in index of All Farm Production and final index of prices paid.

[15] 1912-14=100. *Preliminary.

Farm and Market Prices for Milk and Dairy Products[1]

Year	PRICES RECEIVED BY CROP REPORTERS—WISCONSIN											UNITED STATES		WHOLESALE PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS[4]						
	Milk av. all uses cwt.[2]	Milk Prices by uses[3] (cwt.)				Milk prices by uses in per cent of average				Butterfat[3] (lb.)	Farm butter[3] (lb.)	Butterfat[3] (lb.)	Milk[3] (cwt.)	Butter[5] (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[6]	Swiss[7]	Brick[8]	Limburger[9]		Cheese div. by butter	Butter div. by cheese
	$	$	$	$	$	%	%	%	%	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	------	15.5	17.1	14.1	13.3	3.60		
1911	1.14	1.12	1.08	1.39	1.42	98	95	122	125	27.1	25.2	23.2	1.52	26.1	13.4	13.6	11.2	10.1	3.45	51.3	195
1912	1.30	1.39	1.23	1.45	1.46	107	95	112	112	30.6	28.5	26.7	1.59	29.5	15.9	17.3	15.1	14.2	3.25	53.9	186
1913	1.33	1.29	1.29	1.52	1.57	97	97	114	118	32.6	29.4	27.4	1.61	31.0	14.9	16.9	13.4	13.2	3.55	48.1	208
1914	1.31	1.30	1.21	1.49	1.55	99	92	114	118	30.0	28.4	25.5	1.60	28.6	15.2	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	115	54.0	48.2	45.4	2.97	49.5	27.1	35.4	24.6	23.2	5.70	54.7	183
1919	2.83	2.77	2.50	3.16	3.46	98	88	112	122	64.9	57.7	53.3	3.30	57.6	29.9	43.5	28.2	28.3	6.50	51.9	193
1920	2.55	2.30	2.53	2.84	3.23	90	99	111	127	62.9	59.1	55.5	3.22	58.7	26.2	31.0	23.4	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	44.2	226
1922	1.67	1.67	1.63	1.73	1.83	100	98	104	110	39.0	38.6	35.9	2.10	39.2	19.7	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	96	107	113	51.5	47.8	45.6	2.53	46.0	22.1	28.7	21.4	20.8	4.55	48.0	208
1929	2.01	1.84	1.94	2.12	2.43	92	97	105	121	48.7	46.5	45.2	2.54	43.8	20.1	28.9	19.1	19.5	4.30	46.0	217
1930	1.62	1.49	1.57	1.69	2.12	92	97	104	131	38.8	37.0	34.5	2.21	35.3	16.4	25.7	16.0	16.4	3.90	46.4	215
1931	1.15	1.07	1.12	1.25	1.58	93	97	109	137	28.7	27.8	24.8	1.69	27.0	12.5	21.2	12.1	13.5	3.30	46.1	217
1932	.89	.81	.83	.92	1.28	91	93	103	144	21.4	20.7	17.9	1.27	20.1	9.9	16.0	8.9	9.4	2.60	49.5	202
1933	.98	.91	.90	1.04	1.25	93	92	106	128	22.9	21.6	18.8	1.30	20.8	10.2	17.5	10.0	11.5	2.55	49.0	204
1934	1.09	1.00	1.05	1.16	1.39	92	96	106	128	26.3	24.9	22.7	1.54	24.8	11.8	16.6	10.6	11.2	2.70	47.4	211
1935	1.32	1.27	1.23	1.35	1.55	96	93	102	117	31.5	29.8	28.1	1.70	28.8	14.4	19.6	13.8	13.8	2.91	49.9	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	103	123	37.5	34.2	33.2	1.96	33.2	15.9	20.3	15.2	14.6	3.21	47.8	209
1938	1.28	1.16	1.21	1.31	1.71	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	216
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	174
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	180
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	170
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	26.3	25.2	4.20	58.7	170
January	2.75	2.58	2.74	2.85	3.12	94	100	104	113	54.	44.	50.8	3.36	46.0	27.0	32.0	26.5	24.0	4.20	58.7	170
February	2.72	2.53	2.75	2.82	3.08	93	101	104	113	54.	46.	50.9	3.31	46.0	27.0	32.0	26.5	24.0	4.20	58.7	170
March	2.70	2.53	2.72	2.77	3.04	94	101	103	113	54.	45.	51.1	3.26	46.0	27.0	32.0	26.5	24.0	4.20	58.7	170
April	2.66	2.50	2.69	2.71	3.00	94	101	102	113	54.	45.	50.9	3.18	46.0	27.0	32.0	26.5	24.0	4.20	58.7	170
May	2.65	2.49	2.69	2.68	2.99	94	102	102	113	56.	45.	50.8	3.11	46.0	27.0	32.0	26.5	24.0	4.20	58.7	170
June	2.65	2.49	2.68	2.69	2.99	94	101	102	113	54.	46.	50.2	3.08	46.0	27.0	32.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
July	2.65	2.50	2.68	2.69	3.00	94	101	102	113	54.	46.	50.2	3.11	46.0	27.0	32.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
August	2.67	2.50	2.68	2.71	3.06	94	100	101	115	54.	46.	50.2	3.19	46.0	27.0	32.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
September	2.71	2.52	2.69	2.82	3.12	93	99	104	115	54.	46.	50.2	3.25	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
October	2.73	2.58	2.68	2.82	3.14	95	98	103	115	54.	46.	50.3	3.32	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
November	2.75	2.58	2.72	2.88	3.11	94	99	105	113	54.	46.	50.7	3.36	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
December	2.74	2.58	2.72	2.85	3.09	94	99	104	113	55.	45.	51.0	3.38	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
1945	2.67*	2.52*	2.64*	2.76*	3.05*	94*	99*	103*	114*	54.7	46.6	------	------	46.1	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.6	171
January	2.72	2.56	2.70	2.83	3.08	94	99	104	113	54.	46.	50.9	3.35	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
February	2.68	2.51	2.65	2.79	3.06	94	99	104	114	54.	46.	50.8	3.31	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
March	2.64	2.47	2.60	2.77	3.04	94	98	105	115	54.	45.	50.7	3.22	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
April	2.61	2.44	2.55	2.74	3.03	93	98	105	116	54.	46.	50.5	3.12	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
May	2.61	2.45	2.56	2.70	3.00	94	98	103	115	54.	46.	50.2	3.08	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
June	2.63	2.48	2.59	2.72	3.01	94	98	103	114	54.	46.	50.2	3.04	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
July	2.65	2.51	2.62	2.72	3.02	95	99	103	114	55.	46.	50.2	3.09	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
August	2.67	2.53	2.66	2.73	3.03	95	100	102	113	55.	46.	50.3	3.14	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
September	2.70	2.55	2.70	2.76	3.06	94	100	102	113	55.	46.	50.3	3.20	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
October	2.74	2.59	2.73	2.79	3.10	95	100	102	113	56.	46.	50.2	3.30	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
November	2.76	2.61	2.74	2.79	3.14	95	99	101	114	56.	49.	50.3	3.37	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
December	2.74*	2.60*	2.71*	2.79*	3.14*	95*	99*	102*	115*	56.	51.	50.5	3.40	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172

[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. 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.

[3]Quotations refer to the 15th of the month as reported by Wisconsin and United States price reporters. Annual prices, except the Wisconsin farm butter price, are weighted averages of monthly data. For the U. S., milk for fluid use is the chief outlet for whole milk sold hence the U. S. farm price exceeds Wisconsin where the bulk of the output is manufactured. These quotations do not include dairy production payments.

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

[5]Wholesale 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.

[6]Wholesale prices on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange. Prior to April 1926, prices were quoted on daisies, thereafter on twins. Where prices of twins were not quoted, Cheddar prices were used as a basis for prices of twins. Beginning with December 1942 the subsidy of 3.75 cents per pound is included.

[7]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.

[8]Averages of weekly quotations. Prior to September 1940, quotations are from the Green County Herald, September 1940 through September 1942 quotations are from various sources adjusted to a Monroe basis. October 1942 through May 1944 quotations are from Monroe Evening Times. Price ceiling beginning February 1943. Ceiling quotations beginning June 1944 is 26.25 cents Plymouth base.

[9]Averages of weekly quotations from the Monroe Evening Times. Prior to September 1940 quotations are from the Green County Herald. Price ceiling beginning February 1943.

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

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

*Preliminary.

was the smallest in 15 years, except two drought years, 1934 and 1936. As a result the 8,509 million pounds produced on farms was 2 percent lower than in 1944. December was the only month of 1945 in which production did not exceed that in the same month a year earlier with the exception of February which had one less day in 1945 than in 1944.

Storms and cold weather were largely responsible for holding down December production. Protein feeds, too, were reported scarce in some areas. Only 64 percent of the cows in the herds of dairy correspondents were milked on January 1, the lowest for this date on record beginning in 1925.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices

During the month ending December 15 average prices received for milk cows as reportd by price correspondents declined from $140 per head to $138 per head. Average milk cow values, however, were $10 higher than in the comparable period near the close of 1944. Throughout the year 1945 prices for dairy cows gradually

Prices Received by Wisconsin Farmers for Farm Products[1]

Year	LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, AND WOOL										GRAINS							SEEDS			HAY (Loose)			OTHER CROPS		
	Hogs cwt.	Beef cattle cwt.	Veal calves cwt.	Milk cows head	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Wool lb.	Horses head	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Buckwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Red clover bu.	Alfalfa bu.	Timothy bu.	All ton	Alfalfa ton	Clover and timothy mixed ton	Potatoes bu.	Dry beans bu.	Apples bu.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	cts.	$	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$	$	$	$	$	$	cts.	$	$
1910-14	7.35	4.90	7.23	53.67	4.25	6.01	20.1	169.83	11.2	21.3	90.9	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	8.83	-----	-----	12.78	-----	-----	50.7	2.25	1.12
1914	7.65	5.83	8.22	66.90	4.64	6.60	19.6	172.50	11.6	22.3	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	7.72	-----	2.30	10.00	12.57[2]	-----	50.9	2.22	1.22
1915	6.55	5.46	7.95	62.30	5.00	7.08	25.2	161.40	11.0	21.7	114.8	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	8.07	-----	2.79	9.88	12.88	-----	37.2	2.92	.97[3]
1916	8.47	5.90	8.87	64.80	5.88	8.31	30.3	156.50	13.0	25.0	119.4	79.5	44.2	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	9.40	-----	2.90	11.29	14.80	-----	98.3	4.75	1.04[4]
1917	14.17	7.52	11.46	77.65	8.85	12.36	49.2	151.35	16.2	33.9	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	283.3	10.95	-----	2.90	14.28	19.82	-----	163.3	8.28	1.47[3]
1918	16.09	8.71	13.17	88.70	10.22	14.17	63.3	147.65	20.2	39.5	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	381.3	17.26	-----	3.99	19.42	27.58	-----	78.6	6.95	1.58[3]
1919	16.52	9.02	14.31	104.25	9.08	13.51	53.0	143.75	22.9	43.8	212.7	140.4	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	25.86	-----	4.78	20.68	27.63	-----	114.4	4.22	1.94[4]
1920	12.93	7.82	12.47	104.30	7.83	12.52	38.0	141.25	24.0	46.8	214.8	137.3	78.6	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	22.03	-----	4.78	22.89	30.91	-----	223.3	3.97	2.35
1921	7.61	4.57	7.62	58.20	3.89	7.37	18.7	114.35	19.8	32.9	120.1	59.5	37.2	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	10.60	-----	2.93	15.51	21.78	-----	79.9	2.88	2.06
1922	8.32	4.54	7.73	57.00	4.92	10.22	27.4	111.25	18.3	28.5	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.8	11.04	-----	3.01	15.04	20.32	-----	80.0	3.85	2.15
1923	6.97	4.57	7.99	62.35	5.16	10.55	37.9	111.65	17.3	29.2	105.0	77.8	42.4	60.9	66.8	84.0	214.4	11.42	-----	3.31	13.41	20.18	-----	58.9	4.28	1.60
1924	7.29	4.67	8.17	63.75	5.62	10.83	37.8	106.90	17.8	30.2	113.5	94.4	49.2	73.0	77.1	97.6	215.5	13.08	-----	3.69	15.33	21.22	-----	64.6	3.65	1.62
1925	10.87	5.18	9.17	66.25	6.13	12.36	40.3	108.15	19.2	33.2	143.7	102.9	43.9	79.8	98.8	97.8	238.3	15.84	14.60	3.20	13.02	18.18	12.80	84.6	3.63	1.93
1926	11.70	5.73	10.14	80.50	6.19	12.09	35.9	111.65	21.4	31.3	137.2	74.3	39.2	65.4	82.2	78.8	205.0	16.41	16.50	3.36	13.82	18.66	13.70	158.3	3.16	1.40
1927	9.52	6.49	10.52	89.85	5.75	11.85	33.0	113.75	19.3	28.6	123.1	87.1	46.2	72.8	88.4	84.6	192.8	18.58	18.10	2.41	14.25	18.98	14.10	117.2	3.27	1.55
1928	8.74	8.22	12.14	102.40	6.05	12.37	39.2	117.60	20.7	30.3	117.4	92.8	52.3	79.8	98.1	88.0	189.8	16.02	17.80	2.09	13.06	18.53	13.20	65.0	4.72	1.68
1929	9.50	8.32	12.43	107.25	6.07	12.23	34.5	117.90	22.0	31.5	111.7	88.2	45.7	64.9	89.7	88.8	237.0	15.09	19.10	2.29	12.60	18.93	12.80	71.2	5.33	1.47
1930	8.82	6.54	9.87	84.40	4.33	8.56	23.8	108.15	17.4	24.1	93.1	79.7	38.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	10.52	12.30	2.88	11.08	16.10	11.50	115.8	3.86	1.59
1931	5.76	4.37	6.70	56.85	2.62	5.22	14.8	91.00	14.7	17.8	63.7	56.7	28.5	44.8	37.9	63.4	124.6	9.79	13.17	2.76	10.88	14.75	11.10	56.7	2.45	1.37
1932	3.38	3.07	4.60	38.75	1.80	4.67	10.8	83.75	11.0	15.9	54.6	36.8	23.3	37.3	35.5	45.6	103.5	7.00	9.69	1.45	10.30	13.64	10.64[3]	26.2	1.42	.90
1933	3.44	2.85	4.31	35.50	1.90	4.97	19.3	92.25	8.8	14.4	68.2	38.3	26.9	42.8	48.7	51.9	125.2	6.18	8.94	1.66	9.27	12.05	9.62	49.0	1.49	1.00
1934	4.12	2.91	4.51	35.90	2.35	6.11	23.8	108.40	10.2	17.6	89.2	59.8	40.7	75.6	63.0	58.9	157.8	8.77	10.51	4.98	13.68	16.94	14.69	55.8	1.85	1.31
1935	8.57	5.21	7.05	58.40	3.10	7.20	21.7	123.60	14.3	23.9	94.0	74.2	37.8	73.0	51.8	57.2	142.7	9.82	12.86	4.85	12.72	15.65	13.48	33.6	1.82	1.10
1936	9.12	5.18	7.18	68.25	3.22	8.10	27.8	131.35	15.2	22.8	103.4	81.2	35.9	81.7	63.8	65.6	158.8	11.18	12.00	2.02	9.36	11.59	9.41	89.7	2.26	1.15
1937	9.52	6.15	8.23	72.60	3.53	8.80	31.9	133.60	15.3	21.2	115.8	101.1	44.2	83.2	85.7	91.6	181.2	17.54	17.88	2.11	11.22	14.45	11.77	79.7	3.45	1.31
1938	7.62	5.62	7.98	70.50	2.78	7.12	20.8	126.65	14.9	20.7	76.6	54.2	28.7	56.2	50.7	65.9	163.8	14.47	15.98	1.40	8.20	11.02	8.92	46.0	1.81	1.02
1939	6.25	5.93	8.25	70.60	2.73	7.58	24.2	119.35	13.1	17.1	71.1	49.0	30.5	51.9	43.1	52.4	154.9	9.01	13.91	1.58	7.16	9.43	7.40	52.8	1.70	1.03
1940	5.19	6.25	8.49	73.65	2.75	7.93	30.5	115.75	12.8	17.8	80.9	57.7	34.1	49.6	48.5	49.8	153.7	7.48	11.58	1.75	7.42	9.56	7.48	56.5	1.94	1.01
1941	8.96	7.46	10.14	87.10	3.40	8.94	37.7	103.85	15.0	23.6	89.0	64.2	37.2	56.2	53.4	51.0	159.8	6.98	12.31	1.92	7.44	8.97	7.97	51.8	2.35	.98
1942	12.93	9.19	12.37	110.50	4.62	11.47	40.6	113.15	18.3	30.3	97.6	80.5	50.1	83.1	63.8	82.2	216.2	10.31	17.70	2.51	8.66	10.59	9.53	98.4	2.93	1.38
1943	13.60	10.25	13.37	138.60	5.38	12.89	43.2	118.35	22.4	37.0	112.1	103.1	66.4	102.8	84.9	112.3	257.6	15.18	22.75	2.23	9.69	12.52	10.40	151.2	3.43	2.19
1944	13.07	9.22	12.62	134.85	5.40	12.64	43.0	108.15	22.3	32.4	134.0	111.2	74.3	122.1	106.1	118.6	279.1	18.02	21.12	2.48	14.00	17.50	15.17	135.4	3.71	2.89
Jan.	12.70	9.00	12.80	136.	5.40	12.40	42.	111.	21.8	29.9	131.	111.	77.	125.	109.	134.	272.	17.70	21.20	2.35	12.00	15.70	12.50	125.	3.78	2.80
Feb.	12.80	9.20	12.80	138.	6.00	13.30	42.	110.	21.9	30.0	134.	111.	79.	128.	110.	128.	276.	18.10	21.70	2.40	12.30	16.40	12.90	120.	3.60	2.90
Mar.	13.10	10.10	12.80	139.	6.20	13.30	42.	113.	22.3	29.8	134.	111.	81.	126.	111.	130.	282.	18.10	21.70	2.45	13.30	16.50	13.80	120.	3.69	3.20
Apr.	12.90	10.30	12.80	145.	6.20	13.50	43.	115.	22.3	27.0	137.	111.	81.	126.	112.	130.	282.	18.40	21.70	2.50	14.40	17.30	15.20	120.	3.72	3.30
May	12.70	10.20	12.80	142.	6.30	13.00	43.	117.	23.5	27.1	138.	113.	81.	127.	114.	130.	282.	18.10	21.10	2.55	15.00	18.70	15.20	125.	3.72	3.30
June	12.60	10.60	12.90	142.	5.80	12.60	43.	117.	22.2	27.6	133.	113.	82.	125.	105.	130.	280.	18.00	21.00	2.35	14.20	16.20	14.50	125.	3.72	3.30
July	12.60	9.60	12.80	138.	5.60	12.60	45.	115.	23.0	30.9	133.	113.	80.	125.	107.	130.	280.	17.60	21.00	2.35	12.20	15.70	14.30	130.	3.72	3.30
Aug.	13.50	8.50	12.50	136.	5.00	12.40	44.	110.	22.4	32.8	132.	115.	70.	119.	100.	118.	280.	18.00	21.00	2.55	13.80	16.20	14.30	175.	3.72	2.25
Sept.	13.50	8.40	12.50	124.	4.75	12.30	43.	105.	21.6	33.5	132.	115.	64.	115.	96.	112.	275.	18.00	21.00	2.55	14.00	18.20	15.60	160.	3.72	2.50
Oct.	13.70	8.10	12.50	125.	4.95	12.00	43.	100.	22.2	37.7	136.	111.	64.	117.	103.	96.	280.	18.00	20.80	2.55	14.80	19.10	17.50	140.	3.72	2.50
Nov.	13.40	8.30	12.20	125.	4.35	12.00	43.	93.	22.6	41.2	134.	105.	65.	116.	103.	87.	280.	18.10	20.70	2.55	14.80	19.00	17.50	140.	3.72	2.50
Dec.	13.30	8.40	12.10	128.	4.30	12.30	43.	92.	21.9	41.0	134.	105.	68.	116.	103.	98.	280.	18.10	20.50	2.65	17.20	21.00	18.70	145.	3.72	2 80
1945	13.82	10.31	13.33	136.00	5.92	13.06	43.9	94.85	24.4	37.1	143.8	109.2	67.5	117.0	119.1	98.3	281.1	18.26	20.87	2.69	14.74	18.89	16.29	168.3	3.84	3.24
Jan.	13.70	10.00	13.10	126.	4.70	12.90	43.	92.	22.6	38.2	135.	107.	71.	116.	108.	91.	280.	18.10	21.00	2.75	17.60	21.10	19.20	155.	3.78	2.90
Feb.	13.70	10.00	13.30	130.	5.60	13.20	42.	94.	22.7	33.6	136.	107.	72.	117.	106.	93.	280.	18.10	21.00	2.60	18.00	21.40	19.60	165.	3.72	3.00
Mar.	13.70	10.30	13.40	135.	6.10	13.80	41.	100.	24.5	32.1	138.	107.	73.	119.	108.	99.	280.	18.80	21.10	2.80	19.40	23.40	20.70	175.	3.78	3.00
Apr.	13.70	10.60	13.60	136.	6.10	13.80	40.	100.	24.8	31.8	137.	106.	70.	117.	110.	94.	280.	19.30	21.00	2.85	16.30	21.30	18.00	180.	3.90	3.00
May	14.00	10.50	13.60	138.	6.00	13.40	41.	102.	25.5	32.1	138.	106.	70.	117.	110.	94.	280.	18.50	21.00	2.80	16.50	21.30	17.90	185.	3.90	3.00
June	14.00	10.70	13.40	139.	6.30	13.50	43.	98.	26.1	34.0	142.	111.	68.	117.	114.	98.	280.	18.00	21.00	2.75	14.80	19.80	17.40	185.	3.90	3.10
July	13.80	11.20	13.50	139.	6.40	13.50	45.	98.	27.6	36.0	142.	112.	68.	118.	119.	95.	280.	18.00	21.00	2.45	13.80	18.80	16.60	210.	3.90	3.10
Aug.	13.80	10.40	13.60	139.	6.10	13.10	46.	96.	26.5	39.4	143.	112.	62.	114.	118.	99.	280.	18.30	21.00	3.00	10.70	15.70	11.80	215.	3.90	2.70
Sept.	13.80	10.20	13.30	136.	6.10	12.30	48.	93.	25.3	38.3	145.	112.	58.	116.	124.	96.	278.	17.60	20.10	2.65	12.10	15.80	13.40	160.	3.84	2.90
Oct.	13.80	10.00	13.00	135.	6.00	12.30	46.	93.	22.2	40.3	154.	111.	63.	117.	128.	104.	280.	18.10	21.00	2.55	11.50	15.80	12.70	130.	3.84	3.50
Nov.	13.90	9.90	13.30	140.	6.10	12.30	45.	87.	22.4	44.7	156.	111.	66.	118.	146.	108.	285.	18.10	20.50	2.55	12.60	15.80	14.00	130.	3.84	4.20
Dec.	13.90	9.90	12.90	138.	5.60	12.60	47.	85.	22.4	44.7	160.	108.	69.	118.	138.	109.	290.	18.20	20.80	2.55	13.60	16.50	14.20	130.	3.84	4.50

[1]All prices based on reports of Wisconsin price correspondents on the 15th of each month. Annual prices are straight averages of monthly data. For monthly data prior to 1938 see Bulletins 90, 120, 140, 150 and 188, Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service; also issues of the Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter after 1938.

[2]3-month average. [3]11-month average. [4]10-month average.

turned upward, although following the surrender of Japan a slight setback occurred.

Downward trends toward the latter part of 1945 were mostly state-wide except for the counties located in the northwestern quarter of the state. In these counties milk cow prices have not increased as rapidly or reached as high levels as in other sections of the state. However, the gains in average values for the northwestern counties were not sufficient to offset the declining trend for the state as a whole. Price spreads between the various districts within the state were narrowed, indicating that intra-state differences in average cow prices are leveling up.

Dairy product markets, while still distorted in regard to usual milk distribution patterns, nevertheless held rather firm and showed about the normally expected seasonal changes. Ceiling price adjustments and the likelihood of discontinuing producer subsidy payments on milk this coming summer are looming up as major uncertainties in the near-term outlook for milk cow prices.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, Dec. 15, 1945 and 1944, and Nov. 15, 1945 by Crop Reporting Districts

(Dollars per head)

District	December 15, 1945	November 15, 1945	December 15, 1944
1. Northwest	124	123	115
2. North	121	120	110
3. Northeast	118	120	117
4. West	140	139	125
5. Central	135	138	123
6. East	150	151	139
7. Southwest	132	135	121
8. South	150	154	148
9. Southeast	157	159	144
State Average[1]	138	140	128

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

Wisconsin Egg Production

Egg production on Wisconsin farms during December was about one-third greater than November, which is in line with the normal seasonal advance. There were 2 percent fewer layers in Wisconsin farm flocks during December than last year but their rate of production was more than 5½ percent above the corresponding month a year ago. The rate of production of 10.91 eggs per layer is the highest on record for the month. In spite of the reduction of layers on farms, the total number of eggs produced last month was 178 million. This is 4 percent above a year ago and more than one-fourth above the 5-year average for December.

The preliminary production for 1945 is estimated to be 2,315 million. This would exceed all previous records except that of 1944 when the annual output was 2,411 million eggs. Prices

Some Current Changes in Agriculture and Industry

WISCONSIN	Latest Report: Date	Latest Report: Reported figure*	Previous Reports: One month before	Previous Reports: One year before	Previous Reports: 5-yr. av. of same month[9]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[1], 1910-14=100 ---%	Dec.	212	213	207	154
Prices farmers pay[1], 1910-14=100 ---%	Dec.	184	184	181	144
Purchasing power, farm products[1], 1910-14=100 ---%	Dec.	115	116	114	105
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of milk[2]** cwt. ---$	Dec.	2.74	2.76	2.74	2.15
Farm price of butterfat in cream[3]** ---cts.	Dec. 15	56	56	55	44.2
Price, American cheese, Wis. Cheese Exchange, (twins) per pound[4] ---cts.	Dec.	27.0	27.0	27.0	21.8
Total milk production[3], (000,000 om.) ---lbs.	Dec.	1015	924	978	773
Cows in herd freshening[5] ---%	Dec.	9.96	10.75	9.93	9.65
Calves born during month being raised[5] -%	Dec.	34.32	31.64	28.70	37.70
Grains and concentrates fed daily[5] per farm ---lbs.	Jan. 1	102.9	95.3	105.4	85.3
per cow in herd ---lbs.	Jan. 1	6.08	5.67	6.00	5.32
per 100 lbs. of milk produced ---lbs.	Jan. 1	34.69	35.22	35.56	32.66
Wisconsin creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Nov.	4200	5431	6448	8889
Wisconsin American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Nov.	21900	27833	21327	20003
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Dec.	787	1036	1966	3893
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Dec.	11735	9526	9038	8081
Poultry Production and Markets					
Layers on hand in month[6], (000 om.) ---no.	Dec.	16271	15314	16600	14722
Eggs per 100 layers[6] ---no.	Dec.	1091	882	1032	955
Total eggs produced[6], (000,000 om.) ---no.	Dec.	178	135	171	141
Farm price of chickens[3], per lb. ---cts.	Dec. 15	22.4	22.4	21.9	15.9
Farm price of eggs[3], per doz. ---cts.	Dec. 15	44.7	44.7	41.0	30.3
Feed Price Changes[1]					
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100 ---%	Dec.	169.9	169.8	168.8	130.6
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ---$	Dec.	22.00	21.77	21.77	16.00
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy ---lbs.	Dec.	124.5[r]	126.8[r]	125.9	135.4
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton, f. o. b. Madison					
Standard bran ---$	Dec.	40.45	40.45	40.45	31.80
Linseed oil meal ---$	Dec.	49.60	49.60	49.60	41.14
Corn gluten feed ---$	Dec.	43.15	43.15	43.20	33.84
Tankage ---$	Dec.	73.45	73.45	73.45	66.94
Standard middlings ---$	Dec.	40.45	40.45	40.45	31.88
Cottonseed meal ---$	Dec.	57.85	57.85	57.55	46.33
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ---$	Dec.	22.28	22.39	21.52	16.04
Amt. of ration 10 dos. eggs would buy ---lbs.	Dec.	200.6	199.6	190.5	188.1
Livestock Prices[3]					
Farm price of milk cows, per head ---$	Dec. 15	138	140	128	98.80
Farm price of hogs, per cwt. ---$	Dec. 15	13.90	13.90	13.30	9.19
Farm price of beef cattle, per cwt. ---$	Dec. 15	9.90	9.90	8.40	7.64
Farm price of veal calves, per cwt. ---$	Dec. 15	12.90	13.30	12.10	10.64
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Index of employment[3], 1925-27=100 ---%	Dec.	128.8	124.2	154.0	129.5
Index of payrolls[3], 1925-27=100 ---%	Dec.	229.1	219.8	302.5	192.7

UNITED STATES	Latest Report: Date	Latest Report: Reported figure*	Previous Reports: One month before	Previous Reports: One year before	Previous Reports: 5-yr. av. of same month[9]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[4], 1910-14=100 ---%	Dec.	207	205	200	143.6
Prices farmers pay[4], 1910-14=100 ---%	Dec.	183	182	178	143.6
Purchasing power farm products[4], 1910-14=100 ---%	Dec.	113	113	112	98.2
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of butterfat in cream[4]**, per lb. ---cts.	Dec. 15	50.5	50.3	51.0	39.8
Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb.[10] ---cts.	Dec.	46.5	46.5	46.0	38.01
Creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Nov.	69030	88741	85994	108312
American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Nov.	44875	59118	48725	41174
Evaporated whole milk production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Nov.	165000	211500	211243	167724
Dried skim milk production[6], (000 omitted)					
Human food ---lbs.	Nov.	23700	30250	29553	21359
Animal feed ---lbs.	Nov.	400	670	650	4453
Butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Dec.	21626	19440	27359	39426
Cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Dec.	19324	14948	14707	11962
Total milk prod.[4], (000,000 om.) ---lbs.	Dec.	8509	8373	8658	7750
Cold-Storage Holdings[7], (000 omitted)					
Creamery butter ---lbs.	Jan. 1	54525	108501	60767	79251
American cheese ---lbs.	Jan. 1	118142	159284	131379	135876
Swiss cheese ---lbs.	Jan. 1	1605	986	711	3717
All other cheese ---lbs.	Jan. 1	12220	13466	12463	16929
All varieties of cheese ---lbs.	Jan. 1	131967	173736	144553	156522
Total frozen poultry ---lbs.	Jan. 1	353524	320745	269021	221976
Eggs, shell ---cases	Jan. 1	148	314	411	504
Eggs, shell, frozen, and dried (case equivalent) ---cases	Jan. 1	5468	7002	15593	3277
Poultry Production[6]					
Layers on hand in mo., (000 om.) ---no.	Dec.	411053	390597	419894	373677
Eggs per 100 layers ---no.	Dec.	830	757	811	716
Total eggs prod., (000,000 om.) ---no.	Dec.	3411	2958	3405	2687
Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated milk[6], (000 omitted)					
Dried whole milk ---lbs.	Nov. 30	10908	11059	13814	5711
Dried skim milk ---lbs.	Nov. 30	12825	23712	40415	20458
Dried buttermilk ---lbs.	Nov. 30	1696	2404	11278	3960
Condensed milk (case goods) ---lbs.	Nov. 30	7261	7842	7125	7213
Evaporated milk (case goods) ---lbs.	Nov. 30	89844	131226	190465	224294
Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection[7], (000 omitted)					
Cattle ---no.	Dec.	1118	1408	1275	1064
Calves ---no.	Dec.	548	783	669	513
Sheep and lambs ---no.	Dec.	1806	1772	1934	1871
Hogs ---no.	Dec.	5537	4350	5663	6367
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Wholesale prices, 1910-14=100					
All commodities[11] ---%	Dec. 15	159	155	152	133.4
Foods[11] ---%	Dec. 15	168	166	164	138.6
Retail food prices, 1910-14=100[11] ---%	Dec. 15	----------	----------	177	149.8
Urban prices, 1910-14=100[11] ---%	Dec. 15	----------	----------	184	160.8
Factory employment (adjusted)[12], No. of employees, 1939=100 ---%	Oct.	120.9	121.5	163.3	139.5
Industrial production (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ---%	Nov.	170	163	232	180.2
Freight-car loadings (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ---%	Nov.	133	118	141	128

[1]Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. [2]As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters. [3]As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. [4]Includes the subsidy of 3.75 cents per pound beginning with December 1942. [5]As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters. [6]Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. [7]Reported by Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, U. S. D. A. [8]Wisconsin Industrial Commission. [9]October, November, and December, 1939-43: January, 1940-44 except Cold-Storage Holdings which are 1941-45; Livestock Slaughter, 1940-44, and total milk production which is 10-year average, 1934-43. [10]Wholesale price of 92-score butter at Chicago through December 1942. Since then O.P.A. 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. [11]Bureau of Labor Statistics index number corrected to 1910-14 base. [12]Federal Reserve Board. [13]Estimate.* Preliminary. **Quotations do not include dairy production payments.

received by Wisconsin farmers for eggs as of December 15 averaged 44.7 cents per dozen—the highest for the month since 1927. The corresponding price for chickens was 22.4 per pound live weight, which is the highest price on record for the month.

United States Egg Production

Farm flocks of the nation laid 3,411 million eggs in December. This is approximately the same as a year ago in spite of the fact that there were about 2 percent fewer layers on farms during the month. The number of layers was estimated to be about 411 million, which is nearly 9 million less than a year ago.

Egg production per layer was 8.30 —the highest on record—or 2 percent above a year ago and 16 percent above the 5-year average. The preliminary estimated production for the year 1945 is 55,218 million eggs—5 percent short of the record of 1944 but larger than any other year. Potential layers on farms January 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) were estimated at 470,424,000 birds—about the same as last year but 17 percent above the 10-year average for January 1.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

The annual averages for 1945 of both prices received and prices paid by Wisconsin farmers show increases compared with 1944. With the prices received for commodities sold by farmers remaining at a higher level throughout the year than the prices paid, the purchasing power of the farm dollar increased slightly from 1944 to 1945.

Prices received by Wisconsin farmers in 1945 averaged 107 percent above the 1910–14 level and were the highest since 1919. The purchasing power of the farm dollar, however, did not make a substantial gain and reached the record level of 1943. Prices of commodities bought by farmers in the state have increased and for 1945 averaged 83 percent above the pre-war level. Purchasing power of the farm dollar in 1945 was 13 percent above the 1910–14 average, a slight gain over the previous year but 2 percent below 1943.

Little change is shown this year from the November and December general levels of prices received or prices paid by the state's farmers. The increases in prices received have been nearly offset by the advances in the prices paid by farmers. Only slight changes in the general levels of prices received and prices paid were shown from November to December of this winter.

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and Month	WISCONSIN: Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices[1] (Average of prices, January 1910—December 1914=100)														UNITED STATES: Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices[2] (Average of prices August 1909—July 1914=100)									
	Wisconsin farm prices	All groups milk excluded	Livestock and livestock products[3]	Milk	Meat animals[4]	Poultry and eggs[5]	Crops[6]	Feed grains and hay[7]	Fruits[8]	Truck and canning[9]	Prices paid[10]	Ratio of prices received to prices paid[11]	Ratio of prices for milk to prices paid[12]	Index number of farm real estate values[13]	United States farm products	Livestock and livestock products	Dairy products	Meat animals	Poultry and eggs	Crops	Feed grains and hay	Prices paid[14]	Purchasing power[15]	Index to U. S. farm real estate values[13]
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	104	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	128	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	186	172	168	177	110	111	133	204	194	179	203	186	215	207	176	116	129
1919	214	203	217	227	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	134	101	160	133	102	205	146	149	87	90	168	124	130	149	107	161	121	92	152	82	157
1922	126	120	126	132	108	141	125	94	173	142	142	89	93	154	132	127	139	114	140	138	92	149	89	139
1923	140	113	144	165	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	130
1925	146	140	148	152	133	160	134	118	160	130	155	94	98	130	156	150	155	140	162	163	134	156	100	127
1926	151	149	150	152	144	157	151	103	146	131	154	98	99	125	146	152	156	146	158	140	105	155	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	103	161	147	150	102	106	119	149	161	164	160	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	92	70	88	120	121	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	60	48	108	63	89
1933	71	64	70	78	53	70	79	66	81	101	105	68	74	80	72	72	87	61	74	72	57	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	69	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	135	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	179	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	179	112	119	102	195	194	198	200	174	194	166	176	111	114
Jan.	201	183	200	217	182	152	207	161	265	224	174	116	125	-----	196	193	201	194	177	199	168	174	113	-----
Feb.	200	185	199	215	187	153	207	164	269	224	176	114	122	-----	195	194	201	199	168	196	169	175	111	-----
Mar.	201	187	199	213	190	153	209	165	280	224	178	113	120	-----	196	194	199	203	162	198	171	175	112	-----
Apr.	199	186	197	210	192	142	210	167	284	224	178	112	118	-----	196	191	196	203	151	200	172	175	112	-----
May	198	185	195	209	187	145	212	169	284	224	179	111	117	-----	194	190	194	201	153	198	173	175	111	-----
June	198	185	196	209	188	144	211	165	284	224	179	111	117	-----	193	189	192	200	154	197	170	176	110	-----
July	198	186	196	209	184	158	208	162	284	203	179	111	117	-----	192	190	194	197	165	194	168	176	109	-----
Aug.	203	194	201	211	196	164	215	157	245	203	179	113	118	-----	193	194	196	201	171	191	166	176	110	-----
Sept.	202	191	201	213	191	165	210	152	254	203	179	113	119	-----	192	196	198	200	179	188	162	176	109	-----
Oct.	206	195	206	216	195	182	205	156	254	203	180	114	120	-----	194	199	201	201	190	187	161	176	110	-----
Nov.	206	195	207	217	188	196	205	155	254	203	180	114	121	-----	196	202	203	200	207	189	157	177	111	-----
Dec.	207	196	206	217	189	194	209	159	265	203	181	114	120	-----	200	202	203	198	211	196	160	178	112	-----
1945	207*	203	204*	211*	196	183	229	158	300	204	183*	113*	115*	110										126
Jan.	206	197	205	215	192	185	215	161	287	202	182	113	118	-----	201	202	202	203	199	200	163	179	112	-----
Feb.	204	195	201	212	193	168	219	163	291	202	182	112	116	-----	199	201	200	209	183	197	164	179	111	-----
Mar.	203	197	200	209	196	165	224	167	291	202	183	111	114	-----	198	200	198	211	175	196	166	180	110	-----
Apr.	202	198	199	206	198	164	223	160	291	202	183	110	113	-----	203	201	194	215	176	204	162	180	113	-----
May	203	199	200	206	199	167	225	160	291	202	183	111	113	-----	200	202	192	217	179	198	161	180	111	-----
June	205	201	202	208	200	175	224	158	295	202	183	112	114	-----	206	203	191	216	189	210	162	180	114	-----
July	210	211	205	209	202	185	249	158	295	206	183	115	114	-----	206	205	192	215	197	207	161	180	114	-----
Aug.	211	211	206	211	197	196	246	148	280	206	183	115	115	-----	204	206	195	212	207	202	158	180	113	-----
Sept.	209	204	206	213	195	190	231	152	287	206	183	114	116	-----	197	203	197	207	201	191	157	181	109	-----
Oct.	210	202	207	217	193	192	225	153	310	206	183*	115*	119*	-----	199	202	199	202	204	196	160	182	109	-----
Nov.	213	208	211	218	193	208	230	159	336	206	184*	116*	118*	-----	205	206	202	203	218	203	161	182	113	-----
Dec.	212*	208	209*	217*	193	208	232	160	347	206	184*	115*	118*	-----	207	207	204	204	222	206	162	183	113	-----

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

United States Farm Prices

Both the prices received for farm commodities and the prices paid by farmers increased during the past year, leaving the purchasing power of the nation's farmers at about the same level as in 1944. The general level of farm prices increased during the past few months and the index of prices received by the nation's farmers in mid-December was 207 percent of the 1909–14 level. The index of prices paid by farmers in December was 183 percent of the pre-war level.

Prices received by farmers for both crops and livestock products averaged higher in December than a month earlier. Fruit prices made the greatest gains on the crop list and egg prices showed the most gain among the livestock and livestock products.

Supplies of crops moving to market in December were smaller than a month earlier but about as large as a year ago. Crop production in the nation last year was the third largest on record, and the demand for agricultural products continues strong. Reconversion has progressed well with unemployment less than anticipated. Non-agricultural income remains at a high level, there being only a small decline during the past year.

Coming on the Radio Stations WHA and WLBL

12:35 p. m.

January Inventory of Livestock

February 18

Planting Intentions for 1946

March 22

Cattle Shipments in 1945

State	Out of Wisconsin	Into Wisconsin
Alabama	330	--------
Arizona	51	1
Arkansas	87	--------
California	26	--------
Colorado	138	3
Connecticut	526	31
Delaware	3	2
District of Columbia	92	--------
Florida	690	--------
Georgia	658	--------
Idaho	16	47
Illinois	16,938	3,996
Indiana	2,609	28
Iowa	3,644	641
Kansas	116	225
Kentucky	1,125	3
Louisiana	135	--------
Maine	36	--------
Maryland	1,529	15
Massachusetts	2,123	27
Michigan	598	324
Minnesota	413	5,846
Mississippi	245	8
Missouri	276	296
Montana	72	1,080
Nebraska	424	1,046
New Hampshire	12	1
New Jersey	9,707	18
New Mexico	10	--------
New York	569	47
North Carolina	629	1
North Dakota	204	513
Ohio	1,213	37
Oklahoma	151	245
Oregon	2	--------
Pennsylvania	2,876	17
Rhode Island	195	10
South Carolina	26	--------
South Dakota	139	877
Tennessee	169	1
Texas	430	44
Utah	17	--------
Vermont	28	3
Virginia	1,017	--------
Washington	1	16
West Virginia	115	--------
Wyoming	2	9
Countries Outside of the United States		
Canada	5	412
Central America	21	--------
Costa Rica	6	--------
Czechoslovakia	7	--------
Dominican Republic	60	--------
Greece	223	--------
Holland	56	--------
Mexico	1,703	--------
Panama	162	--------
Poland	367	--------
Puerto Rico	388	--------
South America	494	--------
West Indies	8	--------
Total	**53,912**	**15,870***

*Includes 6,492 steers shipped in on health certificates.

1945 Dairy Cattle Shipments

Out-of-state shipments of dairy cattle from Wisconsin have been important for a long time. In 1945 the number of animals shipped out as reported by the State Veterinarian's office was 53,912. This is over 6,000 head more than the shipments in 1944 but over 4,000 head below the shipments in 1943, which was the high point for recent years. The 1945 outshipments are the largest reported since 1931.

As usual, Illinois took the largest number of the animals exported—nearly 17,000. New Jersey was second with 9,707 and Iowa third with 3,644. Other states which took relatively large numbers were Pennsylvania, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, and Virginia. Of the foreign countries, Mexico was the largest buyer with 1,703 head.

Shipments into the state reported through the State Veterinarian's office total 15,870 head, of which nearly 6,000 head came from Minnesota and nearly 4,000 from Illinois. While the outshipments from Wisconsin go largely to eastern states, the inshipments are more largely from western states due to the fact that a considerable number of feeder cattle are shipped in on health certificates.

Crop Values Per Acre

The average value per acre for Wisconsin crops has now been computed for 1945 and these data are shown in the accompanying table. All crop values during the war period have been relatively high. In 1945 with good yields of grain the value per acre of the grains is relatively high as compared with 1944. The increase in barley is particularly great due to the record yields per acre for that crop in 1945.

Compared with the 5-year average, the values per acre show marked differences. In general the changes in acreage are often associated with such values. In the competition between crops the acreage of available land is most likely to go to those which are showing the best comparative values. During the war certain specialized crops, such as tobacco, onions, and some others, have been especially favored by strong market demand and high values per acre, tobacco leading all others in the increase as compared with the 5-year average.

Crop Values Per Acre—Wisconsin

Crops	Dollars per acre			1945 as a percent of the 5-yr. av.
	5-yr. av. 1938–42	1944	1945	
Cereals				
Corn	27.08	46.98	46.33	171
Oats	14.29	30.10	34.17	239
Barley	19.29	31.27	47.60	247
Rye	6.01	10.50	17.03	283
Spring wheat	15.09	29.25	37.50	249
Winter wheat	14.45	28.14	38.00	263
Buckwheat	9.32	14.56	16.74	180
Other Grains and Seeds				
Dry peas	27.54	34.00	34.50	125
Dry edible beans	20.92	31.00	32.00	153
Soybeans for grain	20.79	29.24	32.88	158
Flax	20.13	35.14	33.71	167
Red clover seed	8.81	10.95	10.93	124
Sweet clover seed	9.36	15.19	15.76	168
Timothy seed	6.59	8.71	7.70	117
Alfalfa seed	11.84	16.65	18.62	157
Alsike seed	20.06	36.29	39.73	198
Hay and Forage				
All tame hay	12.99	27.56	23.43	180
Wild hay	5.25	12.21	8.53	162
Other Field Crops				
Potatoes	52.08	134.40	147.25	283
Tobacco	166.73	381.26	683.20	410
Cabbage for market	73.79	200.88	126.22	171
Cabbage for kraut	57.32	125.00	147.38	257
Onions, commercial	267.46	437.14	704.10	263
Hemp	89.12	105.00	97.97	110
Sugar beets	56.72	113.13	120.00	212
Cucumbers for pickles	52.94	106.21	92.31	174
Peas for canning	47.15	68.62	90.92	193
Corn for canning	23.97	42.25	40.25	168
Snap beans for canning	79.02	115.45	137.40	174
Beets for canning	69.31	175.76	208.93	301
Green lima beans for canning	42.29	39.58	65.00	154
Fruits				
Cranberries	498.13	958.33	531.56	107
Strawberries	205.02	702.00	611.52	298

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS TO
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN
BOX 351
MADISON, WISCONSIN

Form BAE-A1-46-5645 Permit 1001

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

MR. HOWARD F. OHM
WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION
STATE CAPITOL
MCR MADISON, WIS.

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, Clarence D. Caparoon, Emery C. Wilcox, Cecil W. Estes, Agricultural Statisticians

Vol. XXV, No. 2 *State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin* February 1946

IN THIS ISSUE

1946 Livestock Inventory

More livestock are in Wisconsin than a year ago, but for the nation as a whole the total number of livestock has declined for the second consecutive year. Wisconsin had more milk cows on January 1 than a year earlier but the number of all cattle remained the same. Increases in the inventories of sheep and lambs and swine are indicated, but a sharp drop in the number of horses is shown. Chicken numbers in the state are larger than a year ago and the number of turkeys on the state's farms is a record for January 1.

Milk Production

January milk production on Wisconsin farms was a record for the state, but milk production declined from a year ago for the nation. The state's 1945 milk production was a record.

Milk Cow Prices

Milk cow prices in Wisconsin increased almost steadily during 1945 and the average price per head in January was $14 more than for January of last year.

Egg Production

More eggs were produced in Wisconsin and in the nation during January than in the same month last year. For the nation, farm flocks are slightly smaller but a small increase is shown for the state.

Current Changes

Stocks of condensed, evaporated, and dried milk products are much smaller than a year ago. Cold-storage holdings of butter and total cheese are smaller than a year ago.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

The general level of prices received by Wisconsin farmers dropped slightly from December of last year to January 1946, and a slight gain is shown in the prices paid by farmers.

Special News Item (Pages 4-8)

Woodlot and Woodlot Products on Wisconsin Farms.

MORE livestock are on Wisconsin farms than a year ago. The annual livestock inventory made at the beginning of the year shows that the number of all cattle is the same as on January 1, 1945. Another sharp decrease in the total number of horses and mules has taken place during the past year, but the numbers of all swine and sheep and lambs are larger than a year ago. Substantial increases in the numbers of chickens and turkeys have also taken place since January of last year.

While total cattle numbers are the same as a year ago, the number of milk cows on Wisconsin's farms has increased slightly during the past year and is the largest on record. There are about 2,577,000 head of milk cows and heifers two years old and over. In addition to this, Wisconsin farmers are keeping more than 1,000,000 head of heifers and heifer calves for milk cows. While some decrease in the number of heifers one to two years old has taken place since last year, the number of heifer calves is a little larger.

More Hogs and Sheep

An increase of 17 percent from a year ago is shown in the number of swine on Wisconsin farms. This increase results mostly from the larger fall pig crop of last year. The number of all swine on the state's farms is estimated at 2,031,000 head, which is 19 percent below the record number at the beginning of 1944 but still the third largest number of swine on record.

More sheep and lambs are on farms than a year ago. Favorable wool prices as well as market prices for meat animals have tended to increase both the number of stock and feeder sheep and lambs. Wisconsin now has a total of 453,000 head of sheep and lambs, which is 8 percent more than the total for last year but smaller than in other recent years.

About 19,018,000 chickens were on Wisconsin farms on January 1. This is an increase of 5 percent over a year ago. The number of chickens increased steadily from 1941 until the 19,766,000 birds estimated for January 1944 was the record for the state. Last year's inventory showed some decrease in chickens, but an increase has taken place during the past year.

Turkey production has been profitable during the past few years with high prices offered for the birds and an unprecedented demand. The number of turkeys on farms at the beginning of the year is the largest on record and shows a continued yearly increase since 1942. Wisconsin's livestock inventory shows 152,000 turkeys on farms at the beginning of 1946.

Wisconsin's horse population has been declining almost steadily for more than 30 years and this year it has reached the lowest level since 1881. Estimates for January 1 show only 385,000 horses and 3,000 mules. The number of horses is 34,000 head less than a year ago, but the number of mules remains the same.

A total inventory value of $565,910,000 is estimated for the livestock held on farms January 1 of this year. This exceeds the previous record of 1944 by about $30,000,000. With the exception of horses and mules, the average farm price per head of all species of livestock was higher at the beginning of this year than a year earlier. Increases in the numbers of some kinds of livestock along with higher prices than a year ago brought the total farm value of the state's livestock this year $57,087,000 above January 1945. The farm value of livestock is now 73 percent above the 1935-44 average.

Milk Cow Values Up

While the number of milk cows and heifers two years old or over is only 1 percent above a year ago the total farm value in January of this year was 12 percent above a year ago. Milk cows in January averaged $144 per head and had a total value of $371,088,000, which is 66 percent of the farm value of all livestock in Wisconsin. Milk cow prices increased almost steadily during 1945 and at the beginning of this year averaged $14 per head more than a year ago.

Weather Summary, Jauuary 1946

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	January 1946	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth	-25	40	11.4	7.9	1.69	0.97	+0.72
Spooner	-25	43	14.0	10.3	1.31	0.82	+0.49
Park Falls	-26	41	13.2	8.7	1.45	1.26	+0.19
Rhinelander	-24	42	15.0	10.4	2.18	0.87	+1.31
Wausau	-20	45	14.1	14.2	1.64	1.05	+0.59
Marinette	-12	41	21.3	19.0	2.72	1.83	+0.89
Escanaba	- 9	42	19.2	15.4	2.09	1.49	+0.60
Minneapolis	-20	39	15.2	12.7	0.94	0.86	+0.08
Eau Claire	-17	41	16.8	13.4	1.60	1.14	+0.46
La Crosse	-15	47	20.7	16.1	2.48	1.08	+1.40
Hancock	-19	43	18.6	14.2	1.67	1.06	+0.61
Oshkosh	-13	43	20.5	17.2	1.82	1.22	+0.60
Green Bay	-14	45	18.8	15.7	1.89	1.54	+0.35
Manitowoc	-10	44	22.5	19.1	2.08	1.43	+0.65
Dubuque	-15	51	23.4	19.1	2.27	1.30	+0.97
Madison	-12	48	21.4	16.7	2.25	1.38	+0.87
Beloit	- 8	55	25.4	20.3	2.54	1.43	+1.11
Milwaukee	- 9	50	22.8	19.4	1.97	1.78	+0.19
Average for 18 Stations	-16.3	44.4	18.6	15.0	1.92	1.25	+0.67

Number and Value of Livestock, January 1
Wisconsin

Class of Livestock	Number (000 omitted)								Farm Price per Head[1]			Farm Value (000 omitted)		
	1946 (Preliminary)	1945 (Revised)	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1946 (Preliminary) Dollars	1945 Dollars	Average 1935-44 Dollars	1946 (Preliminary) Dollars	1945 Dollars	Average 1935-44 Dollars
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk	2,577	2,551	2,526	2,452	2,381	2,289	2,244	2,179	144.00	130.00	80.70	371,088[2]	331,630[2]	186,232[2]
Heifers, 1 to 2 years old kept for milk cows	502	541	530	510	496	469	455	424						
Heifer calves being saved for milk cows	519	505	553	537	520	504	480	466						
All other calves	88	85	100	100	91	98	87	75						
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over not kept for milk	27	28	24	24	21	19	18	16						
Heifers 1 to 2 years old not for milk	27	25	24	23	21	20	20	17						
Steers 1 year old and over	103	101	79	78	83	72	65	61						
Bulls 1 year old and over	104	111	111	108	107	106	104	101						
All Cattle	**3,947**	**3,947**	**3,947**	**3,832**	**3,720**	**3,577**	**3,473**	**3,339**	**115.00**	**103.00**	**64.50**	**455,648**	**406,414**	**229,489**
Horses	385	419	451	470	485	500	510	515	75.00	86.00	110.00	28,801	36,082	55,363
Mules	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	83.00	108.00	112.00	249	324	548
Sows and gilts	365	370	405	472	416	350	367	348						
Other hogs over 6 months	556	486	611	446	383	462	451	322						
Pigs under 6 months	1,110	880	1,500	1,270	1,155	917	1,002	820						
All Swine	**2,031**	**1,736**	**2,516**	**2,188**	**1,954**	**1,729**	**1,820**	**1,490**	**24.90**	**22.70**	**13.50**	**50,502**	**39,478**	**23,795**
Ewes 1 year and over	257	254	306	323	311	296	290	285						
Ewe lambs	63	55	66	70	70	67	65	67						
Wether and ram lambs	5	3	4	5	5	5	7	9						
Rams and wethers 1 year and over	13	13	16	15	15	14	13	14						
Stock sheep and lambs	338	325	392	413	401	382	375	375						
Sheep and lambs on feed	115	95	93	84	83	100	80	82						
All Sheep and Lambs	**453**	**420**	**485**	**497**	**484**	**482**	**455**	**457**	**11.60**	**10.20**	**7.12**	**5,265**	**4,266**	**3,421**
Chickens over 3 months old	19,018	18,096	19,766	18,471	16,919	15,123	15,296	14,500	1.29	1.19	.82	24,533	21,534	13,515
Turkeys	152	125	118	98	89	99	108	78	6.00	5.80	3.05	912	725	278
Total Value												**565,910**	**508,823**	**326,409**

United States

Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk	26,785	27,674	27,656	27,106	26,398	25,478	24,926	24,600	112.00	99.20	63.80	2,998,545[2]	2,745,236[2]	1,653,330[2]
Heifers 1 to 2 years kept for milk cows	5,726	6,169	6,230	5,998	5,846	5,660	5,521	5,122						
All other cattle	47,280	48,066	48,478	46,010	42,918	40,323	37,750	36,307						
All Cattle	79,791	81,909	82,364	79,114	75,162	71,461	68,197	66,029	76.50	67.20	44.10	6,103,365	5,503,311	3,204,102
Horses	8,259	8,841	9,302	9,675	9,907	10,214	10,442	10,629	57.30	65.00	81.70	473,388	574,229	870,858
Mules	3,196	3,405	3,531	3,704	3,813	3,922	4,039	4,163	132.00	133.00	119.00	420,556	454,021	491,264
Swine including pigs	62,344	59,759	83,852	73,736	60,377	54,256	61,115	50,012	24.00	20.70	12.50	1,496,966	1,239,108	736,853
Sheep and lambs	44,241	47,780	51,769	55,775	56,735	54,283	52,399	51,595	9.69	8.58	6.86	428,488	409,844	364,126
Chickens over 3 months old	525,536	510,939	576,441	540,798	474,910	422,909	438,288	418,591	1.26	1.21	.771	662,137	616,853	355,634
Turkeys	8,734	7,323	7,572	6,704	7,623	7,252	8,569	6,489	5.72	5.73	2.93	49,924	41,926	20,122
Total Value												**9,634,824**	**8,839,292**	**6,042,959**

[1]Farm 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. [2]Included in value of all cattle.

The farm value of all cattle is estimated at $455,648,000—about double the 1935-44 average and 12 percent above the total for 1945.

The farm value of all swine this year is estimated at $50,502,000, which is $11,024,000 more than on January 1 of last year and also more than double the 10-year average. Sheep and lambs contributed $5,265,000 to the total inventory value of all livestock, and the farm value of horses in the state is estimated at $28,801,000. The total value of Wisconsin's horses is now about half as much as the 10-year average (1935-44).

An increase in the number of chickens and a higher average value per bird resulted in a total farm value of $24,533,000 at the beginning of this year. This value is $3,000,000 more than a year ago and 82 percent above the 10-year average. Chicken production has become an important item in farm income. The turkeys on the state's farms had a value of $912,000 on January 1, which is also higher than a year ago and much above the $278,000 shown for the 10-year average value.

Movement of Wisconsin Livestock to Packers and Stockyards
Number, 1920-1945

Year	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
1920	381,601	738,667	1,650,248	329,841
1921	336,322	744,986	1,828,157	319,592
1922	371,954	807,841	1,749,369	269,320
1923	336,615	824,114	2,177,587	238,780
1924	321,120	860,713	2,095,693	276,197
1925	338,060	887,502	1,687,097	280,506
1926	405,868	848,828	1,961,848	316,295
1927	393,288	833,108	2,156,100	364,481
1928	418,734	836,823	1,891,549	344,264
1929	332,795	817,839	1,817,298	371,986
1930	340,007	856,634	1,760,110	409,885
1931	367,699	915,588	1,922,786	449,749
1932	327,725	910,373	1,668,376	493,176
1933	333,370	888,672	1,659,473	390,732
1934	471,184	958,513	1,420,379	394,699
1935	384,328	802,265	1,230,780	370,479
1936	409,297	822,949	1,810,765	367,188
1937	435,962	947,925	1,524,248	355,113
1938	408,861	908,843	1,737,894	329,248
1939	433,597	970,809	1,970,344	322,410
1940	457,493	1,066,900	2,388,426	318,475
1941	495,458	1,130,186	2,314,741	328,119
1942	601,903	1,190,559	2,657,411	363,476
1943	464,710	1,133,752	2,983,076	410,544
1944	605,653	1,313,023	3,224,756	369,426
1945*	552,316	1,228,872	1,890,632	343,896

*Preliminary.

United States Livestock

A decline beginning in 1944 continued during 1945 in the number of livestock on farms in the United States. The decline last year was not as great as in 1944 when all species of livestock and of poultry dropped from the high levels of the previous year. The January 1946 numbers of horses, mules, cattle, and sheep were below those of 1945, but the number of hogs increased from the previous year.

The decline in the number of all cattle resulted mostly from a drop in the number of milk cows. According to the January 1 livestock inventory the number of cows and heifers two years old and over declined 3 percent from a year ago. Yearling heifers and heifer calves saved for milk cows are the smallest in number since 1941.

Following a sharp decline of a year ago, the number of hogs on farms at the beginning of the year showed an upward trend. Most of the increase in hog numbers occurred in the Middlewestern States, particularly in the Corn Belt. The January inventory

shows an increase of 4 percent over the number of hogs on farms in the nation a year ago. Four years of continuous decline are reported in sheep inventories. There are now 7 percent fewer sheep than were on farms a year ago. The number of horses is the smallest since 1871.

Excluding broilers, the number of chickens on the nation's farms at the beginning of January was 3 percent larger than a year ago and 17 percent above the 10-year average. The number of turkeys on farms is a record, being 19 percent larger than a year ago and 29 percent above the 10-year average.

The total value of livestock on farms January 1 was 9 percent higher than a year ago and only slightly below the record value of January 1943. Values per head for horses and mules continued to decline, but those of all other species were higher than a year ago. No change is shown in the average value per head of turkeys, but an increase in the average value per head of chickens from a year ago is shown.

Wisconsin Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1946*	1945 Revised	1944 Revised	10-year average 1935-44	1946 — 1945
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	1,091	1,058	1,007	857	103
Feb.	----	1,076	1,066	864	----
Mar.	----	1,297	1,236	1,050	----
Apr.	----	1,421	1,334	1,144	----
May	----	1,741	1,644	1,431	----
June	----	1,791	1,650	1,513	----
July	----	1,596	1,459	1,316	----
Aug.	----	1,342	1,241	1,123	----
Sept.	----	1,156	1,035	961	----
Oct.	----	1,059	973	890	----
Nov.	----	909	859	749	----
Dec.	----	996	760	788	----
Year Total	----	15,442	14,264	12,686	----

*Preliminary.

Wisconsin Milk Production

Final figures for milk production on Wisconsin farms during the year 1945 now show a total of 15,442 million pounds. Although this figure is nearly 400 million less than the preliminary indication it still stands as a new record for the state. The 1944 indication was also reduced somewhat to 14,464 million pounds being exceeded by the 1945 total by about 7 percent.

January milk production established a new record for the month at 1,091 million pounds compared with 1,058 million pounds in January 1945 and 1,007 million pounds in January 1944. The 10-year average (1935-44) for January is 857 million pounds or 200 million pounds less than during the same month this year.

The trend was counter to that of the United States. Whereas, January production in Wisconsin was 3 percent higher than in the same month last year, production over the United States was about 3 percent lower. The large number of milk cows on farms and the continued heavy feeding of concentrates are the major factors in the increased production. In addition January was relatively mild for Wisconsin.

United States Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1946	1945	1944	10-year average 1934-43	1946 — 1945
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	8,615	8,858	8,651	7,838	97
Feb.	----	8,485	8,602	7,469	----
Mar.	----	10,000	9,746	8,704	----
Apr.	----	10,733	10,190	9,266	----
May	----	12,448	11,881	10,979	----
June	----	12,989	12,435	11,470	----
July	----	12,301	11,543	10,696	----
Aug.	----	11,058	10,294	9,665	----
Sept.	----	9,622	9,279	8,613	----
Oct.	----	9,079	8,991	8,222	----
Nov.	----	8,264	8,343	7,540	----
Dec.	----	8,382	8,600	7,750	----
Jan. Dec. inclusive	----	122,219	118,555	108,213	----

United States Milk Production

Despite the fact that milk production per cow is at near-record levels on the farms of the United States milk cow numbers are definitely on the downgrade. The result is that during January milk production on farms was 3 percent lower than in January 1945 and totaled only 8,615 million pounds. This is still considerably above the January average for the 10 years 1935-44, which was 7,938 million pounds.

Milk production per cow on February 1 was 3 to 10 percent larger than on January 1 in all geographic regions except the South Atlantic States. Compared with the 10-year average for February 1, production per cow was 2 to 10 percent larger in all geographic regions and was up 7 percent for the nation as a whole.

However, the percentage of cows actually milked on February 1 (63.4 percent) was the lowest in 21 years of record. All regions were at or near the lowest level in many years. In the North Atlantic States 71 percent of the cows were being milked on February 1, but this percentage, although the highest for any region of the country, was the lowest for that particular region since 1928.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, Jan. 15, 1946 and 1945, and Dec. 15, 1945 by Crop Reporting Districts

(Dollars per head)

District	January 15, 1946	December 15, 1945	January 15, 1945
1. Northwest	125	124	112
2. North	120	121	108
3. Northeast	120	118	117
4. West	141	140	123
5. Central	137	135	124
6. East	150	150	141
7. Southwest	135	132	119
8. South	151	150	146
9. Southeast	159	157	149
State Average[1]	140	138	126

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

Wisconsin Egg Production

The number of eggs produced on Wisconsin farms during January was estimated to be 210 million—5 percent more than in January 1945. The number of layers on farms in January was estimated to be 16,461,000 compared with 16,399,000 a year ago and the 5-year average of 14,744,000. The trend in the rate of production continues to increase. The number of eggs per layer during January was 12.77, which is an increase of more than 4½ percent over the same month a year ago and 15 percent above the 5-year average.

Prices received by farmers for eggs declined sharply from December. Egg prices dropped from 44.7 cents on December 15 to 36.9 cents on January 15. Chicken prices averaged 22.7 cents per pound on January 15 compared with 22.4 cents a month earlier and 22.6 cents per pound a year earlier.

United States Egg Production

Although the nation's laying flock was 1 percent smaller during January this year than a year ago, a 3 percent increase in production per layer provided a 1½ percent increase in egg production. Farm flocks laid 4,214 million eggs in January compared with 4,150 million a year ago and the 5-year (1940-44) average 3,409 million. Last month's production was 6 percent less than the January record of 1944.

The number of potential layers (hens and pullets plus pullets not of laying age) on farms February 1 was 1 percent more than a year ago and 7 percent above the 5-year (1940-44) average. The number of potential layers on farms January 1 was about the same as a year ago. This indicates that disappearance of hens and pullets from farm flocks during January was less than a year ago. There were about one-fourth more pullets, not of laying age, on farms February 1 than the same date in 1945, but the number was 1 percent less than the 5-year average.

January egg markets were weak with prices sharply lower. The average price received by farmers for eggs in mid-January was 41.1 cents per dozen, the same as a year ago, but the current seasonal decline has been sharper than usual. Prices dropped 7.1 cents from December 15 to January 15 compared with a 3.5 cent drop for the corresponding period a year ago. Chicken prices on January 15 averaged 23.5 cents per pound compared with 23.8 cents on December 15 and 24.2 cents on January 15 a year ago.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

The index of Wisconsin farm product prices received by farmers during the month ending January 15 declined 2 points. Most of the decline was occasioned by the sharp break in egg and poultry prices along with seasonally lower prices for livestock and livestock products.

Compared with the same date at the beginning of 1945 the index of all prices received by farmers was higher for all commodity groups except poultry and eggs. The index of prices paid by farmers for commodities used in family living and farm production was also higher by about the same relative amount. The index of purchasing power of the farmer's dollar, therefore, was unchanged this January compared to last January.

Some Current Changes in Agriculture and Industry

WISCONSIN	Latest Report: Date	Latest Report: Reported figure*	Previous Reports: One month before	Previous Reports: One year before	Previous Reports: 5-yr. av. of same month[9]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[1], 1910-14=100 ... %	Jan.	211	213	206	156
Prices farmers pay[1], 1910-14=100 ... %	Jan.	186	185	182	145
Purchasing power, farm products[1], 1910-14=100 ... %	Jan.	113	115	113	106
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of milk[2]** cwt. ... $	Jan.	2.76	2.75	2.72	2.14
Farm price of butterfat in cream[2]** ... cts.	Jan. 15	56	56	54	43.4
Price, American cheese, Wis. Cheese Exchange, (twins) per pound[4] ... cts.	Jan.	27.0	27.0	27.0	21.61
Total milk production[1], (000,000 om.) ... lbs.	Jan.	1091	996	1058	857
Cows in herd freshening[5] ... %	Jan.	9.94	9.96	9.33	9.63
Calves born during month being raised[5] ... %	Jan.	35.23	34.32	32.44	37.22
Grains and concentrates fed daily[5]					
per farm ... lbs.	Feb. 1	107.7	102.9	109.5	90.6
per cow in herd ... lbs.	Feb. 1	6.29	6.08	6.25	5.62
per 100 lbs. of milk produced ... lbs.	Feb. 1	33.58	34.69	34.80	31.83
Wisconsin creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Dec.	5000	4289	7034	9964
Wisconsin American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Dec.	22950	21954	22512	20924
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Jan.	612	787	1879	4759
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Jan.	12747	11735	8091	9780
Poultry Production and Markets					
Layers on hand in month[6], (000 om.) ... no.	Jan.	16461	16271	16399	14744
Eggs per 100 layers[6] ... no.	Jan.	1277	1091	1221	1110
Total eggs produced[6], (000,000 om.) ... no.	Jan.	210	178	200	165
Farm price of chickens[8], per lb. ... cts.	Jan. 15	22.7	22.4	22.6	17.0
Farm price of eggs[8], per doz. ... cts.	Jan. 15	36.9	44.7	38.2	25.6
Feed Price Changes[1]					
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100 ... %	Jan.	171.3	169.9	170.1	133.8
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ... $	Jan.	22.28	22.00	22.09	16.48
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy ... lbs.	Jan.	123.9	125.0	123.1	130.6
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton, f. o. b. Madison					
Standard bran ... $	Jan.	40.45	40.45	40.45	32.63
Linseed oil meal ... $	Jan.	49.60	49.60	49.60	41.64
Corn gluten feed ... $	Jan.	43.15	43.15	43.20	33.60
Tankage ... $	Jan.	73.45	73.45	73.45	67.87
Standard middlings ... $	Jan.	40.45	40.45	40.45	32.62
Cottonseed meal ... $	Jan.	57.85	57.85	57.55	46.67
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ... $	Jan.	22.68	22.28	21.78	16.47
Amt. of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy ... lbs.	Jan.	162.7	200.6	175.4	153.9
Livestock Prices[8]					
Farm price of milk cows, per head ... $	Jan. 15	140	138	126	102.00
Farm price of hogs, per cwt. ... $	Jan. 15	13.90	13.90	13.70	9.80
Farm price of beef cattle, per cwt. ... $	Jan. 15	10.40	9.90	9.40	8.12
Farm price of veal calves, per cwt. ... $	Jan. 15	13.20	12.90	13.10	11.24
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Index of employment[3], 1925-27=100 ... %	Jan.	126.6	128.8	153.4	129.1
Index of payrolls[3], 1925-27=100 ... %	Jan.	215.6	229.1	299.5	193.9

UNITED STATES	Latest Report: Date	Latest Report: Reported figure*	Previous Reports: One month before	Previous Reports: One year before	Previous Reports: 5-yr. av. of same month[9]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[6], 1910-14=100 ... %	Jan.	206	207	201	146.4
Prices farmers pay[6], 1910-14=100 ... %	Jan.	184	183	179	144.8
Purchasing power farm products[6], 1910-14=100 ... %	Jan.	112	113	112	99.4
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of butterfat in cream[6]**, per lb. ... cts.	Jan. 15	50.7	50.5	50.9	39.5
Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb.[10] ... cts.	Jan.	46.5	46.5	46.0	37.60
Creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Dec.	67565	68834	87821	114950
American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Dec.	42115	44774	47823	41314
Evaporated whole milk production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Dec.	163650	165000	225177	184921
Dried skim milk production[6], (000 omitted)					
Human food ... lbs.	Dec.	33000	23700	35898	25132
Animal feed ... lbs.	Dec.	530	400	879	5278
Butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Jan.	19884	21626	26213	43631
Cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Jan.	20271	19324	13505	13546
Total milk prod.[2], (000,000 om.) ... lbs.	Jan.	8615	8509	8892	7938
Cold-Storage Holdings[7], (000 omitted)					
Creamery butter ... lbs.	Feb. 1	32132	53127	38926	59520
American cheese ... lbs.	Feb. 1	96019	112896	124627	122287
Swiss cheese ... lbs.	Feb. 1	981	1049	763	3378
All other cheese ... lbs.	Feb. 1	9696	13066	8383	15457
All varieties of cheese ... lbs.	Feb. 1	106696	127011	133773	141122
Total frozen poultry ... lbs.	Feb. 1	364310	355914	215532	199009
Eggs, shell ... cases	Feb. 1	269	113	296	381
Eggs, shell, frozen, and dried (case equivalent) ... cases	Feb. 1	5067	5558	13727	2358
Poultry Production[6]					
Layers on hand in mo., (000 om.) ... no.	Jan.	412635	411053	417782	382379
Eggs per 100 layers ... no.	Jan.	1021	830	993	884
Total eggs prod., (000,000 om.) ... no.	Jan.	4214	3411	4150	3409
Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated milk[6], (000 omitted)					
Dried whole milk ... lbs.	Dec. 31	11881	10908	16299	6067
Dried skim milk ... lbs.	Dec. 31	14042	12825	40043	23158
Dried buttermilk ... lbs.	Dec. 31	1634	1696	11318	3831
Condensed milk (case goods) ... lbs.	Dec. 31	5357	7261	6725	7270
Evaporated milk (case goods) ... lbs.	Dec. 31	71762	89844	143294	193707
Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection[7], (000 omitted)					
Cattle ... no.	Jan.	1012	1118	1284	1060
Calves ... no.	Jan.	440	548	560	444
Sheep and lambs ... no.	Jan.	1440	1806	2073	1793
Hogs ... no.	Jan.	4911	5537	5299	5783
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Wholesale prices, 1910-14=100					
All commodities[11] ... %	Jan. 15	.....	156	153	134.4
Foods[11] ... %	Jan. 15	.....	168	162	138.8
Retail food prices, 1910-14=100[11] ... %	Jan. 15	.....	.....	177	150.0
Urban prices, 1910-14=100[11] ... %	Jan. 15	.....	.....	184	161.4
Factory employment (adjusted)[12], No. of employees, 1939=100 ... %	Nov.	121.2	120.5	162.6	141.0
Industrial production (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ... %	Dec.	164	168	232	181.0
Freight-car loadings (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ... %	Dec.	127	133	137	129

[1]Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. [2]As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters. [3]As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. [4]Includes the subsidy of 3.75 cents per pound beginning with December 1942. [5]As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters. [6]Bureau of Agricultural Economics. U. S. D. A. [7]Reported by Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, U. S. D. A. [8]Wisconsin Industrial Commission. [9]November and December, 1939-43. January and later, 1940-44 except Cold-Storage Holdings and Livestock Slaughter which are 1941-45 and total milk production which is 10-year average, 1935-44. [10]Wholesale price of 92-score butter at Chicago through December 1942. Since then O.P.A. 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. [11]Bureau of Labor Statistics index number corrected to 1910-14 base. [12]Federal Reserve Board. [13]Estimate. * Preliminary. **Quotations do not include dairy production payments.

United States Prices

Continuing to advance during the month ended January 15, the parity index rose to 177 percent of its 1910-14 average in mid-January. Although still considerably above parity, the general level of prices received by farmers fell off 1 point from December 15 to January 15. The demand for farm products continues strong both at home and abroad. While military takings have slackened, non-agricultural income payments including mustering out pay were only 4 percent below the wartime peak established last June and for the second successive month showed recovery from the July to September slump. Reconversion of industry to a peacetime basis has proceeded rapidly and has kept non-agricultural employment up and purchases of farm products at a high level.

Woodlots and Woodlot Products on Wisconsin Farms

ORIGINALLY Wisconsin was mainly a forested area. About six-sevenths of the land in the state was covered with trees when the white men first came. In fact, trees occupied all of the state except irregular areas of open prairie and meadowlands found largely in southern Wisconsin and in a few of the central and western areas of the state. Among the immense timber resources which originally stood on the lands of Wisconsin were large areas of white and red pine, spruce and other conifers, as well as vast acreages of mixed hardwoods and other trees.

The early settlers found in this forest cover a friendly resource of wood for buildings, for fuel, and for the making of many of the things that pioneers needed. On the other hand, the forested land was usually hard to clear for farming and often the more heavily timbered lands, particularly those covered with pine forsets, were avoided by settlers in favor of the hardwood or mixed forest areas which could be more easily cleared because the stumps rotted more quickly and where the soils usually were better for farming. While the prairie lands have since become recognized as some of the best agricultural regions, early settlers often avoided them because they wished to locate where they had a supply of timber available and, if possible, convenient access to water.

The great resource of native timber in the state became for a long time the raw material on which a vast lumbering empire prospered. For decades lumbering was the leading industry in the state and the production, transportation, and processing

of lumber was the principal industry of the area. Around this enterprise great sawmill towns and many of the railroads in the region, as well as woodworking industries, were developed. Lumbering then was largely a winter industry which offered employment to great numbers of farmers and others who could work in the woods in winter and then develop their farms in the summer. Whatever may be said of the rapid exploitation of this vast timber resource, it contributed immensely to the early development of this region in the employment it provided for the population in the area and in the raw material which provided much of the early commerce, construction, and manufacture.

Farm Woodlots

While the bulk of the state's timber resources has been consumed, the production of forest products is still important in Wisconsin. Full information on this output has never been available, but in order to provide some of it an attempt was made in 1945 to collect data on the area of farm woodlots and the forest products produced in them. The Wisconsin assessors collected information on the acres of woodland on farms as well as on the production of fuel, pulpwood, fence posts, railroad ties, and logs for the 12 months covering approximately the last half of 1944 and the first half of 1945.

According to these reports from assessors, they found approximately 3,400,000 acres of woodland on the state's farms. This is about 15 percent of the area of land in farms as reported by the assessors. To be sure, only a part of the forest resources are included in such an enumeration and perhaps the figures are even somewhat incomplete for the woodlots on farms. It is well known that in addition to the output of wood products on farms there is an extensive production of such products from land not in farms. This study, however, is concerned with the measurement of the products taken from farm woodlots in about a year's time. Since the material was not uniformly reported by all assessors, an attempt was made to make allowances for areas where reports were obviously incomplete. Even so, the data as based on the reports of assessors probably understate the actual situation.

The new body of data, however, provides a good deal of new information on the location and extent of farm woodlots in the state and upon the quantity and value of the products taken from them each year. It is noted that the areas and production in farm woodlots show marked variation in different parts of the state, they being much more important in some locations than in others.

Western Wisconsin now has the most woodland on farms. This is the roughest section of the state and the valley slopes and ridge crests were usually left in trees. Too, the upland hardwoods of this region were passed up in favor of the dense virgin pine forests farther north. Northern Wisconsin has more forest land, but much of it is now in state, national, or county forests and not actually on farms. There is more wooded land per farm in many of the northern counties, but the number of farms in those counties is so much smaller that the county totals are not large.

West-central Wisconsin had about 641,000 acres in farm woodlots according to assessors' reports and estimates. Northwestern Wisconsin was second with 539,000 acres, and southwestern Wisconsin was third with 520,000 acres. North-central and central Wisconsin were fourth and fifth respectively with 477,000 and 427,000 acres. Northeastern, eastern Wisconsin, and the south-central section followed with 316,000, 224,000, and 168,000 acres while assessors in southeastern Wisconsin showed only 80,000 acres.

Although western Wisconsin was the leading region of the state in total acreage of woodland on farms, Marathon was the leading county with 163,000 acres. Vernon County in southwestern Wisconsin with 109,000 acres was second, and Buffalo with 107,000 acres ranked third. These three were followed in order by Shawano, 105,000 acres; Sauk, 103,000; Monroe, 97,000; Crawford, 91,000; Polk, 88,000; Dunn, 84,000; Richland, 82,000; and Marinette, 79,000 acres. Milwaukee County had only about 1,000 acres of woodland.

Wood Cut for Fuel

The largest contribution of the Wisconsin farm woodlot is in the amount and value of wood cut for fuel. Almost 40 percent of the farmers provide some or all of their fuel from woodlots on the farm. Some farmers also utilize the woodlots as a source of cash income and during the late fall and winter months when farm work is relatively slack cut wood to be sold in nearby cities and villages.

A total of nearly 1,635,000 cords of wood was cut to be used on farms or to be sold for fuel during the 12 months from July 1944 to June 1945. That woodland occurs everywhere in the state is shown by the fact that in every county some wood was cut or sold for fuel by farmers. Marathon County, the largest in the state, and the county with the most farms, reported over 75,000 cords cut or sold. Milwaukee County, one of the smallest counties and with most of its land in urban and suburban development reported only 155 cords.

The value of 1,636,000 cords used or sold for fuel in that 12-month period is estimated at $17,807,000 which was 83 percent of the total value of all wood products harvested from the farm woodlots. Of course, not all of this amount was received as cash. Only that portion sold actually brought cash to the farmer. Nevertheless, wood cut for fuel represents an important item in the gross farm income of many Wisconsin farmers.

In general, the area of heaviest fuel wood production is a relatively narrow belt of counties located just to the north of an east-west line drawn across the state from the base of Green Bay. This takes in Marathon, the leading producer, and Clark which ranked second with 65,276 cords. Eleven of the 15 leading producers are located within this section of the state.

None of the northernmost counties except Price is included within the belt of heavy production. There are three principal reasons. First of all, most of the far northern counties were "logged off" last, and at a period when practically all timber, regardless of type, was taken. Secondly, the counties located in the extreme northern part of the state have relatively few farms. Thirdly, there are many farms in the northern counties from which little actual production is obtained and the operator gains his living by working off the farm.

Four counties ranking high in wood cut or sold for fuel are located outside the belt of heavy production. These four are located in the rugged southwestern portion of Wisconsin where considerable timber remains on the steep valley slopes. Monroe with 63,668 cords ranks third in the state, while Sauk with 55,872 cords, Richland with 49,552 cords, and Vernon with 35,847 cords rate fifth, sixth, and fifteenth respectively. Crawford and Grant also have considerable wood cut for fuel but do not rank among the first fifteen.

The other eight counties in the belt of heavy production besides Marathon, Clark, and Price are: Barron, Dunn, Chippewa, Taylor, Portage, Waupaca, Shawano, and Oconto. Waupaca ranked fourth in cords of wood cut or sold for fuel with 60,574 cords. Taylor ranked seventh; Barron, eighth; Dunn, ninth; and Price, tenth. Ranking eleventh to fifteenth were Chippewa, Shawano, Portage, Oconto, and Vernon Counties.

As could be expected, southern Wisconsin has the least wood cut for fuel. This is particularly true of southeastern and southern Wisconsin but not true of the southwestern portion of the state. Eastern Wisconsin has relatively little wood cut for fuel except in Manitowoc, Outagamie, and Sheboygan Counties where there is considerable rough land on which timber remains.

Many of these southern and southeastern counties contained prairies or were of the oak-opening type with considerable areas almost devoid of trees. Too, these counties have a long history of agricultural development and the timber which originally existed has largely been removed. Not to be ignored is the fact that this whole area is one in which coal can readily and easily be obtained within relatively short distances.

There is considerable variation in the price of wood for fuel. Hardwoods command prices considerably higher than do softwoods. As a result, Sauk ranks ahead of many counties which exceed it in volume of production because of the high percentage of hardwood in wood for fuel. In the heavy producing area, mixed hardwoods and softwoods predominate.

Pulpwood

The paper industry of Wisconsin centering in the Wisconsin River and the Fox River Valleys uses about 1,500,000 cords of pulpwood each year. At the present time the Wisconsin Valley plants must go outside the state for over 80 percent of their supply, with Canada supplying about 23 percent of the total. Wisconsin has the largest pulp-using industries of any of the adjoining states, but has the smallest volume of pulpwood available.

That part of the pulpwood which comes from within Wisconsin is produced chiefly on a commercial basis. Some of the large paper companies own extensive lands from which pulpwood is cut. Much of it is cut on privately-owned forest land either by the owner or under lease. In late years some pulpwood has been cut in county forests as part of specific programs for preparing better forests and to demonstrate the value of a possible timber crop.

Only about 87,000 cords of pulpwood was actually cut on Wisconsin farms during the 12 months July 1944 to June 1945, inclusive, according to the reports of the assessors. This of course does not include the strictly commercial cutting but only that part which is secured from farmer-owned tracts containing merchantable pulpwood. With the farm labor situation as critical as it was during that period, even 87,000 cords marks a real achievement.

The value of pulpwood cut on farms was nearly $899,000. Since none of this wood was consumed on farms for that purposes, it serves almost exclusively as cash income for farmers. Out of it, of course, must be paid expenses of cutting, labor costs, and costs of trucking to point of delivery.

Cutting of pulpwood in Wisconsin is confined largely to the counties of the "Cutover Region" of northern Wisconsin. Second-growth timber, especially hemlock, balsam fir, and jack pine, form the bulk of the pulpwood cut. Spruce is also important with some tamarack, some hardwoods, and some aspen, or popple as it is known locally, now being cut and used. Trees for pulpwood are usually smaller than saw log trees but usually include those which are 5 to 9 inches in diameter at breast height.

The leading county in the amount of pulpwood cut is Bayfield with Marathon ranking second; Price, third; Marinette, fourth, and Ashland, fifth. Counties ranking sixth to tenth inclusive are Taylor, Douglas, Oneida, Washburn, and Shawano. From eleventh to fifteenth are Lincoln, Portage, Burnett, Oconto, and Sawyer.

The northern region of the state had more than one-third of the pulpwood cut in the period July 1944 to June 1945. Northern and northwestern Wisconsin combined had two-thirds of the pulpwood produced in the state. The northeastern section ranked third in the pulpwood production on farms and the three northern regions together had slightly more than 85 percent of the pulpwood cut on the farms of the state.

Although some pulpwood was reported as far south as Rock County, the southern portion of the state had only about 300 cords reported by assessors. Eastern Wisconsin along the shore of Lake Michigan contributed a very small amount and this was also true of the west-central Wisconsin region. The extreme southeastern section of Wisconsin showed no pulpwood whatever according to the reports of the assessors. Three counties in central Wisconsin—Portage, Adams, and Juneau—contributed the bulk of the pulpwood cut in the central section of the state.

Softwoods are in greatest demand as pulpwood and bring the highest prices. Because the production in Bayfield, the leading producer, (8,950 cords) was so much greater than in Marathon, the second largest producer, (5,766 cords) Bayfield also ranked first in value of pulpwood cut on farms ($90,000). However, Marinette ranking fourth as a producer with 5,580 cords ranked second in value with a little over $58,000 while Price, the third largest producer, rated third in value with a little less than $58,000. Marathon's pulpwood from farms was valued at $56,000.

Fence Posts

Farmers coming into Wisconsin in the early days of settlement had little trouble building fences. Even the original prairie areas of the state were within easy reach of woodlands, and posts and fence rails were to be had almost for the cutting. With the introduction of barbed wire the wooden fence post became an important item in farm economy.

Increasingly after 1930 the steel post became important, but it never accounted for more than a fraction of the total number. However, soon after World War II began, the steel which was used in producing posts for fencing was diverted to war machinery. Steel posts vanished from the stock rooms of hardware stores and farm machinery merchants.

Wisconsin farmers for the most part had always turned to the farm woodlot for replacement posts. But with no steel posts available there was an increased demand for wooden fence posts. Farmers in favored areas found it profitable to cut posts for sale.

Partly in response to the greater demand and higher prices, nearly 6,000,000 fence posts were cut on or sold from Wisconsin farms from July 1944 to June 1945. The total value of such posts was about $615,000 or nearly 3 percent of the value of all wood products cut on farms during that period. Fence posts are cut in every county in the state. However, the majority of the posts were produced in west-central and southwestern Wisconsin. Six of the fifteen leading producers were located along the Mississippi River. A secondary concentration was in the counties along the western side of Green Bay.

West-central Wisconsin with its tree-capped ridges is the principal source of supply. Trempealeau with 408,000 posts was the leading producer in the 12 months July 1944 to June 1945. Monroe and Buffalo with 360,000 and 291,000 were third and fourth respectively. Dunn ranked eighth with 208,000 posts and La Crosse, another west-central county ranked fourteenth in production with 159,000. Clark County, the ninth ranking producer in the 12 months just mentioned, could be included with west-central Wisconsin.

Every county in southwestern Wisconsin except Lafayette is an important producer. Crawford ranked second among the 71 Wisconsin counties with 366,000 posts cut in the 12-month period, July 1944 to June 1945. Sauk was fifth with 284,000; Vernon, sixth with 223,000; Iowa tenth with 193,000; Richland, eleventh with 188,000 posts. Dane County, the thirteenth largest producer could also be included with this section.

Oconto and Marinette along the west shore of Green Bay rated twelfth and fifteenth respectively in number of fence posts cut or sold. Oconto had 180,000 and Marinette, 156,000. Shawano in the same area had 80,000 fence posts but did not rank among the 15 leading producers.

Eastern and southeastern Wisconsin were the lowest producing areas. Southeastern Wisconsin with only 7 counties cut or sold only 28,000 fence posts, over one-half of which were in Washington County. Eastern Wisconsin with 9 counties produced about 179,000 fence posts according to the reports of the assessors. Kewaunee, Outagamie, and Manitowoc were the leading producers in that area.

The value of fence posts cut or sold was greatest in the areas with the most production. However, cedar posts command the highest prices, and because cedar is relatively more important in northeastern and eastern Wisconsin than in other portions of the state, farmers obtained relatively more per post in those areas. Most of the fence posts cut now are oak.

Railroad Ties

The cutting of railroad ties has always been a source of cash income in areas where there was suitable timber. Originally, the cutting of ties in Wisconsin was for the actual building of the railroads, and in the period from 1870 to 1895 it was an important industry. Even today railroads require many thousands of wooden ties for year-to-year replacement.

Assessors reported 371,000 ties cut in or sold from Wisconsin farm woodlots from July 1944 to June 1945, inclusive. The value of these ties cut was estimated at $427,000. Like pulpwood, this represents largely gross cash income to the farmer since ties as such are not used on the farm.

Production on farms is largely in west-central and central Wisconsin. A region of secondary concentration is found in the northwestern part of the state centering around Ashland. Southwestern Wisconsin, particularly

Farm Woodlots and Amount of Products Cut or Sold from Wisconsin Farm Woodlots, July 1944-June 1945[1]

County	Total woodland on farms	Wood cut for fuel	Pulpwood	Fence posts	Railroad ties	Logs 1000	Value of othe products
	Acres	Cords	Cords	Number	Number	Board-feet	Dollars
Barron	67,063	46,434	1,284	107,858	3,750	843	12,237
Bayfield	74,373	32,097	8,950	11,410	48,750	406	551
Burnett	52,889	13,468	3,190	35,200	----------	400	17,618
Chippewa	72,421	41,526	1,030	84,090	10,580	1,185	24,870
Douglas	47,999	11,630	4,184	5,925	625	112	6,424
Polk	88,210	34,307	835	89,199	635	865	7,847
Rusk	43,151	31,628	1,206	61,740	5,300	471	7,617
Sawyer	33,532	18,878	2,769	7,455	11,322	346	4,675
Washburn	59,694	22,205	4,137	40,768	80	389	17,049
Northwest District	**539,332**	**252,173**	**27,585**	**443,645**	**81,042**	**5,017**	**98,888**
Ashland	32,973	13,212	4,873	19,128	8,024	424	1,600
Clark	74,438	65,276	657	204,213	36,823	995	7,179
Iron	14,778	1,294	415	----------	425	9	140
Lincoln	50,264	15,825	3,741	12,800	250	689	9,125
Marathon	162,964	76,231	5,766	108,050	44,497	3,795	21,327
Oneida	25,609	4,100	4,184	11,050	200	60	1,595
Price	43,028	42,535	5,670	18,878	2,640	967	1,317
Taylor	61,944	47,827	4,227	44,876	9,839	667	2,396
Vilas	11,429	2,662	628	955	40	106	230
North District	**477,427**	**268,962**	**30,161**	**419,950**	**102,738**	**7,712**	**44,909**
Florence	12,242	4,126	1,552	2,015	250	7	1,105
Forest	10,690	8,744	2,164	7,940	2,000	212	1,470
Langlade	43,372	33,003	1,958	7,100	2,609	1,372	8,586
Marinette	79,365	22,311	5,580	156,225	300	338	7,790
Oconto	65,693	37,766	2,915	179,645	400	702	8,025
Shawano	105,059	38,707	3,987	79,910	2,310	2,009	33,592
Northeast District	**316,421**	**144,657**	**18,156**	**432,835**	**7,869**	**4,640**	**60,568**
Buffalo	107,275	30,253	----------	291,378	52,760	1,209	5,263
Dunn	84,419	46,078	896	208,429	1,720	812	1,844
Eau Claire	35,581	25,268	160	113,715	740	189	1,150
Jackson	58,822	30,313	459	109,209	19,100	301	8,947
La Crosse	67,785	20,888	----------	159,295	7,436	325	1,190
Monroe	96,524	63,668	64	360,055	10,784	493	3,289
Pepin	31,250	20,412	----------	60,940	3,956	393	2,254
Pierce	53,593	15,055	17	75,723	3,200	939	5,475
St. Croix	29,621	9,422	----------	71,898	----------	110	2,120
Trempealeau	76,454	30,961	89	408,048	28,138	1,384	7,169
West District	**641,324**	**292,318**	**1,685**	**1,858,690**	**127,834**	**6,155**	**38,701**
Adams	74,090	22,203	2,629	98,767	700	388	1,569
Green Lake	12,618	9,794	----------	16,570	1,200	272	140
Juneau	69,163	29,625	1,177	86,117	3,895	201	5,605
Marquette	50,398	33,884	----------	88,831	----------	414	892
Portage	68,449	38,374	3,207	122,575	2,400	1,523	10,058
Waupaca	61,888	60,574	681	130,455	2,350	1,046	3,642
Waushara	51,373	32,441	----------	109,609	540	297	765
Wood	39,518	27,016	769	95,893	2,000	910	1,530
Central District	**427,497**	**253,911**	**8,463**	**748,817**	**13,085**	**5,051**	**24,201**
Brown	20,451	17,777	11	6,290	----------	145	220
Calumet	15,944	13,611	2	3,360	----------	128	910
Door	33,446	7,300	55	29,940	----------	163	3,943
Fond du Lac	16,834	10,978	----------	11,857	----------	177	650
Kewaunee	24,018	12,049	141	37,654	----------	480	211
Manitowoc	43,335	31,100	53	33,968	----------	719	8,012
Outagamie	29,924	29,024	219	35,299	----------	497	7,298
Sheboygan	28,383	17,805	16	6,735	350	297	1,691
Winnebago	11,613	7,477	----------	14,335	480	472	3,935
East District	**223,948**	**147,121**	**497**	**179,438**	**830**	**3,078**	**26,870**
Crawford	91,464	29,608	12	365,705	23,270	482	15,165
Grant	70,130	17,877	28	210,121	1,998	607	3,655
Iowa	54,606	11,567	----------	192,882	825	231	4,600
Lafayette	9,786	1,253	----------	21,445	----------	20	----------
Richland	81,999	49,552	90	188,042	1,420	793	5,075
Sauk	102,901	55,872	37	284,316	4,180	1,485	8,425
Vernon	108,973	35,847	----------	223,725	5,400	749	6,247
Southwest District	**519,859**	**201,576**	**167**	**1,486,236**	**37,093**	**4,367**	**43,167**
Columbia	35,731	14,406	----------	58,690	----------	417	2,460
Dane	56,464	12,028	171	159,859	129	166	494
Dodge	18,799	8,375	----------	14,325	150	65	2,774
Green	20,749	10,561	----------	54,576	----------	130	231
Jefferson	15,249	4,523	----------	14,737	25	89	10,300
Rock	20,892	3,071	4	13,645	----------	34	380
South District	**167,884**	**52,964**	**175**	**315,832**	**304**	**901**	**16,639**
Kenosha	6,526	569	----------	1,216	----------	----------	----------
Milwaukee	1,321	155	----------	150	230	----------	45
Ozaukee	9,547	2,492	----------	6,850	50	50	100
Racine	6,895	1,281	----------	602	----------	----------	----------
Walworth	16,663	2,167	----------	2,223	----------	2	----------
Washington	22,050	10,073	----------	14,155	50	181	430
Waukesha	17,313	4,433	----------	3,190	100	13	4,500
Southeast District	**80,315**	**21,170**	----------	**28,386**	**430**	**246**	**5,075**
State	**3,394,007**	**1,634,852**	**86,889**	**5,913,829**	**371,225**	**37,167**	**359,018**

[1]Data reported by assessors and estimates made for unreported or incomplete areas.

in the area north of the Wisconsin River, also has considerable tie cutting.

Farmers of Buffalo County led all others in cutting from farm woodlots in the 12 months July 1944 to June 1945. A total of 53,000 ties was cut or sold during that period. Other west-central counties among the 15 leading producers were Trempealeau, fifth with 28,000; Jackson, seventh with 19,000; Monroe, ninth with 11,000; and La Crosse, thirteenth with 7,500.

In the central Wisconsin area, Marathon is the leading producer. With a production of 44,000 ties Marathon ranked third among the 71 counties. Clark ranked fourth with 37,000. Chippewa in northwestern Wisconsin, but contiguous with the central Wisconsin group and therefore included with it, ranked tenth with 11,000 ties. Taylor with 10,000 ties was eleventh.

Bayfield leads all counties in the northwestern section and in the period from Juy 1944 to June 1945 assessors reported 49,000 ties cut which placed Bayfield in second place in the state. With 11,000 ties Sawyer was the eighth largest producer while Ashland with 8,000 ties cut or sold ranked twelfth among the 71 counties. Rusk County with 5,300 ties was fifteenth.

In the southwestern section of the state Crawford and Vernon are the leading producers. A total of 23,000 ties placed Crawford as the sixth largest producer in the state while Vernon with 5,400 ties rated fourteenth position. Sauk also is an important producer but ranks outside the first fifteen.

Eastern, southeastern, and southern Wisconsin are areas of little or no tie-cutting. Seven of 9 counties in the eastern section of the state showed no ties cut whatever. This was true of 3 out of 6 counties in southern Wisconsin, and of 3 out of 7 counties in the southeastern part of the state.

Logs Cut

By 1938 the forests of Wisconsin had been reduced to the point where no more than 16.5 billion board feet of saw timber remained. Much of this was not considered accessible or loggable for various reasons. The original forests of the state were estimated to have contained more than 200 billion board feet of lumber, the major part of which was saw timber.

Lumber was one of the products much in demand during World War II. As a result of the increased demand, combined of course with increased prices, the search for saw logs was given new life. Timber which it was not considered economically feasible to cut because of the small amount or because of its relative inaccessibility was viewed in a new light.

During the 12 months July 1944 to June 1945 Wisconsin farmers cut or sold from woodlots saw logs scaling about 37,000,000 board feet. The total estimated value of such timber cut was $1,256,000 which was 6 percent of the total value of all wood and

Value of Products Cut or Sold from Wisconsin Farm Woodlots, July 1944-June 1945*

District	Wood cut for Fuel Dollars	Pulpwood Dollars	Fence Posts Dollars	Railroad Ties Dollars	Logs Dollars	Other Wood Products Dollars	Total Dollars
Northwest	2,516,637	287,151	45,264	89,205	158,082	98,888	3,195,227
North	2,637,232	310,977	54,503	291,657	243,099	44,909	3,582,377
Northeast	1,453,398	185,814	64,133	8,725	152,998	60,568	1,925,636
West	3,389,684	18,320	185,505	152,245	220,327	38,701	4,004,782
Central	2,745,280	88,279	74,966	16,026	159,456	24,201	3,108,208
East	1,690,243	4,944	32,614	935	113,331	26,870	1,868,937
Southwest	2,482,445	1,753	126,331	46,439	166,261	43,167	2,866,396
South	639,846	1,654	28,014	364	32,771	16,639	719,288
Southeast	252,047		4,028	521	9,527	5,075	271,198
State	17,806,812	898,892	615,358	606,117	1,255,852	359,018	21,542,049

* Computed from production reported by Wisconsin Assessors and price data supplied by F. B. Trenk, Extension Forester, College of Agriculture.

wood products cut or sold from farm woodlots.

The major part of the saw timber was cut from hardwoods of the counties just to the north of the central portion of the state. The trees in this area include yellow birch, hard maple, basswood, oak, and elm. Three adjoining counties—Marathon, Shawano, and Portage—ranked first, second, and third in board feet of logs cut or sold. Marathon was first with 3,795,000 board feet. Shawano second with 2,009,000, and Portage third with 1,523,000 board feet.

Also in this region, and adjoining the three counties already named, were Langlade ranking sixth, Waupaca ranking ninth, and Wood ranking thirteenth in board feet of timber cut or sold on farms according to the reports of the assessors. Clark County could also be considered in this group, ranking tenth in amount of saw timber cut or sold in that same 12-month period.

The other concentration of logs cut was in west-central and the south part of northwestern Wisconsin. In these counties would be included Trempealeau which was fifth, Buffalo which was seventh, Chippewa which was eighth, and Pierce which ranked twelfth. Polk, Barron, and Dunn rated fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth, respectively, in board feet of saw timber cut or sold from farm woodlots.

Ranking fourth in production of saw logs was Sauk County. Vernon, Richland, Grant, and Crawford also had a considerable volume of saw logs but none ranked among the fifteen leaders in the state. Price County was eleventh in board feet of logs cut or sold with Lincoln and Taylor adjoining showing 600,000 to 700,000 board feet reported by assessors.

As usual eastern, southern, and southeastern Wisconsin showed but little production. In three counties—Milwaukee, Kenosha, and Racine—in the extreme southeastern corner assessors showed no logs cut whatever. Lafayette, Dodge, Jefferson, Rock, Walworth, and Waukesha in southern Wisconsin, and Florence and Iron in the far north showed very little lumber cut on farms.

Other Wood Products

The "other wood" products classification was intended to include all woodlot or woodland products outside of the major classifications, which are (1) wood cut for fuel; (2) pulpwood; (3) fence posts; (4) railroad ties; and (5) logs. Assessors were instructed to include in this group such items as Christmas trees, maple sirup, mine timbers, and props. Standing lumber sold was to be included, too. Naturally, such a classification could only be expressed in terms of dollar values.

The total value of such products was about $359,000 for the 12-month period July 1944 to June 1945. Nearly every county in the state except Kenosha, Racine, Walworth, and Lafayette Counties showed some values in the assessors' reports. None of the assessors in those four counties showed any production of any item in the miscellaneous group.

As would be expected with such a variety of products making up the classification there was not much pattern to the geographic location of 15 leading counties. There was one large group in north-central Wisconsin and a small group in northwestern Wisconsin, but 6 counties of the first 15 were scattered throughout the state.

The group in northeastern Wisconsin which was the largest and most contiguous group was composed of Marathon, Shawano, Oconto, Langlade, Lincoln, and Portage Counties. Of these Shawano ranked first among the 71 counties with miscellaneous products valued at $33,592, and Marathon was third with a value of $21,327. Portage ranked eighth; Lincoln, ninth;Langlade, eleventh; and Oconto, thirteenth.

The northwestern group of counties included a little group of three adjoining counties (Burnett, Polk, and Washburn) and Chippewa County which is located as much in west-central as in northwestern Wisconsin. Chippewa ranked second among the 71 counties of the state in value of other wood products cut or sold from farms. Burnett and Washburn ranked fourth and fifth, respectively, while Polk County ranked fifteenth.

Scattered counties in addition to Chippewa were Jackson in the western part of the state and Manitowoc in the eastern part. The other three were all in the southern portion of Wisconsin—Crawford and Sauk in the southwestern part and Jefferson in the south central. Crawford was sixth in the value of other products sold, Jefferson was seventh, and Sauk was twelfth. Jackson ranked tenth, and Manitowoc fourteenth.

Southeastern Wisconsin showed only $5,000 in other wood products cut or sold during the 12 months July 1944 to June 1945. The southern district of Wisconsin was second low with $17,000 and the central district was third low with $24,000. The eastern district reported other products valued at $26,000, but over one-half of this amount was in Manitowoc and Outagamie Counties.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS TO
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN
BOX 351
MADISON, WISCONSIN

Form BAE-A/2-46-6288 Permit 1001

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

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, F. J. Graham, Emery C. Wilcox, Cecil W. Estes, Agricultural Statisticians

Vol. XXV, No. 3 — *State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin* — March 1946

IN THIS ISSUE

Spring Planting Intentions
In Wisconsin the wartime acreage trends are being reversed this year. Farmers expect to plant a smaller acreage of feed crops and to increase some of the crops which had been reduced during the war. For the United States the high acreage level of the war years is being continued and the feed crop acreage is still rising.

Milk Production
In this state milk production continues above the level of a year ago, the increase for February being 3 percent. For the country as a whole, a decline in milk production has set in and the output in February was 2 percent below a year earlier.

Milk Cow Prices
While milk cow prices so far this year have been higher than they were a year ago, there has been no change in the state average during the past month. In the eastern part of the state prices have tended to be a little lower, but elsewhere they have been higher.

Egg Production
In spite of smaller flocks on Wisconsin farms, egg production is above a year ago because of a higher production per bird. The same is true for the country as a whole.

Current Changes
Butter and cheese stocks are the lowest in about three years. Poultry stocks are at a record high point. Slaughter of cattle and calves is below a year ago, but hog and sheep slaughter has been relatively high. Industrial production is down considerably because of labor trouble.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay
With a sharp drop in poultry and egg prices, the index of all farm prices in Wisconsin declined 2 points during the past month. It still is above a year ago. For the United States the price averages rose slightly.

Special News Item (Pages 7-8)
Maturity Time of Hybrid Corn.

THE WARTIME trends of crop acreage in Wisconsin seem to be changing this year. For a number of years now feed crops have been increasing steadily, and some other crops have been declining. According to the reports of farmers this year the acreage of feed crops will probably be a little smaller than last year, and some of the crops which had reached a low acreage level are showing some increases.

It now appears that most of the state has come through the winter quite well and the losses of hay from winterkilling seem to be small in most counties. It is too early to know the final results, but reports from quite a large part of the state seem to indicate that the hay crops have wintered well. Changes in the acreage of other crops in Wisconsin are to a considerable extent dependent upon the changes in hay acreages, and if hay comes through without much winterkilling the changes in acreages of other crops are likely to be smaller than they would otherwise be.

Changes Expected in Wisconsin

According to the reports of Wisconsin farmers, the acreage of all crops in the state will be fully as high as the record acreage harvested last year. The upward trend in feed crops, particularly oats, corn, and hay, which has prevailed in late years will not be continued in 1946. Present prospects are for a slightly reduced acreage of oats and corn, and for little change in the acreage of hay.

Increases are noted in Wisconsin in the acreage of barley, spring wheat, and tobacco. Barley acreage has been declining for a number of years and for the first time in the memory of most of the men now living less than 100,000 acres of this crop were harvested in the state in 1945. An increase of 40 percent is indicated in the reports from farmers for this crop in 1946. Spring wheat which had reached an extremely low point in acreage in Wisconsin is likewise showing a substantial increase this year, and this seems to be largely in response to the development of a new variety which has promise of relatively high yields. Wisconsin's acreage of tobacco is showing an increase of about 16 percent this year, which will bring the total acreage for the state to above 26,000 for the first time in 14 years. Definite declines in acreage are noted in Wisconsin for flax, potatoes, and soybeans. Both flax and soybeans had some increases in acreage during the war, but the potato crop has declined in most recent years and the acreage this year will be a new low point.

Weather Summary, February 1946

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	February 1946	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth	-22	33	10.2	11.4	0.92	1.05	+0.59
Spooner	-28	44	13.4	13.2	0.80	0.91	+0.38
Park Falls	-22	44	12.2	12.9	0.75	1.24	—0.30
Rhinelander	-30	45	13.8	13.3	0.69	0.93	+1.07
Wausau	-27	45	14.0	15.1	1.02	1.09	+0.52
Marinette	-11	41	20.0	22.2	0.72	1.82	—0.21
Escanaba	- 9	41	17.7	15.4	0.77	1.49	—0.12
Minneapolis	-16	46	16.8	15.9	1.15	0.95	+0.28
Eau Claire	-15	44	17.0	16.4	1.73	1.17	+1.02
La Crosse	- 8	54	22.3	19.2	0.71	1.07	+1.04
Hancock	-22	46	18.1	16.9	0.33	1.19	—0.25
Oshkosh	-16	48	20.6	19.1	0.71	1.13	+0.18
Green Bay	-20	44	20.1	17.4	0.77	1.56	—0.44
Manitowoc	- 6	41	22.4	20.9	1.08	1.59	+0.14
Dubuque	- 5	60	26.6	22.2	0.34	1.38	—0.07
Madison	- 5	54	22.6	19.1	0.64	1.50	+0.01
Beloit	- 3	53	27.2	22.5	0.66	1.35	+0.42
Milwaukee	- 4	53	24.1	21.2	0.88	1.83	—0.76
Average for 18 Stations	-14.9	46.4	18.8	17.5	0.82	1.29	+0.19

United States Crops

For the United States the acreage of crops this year is expected to be at about the high level of recent years. Great efforts were made by farmers to increase production during the war and the high level of acreage obtained is expected to be held in 1946, though there are some changes in individual crops. For the country as a whole it is expected that there will be a further increase in oats this year and a small increase in barley. The acreages of flax, potatoes, beans, peas, and soybeans will probably be lower. For the country as a whole another increase in the acreage of tobacco is in prospect.

Feed crops for the nation will probably be fully as high in acreage this year as they were last year. The prospective acreage of hay is only slightly lower than last year, while the acreages of corn and oats show small increases for the country as a whole. Demand for livestock and livestock products continues strong and this justifies the high acreage of feed crops.

Truck Crops

Information is available now on the planting intentions of farmers for the production of a few of the truck crops. Data on canning peas indicate that for the country as a whole the acreage of this crop is expected to rise about 4 percent. For Wisconsin a decrease of 2 percent is indicated by early reports. This leaves the state with over 154,000 acres,

Wisconsin and United States Planted Acreage

Crop	Wisconsin					United States				
	Acreage planted (000 omitted)			1946 as a percent of		Acreage planted (000 omitted)			1946 as a percent of	
	Intended 1946	1945	10-year average 1935–44	1945	10 year average 1935–44	Intended 1946	1945	10-year average 1935–44	1945	10-year average 1935–44
Corn	2,652	2,706	2,393	98	111	92,993	92,867	94,772	100.1	98.1
Oats	3,005	3,066	2,560	98	117	46,444	45,234	41,191	102.7	112.8
Barley	127	91	660	140	19	11,521	11,429	14,918	100.8	77.2
Spring wheat	45	28	58	160	78	16,514	16,648	16,545	99.2	99.8
Flax	5	8	8	62	62	3,497	4,066	3,054	86.0	114.5
Potatoes	121	132	195	92	62	2,738.3	2,896.1	3,053.4	94.6	89.7
Tobacco[1]	26.7	23.1	19.43	116	137	1,954.3	1,845.9	1,553.63	105.9	125.8
Dry beans	1	1	4	100	25	1,673	1,760	2,089	95.1	80.1
Dry peas	1	2	7	50	14	462	528	415	87.5	111.3
Soybeans[2]	85	94	152	90	56	11,840	13,412	9,886	88.3	119.8
Tame hay[1]	3,931	3,971	3,704	99	106	59,791	59,905	57,879	99.8	103.3
Canning peas	154.5	157.5	125.17	98	123	521.1	500.48	377.9	104.1	137.9
Onions	2.1	1.95	1.42	108	148	158.41	140.62	136.45	112.7	116.1

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

which is nearly one-fourth more than the 10-year average acreage. There has been a substantial increase in certain of the truck crops for canning during the war period. The onion acreage is increasing for both Wisconsin and the country as a whole. Wisconsin is expected to have 2,100 acres of onions, and the total for the United States is now estimated to be about 158,000, which is about one-eighth larger than last year.

The country's acreage of early cabbage for fresh market this year will probably be about 5 percent smaller than the acreage harvested last year but considerably larger than the 10-year average. Reports from winter harvesting and early spring states show that winter acreage was reduced about 5 percent and the expected spring acreage will be reduced about 7 percent. Some of the later plantings show an even larger reduction. For the United States as a whole the plantings of the early types of cabbage will probably be about 185,000 acres, or roughly 10,000 acres less than a year ago. In Wisconsin the acreage of early cabbage is expected to be about 11,100 acres compared with 11,900 acres harvested last year. New York is the principal producer of this early type of cabbage and that state shows a reduction of about 7 percent in the intended spring plantings.

Wisconsin Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1946*	1945 Revised	1944 Revised	10-year average 1935–44	1946 / 1945
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	1,091	1,058	1,007	857	103
Feb.	1,107	1,076	1,066	864	103
Mar.	---	1,297	1,236	1,050	---
Apr.	---	1,421	1,334	1,144	---
May	---	1,741	1,644	1,431	---
June	---	1,791	1,650	1,513	---
July	---	1,596	1,459	1,316	---
Aug.	---	1,342	1,241	1,123	---
Sept.	---	1,156	1,035	961	---
Oct.	---	1,059	973	890	---
Nov.	---	909	859	749	---
Dec.	---	996	760	788	---
Jan.-Feb. inclusive	2,198	2,134	2,073	1,721	103

*Preliminary.

Wisconsin Milk Production

Contrary to the trend for the United States as a whole, Wisconsin farms continue to produce more milk than a year ago. Milk production for the entire nation was 2 percent lower in February than in the same month of 1945. February milk production in Wisconsin was 3 percent higher than a year earlier.

Total milk production on Wisconsin farms was 1,107 million pounds compared with 1,076 million pounds last year. During the 10 years, 1935–44, the average production for February was 864 million pounds. This was 22 percent less than the amount produced this year.

United States Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1946	1945	1944	10-year average 1935–44	1946 / 1945
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	8,615	8,858	8,651	7,937	97
Feb.	8,292	8,485	8,602	7,615	98
Jan.-Feb. inclusive	16,907	17,343	17,253	15,552	97

United States Milk Production

Fewer milk cows on the farms of the United States were responsible for milk production during February, being 2 percent lower than a year earlier. Although milk production per cow was at record levels, a total of 8,292 million pounds was produced compared with 8,485 million pounds produced in February 1945. Production, however, was 9 percent greater than the 1935–44 average for February. Because of three less days in the month, milk production in February was 4 percent lower than in January. On a daily basis February production was 7 percent higher than in January.

All regions of the United States except the Atlantic Seaboard States showed an increase in milk production per cow on March 1. The average was 14.28 pounds per cow in herd, the highest for this date in 22 years of record. Despite widespread reports of feed shortages, labor problems, and other troublesome factors, this was 2 percent above production per cow on March 1, 1945 and 8 percent above the 1935–44 average for March 1.

Milk Cow Prices

The average price of milk cows in Wisconsin as reported by price correspondents remained unchanged during the month ending February 15. Milk cow values so far in 1946 have been higher than the corresponding period of last year and have held steady at the highest levels reached in 1945.

Except for the counties in the southeastern quarter of the state, average milk cow prices have increased since the beginning of the year. Since January the band of counties along Lake Michigan have shown a tendency toward lower average values for milk cows. However, in this group of counties cow prices have been higher and price increases were more rapid during the war.

Strong consumer demand for dairy products along with prospects of continuing the milk subsidy payments through the period of flush milk production are important factors contributing to the stability of dairy cattle prices.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, Feb. 15, 1946 and 1945, and Jan. 15, 1946 by Crop Reporting Districts

(Dollars per head)

District	February 15, 1946	January 15, 1946	February 15, 1945
1. Northwest	130	125	114
2. North	121	120	111
3. Northeast	125	120	117
4. West	142	141	127
5. Central	137	137	126
6. East	147	150	142
7. Southwest	139	135	123
8. South	152	151	148
9. Southeast	156	159	151
State Average[1]	140	140	130

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

Wisconsin Egg Production

An increase of more than 4 percent in egg production per layer on Wisconsin farms during February this year more than offset the 2 percent decline in the number of layers to give the state a total egg production over 2 percent above February 1945.

Eggs produced by Wisconsin's layers last month were estimated to be 207 million compared with 202 million for February a year ago and the 5-year (1940–44) average of 168 million. The number of layers in farm flocks of the state was placed at, 15,960,000—2 percent less than a year ago but 10 percent above the 1940–44 average for the month. The number

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

Year	WISCONSIN								Index Number of Feed Prices (1910-14=100)					Milk Cow Prices					Index Numbers of Prices Paid by Wis. Farmers							
	Dairy Ration Cost				Poultry Ration Cost									Wisconsin			United States		Commodities bought for use in farm family maintenance (1910-14=100)				Commodities bought for use in farm production (1910-14=100)			
	Cost per 1000 lbs.[1]	Index (1910-14=100)	Pounds of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy[2]	Lbs. of milk required to buy 100 lbs. of dairy ration[3]	Value—1000 lbs.[3]	Index (1910-14=100)	Pounds of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy[4]	Dozens of eggs required to buy 1000 lbs. of ration[4]	All feeds[5]	Mill feeds[6]	Protein feeds[7]	Feed grains, whole and ground[8]	Other feeds[9]	Price index (1910-14=100)[10]	Milk required to buy a cow[11]	Butterfat required to buy a cow[11]	Price index (1910-14=100)[10]	Butterfat required to buy a cow[11]	All family maintenance[12]	Food	Clothing	Furniture and furnishings	All farm production[14]	Farm machinery	Fertilizer	Seed[15]
	(1) $	(2) %	(3) lbs.	(4) lbs.	(5) $	(6) %	(7) lbs.	(8) doz.	(9) %	(10) %	(11) %	(12) %	(13) %	(14) %	(15) cwt.	(16) lbs.	(17) %	(18) lbs.	(19) %	(20) %	(21) %	(22) %	(23) %	(24) %	(25) %	(26) %
1910	12.59	98	98	102	12.40	99	179	56	97	94	102	100	98	81	35	142	86	161	98	96	97	101	99	103	100	-----
1911	13.51	105	84	119	12.61	100	151	66	101	101	103	101	100	87	41	173	89	188	97	96	97	101	100	103	102	-----
1912	14.27	111	91	110	13.31	106	164	61	107	106	104	110	105	92	38	161	93	171	99	98	98	99	104	97	100	108
1913	11.36	88	117	85	11.58	92	182	55	92	94	92	90	94	116	47	190	111	200	102	102	102	99	97	98	99	94
1914	12.50	97	105	95	12.82	102	174	57	102	105	99	100	103	125	51	223	121	233	104	107	106	100	99	99	99	98
1915	13.55	105	96	104	14.17	113	154	65	107	103	107	113	107	116	49	206	118	225	111	108	117	106	106	101	100	122
1916	14.48	113	107	93	15.32	122	163	61	112	106	112	122	112	121	42	186	124	207	127	126	135	120	117	110	114	114
1917	21.87	170	98	102	25.75	205	132	76	173	162	162	195	175	145	36	171	146	189	151	160	158	142	151	126	120	157
1918	24.08	187	105	95	27.71	221	143	70	179	151	192	215	187	165	36	164	169	183	181	181	214	175	172	155	154	232
1919	24.32	189	116	86	27.20	217	161	62	200	195	261	194	201	194	37	161	187	173	215	216	271	208	194	161	173	314
1920	26.22	204	99	101	27.84	222	168	59	210	205	222	208	215	194	41	166	182	161	224	211	272	252	198	169	184	275
1921	13.08	102	129	77	13.14	105	250	40	104	96	128	97	115	108	34	140	120	160	166	146	199	198	132	150	144	132
1922	13.66	106	122	82	13.39	107	213	47	110	104	153	95	120	106	34	146	109	149	155	138	181	188	129	134	136	133
1923	15.37	120	136	74	15.42	123	189	53	126	122	155	114	135	116	30	133	113	131	160	147	185	194	135	143	143	145
1924	16.24	126	109	92	17.02	136	177	56	127	113	144	136	136	119	36	146	113	139	159	143	189	194	137	153	139	100
1925	16.30	127	117	86	18.73	149	177	56	133	124	142	139	141	123	35	143	118	138	166	156	190	187	144	154	148	192
1926	14.50	113	131	76	15.87	126	197	51	118	111	145	110	126	150	42	176	133	159	164	156	184	183	143	156	143	209
1927	16.13	126	131	76	17.52	140	163	61	134	131	149	128	138	167	43	179	151	170	160	154	178	184	145	156	157	228
1928	17.96	140	120	84	18.40	147	165	61	146	143	165	140	151	191	48	199	183	197	159	153	177	188	146	156	154	201
1929	16.41	128	125	80	17.16	137	184	54	134	126	169	127	140	200	53	220	191	208	156	146	175	186	144	156	149	208
1930	14.09	110	116	86	15.00	120	161	62	114	105	142	112	122	157	52	218	151	215	146	135	164	179	134	154	145	159
1931	9.93	77	116	86	10.44	83	170	59	78	68	95	82	89	106	49	198	104	207	125	106	141	153	116	151	138	156
1932	7.71	60	115	87	7.52	90	211	47	61	54	73	62	71	72	44	181	75	207	107	87	118	130	103	141	136	109
1933	9.06	70	108	92	8.64	69	167	60	72	67	88	68	80	66	36	155	68	177	105	89	115	120	104	139	124	104
1934	13.61	106	80	125	12.63	101	139	72	104	100	112	104	107	67	33	137	66	144	119	104	133	130	124	148	140	139
1935	13.36	104	99	101	14.13	113	169	59	106	102	107	111	111	109	44	185	95	167	124	118	133	132	124	152	115	162
1936	14.01	109	108	92	15.52	124	147	68	113	108	117	116	117	127	45	189	107	164	124	116	134	134	128	152	108	178
1937	15.94	124	100	100	18.08	144	117	85	130	126	125	138	131	135	46	194	115	171	130	120	142	140	140	158	109	258
1938	11.30	88	113	88	11.38	91	182	55	91	85	118	84	96	131	55	230	115	216	124	105	137	137	130	163	128	206
1939	11.10	86	110	91	11.30	90	151	66	93	93	113	81	98	132	58	251	119	246	121	103	131	130	126	158	125	152
1940	11.41	89	121	83	12.01	96	148	67	97	100	99	89	102	137	53	226	124	218	122	104	135	130	126	160	126	140
1941	12.74	99	145	69	13.77	110	171	58	110	116	112	99	113	162	47	229	146	209	133	120	145	138	132	166	127	118
1942	16.91	132	125	80	17.58	140	172	58	143	156	133	129	139	206	52	255	182	226	156	143	176	162	153	177	144	188
1943	20.69	161	126	79	20.65	165	179	56	165	171	154	166	155	258	53	259	232	229	169	158	193	177	168	184	170	252
1944	22.74	177	118	85	22.34	178	145	69	173	172	159	184	165	251	50	248	218	212	177	156	204	192	182	189	182	301
1945	21.84	170	122	82	22.05	176	168	59	170	172	159	175	162	253	51	249	227	-	183	160	217	203	184	193	187	316
Jan.	22.09	172	123	81	21.78	174	175	57	170	172	159	176	163	235	46	233	211	204	181	156	214	197	183	191	182	307
Feb.	22.23	173	121	83	21.84	174	154	65	171	172	159	177	163	242	49	241	220	213	181	157	215	197	183	191	182	312
Mar.	22.40	174	118	85	21.95	175	146	68	171	172	159	179	163	252	51	250	224	217	182	157	217	198	184	192	182	318
Apr.	22.02	171	119	84	21.73	173	146	68	170	172	159	175	162	253	52	252	226	220	182	158	217	199	184	192	182	318
May	22.02	171	119	84	21.74	173	148	68	170	172	159	175	162	257	53	256	230	225	183	159	216	199	183	191	182	318
June	21.92	171	120	83	22.19	177	153	65	170	172	159	176	163	259	53	257	232	227	183	160	216	200	183	191	182	318
July	21.98	171	121	83	22.29	178	162	62	171	172	159	177	163	259	52	253	232	227	183	160	216	201	183	192	185	317
Aug.	21.25	165	126	80	22.08	176	178	56	168	172	159	171	162	259	52	253	230	225	182	160	216	203	184	193	189	315
Sept.	20.96	163	129	78	22.06	176	174	58	167	172	159	167	161	253	50	247	226	221	182	160	216	204	184	194	192	314
Oct.	21.45	167	128	78	22.27	177	181	55	169	172	159	172	162	253	50	243	228	223	183	162	217	206	184	194	192	314
Nov.	21.77	169	127	79	22.39	178	200	50	170	172	159	175	163	261	51	250	230	225	185	163	217	208	184	194	192	314
Dec.	22.00	171	125	80	22.28	178	201	50	170	172	159	176	163	257	50	246	232	226	186	165	218	210	184	194	192	314
1946																										
Jan.	22.28	173	124	81	22.68	181	163	61	171	172	159	180	164	261	51	250	234	227	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Feb.	22.46	175	123*	81*	22.77	181	130	77	172	172	159	181	164	261	51*	250	240	232	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

[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, red dog flour, and rye feed weighted by volume of sales.

[7]Based on f. o. b. Madison prices of linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal, gluten feed, gluten meal, and digester tankage weighted by volume of sales.

[8]Based on Wisconsin farm prices of corn, oats, and barley plus a grinding fee for that portion customarily purchased ground and weighted by volume of sales.

[9]Estimated price trends of commercial mixed dairy, calf, and poultry feeds.

[10]1910-14 average price of milk cows for Wisconsin $53.67, for the United States $49.18.

[11]29-year average requirements to buy a milk cow, Wisconsin 4,180 pounds of milk, 176.8 pounds of butterfat; United States 179.7 pounds of butterfat.

[12]Sources of prices. (A) Agricultural Marketing Service retail prices reported by merchants annually 1910-1921 and quarterly from 1922 to date. Wisconsin, East North Central, and United States averages were used. (B) U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Retail prices of food and fuel as well as wholesale prices of other commodities were used. (C) Sears, Roebuck & Co. through Don E. Mowry cooperated in furnishing a series of catalogs from which a series of Sears, Roebuck & Co. retail prices of various commodities were compiled. (D) Ford Motor Co. and Chevrolet Motor Co. furnished prices on automobiles. Calculations are preliminary, and all made by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service.

[13]Automobiles added to index in 1917 as a separate group. Indexes of this group not shown but included in index of All Family Maintenance and in final index of prices paid.

[14]Automobiles and trucks were added to index in 1917 as a separate group. Tractors were added in the same manner in 1925. Indexes of groups included in index of All Farm Production and final index of prices paid

[15]1912-14=100. *Preliminary.

of eggs per layer at 12.94 is 4 percent above February a year ago and 12 percent higher than the 5-year average. Last month's rate per layer is surpassed only by February 1944 when the rate for that month was 13.11 eggs per layer.

Prices received by Wisconsin farmers for eggs as of February 15 averaged 29.6 cents per dozen compared with 33.6 cents for the corresponding period in 1945. The price decline from January 15 to February 15 was 7.3 cents per dozen—somewhat sharper than the average seasonal drop. The price dropped 4.6 cents for the corresponding period in 1945. Chicken prices were steady for the month ending February 15. Farmers received an average of 22.7 cents per pound live weight on February 15, which is identical with the price of a year ago and the January 15 price as well.

United States Egg Production

Farm flocks of the nation laid 3 percent more eggs in February 1946 than the same month last year and nearly 23 percent more than the

Prices Received by Wisconsin Farmers for Farm Products[1]

Year	LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, AND WOOL										GRAINS							SEEDS			HAY (Loose)			OTHER CROPS		
	Hogs cwt.	Beef cattle cwt.	Veal calves cwt.	Milk cows head	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Wool lb.	Horses head	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Buckwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Red clover bu.	Alfalfa bu.	Timothy bu.	All ton	Alfalfa ton	Clover and timothy mixed ton	Potatoes bu.	Dry beans bu.	Apples bu.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	cts.	$	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$	$	$	$	$	$	cts.	$	$
1910-14	7.35	4.90	7.23	53 67	4.25	6.01	20.1	169.83	11.2	21.3	90.9	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	8.83	-----	-----	12.78	-----	-----	50.7	2.25	1.12
1914	7.65	5.83	8.22	66.90	4.64	6.60	19.6	172.50	11.6	22.3	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	7.72	-----	2.30	10.00	12.57[2]	-----	50.9	2.22	1.22
1915	6.55	5.46	7.95	62.30	5.00	7.08	25.2	161.40	11.0	21.7	114.8	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	8.07	-----	2.79	9.88	12.88	-----	37.2	2.92	.97[3]
1916	8.47	5.90	8.87	64.80	5.88	8.31	30.3	156.50	13.0	25.0	119.4	79.5	44.2	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	9.40	-----	2.90	11.29	14.80	-----	98.3	4.75	1.04[4]
1917	14.17	7.52	11.46	77.65	8.85	12.36	49.2	151.35	16.2	33.9	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	283.3	10.95	-----	2.90	14.28	19.82	-----	163.3	8.28	1.47[5]
1918	16.09	8.71	13.17	88.70	10.22	14.17	63.3	147.65	20.2	39.5	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	381.3	17.26	-----	3.99	19.42	27.58	-----	78.6	6.95	1.58[5]
1919	16.52	9.02	14.31	104.25	9.08	13.51	53.0	143.75	22.9	43.8	212.7	140.4	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	25.86	-----	4.78	20.68	27.63	-----	114.4	4.22	1.94[4]
1920	12.93	7.82	12.47	104.30	7.83	12.52	38.0	141.25	24.0	46.8	214.8	137.3	78.6	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	22.03	-----	4.78	22.89	30.91	-----	223.3	3.97	2.35
1921	7.61	4.57	7.62	58.20	3.89	7.37	18.7	114.35	19.8	32.9	120.1	59.5	37.2	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	10.60	-----	2.93	15.51	21.78	-----	79.9	2.88	2.06
1922	8.32	4.54	7.73	57.00	4.92	10.22	27.4	111.25	18.3	28.5	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.8	11.04	-----	3.01	15.04	20.32	-----	80.0	3.85	2.15
1923	6.97	4.57	7.99	62.35	5.16	10.55	37.9	111.65	17.3	29.2	105.0	77.8	42.4	60.9	66.8	84.0	214.4	11.42	-----	3.31	13.41	20.18	-----	58.9	4.28	1.60
1924	7.29	4.67	8.17	63.75	5.62	10.83	37.8	106.90	17.8	30.2	113.5	94.4	49.2	73.0	77.1	97.6	215.5	13.08	-----	3.69	15.33	21.22	-----	64.6	3.65	1.62
1925	10.87	5.18	9.17	66.25	6.13	12.36	40.3	108.15	19.2	33.2	143.7	102.9	43.9	79.8	98.8	97.8	238.3	15.84	14.60	3.20	13.02	18.18	12.80	84.6	3.63	1.93
1926	11.70	5.73	10.14	80.50	6.19	12.09	35.9	111.65	21.4	31.3	137.2	74.3	39.2	65.4	82.2	78.8	205.0	16.41	16.50	3.36	13.82	18.66	13.70	158.3	3.16	1.40
1927	9.52	6.49	10.52	89.85	5.75	11.85	33.0	113.75	19.3	28.6	123.1	87.1	46.2	72.8	88.4	84.6	192.8	18.58	18.10	2.41	14.25	18.98	14.10	117.2	3.27	1.55
1928	8.74	8.22	12.14	102.40	6.05	12.37	39.2	117.60	20.7	30.3	117.4	92.8	52.3	79.8	98.1	88.0	189.8	16.02	17.80	2.09	13.06	18.53	13.20	65.0	4.72	1.68
1929	9.50	8.32	12.43	107.25	6.07	12.23	34.5	117.90	22.0	31.5	111.7	88.2	45.7	64.9	89.7	88.8	237.0	15.09	19.10	2.29	12.60	18.93	12.80	71.2	5.33	1.47
1930	8.82	6.54	9.87	84.40	4.33	8.56	23.8	108.15	17.4	24.1	93.1	79.7	38.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	10.52	12.30	2.88	11.08	16.10	11.50	115.8	3.86	1.59
1931	5.76	4.37	6.70	56.85	2.62	6.22	14.8	91.00	14.7	17.8	63.7	56.7	28.5	44.8	37.9	63.4	124.6	9.79	13.17	2.76	10.88	14.75	11.10	56.7	2.45	1.37
1932	3.38	3.07	4.60	38.75	1.80	4.67	10.8	83.75	11.0	15.9	54.6	36.8	23.3	37.3	35.5	45.6	103.5	7.00	9.69	1.45	10.30	13.64	10.64[3]	26.2	1.42	.90
1933	3.44	2.85	4.31	35.50	1.90	4.97	19.3	92.25	8.8	14.4	68.2	38.3	26.9	42.8	48.7	51.9	125.2	6.18	8.94	1.66	9.27	12.05	9.62	49.0	1.49	1.00
1934	4.12	2.91	4.51	35.90	2.35	6.11	23.8	108.40	10.2	17.6	89.2	59.8	40.7	75.6	63.0	58.9	157.8	8.77	10.51	4.98	13.68	16.94	14.69	55.8	1.85	1.31
1935	8.57	5.21	7.05	58.40	3.10	7.20	21.7	123.60	14.3	23.9	94.0	74.2	37.8	73.0	51.8	57.2	142.7	9.82	12.86	4.85	12.72	15.65	13.48	33.6	1.82	1.10
1936	9.12	5.18	7.18	68.25	3.22	8.10	27.8	131.35	15.2	22.8	103.4	81.2	35.9	81.7	63.8	65.6	158.8	11.18	12.00	2.02	9.36	11.59	9.41	89.7	2.26	1.15
1937	9.52	6.15	8.23	72.60	3.53	8.80	31.9	133.60	15.3	21.2	115.8	101.1	44.2	83.2	85.7	91.6	181.2	17.54	17.88	2.11	11.22	14.45	11.77	79.7	3.45	1.31
1938	7.62	5.62	7.98	70.50	2.78	7.12	20.8	126.65	14.9	20.7	76.6	54.2	28.7	56.2	50.7	65.9	163.8	14.47	15.98	1.40	8.20	11.02	8.92	46.0	1.81	1.02
1939	6.25	5.93	8.25	70.60	2.73	7.58	24.2	119.35	13.1	17.1	71.1	49.0	30.5	51.9	43.1	52.4	154.9	9.01	13.91	1.58	7.16	9.43	7.40	52.8	1.70	1.03
1940	5.19	6.25	8.49	73.65	2.75	7.93	30.5	115.75	12.8	17.8	80.9	57.7	34.1	49.6	48.5	49.8	153.7	7.48	11.58	1.75	7.42	9.56	7.48	56.5	1.94	1.01
1941	8.96	7.46	10.14	87.10	3.40	8.94	37.7	103.85	15.0	23.6	89.0	64.2	37.2	56.2	53.4	51.0	159.8	6.98	12.31	1.92	7.44	8.97	7.97	51.8	2.35	.98
1942	12.93	9.19	12.37	110.50	4.62	11.47	40.6	113.15	18.3	30.3	97.6	80.5	50.1	83.1	63.8	82.2	216.2	10.31	17.70	2.51	8.66	10.59	9.53	98.4	2.93	1.38
1943	13.60	10.25	13.37	138.60	5.38	12.89	43.2	118.35	22.4	37.0	112.1	103.1	66.4	102.8	84.9	112.3	257.6	15.18	22.75	2.23	9.69	12.52	10.40	151.2	3.43	2.19
1944	13.07	9.22	12.62	134.85	5.40	12.64	47.0	108.15	22.3	32.4	134.0	111.2	74.3	122.1	106.1	118.6	279.1	18.02	21.12	2.48	14.00	17.50	15.17	135.4	3.71	2.89
1945	13.82	10.51	13.32	136.00	5.91	13.06	47.0	94.85	24.4	37.1	143.8	109.2	67.5	117.0	119.1	98.3	281.1	18.26	20.87	2.69	14.74	18.89	16.29	168.3	3.84	3.24
Jan.	13.70	9.40	13.10	126.	4.70	12.90	44.	92.	22.6	38.2	135.	107.	71.	116.	108.	91.	280.	18.10	21.00	2.75	17.60	21.10	19.20	155.	3.78	2.90
Feb.	13 80	10.00	13.20	130.	5.60	13.20	42.	94.	22.7	33.6	136.	107.	72.	117.	106.	93.	280.	18.10	21.00	2.60	18.00	21.40	19.60	165.	3.72	3.00
Mar.	13 80	11.00	13.30	135.	6.10	13.80	42.	100.	24.5	32.1	138.	107.	73.	119.	108.	99.	280.	18.80	21.10	2.80	19.40	23.40	20.70	175.	3.78	3.00
Apr.	13.80	11.40	13.60	136.	6.10	13.80	44.	100.	24.8	31.8	137.	106.	70.	117.	110.	94.	280.	19.30	21.00	2.85	16.30	21.30	18.00	180.	3.90	3.00
May	13 90	11.50	13.60	138.	6.00	13.40	44.	102.	25.5	32.1	138.	106.	70.	117.	110.	94.	280.	18.50	21.00	2.80	16.50	21.30	17.90	185.	3.90	3.00
June	13.90	11.90	13.70	139.	6.30	13.50	45.	98.	26.1	34.0	142.	111.	68.	117.	114.	98.	280.	18.00	21.00	2.75	14.80	19.80	17.40	185.	3.90	3.10
July	13.80	11.20	13.80	139.	6.40	13.50	47.	98.	27.6	36.0	142.	112.	68.	118.	119.	95.	280.	18.00	21.00	2.45	13.80	18.80	16.60	210.	3.90	3.10
Aug.	13.80	10.40	13.60	139.	6.10	13.10	49.	96.	26.5	39.4	143.	112.	62.	114.	118.	99.	280.	18.30	21.00	3.00	10.70	15.70	11.80	215.	3.90	2.70
Sept.	13.80	10.00	13.10	136.	6.10	12.30	48.	93.	25.3	38.3	145.	112.	58.	116.	124.	96.	278.	17.60	20.10	2.65	12.10	15.80	13.40	160.	3.84	2.90
Oct.	13.80	9.70	13.00	136.	6.00	12.30	48.	93.	22.2	40.3	154.	111.	63.	117.	128.	104.	280.	18.10	21.00	2.55	11.50	15.80	12.70	130.	3.84	3.50
Nov.	13.90	9.70	13.00	140.	5.90	12.30	47.	87.	22.4	44.7	156.	111.	66.	118.	146.	108.	285.	18.10	20.50	2.55	12.60	15.80	14.00	130.	3.84	4.20
Dec.	13.90	9.90	12.90	138.	5.60	12.60	47.	85.	22.4	44.7	160.	108.	69.	118.	138.	109.	290.	18.20	20.80	2.55	13.60	16.50	14.20	130.	3.84	4.50
1946																										
Jan.	13.90	10.40	13.20	140.	6.00	13.00	45.	90.	22.7	36.9	164.	111.	71.	119.	146.	128.	285.	18.20	20.90	2.50	13.60	16.50	14.20	130.	3.90	4.60
Feb.	14.00	10.60	13.50	140.	6.00	13.30	45.	85.	22.7	29.6	166.	111.	72.	121.	161.	128.	285.	18.30	20.50	2.70	12.20	16.50	13.20	130.	3.90	4.70

[1]All prices based on reports of Wisconsin price correspondents on the 15th of each month. Annual prices are straight averages of monthly data. For monthly data prior to 1938 see Bulletins 90, 120, 140, 150 and 188, Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service; also issues of the Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter after 1938.

[2]3-month average. [3]11-month average. [4]10-month average.

5-year (1940–44) average. The increase over February 1945 production was the result of a 4 percent increase in egg production per layer, which more than offset a 1 percent decline in the number of layers in farm flocks.

The number of layers in farm flocks last month averaged 1 percent less than a year ago, but 8 percent more than the 5-year average. The number of eggs per layer averaged 12.16 which is a new high rate of lay for the month of February.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-February averaged 32.6 cents per dozen—9 percent below the price in February last year, but 10 percent above the 10-year February average. The seasonal decrease from January to February was 8.5 cents per dozen, compared with 5.2 cents during that period last year and the 10-year average decrease of 2.1 cents. Chicken prices decreased slightly during the month. Prices averaged 23.1 cents per pound on February 15 this year and 24.5 cents a year ago.

Smaller Hatchery Output Expected

February hatchery production was considerably higher than a year ago. For the United States the output was reported to be nearly 117 million chicks in February, which while 5 percent above last year is about 13 percent above the 10-year average for February. Difficulties with the feed situation have since caused an unusual amount of uncertainty in the hatchery industry. Early March bookings for April and May delivery of chicks are considerably lower than the bookings made at the same time last year, and the outlook seems to be for a relatively short hatchery season.

Production this year will probably be fairly heavy in the early part of the hatchery season, but it is expected to be light later on. Wisconsin's commercial hatcheries during February had a relatively large output, though only a small part of the state's chicks are usually produced during that month.

Hatcheries reporting turkey operations during February showed 17 percent more poults hatched than last year. Bookings for poults on March 1, however, were 15 percent smaller than a year ago, and because of the uncertain feed situation a considerable number of cancellations are reported. Wisconsin hatcheries producing poults showed fewer hatched in February than last year, but the eggs set on March 1 were slightly higher than a year earlier.

Early Spring Lamb Crop

For the fifth year in succession, the early spring lamb crop in the principal producing states is smaller than a year earlier. The decrease this year, estimated at 13 percent, is relatively the largest since production began to decline and the early lamb crop this year is the smallest in nearly two decades. The decrease this year is a result both of a decline in the number of breeding ewes in all of the early lambing states and some decrease in the percentage lamb crop from the rather high percentage of last year.

Marketings of early lambs before July 1 this year may be no smaller than last, since the subsidy payments on lambs and sheep, which are now scheduled to end June 30 will induce early lamb growers to push their lambs in order to market them before that date. There will also be the same inducement for Texas sheep growers

Farm and Market Prices for Milk and Dairy Products[1]

Year	PRICES RECEIVED BY CROP REPORTERS—WISCONSIN											UNITED STATES		WHOLESALE PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS[4]							
	Milk av. all uses cwt.[2]	Milk Prices by uses[2](cwt.)				Milk prices by uses in per-cent of average				But-ter-fat[3] (lb.)	Farm but-ter[3] (lb.)	But-ter fat[3] (lb.)	Milk[3] (cwt.)	But-ter[5] (lb.)	Cheese (lb.)				Evap-orated milk[10] (case)	Cheese and butter prices compared[11]	
		For cheese (all types)	For butter	By con-dens-eries	Mar-ket milk	For cheese	For butter	By con-dens-eries	Mar-ket milk						Ameri-can[6]	Swiss[7]	Brick[8]	Lim-bur-ger[8]		Cheese div. by butter	Butter div. by cheese
	$	$	$	$	$	%	%	%	%	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	------	15.5	17.1	14.1	13.3	3.60	------	------
1911	1.14	1.12	1.08	1.39	1.42	98	95	122	125	27.1	25.2	23.2	1.52	26.1	13.4	13.6	11.2	10.1	3.45	51.3	195
1912	1.30	1.39	1.23	1.45	1.46	107	95	112	112	30.6	28.5	26.7	1.59	29.5	15.9	17.3	15.1	14.2	3.25	53.9	186
1913	1.33	1.29	1.29	1.52	1.57	97	97	114	118	32.6	29.4	27.4	1.61	31 0	14.9	16.9	13.4	13.2	3.55	48.1	208
1914	1.31	1.30	1.21	1.49	1.55	99	92	114	118	30.0	28.4	25.5	1.60	28.6	15.2	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	115	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	51.9	193
1920	2.55	2.30	2.53	2.84	3.23	90	99	111	127	62.9	59.1	55.5	3.22	58.7	26.2	31.0	23.4	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	44.2	226
1922	1.67	1.67	1.63	1.73	1.83	100	98	104	110	39.0	38.6	35.9	2.10	39.2	19.7	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	96	107	113	51.5	47.8	45.6	2.53	46.0	22.1	28.7	21.4	20.8	4.55	48.0	208
1929	2.01	1.84	1.94	2.12	2.43	92	97	105	121	48.7	46.5	45.2	2.54	43.8	20.1	28.9	19.1	19.5	4.30	46.0	217
1930	1.62	1.49	1.57	1.69	2.12	92	97	104	131	38.8	37.0	34.5	2.21	35.3	16.4	25.7	16.0	16.4	3.90	46.4	215
1931	1.15	1.07	1.12	1.25	1.58	93	97	109	137	28.7	27.8	24.8	1.69	27.0	12.5	21.2	12.1	13.5	3.30	46.1	217
1932	.89	.81	.83	.92	1.28	91	93	103	144	21.4	20.7	17.9	1.27	20.1	9.9	16.0	8.9	9.4	2.60	49.5	202
1933	.98	.91	.90	1.04	1.25	93	92	106	128	22.9	21.6	18.8	1.30	20.8	10.2	17.5	10.0	11.5	2.55	49.0	204
1934	1.09	1.00	1.05	1.16	1.39	92	96	106	128	26.3	24.9	22.7	1.54	24.8	11.8	16.6	10.6	11.2	2.70	47.4	211
1935	1.32	1.27	1.23	1.35	1.55	96	93	102	117	31.5	29.8	28.1	1.70	28.8	14.4	19.6	13.8	13.8	2.91	49.9	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	103	123	37.5	34.2	33.2	1.96	33.2	15.9	20.3	15.2	14.6	3.21	47.8	209
1938	1.28	1.16	1.21	1.31	1.71	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	216
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	174
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	180
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	170
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	26.3	25.2	4.20	58.7	170
1945	2.67	2.52	2.65	2.76	3.05	94	99	103	114	54.7	46.6	------	------	46.1	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.6	171
January	2.72	2.56	2.70	2.83	3.08	94	99	104	113	54.	46.	50.9	3.34	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
February	2.68	2.51	2.65	2.79	3.06	94	99	104	114	54.	46.	50.8	3.29	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
March	2.64	2.47	2.60	2.77	3.04	94	98	105	115	54.	45.	50.7	3.22	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
April	2.61	2.44	2.55	2.74	3.03	93	98	105	116	54.	46.	50.5	3.12	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
May	2.61	2.45	2.56	2.70	3.00	94	98	103	115	54.	46.	50.2	3.08	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
June	2.63	2.48	2.59	2.72	3.01	94	98	103	114	54.	46.	50.2	3.04	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
July	2.65	2.51	2.62	2.72	3.02	95	99	103	114	55.	46.	50.2	3.09	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
August	2.67	2.53	2.66	2.73	3.03	95	100	102	113	55.	46.	50.3	3.14	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
September	2.70	2.55	2.70	2.76	3.06	94	100	102	113	55.	46.	50.3	3.20	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
October	2.74	2.59	2.73	2.79	3.10	95	100	102	113	56.	46.	50.2	3.30	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
November	2.76	2.61	2.74	2.79	3.14	95	99	101	114	56.	49.	50.3	3.37	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
December	2.75	2.59	2.75	2.81	3.13	94	100	102	114	56.	51.	50.5	3.40	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
1946																					
January	2.76	2.58	2.79	2.83	3.14	93	100	103	113	56.	51.	50.7	3.37	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
February	2.77*	2.58*	2.83*	2.84*	3.15*	93*	102*	103*	114*	56.	51.	50.8	3.33	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172

[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. 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.

[3]Quotations refer to the 15th of the month as reported by Wisconsin and United States price reporters. Annual prices, except the Wisconsin farm butter price, are weighted averages of monthly data. For the U. S., milk for fluid use is the chief outlet for whole milk sold hence the U. S. farm price exceeds Wisconsin where the bulk of the output is manufactured. These quotations do not include dairy production payments.

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

[5]Wholesale 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.

[6]Wholesale prices on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange. Prior to April 1926, prices were quoted on daisies, thereafter on twins. Where prices of twins were not quoted, Cheddar prices were used as a basis for prices of twins. From December 1942 through January 1946 subsidy of 3.75 cents per pound was included.

[7]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.

[8]Averages of weekly quotations. Prior to September 1940, quotations are from the Green County Herald, September 1940 through September 1942 quotations are from various sources adjusted to a Monroe basis. October 1942 through May 1944 quotations are from Monroe Evening Times. Price ceiling beginning February 1943. Ceiling quotations beginning June 1944 is 26.25 cents Plymouth base.

[9]Averages of weekly quotations from the Monroe Evening Times. Prior to September 1940 quotations are from the Green County Herald. Price ceiling beginning February 1943.

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

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

*Preliminary.

to push their yearling lambs to take advantage of the subsidy and of the higher subsidy on lambs over yearlings. Up to March 1 weather and feed conditions in the early lambing states as a whole were less favorable than the relatively favorable conditions a year earlier.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

For the second consecutive month the index of Wisconsin farm product prices received by farmers was pulled down 2 points by a sharp break in poultry and egg prices. The index of all farm product prices on February 15 was 209 percent of the 1910–14 average, and was 2 points lower than on January 15 and 9 points above the corresponding date in 1945.

Since the beginning of 1946 the average price of eggs received by farmers in Wisconsin declined from 36.9 cents per dozen to 29.6 cents per dozen, while average prices received by Wisconsin producers for live chickens have held steady at 22.7 cents per pound. The index of poultry prices since January has tumbled from 180 percent of the 1910–14 average to 153 percent of the 1910–14 average.

Small seasonal advances were made in milk, meat animals, and crops. The slow steady rise in the index of prices paid for things farmers buy which commenced last October continued during the month and on February 15 stood at 187 percent of the 1910–14 average.

United States Farm Prices

Parity prices of farm products continued to advance during the month ended February 15, the index of prices paid by farmers (including interest and taxes) reaching another new 25-year high. The general level of prices received for farm products also rose 1 point from January 15 to February 15, with sharp increases in prices received by farmers for rye, truck crops, cattle, and cotton, and moderate increases in fruit and other

Some Current Changes in Agriculture and Industry

WISCONSIN	Latest Report: Date	Latest Report: Reported figure*	Previous Reports: One month before	Previous Reports: One year before	Previous Reports: 5-yr. av. of same month[9]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[1], 1910-14=100 ... %	Feb.	209	211	204	154
Prices farmers pay[1], 1910-14=100 ... %	Feb.	187	186	182	147
Purchasing power, farm products[1], 1910-14=100 ... %	Feb.	112	113	112	103
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of milk[2**] cwt. ... $	Feb.	2.77	2.76	2.68	2.08
Farm price of butterfat in cream[3**] ... cts.	Feb. 15	56	56	54	43.0
Price, American cheese, Wis. Cheese Exchange, (twins) per pound[4] ... cts.	Feb.	27.0	27.0	27.0	21.10
Total milk production[1], (000,000 om.) ... lbs.	Feb.	1107	1091	1076	864
Cows in herd freshening[5] ... %	Feb.	9.90	9.94	10.93	10.58
Calves born during month being raised[5] ... %	Feb.	34.43	35.23	31.02	37.54
Grains and concentrates fed daily[5] per farm ... lbs.	Mar. 1	117.2	107.7	116.8	95.2
per cow in herd ... lbs.	Mar. 1	6.73	6.29	6.70	5.86
per 100 lbs. of milk produced ... lbs.	Mar. 1	33.81	33.58	34.30	31.00
Wisconsin creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Jan.	4700	4650	7977	10892
Wisconsin American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Jan.	24990	22696	24690	23047
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Feb.	836	612	2308	4616
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Feb.	12082	12747	8202	8625
Poultry Production and Markets					
Layers on hand in month[5], (000 om.) ... no.	Feb.	15960	16461	16268	14465
Eggs per 100 layers[5] ... no.	Feb.	1294	1277	1240	1154
Total eggs produced[5], (000,000 om.) ... no.	Feb.	207	210	202	168
Farm price of chickens[3], per lb. ... cts.	Feb. 15	22.7	22.7	22.7	17.3
Farm price of eggs[3], per doz. ... cts.	Feb. 15	29.6	36.9	33.6	24.7
Feed Price Changes[1]					
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100 ... %	Feb.	171.8	171.3	170.5	133.6
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ... $	Feb.	22.46	22.28	22.23	16.60
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy ... lbs.	Feb.	123.3	123.9	120.6	126.2
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton, f. o. b. Madison					
Standard bran ... $	Feb.	40.45	40.45	40.45	32.22
Linseed oil meal ... $	Feb.	49.60	49.60	49.60	42.31
Corn gluten feed ... $	Feb.	43.15	43.15	43.20	32.78
Tankage ... $	Feb.	73.45	73.45	73.45	67.55
Standard middlings ... $	Feb.	40.45	40.45	40.45	32.28
Cottonseed meal ... $	Feb.	57.85	57.85	57.55	45.43
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ... $	Feb.	22.77	22.68	21.84	16.55
Amt. of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy ... lbs.	Feb.	130.0	162.7	153.8	149.2
Livestock Prices[3]					
Farm price of milk cows, per head ... $	Feb. 15	140	140	130	105.00
Farm price of hogs, per cwt. ... $	Feb. 15	14.00	13.90	13.70	10.16
Farm price of beef cattle, per cwt. ... $	Feb. 15	10.60	10.40	10.00	8.28
Farm price of veal calves, per cwt. ... $	Feb. 15	13.50	13.20	13.30	11.28
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Index of employment[8], 1925-27=100 ... %	Feb.	128.1	128.3	154.7	129.5
Index of payrolls[8], 1925-27=100 ... %	Feb.	221.7	223.9	303.7	198.3

UNITED STATES	Latest Report: Date	Latest Report: Reported figure*	Previous Reports: One month before	Previous Reports: One year before	Previous Reports: 5-yr. av. of same month[9]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[6], 1910-14=100 ... %	Feb.	207	206	199	147.8
Prices farmers pay[6], 1910-14=100 ... %	Feb.	185	184	179	145.8
Purchasing power farm products[6], 1910-14=100 ... %	Feb.	112	112	111	99.6
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of butterfat in cream[3**], per lb. ... cts.	Feb. 15	50.8	50.7	50.8	39.5
Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb.[10] ... cts.	Feb.	46.5	46.5	46.0	37.12
Creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Jan.	68995	66640	99003	122220
American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Jan.	44420	41697	51149	44106
Evaporated whole milk production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Jan.	180000	163650	249609	207616
Dried skim milk production[6], (000 omitted)					
Human food ... lbs.	Jan.	37650	33000	42350	29187
Animal feed ... lbs.	Jan.	640	530	900	5585
Butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Feb.	19225	19884	32362	41821
Cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Feb.	18232	20271	17220	12247
Total milk prod.[6], (000,000 om.) ... lbs.	Feb.	8292	8615	8485	7615
Cold-Storage Holdings[7], (000 omitted)					
Creamery butter ... lbs.	Mar. 1	19725	32135	31062	46222
American cheese ... lbs.	Mar. 1	80983	95725	118087	115574
Swiss cheese ... lbs.	Mar. 1	543	920	655	3101
All other cheese ... lbs.	Mar. 1	8849	9978	8310	15694
All varieties of cheese ... lbs.	Mar. 1	90375	106623	127052	134369
Total frozen poultry ... lbs.	Mar. 1	356429	363954	183889	169779
Eggs, shell ... cases	Mar. 1	1545	272	521	863
Eggs, shell, frozen, and dried (case equivalent) ... cases	Mar. 1	6389	5083	13911	2781
Poultry Production[6]					
Layers on hand in mo., (000 om.) ... no.	Feb.	407365	412635	409534	377060
Eggs per 100 layers ... no.	Feb.	1216	1021	1171	1061
Total eggs prod., (000,000 om.) ... no.	Feb.	4954	4214	4795	4041
Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated milk[6], (000 omitted)					
Dried whole milk ... lbs.	Jan. 31	9163	11881	16489	7189
Dried skim milk ... lbs.	Jan. 31	12786	14042	39318	25608
Dried buttermilk ... lbs.	Jan. 31	1518	1634	10706	4351
Condensed milk (case goods) ... lbs.	Jan. 31	4991	5357	7328	6609
Evaporated milk (case goods) ... lbs.	Jan. 31	54098	71762	131745	172058
Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection[7], (000 omitted)					
Cattle ... no.	Feb.	1015	1012	1149	931
Calves ... no.	Feb.	427	440	442	398
Sheep and lambs ... no.	Feb.	2196	1440	1622	1484
Hogs ... no.	Feb.	4698	4911	3267	4520
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Wholesale prices, 1910-14=100					
All commodities[11] ... %	Feb. 15	156	156	153	134.6
Foods[11] ... %	Feb. 15	167	166	162	139.0
Retail prices, 1910-14=100					
All commodities[11] ... %	Feb. 15	----	----	184	161.8
Foods[11] ... %	Feb. 15	----	----	176	151.0
Factory employment (adjusted)[12], No. of employees, 1939=100 ... %	Dec.	121.3	121.2	163.0	142.0
Industrial production (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ... %	Jan.	159	163	234	183.2
Freight-car loadings (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ... %	Jan.	133	127	144	130

[1]Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. [2]As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters. [3]As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. [4]From December 1942 through January 1946 subsidy of 3.75 cents was included. [5]As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters. [6]Bureau of Agricultural Economics. U. S. D. A. [7]Reported by Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, U. S. D. A. [8]Wisconsin Industrial Commission. [9]November and December, 1939-43. January and later, 1940-44 except Cold-Storage Holdings and Livestock Slaughter which are 1941-45 and total milk production which is 10-year average, 1935-44. [10]Wholesale price of 92-score butter at Chicago through December 1942. Since then O. P. A. 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. [11]Bureau of Labor Statistics index number corrected to 1910-14 base. [12]Federal Reserve Board. [13]Estimate. * Preliminary. **Quotations do not include dairy production payments.

grain prices. These increases more than offset the extremely sharp drop in egg prices and relatively minor downturns in tobacco and dairy products.

While poultry and egg supplies were slightly larger than a year ago, milk production was off a little and livestock slaughter was somewhat smaller during the four weeks ended February 15 than during the corresponding period a year ago. The demand for farm products in general has continued strong.

Merchantable Potato Stocks Larger

Stocks of merchantable potatoes held by growers and local dealers in or near areas of production on March 1, 1946 are placed at 60,140,000 bushels. These stocks are 17 percent greater than the 51,490,000 bushels held March 1, 1945, but 20 percent below March 1, 1944 stocks of 74,980,000 bushels. These stocks consist of potatoes that will be marketed for food, seed, and processing from March 1 to the end of the season.

However, potatoes held on farms for home consumption and for planting on producers' own farms together with an allowance for expected shrinkage and waste after March 1, are excluded from these estimates. Sixty-four percent of the March 1, 1946 stocks were in the four states of Maine, North Dakota, Minnesota, and Idaho.

Less Farm Employment, Shorter Work Days

Farm employment in the United States on March 1 was 2 percent less than a year ago despite the more than usual seasonal increase during February. Work-days average shorter than on March 1, 1945 continuing the downward trend started two years earlier. Spring field work was getting off to an early start with 6 percent more persons at work on farms around the first of March than a month earlier.

Reported work-days of farm operators averaged 10.7 hours per day compared to 11.0 hours last March and 11.2 hours for March 1, 1944. The average length of time worked per day by hired hands dropped from 9.5 hours a year ago to 9.3 for the first of this month. On March 1, 1944 hired workers were averaging 9.7 hours per day. Work-days were shorter than a year ago for both operators and hired hands in almost every state. The number of persons working on farms on March 1 was less than a year earlier in all regions except the Middle and South Atlantic States where increases amounted to 1 percent.

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and Month	WISCONSIN: Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices[1] (Average of prices, January 1910—December 1914=100)														UNITED STATES: Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices[2] (Average of prices August 1909—July 1914=100)									
	Wisconsin farm prices	All groups milk excluded	Livestock and livestock products[3]	Milk	Meat animals[4]	Poultry and eggs[5]	Crops[6]	Feed grains and hay[7]	Fruits[8]	Truck and canning[9]	Prices paid[10]	Ratio of prices received to prices paid[11]	Ratio of prices for milk to prices paid[12]	Index number of farm real estate values[13]	United States farm products	Livestock and livestock products	Dairy products	Meat animals	Poultry and eggs	Crops	Feed grains and hay	Prices paid[14]	Purchasing power[15]	Index to U. S. farm real estate values[13]
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	104	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	186	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	134	101	160	133	102	205	146	149	87	90	168	124	130	149	107	161	121	92	152	82	157
1922	126	120	126	132	108	141	125	94	173	142	142	89	93	154	132	127	139	114	140	138	92	149	89	139
1923	140	113	144	165	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	130
1925	146	140	148	152	133	160	134	118	160	130	155	94	98	130	156	150	155	140	162	163	134	156	100	127
1926	151	149	150	152	144	157	151	103	146	131	154	98	99	125	146	152	156	146	158	140	105	155	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	103	161	147	150	102	106	119	149	161	164	160	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	92	70	88	120	121	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	60	48	108	63	89
1933	71	64	70	78	53	70	79	66	81	101	105	68	74	80	72	72	87	61	74	72	57	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	87	104	123	78	79	86	95	108	110	112	95	80	69	121	79	84
1940	103	98	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	135	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	179	112	119	102	195	194	198	200	174	194	166	176	111	114
1945	207	203	204	211	196	183	229	158	300	204	184	112	115	110										126
Jan.	206	197	205	215	192	185	215	161	287	202	182	113	118	------	201	202	202	203	199	200	163	179	112	-----
Feb.	204	195	201	212	193	168	219	163	291	202	182	112	116	------	199	201	200	209	183	197	164	179	111	-----
Mar.	203	197	200	209	196	165	224	167	291	202	183	111	114	------	198	200	198	211	175	196	166	180	110	-----
Apr.	202	198	199	206	198	164	223	160	291	202	183	110	113	------	203	201	194	215	176	204	162	180	113	-----
May	203	199	200	206	199	167	225	160	291	202	183	111	113	------	200	202	192	217	179	198	161	180	111	-----
June	205	201	202	208	200	175	224	158	295	202	183	112	114	------	206	203	191	216	189	210	162	180	114	-----
July	210	211	205	209	202	185	249	158	295	206	183	115	114	------	206	205	192	215	197	207	161	180	114	-----
Aug.	211	211	206	211	197	196	246	148	280	206	183	115	115	------	204	206	195	212	207	202	158	180	113	-----
Sept.	209	204	206	213	195	190	231	152	287	206	183	114	116	------	197	203	197	207	201	191	157	181	109	-----
Oct.	210	202	207	217	193	192	225	153	310	206	184	114	118	------	199	202	199	202	204	196	160	182	109	-----
Nov.	213	208	211	218	193	208	230	159	336	206	184	116	118	------	205	206	202	203	218	203	161	182	113	-----
Dec.	213	208	210	217	193	208	232	160	347	206	185	115	117	------	207	207	204	204	222	206	162	183	113	-----
1946																								
Jan.	211	204	208	218	197	180	233	163	351	206	186*	113*	117*	------	206	204	203	206	197	207	164	184	112	-----
Feb.	209*	199	205*	219*	200	153	234	164	354	206	187*	112*	117*	------	207	202	202	214	168	213	166	185	112	-----

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

Percent of Hybrid Corn Acreage in Various Maturity Classifications*

District	80–Day %	85–Day %	90–Day %	95–Day %	100–Day %	105–Day %	110–Day %	115–Day %	120–Day %
Northwest	4.8	25.0	10.2	32.1	20.2	3.6	3.6	.5	-----
North	.3	13.0	17.9	27.2	18.6	8.4	8.1	4.0	2.5
Northeast	.8	22.7	10.5	25.1	19.0	13.4	4.9	2.4	1.2
West	-----	3.9	2.5	16.8	26.3	27.5	17.9	4.6	.5
Central	-----	.5	9.8	23.7	30.3	12.1	16.9	6.7	-----
East	.6	-----	4.2	8.8	25.8	36.3	15.9	7.2	1.2
Southwest	-----	.8	.3	.1	9.8	10.6	28.9	40.5	9.0
South	-----	.2	1.3	2.3	9.4	22.6	33.0	23.6	7.6
Southeast	.3	.6	2.0	1.5	6.9	9.9	34.2	24.1	20.5
State	.5	4.2	4.2	11.0	17.1	18.1	22.4	16.8	5.7

* As reported by Wisconsin dairy correspondents for their 1945 plantings.

Maturity Time of Hybrid Corn

As a result of a rather difficult corn year in 1945 much interest was shown in the maturity time of the seed corn being planted in various parts of the state. In 1945 a considerable amount of the state's corn was frozen before it was ripe. The season was a difficult one from the beginning, there being much wet weather at planting time and a considerable amount of replanting of corn in some areas.

During the growing season progress was likewise slow. There was an unusual amount of wet and cool weather. As a result, much of the corn was unripe at the time of the killing frosts in the fall. Frosts were not unusually early in most of the state, but because of the nature of the season the progress of the corn was slower than usual and a good deal of soft corn resulted. According

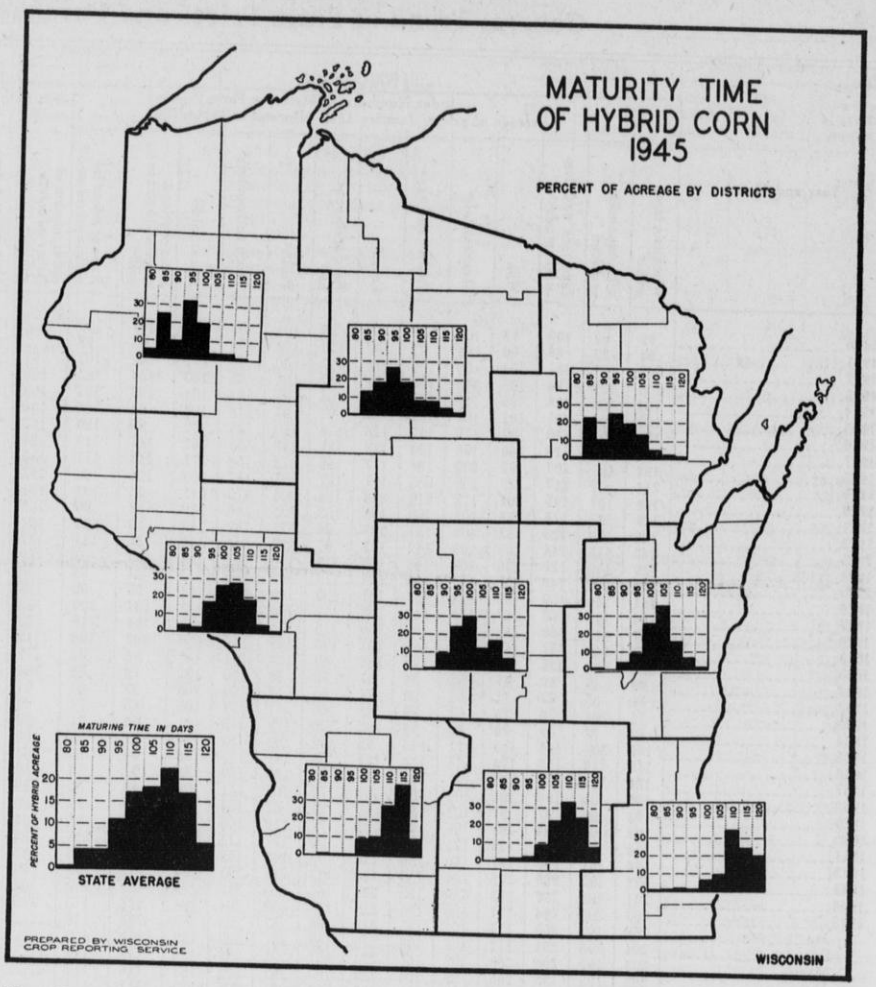
to dairy reporters, about 44 percent of the grain corn harvested in Wisconsin in 1945 was soft. Efforts were made to use as much as possible for silage, but even so there was a considerable problem with corn that probably would not keep if it remained unused when the weather warms up in the spring.

Special Survey on Maturing Time of Corn

In order to supply information on the maturing time of hybrid corn planted in Wisconsin, dairy reporters were asked in February to report the length of the maturity for the seed corn that they had planted in 1945. When the information obtained was tabulated it showed clearly that the maturity dates of the corn used in Wisconsin varied considerably in different parts of the state. In the more northern regions a considerable amount of the hybrid corn planted is of a maturity under 100 days. In northwestern Wisconsin, for example, over 70 percent of the plantings were reported to be of seed maturing in less than 100 days. In the three central districts of the state a good deal of 95-, 100- and 105-day corn is used. In the southern part of the state there was relatively little seed corn planted with maturity under 100 days, the bulk of it being with 110-day maturity or higher.

For the state as a whole the highest percentage of corn used was of the 110-day maturity type, this accounting for over 22 percent of the total. The next highest was the 105-day group which accounted for 18 percent of the total. The 100-day group accounted for a little over 17 percent, and the 115-day group accounted for 16.8 percent. For the state as a whole only about 20 percent of the corn reported was under 100 days in maturity, the bulk of it being over 100 days in maturity. The latest maturing corn is reported in the southwestern district of the state where over 40 percent was of the 115-day type and 9 percent was in the 120-day group.

It is believed that while the percentage reported by Wisconsin dairy correspondents may not be in all cases an entirely accurate measurement of the maturities used in the different areas, they nevertheless give a close approximation of the experience of this group of reporters and the figures are probably reasonable for the different parts of the state. The accompanying tables and the chart show the summary of the data in detail for the state and for the various districts.



The above chart shows the maturity time of hybrid seed corn used by Wisconsin dairy reporters in 1945. It is noted that in the northern areas of the state hybrids maturing in less than 100 days are quite common. In the southern part of the state the later maturing hybrids are mainly used. The latest maturities are reported in the southwestern district of the state. For the state as a whole the 110-day hybrids were the most popular last year, with over 22 percent of the plantings in this maturity group. The next most popular group was the 105-day group which accounted for about 18 percent of the plantings. This was followed by the 100-day and the 115-day groups which accounted for nearly as much. There is a good deal of variation in the maturity time of corn used in different parts of the state.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS TO
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN
BOX 851
MADISON, WISCONSIN

Form BAE-A/3-46-6618 Permit 1001

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

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, F. J. Graham, Emery C. Wilcox, Cecil W. Estes, Agricultural Statisticians

Vol. XXV, No. 4 — *State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin* — April 1946

IN THIS ISSUE

April Crop Report

The state has another early spring and crops seem to have come through the winter in good condition in most counties. Up to now there has been enough moisture in most parts of the country so that the outlook is considered satisfactory.

Grain Stocks on Farms

Supplies of corn, wheat, barley, and some other items on farms are considerably lower at the beginning of April than they were at the same time last year. Stocks of oats are relatively large both in this state and for the country as a whole because of the big oat crop produced in 1945.

Milk Production

The output of milk in Wisconsin during March was relatively high, it being about 5 percent above a year ago. For the United States the output in March was 2 percent below the same month last year.

Milk Cow Prices

Prices of milk cows rose during the past month and the increase is noted quite generally throughout the state.

Egg Production

Wisconsin farm flocks are smaller in size than they were a year ago, but they produced slightly more eggs in March than during the same month of last year. For the United States the increase in egg production during March was about 2 percent as compared with the same month in 1945.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

A general upturn in the prices of farm products is recorded during the past month. Prices of meat animals, vegetables, and grains are sufficient to raise the United States index by 2 points. The Wisconsin farm price index rose 3 points.

Special News Items (Pages 4 through 8)

1946 Livestock Numbers by Counties
Wages of Farm Labor
Changes in Farm Numbers, Farm Land, and Size of Farm

THIS IS another early spring in Wisconsin. March was an unusually warm month, though not quite as warm as a year ago. However, with the exception of 1945, 1910, and 1878 it was the warmest March on record for most Wisconsin weather stations. Generally, our vegetation has emerged from the winter in good condition, though there is some damage reported in a few counties. While the season is early, plant growth has come along a little less rapidly than last year when because of early warm weather fruit trees were so far advanced that widespread damage was later done by frost.

For most of the state the moisture supply seems to be satisfactory. Vegetation went into the winter in good condition and it was covered with snow from late November until January. After that much of the southern part of the state was exposed much of the time, but weather conditions seem to have been such that less than the usual amount of damage was done to plant life. With a warm March and an early spring it seems now safe to conclude that hay and pasture plants in most counties are in fairly good condition.

Winter Wheat, Rye, and Pasture April 1

Crop	Wisconsin			United States		
	1946	1945	10-yr. av. 1935–44	1946	1945	10-yr. av. 1935–44
	Condition					
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Rye	92	97	88	88	91	78
Pasture	92	95	86	88	91	76
	Yield per Seeded Acre					
	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.
Winter wheat	21.0	24.2	17.6	16.0	16.4	13.4

Because of the early spring much of the grain seeding is earlier than usual, which is a favorable factor from the standpoint of grain crop production. Records over a long period of years have shown that grain planted early has usually yielded better than grain planted late.

The condition of Wisconsin crops on April 1 was relatively good, winter wheat being reported 91 percent of normal, rye 92, and pastures 92, which is substantially above the April 1 average though not quite as high as the condition reports of a year ago. Prospects for winter grain are good, though the acreage of these crops is small in Wisconsin.

Weather Summary, March 1946

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	March 1946	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth	7	81	35.7	23.7	1.96	1.54	+1.01
Spooner	0	81	39.2	26.5	0.55	1.44	—0.51
Park Falls	4	77	38.1	23.8	0.84	1.87	—1.33
Rhinelander	8	74	38.4	24.9	0.65	1.28	+0.44
Wausau	10	75	38.6	28.0	1.34	1.73	+0.13
Marinette	14	77	40.6	31.0	1.50	2.14	—0.85
Escanaba	10	79	37.0	24.2	1.19	1.89	—0.82
Minneapolis	14	78	42.4	29.6	1.20	1.42	+0.06
Eau Claire	11	80	41.9	30.0	0.99	1.92	+0.09
La Crosse	14	77	44.4	31.5	2.77	1.61	+2.20
Hancock	0	79	40.0	29.5	1.84	1.66	—0.07
Oshkosh	8	79	40.0	30.8	2.71	1.77	+1.12
Green Bay	11	74	39.4	28.6	2.47	2.04	—0.01
Manitowoc	14	72	40.3	30.6	2.41	2.29	+0.26
Dubuque	13	77	46.0	34.0	3.58	2.03	+1.48
Madison	12	76	43.2	30.6	2.92	2.07	+0.86
Beloit	5	73	44.8	34.4	2.45	2.26	+0.61
Milwaukee	11	73	41.6	30.1	2.88	2.42	—0.30
Average for 18 Stations	9.2	76.8	40.6	29.0	1.90	1.85	+0.24

United States Conditions

Progress in spring farm activities seems to be very good in most of the country this year. With an unusually warm month of March the crop season has a good start. Pastures and hay crops seem to have a good outlook and the winter grains have come through the winter well.

The rainfall and soil moisture situation seems to have improved during the past month, helpful moisture being reported in many areas where it was needed. Some dry areas persist in some of the south-central and western states and in the north Pacific Coast region the weather has been wet and cold. Generally, however, the season is reported to be two or three weeks ahead of usual.

Winter Wheat Production

	Thousands of Bushels			1946 as a percent of	
	Indicated 1946	1945	10-yr. average 1935–44	1945	10-yr. average 1935–44
Wisconsin	777	800	734	97	106
United States	830,636	823,177	618,019	101	134

Good Winter Wheat Outlook

With the world-wide shortages of food and extremely heavy demand for grain, particularly wheat, the prospect for the United States winter wheat crop becomes of unusual interest. Reports indicate that the region from Kansas northward has had improved moisture conditions and that the prospect for the winter wheat

crop is good. In all parts of the country except in the southwest the winter wheat outlook seems to have improved during the dormant season.

Present prospects are for an 830 million bushel winter wheat crop, which is slightly larger than the big crop of last year and one-third larger than the country's average winter wheat production. If the spring wheat crop shows reasonably good prospects it is quite probable that the country will have well over a billion bushels of wheat this year, which has only happened three times in the country's history—1915, 1944, and 1945. Should spring wheat prospects turn out considerably better than average, a record crop of wheat is possible in the United States this year and it is urgently needed to help out the world's depleted food supplies. The early estimate of winter wheat yields for the United States is 16 bushels per acre compared with the high yield of 16.4 bushels for 1945 and the 10-year average yield of 13.4 bushels.

Rye prospects for the country as a whole are quite good, the average condition for all states being 88 percent of normal compared with 91 percent a year ago and 78 for the 10-year average.

Stocks of Grains on Farms

(April 1 estimates)

Crop	Thousand Bushels on Hand			Percent of previous year's crop		
	1946	1945	10-yr. average 1935–44	1946	1945	10-yr. average 1935–44
Wisconsin						
Corn[1]	17,299	26,913	15,275	31.0	42.0	36.0
Wheat	480	626	746	32.0	44.0	45.0
Oats	60,935	47,575	30,564	40.0	40.0	38.1
Barley	1,152	1,670	----------	32.0	33.0	------
Rye	340	390	----------	27.0	39.0	------
Soybeans	95	368	----------	15.0	50.0	------
United States						
Corn[1]	1,071,990	1,325,152	1,017,517	39.7	46.0	46.0
Wheat	203,991	238,386	173,320	18.2	22.2	21.2
Oats	578,568	426,438	401,325	37.4	36.9	37.5
Barley	70,309	84,870	107,385[2]	26.6	30.5	31.3[2]
Rye	3,326	6,562	16,678[2]	12.6	25.7	38.7[2]
Soybeans	29,785	27,571	----------	15.5	14.5	------

[1]Data based on corn for grain.
[2]5-year average, 1940–44.

Stocks of Grain on Farms

Reports from farmers on April 1 indicate that stocks of most types of grain are considerably lower than a year ago. For the nation as a whole stocks of corn are 11 percent under last year. Farm stocks of wheat are 14 percent under a year ago, and stocks of barley and rye are likewise lower. Because of the big crop of oats in 1945 oat stocks for the nation are 36 percent higher than a year ago, and farm stocks of soybeans are also above last year.

Stocks of grain reported on Wisconsin farms for the most important items are similar to those for the country as a whole. Supplies of corn on farms are 36 percent smaller than a year ago, but because of the record oat production the amount of oats on farms is 28 percent greater than a year ago. Stocks of wheat, barley, rye, and soybeans on Wisconsin farms are all well below the stocks reported a year ago.

Wisconsin Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1946*	1945 Revised	1944 Revised	10-year average 1935–44	1946 / 1945
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	1,091	1,058	1,007	857	103
Feb.	1,107	1,076	1,066	864	103
Mar.	1,367	1,297	1,236	1,050	105
Jan.–Mar. inclusive	3,565	3,431	3,309	2,771	104

*Preliminary.

Wisconsin Milk Production

Milk production on Wisconsin farms during March was 5 percent higher than a year earlier, setting a new record for March. A record number of milk cows and the highest recorded production per cow were responsible for the 1,367 million pounds produced during the month. Compared with the 10-year average (1935–44) for March, Wisconsin milk production was up 30 percent.

As in previous months, this was contrary to the trend for the nation as a whole. United States production was 2 percent lower than a year earlier and only 11 percent above the 1935–44 average for the month. Wisconsin accounted for nearly 14 percent of the production of the entire country during March.

The total for the month is 70 million pounds more than in March 1945, 131 million pounds more than in March 1944, and 317 million pounds more than the 10-year average for the month.

United States Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1946	1945	1944	10-year average 1935–44	1946 / 1945
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	8,615	8,858	8,651	7,937	97
Feb.	8,292	8,485	8,602	7,615	98
Mar.	9,796	10,000	9,765	8,852	98
Jan.–Mar. inclusive	26,703	27,343	27,018	24,404	98

United States Milk Production

Record high milk production per cow during March was more than offset by the lower number of milk cows on farms. As a result milk production for the nation was 2 percent below that of March 1945. However, the total of 9,796 million pounds, except for last year, was the highest on record, and was nearly a billion pounds more than the 1935–44 average.

April 1 daily milk production per cow in herds kept by crop reporters at 15.56 pounds was record high for that date. Continued liberal feeding of concentrates to milk cows, unusually early pasture feed in southern sections and balmy March weather all contributed to the high level of milk flow. It also appears that sharp culling of milk cows during the past year has removed many low producers from the nation's milking herds.

In the East North Central and West North Central States production per cow on April 1 was record high, with the states of Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas reaching 22-year peaks. Too, the percentage of cows milked in these two regions rose sharply to about average levels for April 1. For the country as a whole 68.6 percent of all milk cows were being milked.

Milk Cow Prices

A sharp advance in the average price per head received by Wisconsin farmers for milk cows was reported by price correspondents during the month ending March 15. The average sales value for the state reached $145 on that date and was nearly equal to the high values obtained during the recent war period. Average milk cow prices for Wisconsin during the first quarter of 1946 have been the highest on record.

The increase in average prices of milk cows sold from mid-February to mid-March was general throughout the state. The most pronounced upturns in sales values, however, occurred in the southwestern and central counties. The continued strong demand for fluid milk and cream together with the shortage of manufactured dairy products are encouraging forces for maintaining a high volume of milk production and keeping dairy cows. Feed, labor, and machinery shortages are becoming serious obstacles to dairy herd management.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, Mar. 15, 1946 and 1945, and Feb. 15, 1946 by Crop Reporting Districts

(Dollars per head)

District	March 15, 1946	February 15, 1946	March 15, 1945
1. Northwest	135	130	117
2. North	126	121	115
3. Northeast	128	125	120
4. West	144	142	133
5. Central	143	137	130
6. East	150	147	148
7. Southwest	145	139	128
8. South	156	152	152
9. Southeast	159	156	158
State Average[1]	145	140	135

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

Wisconsin Egg Production

Wisconsin farm flocks produced 252 million eggs during March, which is slightly more than March a year ago and over a fifth greater than the 5-year (1940–44) average for the month. The number of layers in farm flocks of the state was estimated to be 15,340,000 which is about 1½ percent under that of March a year ago but 9 percent above the 5-year average. The decline in the number of layers on farms since January has been more rapid this year than the average seasonal decline—having dropped 7 percent compared with the 5-year (1941–45) average decline of 4½ percent. Production per layer during March was an all-time high for the month. Layers on farms of the state averaged 16.43 eggs which is more than 2 percent above a year ago and about 12 percent above average.

Prices received by farmers for eggs as of March 15 averaged 30.8 cents per dozen compared with 29.6 cents on February 15 and 32.1 cents in March of last year. A half-cent sea-

Farm and Market Prices for Milk and Dairy Products[1]

Year	PRICES RECEIVED BY CROP REPORTERS—WISCONSIN											UNITED STATES		WHOLESALE PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS[4]							
	Milk av. all uses cwt.[2]	Milk Prices by uses[2] (cwt.)				Milk prices by uses in per-cent of average				Butter-fat[3] (lb.)	Farm butter[3] (lb.)	Butter fat[3] (lb.)	Milk[3] (cwt.)	Butter[5] (lb.)	Cheese (lb.)				Evaporated milk[10] (case)	Cheese and butter prices compared[11]	
		For cheese (all types)	For butter	By con-denseries	Mar-ket milk	For cheese	For butter	By con-denseries	Mar-ket milk						Ameri-can[6]	Swiss[7]	Brick[8]	Lim-burger[8]		Cheese div. by butter	Butter div by cheese
	$	$	$	$	$	%	%	%	%	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	------	15.5	17.1	14.1	13.3	3.60	------	------
1911	1.14	1.12	1.08	1.39	1.42	98	95	122	125	27.1	25.2	23.2	1.52	26.1	13.4	13.6	11.2	10.1	3.45	51.3	195
1912	1.30	1.39	1.23	1.45	1.46	107	95	112	112	30.6	28.5	26.7	1.59	29.5	15.9	17.3	15.1	14.2	3.25	53.9	186
1913	1.33	1.29	1.29	1.52	1.57	97	97	114	118	32.6	29.4	27.4	1.61	31.0	14.9	16.9	13.4	13.2	3.55	48.1	208
1914	1.31	1.30	1.21	1.49	1.55	99	92	114	118	30.0	28.4	25.5	1.60	28.6	15.2	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	115	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	51.9	193
1920	2.55	2.30	2.53	2.84	3.23	90	99	111	127	62.9	59.1	55.5	3.22	58.7	26.2	31.0	23.4	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	44.2	226
1922	1.67	1.67	1.63	1.73	1.83	100	98	104	110	39.0	38.6	35.9	2.10	39.2	19.7	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	96	107	113	51.5	47.8	45.6	2 53	46.0	22.1	28.7	21.4	20.8	4 55	48.0	208
1929	2.01	1.84	1.94	2.12	2.43	92	97	105	121	48.7	46.5	45.2	2.54	43.8	20.1	28.9	19.1	19.5	4.30	46.0	217
1930	1.62	1.49	1.57	1.69	2.12	92	97	104	131	38.8	37.0	34.5	2.21	35.3	16.4	25.7	16.0	16.4	3.90	46.4	215
1931	1.15	1.07	1.12	1.25	1.58	93	97	109	137	28.7	27.8	24.8	1.69	27.0	12.5	21.2	12.1	13.5	3.30	46.1	217
1932	.89	.81	.83	.92	1.28	91	93	103	144	21.4	20.7	17.9	1.27	20.1	9.9	16.0	8.9	9.4	2.60	49.5	202
1933	.98	.91	.90	1.04	1.25	93	92	106	128	22.9	21.6	18.8	1.30	20.8	10.2	17.5	10.0	11.5	2.55	49.0	204
1934	1.09	1.00	1.05	1.16	1.39	92	96	106	128	26.3	24.9	22.7	1.54	24.8	11.8	16.6	10.6	11.2	2.70	47.4	211
1935	1.32	1.27	1.23	1.35	1.55	96	93	102	117	31.5	29.8	28.1	1.70	28.8	14.4	19.6	13.8	13.8	2.91	49.9	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	103	123	37.5	34.2	33.2	1.96	33.2	15.9	20.3	15.2	14.6	3.21	47.8	209
1938	1.28	1.16	1.21	1.31	1.71	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	216
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	174
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	180
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	170
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	26.3	25.2	4.20	58.7	170
1945	2.67	2.52	2.65	2.76	3.05	94	99	103	114	54.7	46.6	------	------	46.1	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.6	171
January	2.72	2.56	2.70	2.83	3.08	94	99	104	113	54.	46.	50.9	3.34	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
February	2 68	2.51	2.65	2.79	3.06	94	99	104	114	54.	46.	50 8	3.29	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
March	2.64	2.47	2.60	2.77	3.04	94	98	105	115	54.	45.	50.7	3.21	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4 20	58.7	170
April	2.61	2.44	2.55	2.74	3.03	93	98	105	116	54.	46.	50 5	3.12	46 0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4 20	58.7	170
May	2.61	2.45	2.56	2.70	3.00	94	98	103	115	54.	46.	50 2	3.08	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4 20	58.7	170
June	2.63	2.48	2.59	2.72	3.01	94	98	103	114	54.	46.	50 2	3.04	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4 20	58.7	170
July	2.65	2.51	2.62	2.72	3.02	95	99	103	114	55.	46.	50.2	3.09	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
August	2.67	2.53	2.66	2.73	3.03	95	100	102	113	55.	46.	50.3	3.14	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
September	2.70	2.55	2.70	2.76	3.06	94	100	102	113	55.	46.	50.3	3.20	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
October	2.74	2.59	2.73	2.79	3.10	95	100	102	113	56.	46.	50.2	3.30	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
November	2.76	2.61	2.74	2.79	3.14	95	99	101	114	56.	49.	50.3	3.37	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
December	2.75	2.59	2.75	2.81	3.13	94	100	102	114	56.	51.	50.5	3.40	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
1946																					
January	2.76	2.58	2.79	2.83	3.14	93	100	103	113	56.	51.	50.7	3.37	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
February	2.78	2.59	2.83	2.85	3.15	93	102	103	113	56.	51.	50.8	3.34	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
March	2.79*	2.61*	2.85*	2.85*	3.15*	94*	102*	10?*	113*	56.	52.	51.2	3.29	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172

[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. Tests reported by crop correspondents tend to be slightly above state averages, especially during the winter. These quotations do not include dairy production payments. Anaual averages are computed by weighting monthly average prices by milk production per cow.

[3] Quotations refer to the 15th of the month as reported by Wisconsin and United States price reporters. Annual prices, except the Wisconsin farm butter price, are weighted averages of monthly data. For the U. S., milk for fluid use is the chief outlet for whole milk sold hence the U. S. farm price exceeds Wisconsin where the bulk of the output is manufactured. These quotations do not include dairy production payments.

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

[5] Wholesale 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.

[6] Wholesale prices on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange. Prior to April 1926, prices were quoted on daisies, thereafter on twins. Where prices of twins were not quoted, Cheddar prices were used as a basis for prices of twins. From December 1942 through January 1946 subsidy of 3.75 cents per pound was included.

[7] 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.

[8] Averages of weekly quotations. Prior to September 1940, quotations are from the Green County Herald, September 1940 through September 1942 quotations are from various sources adjusted to a Monroe basis. October 1942 through May 1944 quotations are from Monroe Evening Times. Price ceiling beginning February 1943. Ceiling quotations beginning June 1944 is 26.25 cents Plymouth base.

[9] Averages of weekly quotations from the Monroe Evening Times. Prior to September 1940 quotations are from the Green County Herald. Price ceiling beginning February 1943.

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

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

*Preliminary.

sonal advance in chicken prices was indicated for the month February 15 to March 15. Farmers received an average of 23.2 cents per pound for chickens on March 15 this year compared with 22.7 cents a month earlier and 24.5 cents per pound on March 15 a year ago.

United States Egg Production

The number of layers on farms of the nation during March averaged about the same as March a year ago but a 2-percent increase in rate of production per layer gave the nation a 2-percent increase in total egg production over March 1945.

There were over 396 million layers on farms of the nation during March this year, about the same as a year ago but more than 7½ percent above the 5-year (1940–44) average. These layers produced 6,696 million eggs which is 2 percent more than March a year ago and 19 percent more than the 5-year average for the month. The rate of production per layer, at 16.89 eggs, is the highest on record for the month, exceeding March a year ago by 2 percent and the 5-year average by nearly 11 percent.

The average price received by farmers for eggs on March 15 was 32.1 cents per dozen—one cent less than a year earlier but 53 percent higher than the 10-year March average. Chicken markets during March were firm at steadily advancing prices. Prices for chickens averaged 23.3 cents per pound on March 15 compared with 25 cents a year earlier and the 10-year average of 16.8 cents per pound.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

The down trend in the index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers since the beginning of 1946 was sharply reversed during the month ending March 15. By mid-March the index for the state reached 212 percent of the 1910–14 base, a gain of 3 points over the preceding month.

Some Current Changes in Agriculture and Industry

WISCONSIN	Latest Report: Date	Latest Report: Reported figure*	Previous Reports: One month before	Previous Reports: One year before	Previous Reports: 5-yr. av. of same month[9]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[1], 1910-14=100 ..%	Mar.	212	209	203	153
Prices farmers pay[1], 1910-14=100 ..%	Mar.	188	187	183	148
Purchasing power, farm products[1], 1910-14=100 ..%	Mar.	113	112	111	101
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of milk*** cwt. ..$	Mar.	2.79	2.78	2.64	2.04
Farm price of butterfat in cream*** ..cts.	Mar. 15	56	56	54	42.6
Price, American cheese, Wis. Cheese Exchange, (twins) per pound[4] ..cts.	Mar.	27.0	27.0	27.0	20.65
Total milk production[1], (000,000 om.) ..lbs.	Mar.	1367	1107	1297	1050
Cows in herd freshening[5] ..%	Mar.	12.88	9.90	12.11	12.48
Calves born during month being raised[5] ..%	Mar.	33.26	34.43	29.26	36.58
Grains and concentrates fed daily[6]					
per farm ..lbs.	Apr. 1	122.3	117.2	115.8	101.1
per cow in herd ..lbs.	Apr. 1	6.98	6.73	6.81	6.18
per 100 lbs. of milk produced ..lbs.	Apr. 1	31.13	33.81	31.78	29.49
Wisconsin creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ..lbs.	Feb.	4700	4950	7520	10801
Wisconsin American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ..lbs.	Feb.	24550	24950	24203	23577
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ..lbs.	Mar.	915	836	2396	6354
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ..lbs.	Mar.	11967	12082	10372	11279
Poultry Production and Markets					
Layers on hand in month[8], (000 om.) ..no.	Mar.	15340	15960	15564	14081
Eggs per 100 layers[8] ..no.	Mar.	1643	1294	1606	1468
Total eggs produced[8], (000,000 om.) ..no.	Mar.	252	207	250	208
Farm price of chickens[8], per lb. ..cts.	Mar. 15	23.2	22.7	24.5	18.0
Farm price of eggs[8], per doz. ..cts.	Mar. 15	30.8	29.6	32.1	23.9
Feed Price Changes[1]					
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100 ..%	Mar.	173.0	171.8	171.0	136.7
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ..$	Mar.	22.88	22.46	22.40	16.89
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy ..lbs.	Mar.	121.9	123.8	117.9	121.1
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton, f. o. b. Madison					
Standard bran ..$	Mar.	40.45	40.45	40.45	33.52
Linseed oil meal ..$	Mar.	49.60	49.60	49.60	43.20
Corn gluten feed ..$	Mar.	43.15	43.15	43.15	32.31
Tankage ..$	Mar.	73.45	73.45	73.45	65.86
Standard middlings ..$	Mar.	40.45	40.45	40.45	33.22
Cottonseed meal ..$	Mar.	57.85	57.85	57.55	45.19
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ..$	Mar.	23.05	22.77	21.95	16.75
Amt. of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy ..lbs.	Mar.	133.6	130.0	146.2	140.5
Livestock Prices[8]					
Farm price of milk cows, per head ..$	Mar. 15	145	140	135	107.00
Farm price of hogs, per cwt. ..$	Mar. 15	14.10	14.00	13.80	10.28
Farm price of beef cattle, per cwt. ..$	Mar. 15	11.10	10.60	11.00	8.50
Farm price of veal calves, per cwt. ..$	Mar. 15	13.20	13.50	13.30	11.26
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Index of employment[8], 1925-27=100 ..%	Mar.	128.6	127.5	154.5	130.7
Index of payrolls[8], 1925-27=100 ..%	Mar.	223.5	222.9	306.2	202.3

UNITED STATES	Latest Report: Date	Latest Report: Reported figure*	Previous Reports: One month before	Previous Reports: One year before	Previous Reports: 5-yr. av. of same month[9]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[8], 1910-14=100 ..%	Mar.	209	207	198	150.0
Prices farmers pay[8], 1910-14=100 ..%	Mar.	186	185	180	147.0
Purchasing power farm products[8], 1910-14=100 ..%	Mar.	112	112	110	100.4
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of butterfat in cream***, per lb. ..cts	Mar. 15	51.2	50.8	50.7	39.3
Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb.[10] ..cts	Mar.	46.5	46.5	46.0	37.05
Creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ..lbs.	Feb.	66625	69520	92042	120245
American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ..lbs.	Feb.	44485	44440	51778	45530
Evaporated whole milk production[6], (000 omitted) ..lbs.	Feb.	181200	180000	251690	212469
Dried skim milk production[6], (000 omitted)					
Human food ..lbs	Feb.	39350	37650	43200	30292
Animal feed ..lbs	Feb.	810	640	900	5524
Butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ..lbs.	Mar.	18970	19225	37532	49360
Cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ..lbs.	Mar.	19471	18232	19201	16238
Total milk prod.[8], (000,000 om.) ..lbs.	Mar.	9796	8292	10000	8852
Cold-Storage Holdings[7], (000 omitted)					
Creamery butter ..lbs.	Apr. 1	14964	19462	29833	36531
American cheese ..lbs.	Apr. 1	73215	81913	98766	109745
Swiss cheese ..lbs.	Apr. 1	429	531	347	2471
All other cheese ..lbs.	Apr. 1	11900	8928	7852	14751
All varieties of cheese ..lbs.	Apr. 1	85544	91372	106965	126967
Total frozen poultry ..lbs.	Apr. 1	316166	356730	141708	126969
Eggs, shell ..cases	Apr. 1	3815	1578	1784	2461
Eggs, shell, frozen, and dried (case equivalent) ..cases	Apr. 1	9818	6392	14842	5306
Poultry Production[6]					
Layers on hand in mo., (000 om.) ..no.	Mar.	396510	407365	397036	368392
Eggs per 100 layers ..no.	Mar.	1689	1216	1656	1524
Total eggs prod., (000,000 om.) ..no.	Mar.	6696	4954	6576	5632
Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated milk[6], (000 omitted)					
Dried whole milk ..lbs.	Feb. 28	9267	9163	16456	6755
Dried skim milk ..lbs.	Feb. 28	14551	12786	41649	29293
Dried buttermilk ..lbs.	Feb. 28	1508	1518	10033	4755
Condensed milk (case goods) ..lbs.	Feb. 28	5044	4991	6559	6120
Evaporated milk (case goods) ..lbs.	Feb. 28	46245	54098	122546	156455
Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection[7], (000 omitted)					
Cattle ..no.	Mar.	904	1015	1213	977
Calves ..no.	Mar.	484	427	575	497
Sheep and lambs ..no.	Mar.	1978	2196	1723	1567
Hogs ..no.	Mar.	3636	4698	3474	4668
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Wholesale prices, 1910-14=100					
All commodities[11] ..%	Mar. 15	158	156	153	135.2
Foods[11] ..%	Mar. 15	170	167	162	140.4
Retail prices, 1910-14=100					
All commodities[11] ..%	Mar. 15	.....	188	184	163.0
Foods[11] ..%	Mar. 15	.....	180	175	152.0
Factory employment (adjusted)[12], No. of employees, 1939=100 ..%	Jan.	122.7	121.3	162.9	143.0
Industrial production (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ..%	Feb.	.....	159	236	184.6
Freight-car loadings (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ..%	Feb.	.....	133	139	129

[1]Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. [2]As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters. [3]As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. [4]From December 1942 through January 1946 subsidy of 3.75 cents was included. [5]As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters. [6]Bureau of Agricultural Economics. U. S. D. A. [7]Reported by Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, U. S. D. A. [8]Wisconsin Industrial Commission. [9]1940-44, except Cold-Storage Holdings and Livestock Slaughterings which are 1941-45 and total milk production which is 10-year average, 1935-44. [10]Wholesale price of 92-score butter at Chicago through December 1942. Since then O. P. A. 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. [11]Bureau of Labor Statistics index number corrected to 1910-14 base. [12]Federal Reserve Board. [13]Estimate. *Preliminary. **Quotations do not include dairy production payments

During the forepart of March farm prices in the state recovered most of the loss shown in the index since last December.

All commodity groups included in the index advanced during the month, but the largest increases were made in feed grain and hay prices. Egg prices have shown recovery from the sharp declines in February, but the poultry and egg index was the only commodity group which was below last year's levels. Milk returns held rather steady during the period and strongly resisted the usual seasonal tendency to decline during March when the milk flow begins to increase.

Gains in prices received by farmers, however, were partially offset by the continued rise in the costs of things which farmers buy. The index of prices paid by farmers advanced 1 point on March 15.

United States Farm Prices

Increases in meat animal, vegetable, and grain prices lifted the general level of prices received by farmers 2 points during the month ended March 15 to a new high since August 1920. Significant decreases occurred only in the prices of cotton, cottonseed, and wholesale milk.

Total crop supplies in March were down more than seasonally from a month earlier and were considerably lower than a year ago. Cotton stocks were down about an eighth. Tobacco stocks, on the other hand, were larger than a year earlier. During the four weeks ended March 16, carlot shipments of potatoes and sweet potatoes were over one-sixth larger than during the corresponding period in 1945.

Livestock and livestock product prices averaged slightly higher on March 15 than a month earlier, with meat animal, butterfat, and butter prices somewhat stronger but egg, turkey, and wholesale milk prices moderately lower. Prices of wool and chickens averaged only slightly higher. Poultry, eggs, and wool were more plentiful than a year earlier, while milk production was running slightly below the rate of the previous March. Livestock slaughter, during the four weeks ended March 16, was a little smaller than a year earlier.

Fewer But Larger Farms

As has already been shown by Wisconsin assessors' reports, the United States Census of 1945 shows that the number of farms in Wisconsin has declined 11 percent since 1935. According to the census there were 22,109 fewer farms in the state in 1945 than

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and Month	WISCONSIN: Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices[1] (Average of prices, January 1910—December 1914=100)														UNITED STATES: Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices[2] (Average of prices August 1909—July 1914=100)									
	Wisconsin farm prices	All groups milk excluded	Livestock and livestock products[3]	Milk	Meat animals[4]	Poultry and eggs[5]	Crops[6]	Feed grains and hay[7]	Fruits[8]	Truck and canning[9]	Prices paid[10]	Ratio of prices received to prices paid[11]	Ratio of prices for milk to prices paid[12]	Index number of farm real estate values[13]	United States farm products	Livestock and livestock products	Dairy products	Meat animals	Poultry and eggs	Crops	Feed grains and hay	Prices paid[14]	Purchasing power[15]	Index to U.S. farm real estate values[13]
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	104	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	128	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	186	172	168	177	110	111	133	204	194	179	203	186	215	207	176	116	129
1919	214	203	217	227	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	134	101	160	133	102	205	146	149	87	90	168	124	130	149	107	161	121	92	152	82	157
1922	126	120	126	132	108	141	125	94	173	142	142	89	93	154	132	127	139	114	140	138	92	149	89	139
1923	140	113	144	165	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	130
1925	146	140	148	152	133	160	134	118	160	130	155	94	98	130	156	150	155	140	162	163	134	156	100	127
1926	151	149	150	152	144	157	151	103	146	131	154	98	99	125	146	152	156	146	158	140	105	155	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	103	161	147	150	102	106	119	149	161	164	160	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	92	70	88	120	121	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	60	48	108	63	89
1933	71	64	70	78	53	70	79	66	81	101	105	68	74	80	72	72	87	61	74	72	57	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	116	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	69	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	135	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	179	112	119	102	195	194	198	200	174	194	166	176	111	114
1945	207	203	204	211	196	183	229	158	300	204	184	112	115	110										126
Jan.	206	197	205	215	192	185	215	161	287	202	182	113	118	------	201	202	202	203	199	200	163	179	112	-----
Feb.	204	195	201	212	193	168	219	163	291	202	182	112	116	------	199	201	200	209	183	197	164	179	111	-----
Mar.	203	197	200	209	196	165	224	167	291	202	183	111	114	------	198	200	198	211	175	196	166	180	110	-----
Apr.	202	198	199	206	198	164	223	160	291	202	183	110	113	------	203	201	194	215	176	204	162	180	113	-----
May	203	199	200	206	199	167	225	160	291	202	183	111	113	------	200	202	192	217	179	198	161	180	111	-----
June	205	201	202	208	200	175	224	158	295	202	183	112	114	------	206	203	191	216	189	210	162	180	114	-----
July	210	211	205	209	202	185	249	158	295	206	183	115	114	------	206	205	192	215	197	207	161	180	114	-----
Aug.	211	211	206	211	197	196	246	148	280	206	183	115	115	------	204	206	195	212	207	202	158	180	113	-----
Sept.	209	204	206	213	195	190	231	152	287	206	183	114	116	------	197	203	197	207	201	191	157	181	109	-----
Oct.	210	202	207	217	193	192	225	153	310	206	184	114	118	------	199	202	199	202	204	196	160	182	109	-----
Nov.	213	208	211	218	193	208	230	159	336	206	184	116	118	------	205	206	202	203	218	203	161	182	113	-----
Dec.	213	208	210	217	193	208	232	160	347	206	185	115	117	------	207	207	204	204	222	206	162	183	113	-----
1946														120										142
Jan.	211	204	208	218	197	180	233	163	351	206	186*	113*	117*	------	206	204	203	206	197	207	164	184	112	-----
Feb.	209	199	206	220	200	153	234	164	354	206	187*	112*	118*	------	207	202	202	214	168	213	166	185	112	-----
Mar.	212*	204	208*	221*	203	158	241	171	354	206	188*	113*	118*	------	209	203	201	219	167	215	171	186	112	-----

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

in 1935. Every county in the state shows a loss of farms from the high point reached in 1935, but generally in some northern and central areas the decrease is greater than elsewhere.

The biggest reduction in farm numbers is noted in some of the extreme northern and northwestern counties. For the whole northwestern district the number of farms declined more than 18 percent from 1935 to 1945, but in some counties of that district the decline was much larger. In Douglas County, for example, only 1,538 farms were reported in 1945, which is a reduction of more than 40 percent from the 1935 number. Chippewa County in the same district on the other hand showed a reduction of only 7 percent during this period, Rusk County 10 percent, and Barron County 11 percent. In the extreme north-central part of the state the biggest reduction in farm numbers was reported in Vilas County where the drop from 1935 to 1945 was 39 percent. Likewise, in Iron County the decrease was 32 percent. Taylor County in the same district showed a reduction of only 6 percent, and Price, Marathon, and Clark Counties only 9 percent.

Generally in southern and southeastern Wisconsin the reduction in farm numbers was less than in the northern and central districts, the smallest decreases being shown in Kewaunee and Richland Counties which had only about 2 percent fewer farms in 1945 than in 1935. The eastern and southwestern districts taken as a whole showed the smallest decline in farm numbers. In the southeastern district the decline was greater than in the other parts of southern Wisconsin.

Farms Are Larger Now

Along with the decline in farm numbers there has been a corresponding increase in the size of farms in most areas. The amount of land in farms in 1945 was slightly larger than in 1935 for most counties. In all counties of the state the average size of farms is now well above that of ten years ago. For the state as a whole farms in 1945 averaged 133.0 acres as compared with 117.4 acres in 1935, or an increase of 13.3 percent in the average farm size. The greatest percentage increase in farm size is recorded in the northern districts where farm numbers declined most. In the northwestern district the average farm size increased by over 25 percent. The increase in farm size is smallest in the areas where the numbers declined the least. In the southwestern district, for example, the in-

Number and Size of Farms and Land in Farms, Wisconsin, 1935-40-45[1]

County	Number of Farms			All Land in Farms			Average Size of Farm			1945 as a Percentage of 1935		
	1945	1940	1935	1945	1940	1935	1945	1940	1935	Number of farms	Land in farms	Average size of farm
Barron	4,124	4,317	4,639	512,015	475,852	483,896	124.2	110.2	104.3	89	106	119
Bayfield	1,827	2,100	2,407	212,894	201,796	225,682	116.5	96.1	93.8	76	94	124
Burnett	1,552	2,003	2,079	227,361	234,249	242,949	146.5	116.9	116.9	75	94	125
Chippewa	3,752	3,823	4,053	538,797	498,942	500,958	143.6	130.5	123.6	93	108	116
Douglas	1,538	2,103	2,681	183,291	175,661	205,029	119.2	83.5	76.5	57	89	156
Polk	3,803	4,072	4,488	484,543	468,971	477,969	127.4	115.2	106.5	85	101	120
Rusk	2,354	2,430	2,608	306,250	265,974	261,528	130.1	109.5	100.3	90	117	130
Sawyer	1,170	1,300	1,509	142,248	129,494	136,149	121,6	99.6	90.2	78	104	135
Washburn	1,326	1,479	1,754	215,567	195,827	215,316	162.6	132.4	122.8	76	100	132
Northwest District	**21,446**	**23,627**	**26,218**	**2,822,966**	**2,646,766**	**2,749,476**	**131.6**	**112.0**	**104.9**	**81.8**	**102.7**	**125.5**
Ashland	1,260	1,272	1,457	151,244	133,279	141,654	120.0	104.8	97.2	86	107	123
Clark	4,930	5,174	5,445	581,393	554,506	549,144	117.9	107.2	100.9	91	106	117
Iron	460	564	675	46,488	47,699	52,336	101.1	84.6	77.5	68	89	130
Lincoln	1,829	2,038	2,106	258,444	221,272	216,024	141.3	108.6	102.6	87	120	138
Marathon	6,396	6,564	7,039	844,954	777,184	783,199	132.1	118.4	111.3	91	108	119
Oneida	720	789	973	121,284	108,147	120,515	168.4	137.1	123.9	74	101	136
Price	2,287	2,513	2,514	257,305	226,246	224,764	112.5	90.0	89.4	91	114	126
Taylor	3,042	3,310	3,253	363,523	339,272	311,954	119.5	102.5	95.9	94	117	125
Vilas	411	455	673	40,376	41,051	52,279	98.2	90.2	77.7	61	77	126
North District	**21,335**	**22,679**	**24,135**	**2,665,011**	**2,448,656**	**2,451,869**	**124.9**	**108.0**	**101.6**	**88.4**	**108.7**	**122.9**
Florence	423	507	580	53,882	52,134	58,322	127.4	102.8	100.6	73	92	127
Forest	656	745	915	80,567	76,260	91,278	122.8	102.4	99.8	72	88	123
Langlade	1,712	1,843	2,313	223,765	187,148	217,516	130.7	101.5	94.0	74	103	139
Marinette	2,625	2,935	2,951	351,917	340,608	334,110	134.1	116.1	113.2	89	105	118
Oconto	3,028	3,144	3,372	364,504	344,775	353,659	120.4	109.7	104.9	90	103	115
Shawano	3,623	3,753	4,108	476,286	450,711	471,257	131.5	120.1	114.7	88	101	115
Northeast District	**12,067**	**12,927**	**14,239**	**1,550,921**	**1,451,636**	**1,526,142**	**128.5**	**112.3**	**107.2**	**84.7**	**101.6**	**119.9**
Buffalo	2,002	2,045	2,144	421,117	418,228	413,529	210.3	204.5	192.9	93	102	109
Dunn	3,176	3,354	3,651	512,466	497,078	512,179	161.4	148.2	140.3	87	100	115
Eau Claire	2,186	2,156	2,403	309,288	289,156	307,335	141.5	134.1	127.9	91	101	111
Jackson	2,056	2,205	2,528	354,531	353,104	381,286	172.4	160.1	150.8	81	93	114
La Crosse	1,640	1,676	1,759	261,102	262,214	272,674	159.2	156.5	155.0	93	96	103
Monroe	3,095	3,340	3,548	448,819	470,898	485,485	145.0	141.0	136.8	87	92	106
Pepin	886	945	1,021	141,558	139,576	141,925	159.8	147.7	139.0	87	100	115
Pierce	2,738	2,810	3,089	355,102	347,118	356,357	129.7	123.5	115.4	89	100	112
St. Croix	2,994	3,014	3,279	445,784	420,781	437,172	148.9	139.6	133.3	91	102	112
Trempealeau	3,005	3,040	3,233	458,854	448,156	463,690	152.7	147.4	143.4	93	99	106
West District	**23,778**	**24,585**	**26,655**	**3,708,621**	**3,646,309**	**3,771,632**	**156.0**	**148.3**	**141.5**	**89.2**	**98.3**	**110.2**
Adams	1,290	1,344	1,494	280,562	266,005	300,780	217.5	197.9	201.3	86	93	108
Green Lake	1,410	1,458	1,534	216,662	212,900	212,338	153.7	146.0	138.4	92	102	111
Juneau	2,036	2,122	2,428	309,442	298,354	331,997	152.0	140.6	136.7	84	93	111
Marquette	1,313	1,291	1,416	264,179	247,779	266,496	201.2	191.9	188.2	93	99	107
Portage	2,732	2,869	3,322	447,579	434,225	457,610	163.8	151.4	137.8	82	98	119
Waupaca	3,418	3,457	3,737	431,935	419,856	431,544	126.4	121.5	115.5	91	100	109
Waushara	2,027	2,177	2,396	338,059	335,386	353,567	166.8	154.1	147.6	85	96	113
Wood	2,968	2,979	3,341	385,412	350,857	372,794	129.9	117.8	111.6	89	103	116
Central District	**17,194**	**17,697**	**19,668**	**2,673,830**	**2,565,362**	**2,727,126**	**155.5**	**145.0**	**138.7**	**87.4**	**98.0**	**112.1**
Brown	3,199	3,312	3,385	315,021	307,992	310,994	98.5	93.0	91.9	95	101	107
Calumet	1,940	1,987	2,047	196,665	193,648	195,320	101.4	97.5	95.4	95	101	106
Door	2,287	2,253	2,418	243,016	242,843	249,767	106.3	107.8	103.3	95	97	103
Fond du Lac	3,882	3,931	4,140	441,193	434,377	441,145	113.7	110.5	106.6	94	100	107
Kewaunee	2,002	2,019	2,042	213,164	210,868	210,484	106.5	104.4	103.1	98	101	103
Manitowoc	3,691	3,741	3,839	355,500	356,166	355,909	96.3	95.2	92.7	96	100	104
Outagamie	3,433	3,558	3,903	367,962	356,823	358,022	107.2	100.3	91.7	88	103	117
Sheboygan	3,268	3,406	3,502	298,180	298,123	299,197	91.2	87.5	85.4	93	100	107
Winnebago	2,485	2,525	2,662	260,383	253,568	257,851	104.8	100.4	96.9	93	101	108
East District	**26,187**	**26,732**	**27,938**	**2,691,084**	**2,654,408**	**2,678,689**	**102.8**	**99.3**	**95.9**	**93.7**	**100.5**	**107.2**
Crawford	1,811	1,924	1,971	332,521	336,450	341,265	183.6	174.9	173.1	92	97	106
Grant	3,842	4,028	4,235	689,407	683,566	696,811	179.4	169.7	164.5	91	99	109
Iowa	2,368	2,447	2,577	465,291	464,610	467,675	196.5	189.9	181.5	92	99	108
Lafayette	2,215	2,264	2,345	392,135	382,908	386,208	177.0	169.1	164.7	94	102	107
Richland	2,464	2,442	2,506	365,119	360,864	366,683	148.2	147.8	146.3	98	100	101
Sauk	3,354	3,470	3,543	493,606	498,636	499,087	147.2	143.7	140.9	95	99	104
Vernon	3,919	3,979	4,063	494,005	489,084	494,646	126.1	122.9	121.7	96	100	104
Southwest District	**19,973**	**20,554**	**21,240**	**3,232,084**	**3,216,118**	**3,252,375**	**161.8**	**156.5**	**153.1**	**94.0**	**99.4**	**105.7**
Columbia	2,764	2,982	3,275	448,875	449,204	459,610	162.4	150.6	140.3	84	98	116
Dane	5,678	5,835	6,157	726,475	717,898	725,144	127.9	123.0	117.8	92	100	109
Dodge	4,306	4,564	4,735	525,084	521,626	526,465	121.9	114.3	111.2	91	100	110
Green	2,304	2,439	2,478	368,804	362,419	361,399	160.1	148.6	145.8	93	102	110
Jefferson	3,008	3,102	3,170	332,508	329,663	332,575	110.5	106.3	104.9	95	100	105
Rock	3,473	3,443	3,667	437,481	426,113	429,755	126.0	123.8	117.2	95	102	108
South District	**21,533**	**22,365**	**23,482**	**2,839,227**	**2,806,923**	**2,834,948**	**131.9**	**125.5**	**120.7**	**91.7**	**100.2**	**109.3**
Kenosha	1,423	1,530	1,564	153,563	151,194	152,347	107.9	98.8	97.4	91	101	111
Milwaukee	1,477	1,861	1,833	74,050	73,874	77,725	50.1	39.7	42.4	81	95	118
Ozaukee	1,479	1,553	1,704	139,072	134,978	136,923	94.0	86.9	80.4	87	102	117
Racine	1,904	2,050	2,217	188,528	182,688	188,464	99.0	89.1	85.0	86	100	116
Walworth	2,476	2,599	2,749	333,525	327,856	331,596	134.7	126.1	120.6	90	101	112
Washington	2,529	2,609	2,796	260,480	260,013	264,429	103.0	99.7	94.6	90	99	109
Waukesha	2,967	3,367	3,439	309,645	309,713	315,462	104.4	92.0	91.7	86	98	114
Southeast District	**14,255**	**15,569**	**16,302**	**1,458,863**	**1,440,316**	**1,466,946**	**102.3**	**92.5**	**90.0**	**87.4**	**99.4**	**113.7**
State	**177,768**	**186,735**	**199,877**	**23,642,607**	**22,876,494**	**23,459,203**	**133.0**	**122.5**	**117.4**	**88.9**	**100.8**	**113.3**

[1] United States Census reports.

Wisconsin Livestock Numbers, 1946*—Milk and Egg Production, 1945*

County	Cattle Head	Milk Cows Head	Horses and Mules Head	Swine Head	Stock Sheep Head	Chickens Head	Egg Production, 1945 (000 omitted) Number	Milk Production, 1945		
								Producing Cows Head	Production per cow Cwt.	Total milk production Cwt.
Barron	96,300	64,200	8,800	15,500	6,900	283,600	34,963	60,700	62	3,763,400
Bayfield	22,500	14,100	2,000	2,000	1,700	67,500	8,242	13,500	56	756,000
Burnett	22,500	14,100	2,500	4,000	2,500	114,300	14,797	13,500	58	783,000
Chippewa	88,600	60,000	8,700	16,900	3,900	310,200	38,993	57,400	60	3,444,000
Douglas	19,400	12,700	1,600	1,800	2,800	62,800	7,731	12,100	57	689,700
Polk	82,300	50,400	8,100	17,300	8,800	412,300	51,444	47,700	62	2,957,400
Rusk	42,900	28,600	3,900	3,500	2,900	87,600	10,592	27,300	56	1,528,800
Sawyer	12,700	8,200	1,700	1,500	2,800	38,200	4,675	7,800	56	436,800
Washburn	21,100	13,200	2,600	3,800	3,500	57,000	6,905	12,500	56	700,000
Northwest District	**408,300**	**265,500**	**39,900**	**66,300**	**35,800**	**1,433,500**	**178,342**	**252,500**	**59.6**	**15,059,100**
Ashland	15,600	10,200	1,700	1,700	600	37,100	4,280	9,900	57	564,300
Clark	116,200	81,000	10,400	26,700	4,800	384,300	45,422	76,600	62	4,749,200
Iron	4,900	3,300	500	500	200	14,400	1,638	3,200	57	182,400
Lincoln	31,800	21,800	3,000	3,600	1,100	66,900	7,642	20,900	56	1,170,400
Marathon	139,800	97,500	12,300	25,500	5,900	466,100	55,588	92,700	61	5,654,700
Oneida	6,500	4,300	800	1,300	300	36,100	4,089	4,100	55	225,500
Price	27,400	18,800	2,500	1,600	1,500	78,800	8,941	18,100	55	995,500
Taylor	56,000	36,800	4,600	5,000	3,200	145,800	16,275	35,200	54	1,900,800
Vilas	2,600	1,700	400	200	200	20,500	2,324	1,600	54	86,400
North District	**400,800**	**275,400**	**36,200**	**66,100**	**17,800**	**1,250,000**	**146,199**	**262,300**	**59.2**	**15,529,200**
Florence	4,400	2,900	500	400	500	20,500	2,381	2,800	59	165,200
Forest	7,800	5,000	1,200	2,100	200	20,800	2,419	4,800	60	288,000
Langlade	30,900	20,300	2,600	3,700	1,400	73,900	8,448	19,400	58	1,125,200
Marinette	37,200	25,200	3,600	8,900	2,000	158,400	18,944	23,900	60	1,434,000
Oconto	57,200	39,300	5,400	19,000	2,100	223,800	26,936	36,600	64	2,342,400
Shawano	78,700	54,900	6,700	29,600	3,000	385,000	46,345	52,200	64	3,340,800
Northeast District	**216,200**	**147,600**	**20,000**	**63,700**	**9,200**	**882,400**	**105,473**	**139,700**	**62.2**	**8,695,600**
Buffalo	53,900	33,200	6,600	42,800	11,100	293,400	37,388	31,600	62	1,959,200
Dunn	77,200	49,900	8,600	34,200	7,400	363,500	47,507	47,500	64	3,040,000
Eau Claire	43,600	28,600	6,300	12,500	3,900	222,700	27,833	27,200	60	1,632,000
Jackson	40,800	26,800	5,100	18,800	4,600	314,700	38,733	25,300	60	1,518,000
La Crosse	45,100	28,300	4,500	25,100	3,200	265,100	31,763	26,800	59	1,581,200
Monroe	74,000	47,800	8,400	17,100	4,800	378,800	45,643	45,500	58	2,639,000
Pepin	17,800	12,100	2,400	15,400	3,500	160,000	20,800	11,400	60	684,000
Pierce	62,600	37,300	6,700	37,000	12,300	478,000	62,618	35,300	60	2,118,000
St. Croix	80,800	48,200	8,200	29,300	9,000	426,200	54,622	46,100	60	2,766,000
Trempealeau	72,500	45,400	9,300	35,300	15,600	632,400	74,957	42,900	61	2,616,900
West District	**568,300**	**357,600**	**66,100**	**267,500**	**75,400**	**3,534,800**	**441,864**	**339,600**	**60.5**	**20,554,300**
Adams	14,700	8,200	2,300	7,300	1,400	129,900	15,636	7,900	58	458,200
Green Lake	34,400	20,200	3,900	34,900	7,500	177,700	21,704	19,500	64	1,248,000
Juneau	35,300	22,100	4,900	14,400	3,300	201,500	24,143	21,400	58	1,241,200
Marquette	21,400	12,500	3,300	17,200	4,700	163,000	18,885	12,400	56	694,400
Portage	44,200	27,700	5,600	11,600	1,700	234,900	27,188	27,200	58	1,577,600
Waupaca	70,000	47,400	6,700	18,900	2,700	336,200	41,126	45,700	61	2,787,700
Waushara	33,100	21,700	3,700	12,800	1,100	240,100	29,190	20,600	62	1,277,200
Wood	55,500	37,000	5,400	9,300	1,800	210,200	24,520	35,300	57	2,012,100
Central District	**308,600**	**196,800**	**35,800**	**126,400**	**24,200**	**1,693,500**	**202,392**	**190,000**	**59.5**	**11,296,400**
Brown	75,700	49,700	6,200	19,900	1,400	251,100	30,042	47,400	66	3,128,400
Calumet	47,300	32,000	4,500	13,400	700	202,800	25,597	30,100	70	2,107,000
Door	34,200	22,800	3,200	9,400	900	176,900	22,643	21,500	64	1,376,000
Fond du Lac	102,700	69,500	8,500	55,700	8,500	479,100	56,337	64,800	72	4,665,600
Kewaunee	45,700	31,900	4,000	13,800	600	232,300	28,690	30,000	62	1,860,000
Manitowoc	85,200	57,700	7,300	25,400	900	378,800	46,711	54,200	68	3,685,600
Outagamie	84,100	58,600	6,800	38,200	2,400	333,700	39,552	55,300	65	3,594,500
Sheboygan	70,900	49,400	6,300	32,000	1,600	514,500	64,839	46,900	70	3,283,000
Winnebago	58,400	38,400	4,800	28,500	4,400	262,800	31,437	36,300	70	2,541,000
East District	**604,200**	**410,000**	**51,600**	**236,300**	**21,400**	**2,832,000**	**345,848**	**386,500**	**67.9**	**26,241,100**
Crawford	46,700	30,200	6,000	36,800	6,300	159,000	20,437	29,200	53	1,547,600
Grant	118,600	67,100	12,900	175,100	19,300	579,100	70,962	64,600	51	3,294,600
Iowa	84,700	48,900	8,100	70,800	10,400	267,800	32,445	47,200	56	2,643,200
Lafayette	74,800	46,100	6,800	100,000	8,300	288,100	34,625	43,800	66	2,890,800
Richland	60,500	41,600	6,400	34,700	14,800	185,000	23,978	40,100	59	2,365,900
Sauk	79,200	48,800	7,700	57,000	7,200	505,400	62,694	46,100	58	2,673,800
Vernon	91,200	59,100	9,900	27,900	9,700	346,800	42,088	58,200	58	3,375,600
Southwest District	**555,700**	**341,800**	**57,800**	**502,300**	**76,000**	**2,331,200**	**287,229**	**329,200**	**57.1**	**18,791,500**
Columbia	68,500	39,400	7,600	85,400	12,500	394,900	50,225	37,700	68	2,563,600
Dane	145,700	97,200	13,800	171,700	14,800	888,700	105,536	93,000	68	6,324,000
Dodge	123,200	83,400	11,500	92,000	9,800	692,700	84,809	78,700	70	5,509,000
Green	76,700	54,200	6,900	99,200	4,300	353,000	40,112	52,700	70	3,689,000
Jefferson	74,300	48,800	6,400	29,300	2,100	499,400	59,650	46,100	68	3,134,800
Rock	85,400	51,800	8,100	84,600	11,300	488,700	58,175	49,800	64	3,187,200
South District	**573,800**	**374,800**	**54,300**	**562,200**	**54,800**	**3,317,400**	**398,507**	**358,000**	**68.2**	**24,407,600**
Kenosha	30,600	20,100	2,600	19,400	2,300	176,900	21,936	19,000	70	1,330,000
Milwaukee	12,200	8,500	1,700	9,000	100	110,300	13,236	8,000	69	552,000
Ozaukee	31,000	21,000	2,600	12,200	300	183,800	22,975	19,800	70	1,386,000
Racine	35,600	23,700	2,800	19,700	1,900	258,300	32,029	22,400	69	1,545,600
Walworth	74,600	47,500	6,400	38,100	14,500	349,800	42,110	45,400	70	3,178,000
Washington	55,900	37,800	5,200	23,500	1,200	330,500	39,792	35,800	72	2,577,600
Waukesha	71,200	48,900	5,000	18,300	3,100	333,600	37,068	46,800	70	3,276,000
Southeast District	**311,100**	**207,500**	**26,300**	**140,200**	**23,/00**	**1,743,200**	**209,146**	**197,200**	**70.2**	**13,845,200**
State	**3,947,000**	**2,577,000**	**388,000**	**2,031,000**	**338,000**	**19,018,000**	**2,315,000**	**2,455,000**	**62.9**	**154,420,000**

* Preliminary estimates.

crease in farm size was less than 6 percent. Altogether, there is a little more land in farms now than was the case ten years ago. Generally, the percentage increase in farm size is nearly the same as the percentage decline in farm numbers. The data for the three census enumerations, 1935, 1940, and 1945, are shown in the accompanying table.

The increase in farm size and the decline in farm numbers are only a part of the vast changes which have gone on in agriculture during the past decade. More and more agricultural work has been mechanized and the number of people on farms has declined. At the same time the agricultural production has risen sharply. With the many mechanical and technological advances that have been made in agricultural production it is to be expected that these trends will continue and that fewer people will achieve more and more production. This logically results in fewer and larger farms. To be sure, in an established agriculture the change is a gradual one, but it seems nevertheless to continue.

Value of Farm Real Estate Higher

The sharp wartime increase in farm real estate values has continued during the past year. The upward trend in land values during the present war has been similar in many parts of the country to the rise which took place during World War I.

Farm real estate values now reported are not as high as in the years just after the first world war. When the present war began land values were much lower than at the beginning of the first world war, but the percentage rise in the present war so far has been similar to the one previously experienced. From the years just before World War I to 1920 farm real estate values in the United States rose about 70 percent. Following 1920, a 13-year decline set in which lasted until 1933. In the other war the biggest increase came after the war had ended. The United States index of farm real estate values now stands at 142 percent of the 1912–14 average compared with 84 percent in 1940. The increase since 1940 is nearly 70 percent, which is about the same as the rise from 1913 to 1920.

For Wisconsin the farm real estate index, based on figures from crop reporters, this year is at 120 as compared with 84 in 1940. This is an increase of 43 percent in the 6-year period. The percentage increase in Wisconsin has not been as great as it is for the country as a whole. In the first world war, Wisconsin farm real estate values rose considerably more during the same length of time but by 1930 nearly all of the advance was lost. Among the states there are wide differences in the trend during the present war, the greatest increases being reported in some of the southeastern states and in the mountain states of the west.

Wages of Wisconsin Farm Labor Since 1939

Wages paid to Wisconsin farm labor have risen sharply during the present period, and during the last two years have been at higher levels than were reached in the period associated with World War I. When the present war in Europe began in 1939 wages being paid on farms were only slightly higher than wage rates at the beginning of World War I. From 1939 to 1940 the increase was small, by 1941 the increase over 1940 was about 30 percent. Another 30 percent increase took place in 1942 and wage rates since then have continued to rise, though the rate of increase has dropped each year.

For 1945 the index of farm wages in Wisconsin averaged 283 as compared with 106 for 1939. This is an increase of about 167 percent. In other words, wages being paid in 1945 were between two and three times as high as in 1939. While the greatest percentage increase in these wage rates occurred in 1941 and 1942, substantial increases have occurred since that time as is indicated by the accompanying table. However, the 1945 averages exceeded 1944 by only about 10 percent. The April 1, 1946 farm wage rates averaged about 8 percent higher than the data for April 1945.

After World War I wages continued to rise for about two years, the high point being reached in 1920. In the following year, however, farm wages in Wisconsin declined by more than one-third. Present indications are that farm wage rates in Wisconsin this year will continue generally to be well above those of last year.

Farm Wage Rates in Wisconsin 1939-46

Year	Rates per month		Rates per day		Index numbers (1910-14 =100)
	With board Dollars	Without board Dollars	With board Dollars	Without board Dollars	
1939	28.13	41.11	1.46	1.97	106
Jan.	23.25	36.75	1.30	1.85	
April	28.75	41.75	1.40	1.95	
July	30.00	43.00	1.55	2.05	
Oct.	30.25	43.00	1.55	2.05	
1940	29.29	42.53	1.47	2.03	109
Jan.	23.00	36.00	1.30	1.80	
April	28.50	42.25	1.40	1.90	
July	31.25	44.00	1.55	2.10	
Oct.	31.75	45.25	1.65	2.20	
1941	38.78	53.91	1.97	2.59	142
Jan.	26.50	39.50	1.40	1.90	
April	35.75	50.50	1.65	2.30	
July	42.00	57.25	2.10	2.75	
Oct.	42.50	58.00	2.25	2.90	
1942	50.80	69.83	2.56	3.30	184
Jan.	39.50	56.00	2.05	2.65	
April	49.25	68.00	2.30	3.00	
July	52.00	69.75	2.60	3.30	
Oct.	55.00	75.75	2.90	3.75	
1943	61.80	85.58	3.22	4.07	225
Jan.	52.00	73.00	2.65	3.50	
April	59.75	83.00	2.90	3.75	
July	64.00	87.50	3.40	4.15	
Oct.	65.25	89.25	3.50	4.40	
1944	70.67	98.27	3.67	4.64	258
Jan.	61.00	88.00	3.25	4.25	
April	68.25	94.50	3.40	4.40	
July	73.75	101.00	3.85	4.75	
Oct.	74.00	103.00	3.90	4.90	
1945	78.30	108.00	4.05	5.01	283
Jan.	71.00	99.50	3.70	4.75	
April	79.50	110.00	4.00	4.95	
July	79.50	109.00	4.05	5.10	
Oct.	79.50	109.00	4.25	5.10	
1946					
Jan.	76.50	106.00	4.00	4.95	
April	86.25	117.00	4.25	5.25	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS TO
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN
BOX 351
MADISON, WISCONSIN

Form BAE-A/4-46—2469 Permit 1001

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

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, F. J. Graham, Emery C. Wilcox, Cecil W. Estes, Agricultural Statisticians

Vol. XXV, No. 5 *State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin* May 1946

IN THIS ISSUE

May Crop Report

Field work on farms has progressed rapidly this spring and it is well ahead of schedule. The weather has been warm and dry. If earlier crop prospects are to be realized, general rains are urgently needed.

Maple Products

The season has again been unfavorable for maple products and the output of maple sirup, while a little larger than the very small crop of a year ago, is much below average.

Stocks of Hay on Farms

With large hay production in recent years stocks of hay on farms this spring are relatively large.

Milk Production

Wisconsin had a record milk output in April. For the United States, however, the production was smaller than a year ago. With spring coming early, the seasonal peak of milk production is likely to be early this year.

Milk Cow Prices

Prices of milk cows as reported for Wisconsin were at record levels during the past month. Demand for cows continues strong.

Egg Production

Farm flocks in Wisconsin are now a little larger than they were a year ago and egg production in the state is well maintained. For the country as a whole egg production is also slightly higher than a year ago.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

While below the level prevailing after World War I, farm prices recently have been rising further. Farm costs, however, are rising more rapidly than prices of farm products.

Special News Items (Pages 5 through 8)

Fall Plowing
Pheasant Survey
Oat Varieties, 1945
Methods of Storing Hay
Corn and Potato Planting Practices

SPRING work has progressed rapidly this year. Not only did the season start early, but for the most part the weather has been warm and dry with the result that good headway was made in field work, though rain is generally needed. In spite of the relatively warm season there have been some frosts and some damage to fruit trees is reported, especially in the southern part of the state.

So far as the winter was concerned, vegetation came through well. Hay condition at the beginning of May was somewhat above average, though not quite as good as a year ago. The same was true of pastures. Winter grain, too, showed above average condition and in most of the state relatively little of the acreage was lost because of winterkilling. In some of the central and western counties, however, some winterkilling is reported. Present prospects are for about average yields of winter wheat and rye, though the acreages of both of these grains are relatively low in Wisconsin at the present time.

For the United States the May crop report shows rather good prospects, though the rainfall in April was generally below average. While this permitted farmers to advance their work rather rapidly it has delayed the growth of some crops and rain is widely needed. Moisture shortages are becoming apparent in some of the Great Plains States and in the southwest, which if they are not corrected threaten the otherwise good crop prospects.

Condition of Tame Hay and Pasture May 1, 1945, 1944, and 10-Year Average

(Percent of normal)

Crop	Wisconsin			United States		
	1946	1945	10-yr. av. 1935–44	1946	1945	10-yr. av. 1935–44
Tame hay	88	93	84	87	88	80
Pasture	84	88	82	84	87	76

The winter wheat outlook has declined during the past month. The nation's estimate of winter wheat production is now placed at 743 million bushels, which is 88 million bushels less than the prospects a month ago. The rye crop, partly because of reduced acreage, will be a small one. Condition of most other crops is fairly high, though hay production will probably be smaller than last year. Cool nights and dry weather are checking the growth of grass and the prospects of hay and pasture crops.

Weather Summary, April 1946

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	April 1946	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth	23	74	42.8	37.0	1.08	2.06	+0.03
Spooner	16	81	45.8	42.9	1.01	1.79	—1.29
Park Falls	18	75	43.6	40.7	0.39	2.65	—3.59
Rhinelander	15	75	44.5	40.8	0.33	2.24	—1.47
Wausau	18	79	45.1	43.8	0.34	2.49	—2.02
Marinette	22	82	46.6	43.3	0.36	2.57	—3.06
Escanaba	24	67	41.2	37.9	0.39	2.23	—2.66
Minneapolis	26	83	51.1	46.4	0.66	2.23	—1.51
Eau Claire	26	85	50.0	46.2	0.78	2.50	—1.63
La Crosse	30	83	52.8	47.2	0.59	2.42	+0.37
Hancock	18	83	48.6	44.7	1.50	2.63	—1.20
Oshkosh	24	82	48.2	45.0	0.86	2.73	—0.75
Green Bay	25	82	46.8	43.2	0.67	2.65	—1.99
Manitowoc	29	73	47.4	42.3	0.36	2.63	—2.01
Dubuque	31	83	54.0	48.6	0.85	2.85	—0.52
Madison	29	80	50.4	45.4	0.90	2.77	—1.01
Beloit	28	83	52.8	47.8	1.14	2.72	—0.97
Milwaukee	28	82	47.2	42.2	0.94	2.68	—2.04
Average for 18 Stations	23.9	79.6	47.7	43.6	0.73	2.49	—1.52

While it is too early to have complete information on fruit prospects, some damage by frost seems to have occurred. Even so, the outlook is for better production of apples, cherries, plums, and apricots than the short crops of last year. In the West Coast States prospects are for large fruit crops, though the summer supply of oranges will probably be somewhat less than the large production of last year. On the whole, however, it looks as though the fruit prospects were considerably better than a year ago when supplies were generally short.

Winter Wheat and Rye Production and Yield

Crop	Wisconsin			United States		
	Indicated 1946	1945	10-yr. av. 1935–44	Indicated 1946	1945	10-yr. av. 1935–44
	Production, Thousand Bushels					
Winter wheat	738	800	734	742,887	823,177	618,019
Rye	847	1,261	2,504	21,373	26,354	42,356
	Yield, Bushels					
Winter wheat	20.5	25.0	18.4	16.2	17.6	15.9
Rye	11.0	13.0	11.7	12.0	13.3	12.2

Maple Products

The season has not been favorable for maple products and while the sap run was a little better than in the poor season of last year the output is still small. In Wisconsin the season was rather short and fewer trees were tapped than last year even though

the production of sirup was a little larger than last year. It is now estimated that Wisconsin produced 28,000 gallons of maple sirup this year as compared with 23,000 gallons a year ago, which compares with the state's 10-year average production of 76,000 gallons.

For the United States the crop of maple products is also small. The country's maple sirup production this year is estimated at 1,354,000 gallons, which is 37 percent above the very small crop harvested a year ago but 48 percent below the 10-year average. Weather was generally unfavorable during the sugar season in some of the important areas, the season being one of the shortest on record. The quality of the 1946 crop is rather poor. The estimated production of maple products for the more important states is shown in the accompanying table.

Maple Sugar and Sirup Production Estimates by States

State	Trees tapped (1000 trees)			Sugar made* (1000 pounds)			Sirup made* (1000 gallons)		
	1946	1945	1935–44 average	1946	1945	1935–44 average	1946	1945	1935–44 average
Maine	87	92	151	7	6	9	10	9	24
New Hampshire	211	199	298	12	9	39	38	25	65
Vermont	3,298	3,111	4,429	213	147	288	633	351	1,072
Massachusetts	154	157	209	20	20	37	36	22	59
New York	2,686	2,202	3,063	67	22	186	411	280	783
Pennsylvania	291	285	501	11	18	48	45	53	144
Ohio	532	560	928	0	1	6	80	136	263
Michigan	502	474	494	2	3	14	63	82	116
Wisconsin	210	226	326	0	1	3	28	23	76
Maryland	33	30	44	5	10	12	10	10	22
10 States	8,004	7,336	10,442	337	237	643	1,354	991	2,625

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

Stocks of Hay on Farms
(May 1 estimates)

	Thousand Tons			Percent of Previous Year's Crop		
	1946	1945	10-yr. av. 1935–44	1946	1945	10-yr. av. 1935–44
Wisconsin	1,305	876	782	17.0	13.0	12.9
United States	16,533	12,126	11,306	15.8	12.4	12.7

Stocks of Hay on Farms

The total tonnage of hay left on farms for the country is relatively large this year. Because of the rather good production in recent years the carry-over of hay has been high. For the United States it is estimated that about 16½ million tons of hay were on farms at the beginning of May, which is about one-third more than was on farms a year ago at the same time.

For Wisconsin the stocks of hay on farms were estimated to be 1,305,000 tons on May 1. This compares with 876,000 at the same time a year ago and the 10-year average of 782,000 tons.

Wisconsin Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1946*	1945 Revised	1944 Revised	10-year average 1935–44	1946 / 1945
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	1,091	1,058	1,007	857	103
Feb.	1,107	1,076	1,066	864	103
Mar.	1,367	1,297	1,236	1,050	105
Apr.	1,484	1,421	1,334	1,144	104
Jan.-Apr. inclusive	5,049	4,852	4,643	3,915	104

*Preliminary.

Wisconsin Milk Production

April milk production in Wisconsin set a new record for the month totaling 1,484 million pounds. This was 4 percent more than the previous record set in 1945 and was 30 percent higher than the 1935-44 average for the month. For the first four months of the year 5,049 million pounds of milk were produced on Wisconsin farms compared with 4,852 million pounds last year.

Not many Wisconsin herds were out on pasture on May 1. For the state as a whole only 6 percent of the feed for milk cows was secured from pasture on the first of May. However, this was more than a year ago and was combined with a near-record feeding of grain and other concentrates. The result was a new record in milk production per cow.

Over 14 percent of all the milk produced in the United States during April was produced on Wisconsin farms. This is a remarkable record in view of the fact that on January 1 this year Wisconsin had only 9.6 percent of all the cows and heifers 2 years old and over saved for milk.

United States Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1946	1945	1944	10-year average 1935–44	1946 / 1945
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	8,615	8,858	8,651	7,937	97
Feb.	8,292	8,485	8,602	7,615	98
Mar.	9,796	10,000	9,746	8,852	98
Apr.	10,540	10,733	10,190	9,409	98
Jan.-Apr. inclusive	37,243	38,076	37,189	33,813	98

United States Milk Production

With 1 million fewer milk cows on farms than there were a year ago, April milk production for the United States was only 2 percent below last year's record high for the month. Compared with the 10-year average (1935-44) for April, production was up 12 percent. Milk produced per cow set a new April record, continuing the high level of March.

Although milk cows in northern states were still being barn fed, pastures in southern and some mid-western states were furnishing unusually good early grass. In addition to this factor the high yield per cow in April was aided by liberal supplementary feeding and close culling of milking herds. Nearly one-half the states this year set a new high for milk production per cow on May 1. Mild weather and an unusually early spring probably advanced the seasonal peak of milk production.

Total milk production for April was estimated at 10,540 million pounds. For April 1945 the total was 10,733 million pounds and the 10-year average (1935–44) for the month was 9,409 million pounds. However, for the first four months of 1946 milk production on farms was about 833 million pounds less than during the same period of 1945.

Milk Cow Prices

Milk cow sales values as reported by price correspondents in April were the highest ever reported in Wisconsin. The average reported price received by farmers for dairy cows in mid-April was $150 per head —the highest value in 37 years of record for the state. Rather sharp price advances occurred in all sections of the state.

Since the beginning of 1946 milk cow prices in Wisconsin have been moving upward. The index of milk cow prices during the first quarter of 1946 averaged 264 percent of the 1910–14 base. The index in mid-April climbed to 279, an increase of nearly 6 percent over the first three months of this year.

Dairy cattle prices have been increasing more rapidly in recent months than other farm prices, particularly milk. Higher returns for meat animals operate to strongly support the prices for off-quality dairy animals. Unprecedented demand for milk and dairy products continues to be the dominating factor in the price of milk cows.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, April 15, 1946 and 1945, and March 15, 1946 by Crop Reporting Districts
(Dollars per head)

	April 15, 1946	March 15, 1946	April 15, 1945
1. Northwest	139	135	118
2. North	131	126	116
3. Northeast	131	128	121
4. West	151	144	134
5. Central	147	143	131
6. East	158	150	148
7. Southwest	149	145	129
8. South	160	156	153
9. Southeast	165	159	157
State Average[1]	150	145	136

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

Wisconsin Egg Production

The number of layers in Wisconsin farm flocks this month is estimated at 14,903,000, which is about 2.5 percent above a year ago, but the number is about 8 percent less than there were

Prices Received by Wisconsin Farmers for Farm Products[1]

Year	LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, AND WOOL										GRAINS							SEEDS			HAY (Loose)			OTHER CROPS		
	Hogs cwt.	Beef cattle cwt.	Veal calves cwt.	Milk cows head	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Wool lb.	Horses head	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Buckwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Red clover bu.	Alfalfa bu.	Timothy bu.	All ton	Alfalfa ton	Clover and timothy mixed ton	Potatoes bu.	Dry beans bu.	Apples bu
	$	$	$	$	$	$	cts.	$	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$	$	$	$	$	$	cts.	$	$
1910-14	7.35	4.90	7.23	53.67	4.25	6.01	20.1	169.83	11.2	21.3	90.9	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	8.83	----	----	12.78	----	----	50.7	2.25	1.12
1914	7.65	5.83	8.22	66.90	4.64	6.60	19.6	172.50	11.6	22.3	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	7.72	----	2.30	10.00	12.57[2]	----	50.9	2.22	1.22
1915	6.55	5.46	7.95	62.30	5.00	7.08	25.2	161.40	11.0	21.7	114.8	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	8.07	----	2.79	9.88	12.88	----	37.2	2.92	.97
1916	8.47	5.90	8.87	64.80	5.88	8.31	30.3	156.50	13.0	25.0	119.4	79.5	44.2	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	9.40	----	2.90	11.29	14.80	----	98.3	4.75	1.04
1917	14.17	7.52	11.46	77.65	8.85	12.36	49.2	151.35	16.2	33.9	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	283.3	10.95	----	2.90	14.28	19.82	----	163.3	8.28	1.47
1918	16.09	8.71	13.17	88.70	10.22	14.17	63.3	147.65	20.2	39.5	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	381.3	17.26	----	3.99	19.42	27.58	----	78 6	6.95	1.58
1919	16.52	9.02	14.31	104.25	9.08	13.51	53.0	143.75	22.9	43.8	212.7	140.4	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	25.86	----	4.78	20.68	27.63	----	114.4	4.22	1.94
1920	12.93	7.82	12.47	104.30	7.83	12.52	38.0	141.25	24.0	46.8	214.8	137.3	78.6	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	22.03	----	4.78	22.89	30.91	----	223.3	3.97	2.35
1921	7.61	4.57	7.62	58.20	3.89	7.37	18.7	114.35	19.8	32.9	120.1	59.5	37.2	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	10.60	----	2.93	15.51	21.78	----	79.9	2.88	2.06
1922	8.32	4.54	7.73	57.00	4.92	10.22	27.4	111.25	18.3	28.5	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.8	11.04	----	3.01	15.04	20.32	----	80.0	3.85	2.15
1923	6.97	4.57	7.99	62.35	5.16	10.55	37.9	111.65	17.3	29.2	105.0	77.8	42.4	60.9	66.8	84.0	214.4	11.42	----	3.31	13.41	20.18	----	58.9	4.28	1.60
1924	7.29	4.67	8.17	63.75	5.62	10.83	37.8	106.90	17.8	30.2	113.5	94.4	49.2	73.0	77.1	97.6	215.5	13.08	----	3.69	15.33	21.22	----	64.6	3.65	1.62
1925	10.87	5.18	9.17	66.25	6.13	12.36	40.3	108.15	19.2	33.2	143.7	102.9	43.9	79.8	98.8	97.8	238.3	15.84	14.60	3.20	13.02	18.18	12.80	84.6	3.63	1.93
1926	11.70	5.73	10.14	80.50	6.19	12.09	35.9	111.65	21.4	31.3	137.2	74.3	39.2	65.4	82.2	78.8	205.0	16.41	16.50	3.36	13.82	18.66	13.70	158.3	3.16	1.40
1927	9.52	6.49	10.52	89.85	5.75	11.85	33.0	113.75	19.3	28.6	123.1	87.1	46.2	72.8	88.4	84.6	192.8	18.58	18.10	2.41	14.25	18.98	14.10	117.2	3.27	1.55
1928	8.74	8.22	12.14	102.40	6.05	12.37	39.2	117.60	20.7	30.3	117.4	92.8	52.3	79.8	98.1	88.0	189.8	16.02	17.80	2.09	13.06	18.53	13.20	65.0	4.72	1.68
1929	9.50	8.32	12.43	107.25	6.07	12.23	34.5	117.90	22.0	31.5	111.7	88.2	45.7	64.9	89.7	88.8	237.0	15.09	19.10	2.29	12.60	18.93	12.80	71.2	5.33	1.47
1930	8.82	6.54	9.87	84.40	4.33	8.56	23.8	108.15	17.4	24.1	93.1	79.7	38.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	10.52	12.30	2.86	11.08	16.10	11.50	115.8	3.86	1.59
1931	5.76	4.37	6.70	56.85	2.62	6.22	14.8	91.00	14.7	17.8	63.7	56.7	28.5	44.8	37.9	63.4	124.6	9.79	13.17	2.76	10.88	14.75	11.10	56.7	2.45	1.37
1932	3.38	3.07	4.60	38.75	1.80	4.67	10.8	83.75	11.0	15.9	54.6	36.8	23.3	37.3	35.5	45.6	103.5	7.00	9.69	1.45	10.30	13.64	10.64[3]	26.2	1.42	.90
1933	3.44	2.85	4.31	35.50	1.90	4.97	19.3	92.25	8.8	14.4	68.2	38.3	26.9	42.8	48.7	51.9	125.2	6.18	8.94	1.66	9.27	12.05	9.62	49.0	1.49	1.00
1934	4.12	2.91	4.51	35.90	2.35	6.11	23.8	108.40	10.2	17.6	89.2	59.8	40.7	75.6	63.0	58.9	157.8	8.77	10.51	4.98	13.68	16.94	14.69	55.8	1.85	1.31
1935	8.57	5.21	7.05	58.40	3.10	7.20	21.7	123.60	14.3	23.9	94.0	74.2	37.8	73.0	51.8	57.2	142.7	9.82	12.86	4.85	12.72	15.65	13.48	33.6	1.82	1.10
1936	9.12	5.18	7.18	68.25	3.22	8.10	27.8	131.35	15.2	22.8	103.4	81.2	35.9	81.7	63.8	65.6	158.8	11.18	12.00	2.02	9.36	11.59	9.41	89.7	2.26	1.15
1937	9.52	6.15	8.23	72.60	3.53	8.80	31.9	133.60	15.3	21.2	115.8	101.1	44.2	83.2	85.7	91.6	181.2	17.54	17.88	2.11	11.22	14.45	11.77	79.7	3.45	1.31
1938	7.62	5.62	7.98	70.50	2.78	7.12	20.8	126.65	14.9	20.7	76.6	54.2	28.7	56.2	50.7	65.9	163.8	14.47	15.98	1.40	8.20	11.02	8.92	46.0	1.81	1.02
1939	6.25	5.93	8.25	70.60	2.73	7.58	24.2	119.35	13.1	17.1	71.1	49.0	30.5	51.9	43.1	52.4	154.9	9.01	13.91	1.58	7.16	9.43	7.40	52.8	1.70	1.03
1940	5.19	6.25	8.49	73.65	2.75	7.93	30.5	115.75	12.8	17.8	80.9	57.7	34.1	49.6	48.5	49.8	153.7	7.48	11.58	1.75	7.42	9.56	7.48	56.5	1.94	1.01
1941	8.96	7.46	10.14	87.10	3.40	8.94	37.7	103.85	15.0	23.6	89.0	64.2	37.2	56.2	53.4	51.0	159.8	6.98	12.31	1.92	7.44	8.97	7.97	51.8	2.35	.98
1942	12.93	9.19	12.37	110.50	4.62	11.47	40.6	113.15	18.3	30.3	97.6	80.5	50.1	83.1	63.8	82.2	216.2	10.31	17.70	2.51	8.66	10.59	9.53	98.4	2.93	1.38
1943	13.60	10.25	13.37	138.60	5.38	12.89	43.2	118.35	22.4	37.0	112.1	103.1	66.4	102.8	84.9	112.3	257.6	15.18	22.75	2.23	9.69	12.52	10.40	151.2	3.43	2.19
1944	13.07	9.22	12.62	134.85	5.40	12.64	47.0	108.15	22.3	32.4	134.0	111.2	74.3	122.1	106.1	118.6	279.1	18.02	21.12	2.48	14.00	17.50	15.17	135.4	3.71	2.89
1945	13.82	10.51	13.32	136.00	5.91	13.06	47.0	94.85	24.4	37.1	143.8	109.2	67.5	117.0	119.1	98.3	281.1	18.26	20.87	2.69	14.74	18.89	16.29	168.3	3.84	3.24
Jan.	13.70	9.40	13.10	126.	4.70	12.90	44.	92.	22.6	38.2	135.	107.	71.	116.	108.	91.	280.	18.10	21.00	2.75	17.60	21.10	19.20	155.	3.78	2.90
Feb.	13 80	10.00	13.20	130.	5.60	13.20	42.	94.	22.7	33.6	136.	107.	72.	117.	106.	93.	280.	18.10	21.00	2.60	18.00	21.40	19.60	165.	3.72	3.00
Mar.	13 80	11.00	13.30	135.	6.10	13.80	42.	100.	24.5	32.1	138.	107.	73.	119.	108.	99.	280.	18.80	21.10	2.80	19.40	23.40	20.70	175.	3.78	3.00
Apr.	13.80	11.40	13.60	136.	6.10	13.80	44.	100.	24.8	31.8	137.	106.	70.	117.	110.	94.	280.	19.30	21.00	2.85	16.30	21.30	18.00	180.	3.90	3.00
May	13 90	11.50	13.60	138.	6.00	13.40	44.	102.	25.5	32.1	138.	106.	70.	117.	110.	94.	280.	18.50	21.00	2.80	16.50	21.30	17.90	185.	3.90	3.00
June	13.90	11.90	13.70	139.	6.30	13.50	45.	98.	26.1	34.0	142.	111.	68.	117.	114.	98.	280.	18.00	21.00	2.75	14.80	19.80	17.40	185.	3.90	3.10
July	13.80	11.20	13.80	139.	6.40	13.50	47.	98.	27.6	36.0	142.	112.	68.	118.	119.	95.	280.	18.00	21.00	2.45	13.80	18.80	16.60	210.	3.90	3.10
Aug.	13.80	10.40	13.60	139.	6.10	13.10	49.	96.	26.5	39.4	143.	112.	62.	114.	118.	99.	280.	18.30	21.00	3.00	10.70	15.70	11.80	215.	3.90	2.70
Sept.	13.80	10.00	13.10	136.	6.10	12.30	48.	93.	25.3	38.3	145.	112.	58.	116.	124.	96.	278.	17.60	20.10	2.65	12.10	15.80	13.40	160.	3.84	2.90
Oct.	13.80	9.70	13.00	135.	6.00	12.30	48.	93.	22.2	40.3	154.	111.	63.	117.	128.	104.	280.	18.10	21.00	2.55	11.50	15.80	12.70	130.	3.84	3.50
Nov.	13.90	9.70	13.00	140.	5.90	12.30	47.	87.	22.4	44.7	156.	111.	66.	118.	146.	108.	285.	18.10	20.50	2.55	12.60	15.80	14.00	130.	3.84	4.20
Dec.	13.90	9.90	12.90	138.	5.60	12.60	47.	85.	22.4	44.7	160.	108.	69.	118.	138.	109.	290.	18.20	20.80	2.55	13.60	16.50	14.20	130.	3.84	4.50
1946																										
Jan.	13.90	10.40	13.20	140.	6.00	13.00	45.	90.	22.7	36.9	164.	111.	71.	119.	146.	128.	285.	18.20	20.90	2.50	13.60	16.50	14.20	130.	3.90	4.60
Feb.	14.00	10.60	13.50	149.	6.00	13.30	45.	85.	22.7	29.6	166.	111.	72.	121.	161.	128.	285.	18.30	20.50	2.70	12.20	16.50	13.20	130.	3.90	4.70
Mar.	14.10	11.10	13.20	145.	6.20	13.90	47.	95.	23.2	30.8	168.	112.	74.	126.	169.	137.	285.	19.00	21.60	2.95	13.20	16.80	14.30	145.	3.96	4.70
Apr.	14.10	11.70	13.50	150.	6.60	14.10	48.	87.	24.0	31.2	166.	113.	75.	125.	178.	137.	285.	19.60	23.20	3.00	12.00	15.00	12.90	145.	4.02	4.90

[1]All prices based on reports of Wisconsin price correspondents on the 15th of each month. Annual prices are straight averages of monthly data. For monthly data prior to 1938 see Bulletins 90, 120, 140, 150 and 188, Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service; also issues of the Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter after 1938.

[2]3-month average. [3]11-month average. [4]10-month average.

two years ago. Egg production last month averaged 17.52 per layer, which is nearly 2 percent higher than a year ago.

The number of chicks and young chickens on farms at the beginning of May was about the same as a year ago but more than one-fifth greater than the 5-year average number. Egg markets were firmer, and storage stocks, while they have risen in recent months, are considerably below a year ago.

Total egg production in the state during the past month is estimated at 261 million eggs, which is 4.4 percent more than the output during the same month last year and 17 percent above the 5-year average.

United States Egg Production

For the country as a whole egg production during the past month was about 1 percent higher than a year earlier and 12 percent above the 5-year average. The number of layers on farms during April exceeded 376 million, which is only slightly below the number a year ago but over 6 percent above the 5-year average. The rate of laying was slightly higher than last year and it exceeded the average by 5 percent.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

The upward drift in prices received by Wisconsin farmers which commenced in March continued during April. The index on April 15 was 214 percent of the 1910–14 average as reported by price correspondents. All commodity groups except milk and feed grains and hay shared in the general upturn, but meat animals and fruit prices made the greatest increases. Returns from milk were pretty well maintained between mid-March and mid-April and there is little evidence of the usual decline in dairy prices at this season of the year.

It is now nine months after the end of the war. Farm prices are higher than a year ago, yet they are still below the level of farm prices nine months after World War I. Demand for food both at home and abroad is much greater after this war than it was after the earlier one.

April was the seventh consecutive month that the index of the cost of things farmers buy has climbed upward. The index of prices paid by farmers on April 15 was 190 percent of the 1910-14 average. Farmers' costs as reflected by the index were nearly 4 percent higher than they were at the surrender of Japan, whereas farm prices have risen a little over 2 percent since that time.

United States Farm Prices

Major advances in meat animal, fruit, and cotton prices carried the general level of prices received by farmers up 3 points during the month ended April 15 for the United States as a whole. From March 15 to April 15, steady to higher farm product prices were the rule. Eggs and milk declined less than usual. Hay prices dropped sharply. At the same time, the parity index (prices paid, includ-

Farm and Market Prices for Milk and Dairy Products[1]

Year	PRICES RECEIVED BY CROP REPORTERS—WISCONSIN									UNITED STATES			WHOLESALE PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS[4]						
	Milk av. all uses cwt.[2]	Milk Prices by uses[3] (cwt.)				Milk prices by uses in per cent of average				Butterfat[5] (lb.)	Farm butter[5] (lb.)	Butterfat[5] (lb.)	Milk[6] (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[7]	Brick[8]	Limburger[8]		Cheese div. by butter	Butter div. by cheese
	$	$	$	$	$	%	%	%	%	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	-----	15.5	17.1	14.1	13.3	3.60	-----	-----
1911	1.14	1.12	1.08	1.39	1.42	98	95	122	125	27.1	25.2	23.2	1.52	26.1	13.4	13.6	11.2	10.1	3.45	51.3	195
1912	1.30	1.39	1.23	1.45	1.46	107	95	112	112	30.6	28.5	26.7	1.59	29.5	15.9	17.3	15.1	14.2	3.25	53.9	186
1913	1.33	1.29	1.29	1.52	1.57	97	97	114	118	32.6	29.4	27.4	1.61	31.0	14.9	16.9	13.4	13.2	3.55	48.1	208
1914	1.31	1.30	1.21	1.49	1.55	99	92	114	118	30.0	28.4	25.5	1.60	28.6	15.2	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	115	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	51.9	193
1920	2.55	2.30	2.53	2.84	3.23	90	99	111	127	62.9	59.1	55.5	3.22	58.7	26.2	31.0	23.4	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	44.2	226
1922	1.67	1.67	1.63	1.73	1.83	100	98	104	110	39.0	38.6	35.9	2.10	39.2	19.7	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	96	107	113	51.5	47.8	45.6	2.53	46.0	22.1	28.7	21.4	20.8	4.55	48.0	208
1929	2.01	1.84	1.94	2.12	2.43	92	97	105	121	48.7	46.5	45.2	2.54	43.8	20.1	28.9	19.1	19.5	4.30	46.0	217
1930	1.62	1.49	1.57	1.69	2.12	92	97	104	131	38.8	37.0	34.5	2.21	35.3	16.4	25.7	16.0	16.4	3.90	46.4	215
1931	1.15	1.07	1.12	1.25	1.58	93	97	109	137	28.7	27.8	24.8	1.69	27.0	12.5	21.2	12.1	13.5	3.30	46.1	217
1932	.89	.81	.83	.92	1.28	91	93	103	144	21.4	20.7	17.9	1.27	20.1	9.9	16.0	8.9	9.4	2.60	49.5	202
1933	.98	.91	.90	1.04	1.25	93	92	106	128	22.9	21.6	18.8	1.30	20.8	10.2	17.5	10.0	11.5	2.55	49.0	204
1934	1.09	1.00	1.05	1.16	1.39	92	96	106	128	26.3	24.9	22.7	1.54	24.8	11.8	16.6	10.6	11.2	2.70	47.4	211
1935	1.32	1.27	1.23	1.35	1.55	96	93	102	117	31.5	29.8	28.1	1.70	28.8	14.4	19.6	13.8	13.8	2.91	49.9	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	103	123	37.5	34.2	33.2	1.96	33.2	15.9	20.3	15.2	14.6	3.21	47.8	209
1938	1.28	1.16	1.21	1.31	1.71	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	216
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	174
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	180
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	170
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	26.3	25.2	4.20	58.7	170
1945	2.67	2.52	2.65	2.76	3.05	94	99	103	114	54.7	46.6	-----	-----	46.1	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.6	171
January	2.72	2.56	2.70	2.83	3.08	94	99	104	113	54.	46.	50.9	3.34	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
February	2.68	2.51	2.65	2.79	3.06	94	99	104	114	54.	46.	50.8	3.29	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
March	2.64	2.47	2.60	2.77	3.04	94	98	105	115	54.	45.	50.7	3.21	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
April	2.61	2.44	2.55	2.74	3.03	93	98	105	116	54.	46.	50.5	3.12	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
May	2.61	2.45	2.56	2.70	3.00	94	98	103	115	54.	46.	50.2	3.08	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
June	2.63	2.48	2.59	2.72	3.01	94	98	103	114	54.	46.	50.2	3.04	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
July	2.65	2.51	2.62	2.72	3.02	95	99	103	114	55.	46.	50.2	3.09	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
August	2.67	2.53	2.66	2.73	3.03	95	100	102	113	55.	46.	50.3	3.14	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
September	2.70	2.55	2.70	2.76	3.06	94	100	102	113	55.	46.	50.3	3.20	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
October	2.74	2.59	2.73	2.79	3.10	95	100	102	113	56.	46.	50.2	3.30	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
November	2.76	2.61	2.74	2.79	3.14	95	99	101	114	56.	49.	50.3	3.37	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
December	2.75	2.59	2.75	2.81	3.13	94	100	102	114	56.	51.	50.5	3.40	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
1946																					
January	2.76	2.58	2.79	2.83	3.14	93	100	103	113	56.	51.	50.7	3.37	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
February	2.78	2.59	2.83	2.85	3.15	93	102	103	113	56.	51.	50.8	3.34	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
March	2.79	2.59	2.85	2.85	3.16	93	102	102	113	56.	52.	51.2	3.29	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
April	2.78*	2.59*	2.84*	2.84*	3.17*	93*	102*	102*	114*	56.	51.	51.1	3.23	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172

[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. 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.

[3] Quotations refer to the 15th of the month as reported by Wisconsin and United States price reporters. Annual prices, except the Wisconsin farm butter price, are weighted averages of monthly data. For the U. S., milk for fluid use is the chief outlet for whole milk sold hence the U. S. farm price exceeds Wisconsin where the bulk of the output is manufactured. These quotations do not include dairy production payments.

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

[5] Wholesale 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.

[6] Wholesale prices on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange. Prior to April 1926, prices were quoted on daisies, thereafter on twins. Where prices of twins were not quoted, Cheddar prices were used as a basis for prices of twins. From December 1942 through January 1946 subsidy of 3.75 cents per pound was included.

[7] 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.

[8] Averages of weekly quotations. Prior to September 1940, quotations are from the Green County Herald, September 1940 through September 1942 quotations are from various sources adjusted to a Monroe basis. October 1942 through May 1944 quotations are from Monroe Evening Times. Price ceiling beginning February 1943. Ceiling quotations beginning June 1944 is 26.25 cents Plymouth base.

[9] Averages of weekly quotations from the Monroe Evening Times. Prior to September 1940 quotations are from the Green County Herald. Price ceiling beginning February 1943.

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

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

* Preliminary.

ing interest and taxes) continued to advance rising 1 point from the revised March index to 181 percent of the 1910-14 average during the month. This raised the parity index 8 points over a year ago and 55 points above its April 1941 level.

All livestock and livestock products except eggs, turkeys, butterfat, and wholesale milk were steady to higher during the month ended April 15, with cattle, lambs, and chickens showing the largest gains. Cattle prices advanced 60 cents per hundred pounds to the highest point in the 36 years of record. Prices received for butter and wool advanced slightly, while hog prices were unchanged from mid-March to mid-April.

Feed Prices Change

New governmental policies promulgated during May will have important effects on the agricultural situation in the months ahead. In order for the nation to meet its promises to a famine-stricken world large quantities of grain and food will have to be shipped abroad. At the close of the war very little grain was available in position for export. This situation has been particularly true in the case of wheat which is in greatest demand because it can be converted into bread and made available for starving people in the shortest period of time. Drastic controls to speed the movement of grains to seaports and special inducements to channel wheat and corn from the farms to terminal centers have been used.

During the war encouragement was given to expand the production of livestock and livestock food products.

Some Current Changes in Agriculture and Industry

WISCONSIN	Latest Report: Date	Latest Report: Reported figure*	Previous Reports: One month before	Previous Reports: One year before	Previous Reports: 5-yr. av. of same month[9]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[1], 1910-14=100 ..%	Apr.	214	212	202	153
Prices farmers pay[1], 1910-14=100 ..%	Apr.	190	189	183	149
Purchasing power, farm products[1], 1910-14=100 ..%	Apr.	113	112	110	101
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of milk*** cwt. ..$	Apr.	2.78	2.79	2.61	2.01
Farm price of butterfat in cream*** ..cts.	Apr. 15	56	56	54	43.2
Price, American cheese, Wis. Cheese Exchange, (twins) per pound[4] ..cts.	Apr.	27.0	27.0	27.0	20.8
Total milk production[1], (000,000 om.) ..lbs.	Apr.	1484	1367	1421	1144
Cows in herd freshening[5] ..%	Apr.	9.05	12.88	9.45	8.94
Calves born during month being raised[5] ..%	Apr.	34.04	33.26	30.39	34.40
Grains and concentrates fed daily[5]					
per farm ..lbs.	May 1	126.7	122.3	125.0	101.3
per cow in herd ..lbs.	May 1	7.22	6.98	7.33	6.24
per 100 lbs. of milk produced ..lbs.	May 1	29.95	31.13	31.36	24.76
Wisconsin creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ..lbs.	Mar.	4850	4500	9689	13541
Wisconsin American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ..lbs.	Mar.	27700	24450	30916	29560
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ..lbs.	Apr.	1200	915	3727	7021
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ..lbs.	Apr.	14453	11967	11578	10339
Poultry Production and Markets					
Layers on hand in month[8], (000 om.) ..no.	Apr.	14903	15340	14542	13607
Eggs per 100 layers[8] ..no.	Apr.	1752	1643	1722	1636
Total eggs produced[8], (000,000 om.) ..no.	Apr.	261	252	250	223
Farm price of chickens[3], per lb. ..cts.	Apr. 15	24.0	23.2	24.8	18.6
Farm price of eggs[3], per doz. ..cts.	Apr. 15	31.2	30.8	31.8	24.2
Feed Price Changes[1]					
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100 ..%	Apr.	173.4	173.0	169.7	139.3
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ..$	Apr.	22.95	22.88	22.02	17.08
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy ..lbs.	Apr.	121.1	121.9	118.5	118.0
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton, f. o. b. Madison					
Standard bran ..$	Apr.	40.45	40.45	40.45	34.39
Linseed oil meal ..$	Apr.	49.60	49.60	49.60	41.92
Corn gluten feed ..$	Apr.	43.15	43.15	43.15	31.29
Tankage ..$	Apr.	73.45	73.45	73.45	66.32
Standard middlings ..$	Apr.	40.45	40.45	40.45	34.43
Cottonseed meal ..$	Apr.	57.85	57.85	57.55	45.28
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ..$	Apr.	23.10	23.05	21.73	17.15
Amt. of ration 10 dos. eggs would buy .. lbs.	Apr.	135.1	133.6	146.3	141.6[9]
Livestock Prices[3]					
Farm price of milk cows, per head ..$	Apr. 15	150	145	136	108.40
Farm price of hogs, per cwt. ..$	Apr. 15	14.10	14.10	13.80	10.60
Farm price of beef cattle, per cwt. ..$	Apr. 15	11.70	11.10	11.40	8.74
Farm price of veal calves, per cwt. ..$	Apr. 15	13.50	13.20	13.60	11.02
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
n dex of employment[8], 1925-27=100 ..%	Apr.	133.7	129.2	151.8	132.1
Index of payrolls[8], 1925-27=100 ..%	Apr.	231.5	226.6	296.0	204.8

UNITED STATES	Latest Report: Date	Latest Report: Reported figure*	Previous Reports: One month before	Previous Reports: One year before	Previous Reports: 5-yr. av. of same month[9]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[6], 1910-14=100 ..%	Apr.	212	209	203	153.0
Prices farmers pay[6], 1910-14=100 ..%	Apr.	188	187	180	147.6
Purchasing power farm products[6], 1910-14=100 ..%	Apr.	113	112	113	102.0
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of butterfat in cream[6]**, per lb. ..cts.	Apr. 15	51.1	51.2	50.5	39.9
Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb.[10] ..cts.	Apr.	46.5	46.5	46.0	37.8
Creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ..lbs.	Mar.	76675	66030	109623	137640
American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ..lbs.	Mar.	53540	43865	65954	56531
Evaporated whole milk production[6], (000 omitted) ..lbs.	Mar.	234000	181200	327435	253650
Dried skim milk production[6], (000 omitted)					
Human food ..lbs.	Mar.	55250	39350	56500	40751
Animal feed ..lbs.	Mar.	890	810	1250	7424
Butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ..lbs.	Apr.	21417	18970	37796	51911
Cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ..lbs.	Apr.	21081	19471	19697	14573
Total milk prod.[6], (000,000 om.) ..lbs.	Apr.	10540	9796	10733	9409
Cold-Storage Holdings[7], (000 omitted)					
Creamery butter ..lbs.	May 1	13885	14925	45139	39926
American cheese ..lbs.	May 1	72834	74420	108675	115366
Swiss cheese ..lbs.	May 1	422	441	343	2128
All other cheese ..lbs.	May 1	10919	12137	9414	16308
All varieties of cheese ..lbs.	May 1	84175	86998	118432	133802
Total frozen poultry ..lbs.	May 1	256333	320927	117755	95631
Eggs, shell ..cases	May 1	6375	3771	3823	4919
Eggs, shell, frozen, and dried (case equivalent) ..cases	May 1	14048	9722	16122	9287
Poultry Production[6]					
Layers on hand in mo., (000 om.) ..no.	Apr.	376349	396510	377935	353226
Eggs per 100 layers ..no.	Apr.	1786	1689	1767	1696
Total eggs prod., (000,000 om.) ..no.	Apr.	6721	6696	6677	5994
Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated milk[6], (000 omitted)					
Dried whole milk ..lbs.	Mar. 31	10449	9267	14849	8084
Dried skim milk ..lbs.	Mar. 31	21114	14551	45938	35274
Dried buttermilk ..lbs.	Mar. 31	1507	1508	7533	4981
Condensed milk (case goods) ..lbs.	Mar. 31	4415	5044	7951	6719
Evaporated milk (case goods) ..lbs	Mar. 31	59045	46245	107702	150228
Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection[7], (000 omitted)					
Cattle ..no.	Apr.	715	904	979	892
Calves ..no.	Apr.	445	484	477	481
Sheep and lambs ..no.	Apr.	1736	1978	1507	1470
Hogs ..no.	Apr.	3858	3636	3066	4364
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Wholesale prices, 1910-14=100					
All commodities[11] ..%	Apr. 15	160	158	154	136.6
Foods[11] ..%	Apr. 15	171	170	164	143.2
Retail prices, 1910-14=100					
All commodities[11] ..%	Apr. 15	.....	.....	184	164.2
Foods[11] ..%	Apr. 15	.....	.....	176	154.0
Factory employment (adjusted)[12], No. of employees, 1939=100 ..%	Feb.	118.5	123.5	162.5	143.8
Industrial production (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ..%	Mar.	.....	154	235	185.6
Freight-car loadings (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ..%	Mar.	.....	126	145	129

[1]Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. [2]As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters. [3]As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. [4]From December 1942 through January 1946 subsidy of 3.75 cents was included. [5]As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters. [6]Bureau of Agricultural Economics. U. S. D. A. [7]Reported by Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, U. S. D. A. [8]Wisconsin Industrial Commission. [9]1940-44, except Cold-Storage Holdings and Livestock Slaughterings which are 1941-45 and total milk production which is 10-year average, 1935-44. [10]Wholesale price of 92-score butter at Chicago through December 1942. Since then O. P. A. 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. [11]Bureau of Labor Statistics index number corrected to 1910-14 base. [12]Federal Reserve Board. [13]Estimate. *Preliminary. **Quotations do not include dairy production payments

The end of the war found record high numbers of livestock on farms and in many feed-production deficit areas available feed supplies were short of the requirements needed to maintain the large livestock population. Under the policy of regulated prices, normal distribution of farm products has been upset by the unparalleled demand for foods at home. With these complex situations the United States has been falling behind in its promised delivery of food to the countries abroad.

Measures taken last month are expected to speed the shipment of food by making adjustments in the livestock feed balance on farms. Price ceilings on grains have been increased. Corn has been permitted to rise 25 cents a bushel, wheat 15 cents a bushel, barley 9 cents a bushel, and oats 5 cents a bushel. In addition, prices on protein feeds have been increased from $7.50 to $14.00 a ton for various specific feeds. These changes will have a significant effect on livestock feeding practices unless other prices are brought into balance. Farm stocks of grains are being considerably reduced in accordance with overall objectives. Restrictions on flour milling, extraction ratios, and the 25 percent set-aside on new-crop wheat will further reduce the supply of feedstuffs available for livestock feeders. It is too early to appraise the numerous adjustments that will follow in the livestock-feed balance, but doubtless the recent changes will have far-reaching effects for many months to come and will cause lower livestock food production for the country as a whole.

Fall Plowing In 1945

Because there was a lot of wet weather and the harvesting of late crops was generally delayed, less fall plowing than usual was done in the fall of 1945. An inquiry to Wisconsin dairy reporters in February of 1946 indicated that for the state as a whole about 70 percent of the plowing on these farms is usually done in fall and that in the fall of 1945 less than 60 percent was plowed.

In the northern districts of the state the amount of unplowed land was less than in the central and southern parts. In fact, in many of the northern counties there was as much plowing done in the fall of 1945 as is usually done. In the central and

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and Month	WISCONSIN: Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices[1] (Average of prices, January 1910—December 1914=100)														UNITED STATES: Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices[2] (Average of prices August 1909—July 1914=100)									
	Wisconsin farm prices	All groups milk excluded	Livestock and livestock products[3]	Milk	Meat animals[4]	Poultry and eggs[5]	Crops[6]	Feed grains and hay[7]	Fruits[8]	Truck and canning[9]	Prices paid[10]	Ratio of prices received to prices paid[11]	Ratio of prices for milk to prices paid[12]	Index number of farm real estate values[13]	United States farm products	Livestock and livestock products	Dairy products	Meat animals	Poultry and eggs	Crops	Feed grains and hay	Prices paid[14]	Purchasing power[15]	Index to U. S. farm real estate values[13]
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	98	101	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	104	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	186	172	168	177	110	111	133	204	194	179	203	186	215	207	176	116	129
1919	214	203	217	222	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	134	101	160	133	102	205	146	149	87	90	168	124	130	149	107	161	121	92	152	82	157
1922	126	120	126	132	108	141	125	94	173	142	142	89	93	154	132	127	139	114	140	136	92	149	89	139
1923	140	113	144	165	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	130
1925	146	140	148	152	133	160	134	118	160	130	156	94	98	130	156	150	155	140	162	163	134	156	100	127
1926	151	149	150	152	144	157	151	103	146	131	154	98	99	125	146	152	156	146	158	140	105	155	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	103	161	147	150	102	106	119	149	161	164	160	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	92	70	88	120	121	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	60	48	108	63	89
1933	71	64	70	78	53	70	79	66	81	101	105	68	74	80	72	72	87	61	74	72	57	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	69	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	135	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	179	112	119	102	195	194	198	200	174	194	166	176	111	114
1945	207	203	204	211	196	183	229	158	300	204	184	112	115	110	202									126
Jan.	206	197	205	215	192	185	215	161	287	202	182	113	118	------	201	202	202	203	199	200	163	179	112	-----
Feb.	204	195	201	212	193	168	219	163	291	202	182	112	116	------	199	201	200	209	183	197	164	179	111	-----
Mar.	203	197	200	209	196	165	224	167	291	202	183	111	114	------	198	200	198	211	175	196	166	180	110	-----
Apr.	202	198	199	206	198	164	223	160	291	202	183	110	113	------	203	201	194	215	176	204	162	180	113	-----
May	203	199	200	206	199	167	225	160	291	202	183	111	113	------	200	202	192	217	179	198	161	180	111	-----
June	205	201	202	208	200	175	224	158	295	202	183	112	114	------	206	203	191	216	189	210	162	180	114	-----
July	210	211	205	209	202	185	249	158	295	206	183	115	114	------	206	205	192	215	197	207	161	180	114	-----
Aug.	211	211	206	211	197	196	246	148	280	206	183	115	115	------	204	206	195	212	207	202	158	180	113	-----
Sept.	209	204	206	213	195	190	231	152	287	206	183	114	116	------	197	203	197	207	201	191	157	181	109	-----
Oct.	210	202	207	217	193	192	225	153	310	206	184	114	118	------	199	202	199	202	204	196	160	182	109	-----
Nov.	213	208	211	218	193	208	230	159	336	206	184	116	118	------	205	206	202	203	218	203	161	182	113	-----
Dec.	213	208	210	217	193	208	232	160	347	206	185	115	117	------	207	207	204	204	222	205	162	183	113	-----
1946														120										142
Jan.	211	204	208	218	197	180	233	163	351	206	186*	113*	117*	------	206	204	203	206	197	207	164	184	112	-----
Feb.	209	199	206	220	200	153	234	164	354	206	187*	112*	118*	------	207	202	202	214	168	213	166	185	112	-----
Mar.	212	204	208	221	203	158	241	171	354	206	189*	112*	117*	------	209	203	201	219	167	215	171	187	112	-----
Apr.	214*	207	209*	220*	208	161	242	170	362	206	190*	113*	116*	------	212	205	199	225	166	220	171	188	113	-----

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

southern parts of the state, however, there was a considerable difference in the amount accomplished last fall as compared with the usual year. The greatest differences are noted in the southern districts of the state where from one-third to one-fourth less of the plowing was done last fall than usual.

The area where fall plowing is most extensively practiced is in east-central Wisconsin. Normally over 90 percent of the plowing in that area is done in fall. Last fall about 85 percent of it was accomplished. The smallest amount of fall plowing in the state is ordinarily done in the southwestern district where only about 45 percent of the land is customarily fall plowed. Last year only about one-third of it was plowed in fall in this area according to dairy reporters.

Percent of Plowing Done in Fall 1945 Compared with Usual

District	Percent of Plowing Usually Done in Fall	Percent of Plowing Done in Fall of 1945
Northwest	74	72
North	85	82
Northeast	78	74
West	79	68
Central	54	41
East	92	85
Southwest	45	33
South	54	36
Southeast	65	46
State	69	58

1946 Pheasant Survey

Information on pheasants in Wisconsin has been of widespread interest. Persons interested in conservation have at different times been especially anxious to learn something about the population of these birds in different parts of the state. Accordingly, several inquiries have been sent to Wisconsin crop and dairy reporters to get their estimates of the pheasant population on farms in different areas. The first of these was made in October 1944 and provided the basis for an estimate of the population as of that date, and the second survey was made in January of 1946 for the same purpose.

The two surveys show quite a marked change in the pheasant population on farms. On the basis of the first survey in October 1944 it was estimated that at that time there were approximately 2.5 million such birds in the State of Wisconsin. They were most heavily distributed in the southern and eastern areas. The winter survey in January of 1946 shows a much smaller population, possibly in

the neighborhood of 1.1 million, or about 44 percent of the number shown in the previous survey. It is believed that the hatching season in 1945 was less favorable than in the previous year so that there was a smaller population at the end of the summer than was the case the year before. Furthermore, after the hunting season and, certain winter losses the population remaining is always smaller than it is in the fall, and these things must be taken into consideration in comparing the results of the two surveys.

The greatest density of pheasants is reported in the southern district of Wisconsin, and the lightest distribution is reported in approximately the northern one-third of the state where there are relatively few of these birds. The eastern and southeastern districts, while they report fewer birds than the south-central district, have a denser population than most of the western and central counties, according to the reports of crop and dairy correspondents.

Oat Varieties, 1945

In 1945 Vicland oats accounted for 93 percent of the acreage of oats planted on nearly 1,000 farms of crop reporters. The increase in the acreage of Vicland oats has been rapid. The crop was first disseminated in 1941 and in that year there probably were between 3 and 4 thousand acres of it. A substantial increase occurred in 1942, and in 1943 it is believed that the acreage exceeded 1 million. The inquiry to crop reporters on their 1945 seedings indicates that on crop reporters' farms over nine-tenths of the acreage in that year was planted to Vicland oats. If the same is true for all of the farms in the state, it would mean that nearly 2¾ million acres of oats were planted with the Vicland type in that year.

By districts the percentages reported are as follows:

District	Vicland %	Other %
Northwest	89.5	10.5
North	89.6	10.4
Northeast	88.4	11.6
West	94.1	5.9
Central	84.7	15.3
East	88.1	11.9
Southwest	98.2	1.8
South	98.8	1.2
Southeast	97.1	2.9
State	93.0	7.0

Yields of oats in the state in 1945 were the highest on record, the state average being estimated at 51 bushels per acre. The reports on Vicland oats indicated that this variety yielded about one-fifth more than the other types of oats, which is a smaller difference than has been reported in other years when oat yields generally were lower. In the other years the increase shown by Vicland over the other types on the farms of crop reporters has averaged about one-third, but in the exceptionally good oat year of 1945 the difference between the types seems to have been smaller.

Corn Planting Practices, 1945

District	1945 Corn Acreage		Distance Between Rows		Distance Between Hills in Rows		Kernels Used per Hill	
	Drilled Percent	Checked Percent	Drilled Inches	Checked Inches	Drilled Inches	Checked Inches	Drilled Number	Checked Number
Northwest	42.7	57.3	39.8	40.0	9.4	39.3	2.3	3.4
North	87.8	12.2	37.9	35.6	8.7	37.2	3.1	3.5
Northeast	86.1	13.9	37.2	38.0	9.1	38.0	2.8	3.4
West	39.8	60.2	40.5	41.5	12.0	40.8	2.8	3.3
Central	46.0	54.0	39.8	40.0	10.9	39.4	2.4	3.0
East	81.8	18.2	37.7	38.5	9.6	37.8	2.2	3.7
Southwest	23.0	77.0	40.3	40.9	13.0	38.8	2.2	2.9
South	44.1	55.9	40.6	40.6	13.5	38.5	2.5	3.0
Southeast	70.0	30.0	39.1	39.9	9.6	39.8	1.5	3.2
State	49.8	50.2	39.7	40.1	11.5	39.1	2.4	3.2

Methods of Storing Tame Hay

Reports from Wisconsin farmers indicate that of last year's hay crop a larger portion was baled before being stored in barns than was the case a year before. Of the 1944 hay crop, reporters indicated that about 88 percent of the hay was put up in barns unbaled, and of the 1945 crop this percentage dropped to 83. The amount of hay put in barns or stacked after being baled increased during the past year from about 5.9 percent in the case of the 1944 crop to about 9.1 percent for the 1945 crop. The percentages of hay put into stacks without baling changed little between the two years.

Other uses, such as hay put into silos or stored otherwise, rose a little during the past year, but the largest change was the increase in baling before storage which resulted in less unbaled hay being stored in barns. In each of the two years a little over 5 percent of the hay was stacked without baling. The data are shown in the following table:

Tame Hay Storage on Farms

	1945 %	1944 %
Put in barns unbaled	82.8	88.0
Baled in field and stored in stacks or barns	9.1	5.9
Stacked unbaled	5.5	5.3
Put into silo	.3	.1
Stored in other ways	2.3	.7
Total production	100.0	100.0

Corn Planting Practices

In order to get information on corn planting practices in the different parts of Wisconsin dairy reporters were asked for such information in June of 1945. The reports received indicated that corn planting practices differ considerably in different parts of the state.

It appears that taking the state as a whole about half of the acreage of corn in 1945 was drilled and about half was checked in hills so that it could be cross cultivated. While this appears to be true for the state as a whole, however, the practices in different parts of the state vary greatly. In northern, northeastern, eastern, and southeastern Wisconsin the bulk of the acreage of corn is drilled and mainly used for silage. In the western and southwestern, as well as in some of the central and southern counties of the state, the bulk of the acreage is checked. The highest percentage of checked corn is reported in the southwestern district where 77 percent of it is planted in this way. Checked corn is associated largely with the production of corn for grain.

The distance between rows for the state averaged approximately 40 inches for all types of planting. It appears that in some areas the rows of drilled corn are planted a little closer together than checked corn, but the difference is not great. The average distances between rows reported were greatest in the districts where much corn is grown for grain—western, central, southwestern, and southern Wisconsin. In districts where corn is mainly grown for silage the average distance between rows is usually below 40 inches, especially for the drilled corn. For the drilled corn the most frequently reported distance between rows for the state as a whole was 42 inches, but only a little over one-third of the reports fell in this group and very few were higher. A considerable number reported planting their drilled corn with 36, 38, or 40 inches between rows, so that while the largest number of reports indicated 42 inches the average is about 39. For the checked corn the most common report also was 42 inches, but over half of the reports fell into this group and a large part of the remainder fell into the group reporting 40 inches between rows. As compared with the drilled corn practices, there were relatively fewer reports under 40 inches for checked corn and the average of all the reports was a little over 40 inches. Everywhere the number of reports above 42 inches was small, there being only a few of 44 inches and higher.

Planting distance between hills in the row also showed some variation in different parts of the state. The distance between hills in the row for checked corn averaged 39 inches. The average distance reported between hills in the row seems to be about 1 inch less than the distance between rows. For drilled corn the distance between hills in the row averaged between 11 and 12 inches. In those parts of the state where a large percentage of the corn is grown for silage the distance between plants in the row averaged less than 10 inches, while in the grain-producing districts

the average distance between plants in the row was higher.

The average number of kernels planted per hill where corn was checked was usually between 3 and 4 kernels. It appears that planters for checking usually employ plates which are intended to drop 3 or 4 kernels, though the average of the reports for the state was 3.2. Apparently a considerable number use plates intended for 2 or 3 kernels for checked corn. For drilled corn the average number of kernels planted per hill was a little lower, the state average being 2.4. It appears that for drilling purposes many reporters use plates in their planters intended to drop 1 or 2 kernels, though some of them use plates intended to drop 2 or 3 kernels.

Potato Planting Practices, 1945

District	Distance Between Rows		Distance Between Plants in Rows		Seed Used per Acre		Depth of Planting	
	Average	Most Common Report	Average	Most Common Report	Average	Most Common Report	Average	Most Common Report
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Bushels	Bushels	Inches	Inches
Northwest	37.7	36	18.0	18	10.2	12	3.6	4
North	35.1	36	16.4	18	11.6	12	3.8	3
Northeast	34.6	36	13.8	14	14.1	15	3.9	4
West	38.4	42	17.6	16	10.7	8	4.2	4
Central	36.6	36	24.3	18	7.9	5-6	3.8	4
East	34.6	36	15.8	18	11.7	12	4.0	4
Southwest	36.5	42	16.0	18	10.3	8 & 12	4.1	4
South	36.3	36	17.4	18	9.8	10	4.3	4
Southeast	36.5	36	15.3	14	12.6	12	4.3	4
State	36.1	36	18.0	18	10.8	12	3.9	4

Potato Planting Practices

An inquiry to Wisconsin dairy reporters and others in June of 1945 obtained information on potato planting practices in different parts of the state. The survey shows that there are distinct variations in the spacing of the crop in the field between various areas and also between the commercial and non-commercial growers.

The average planting distance reported between rows was about 36 inches for the state as a whole. More than 40 percent of the reporters stated that their potato rows were planted 36 inches apart. About 35 percent of the reporters said that they were planting them farther apart than 36 inches—42 inches being the most frequently reported above 36 inches. In the eastern and northeastern Wisconsin districts the distance between rows averaged a little less than in the other parts of the state. In these districts there were relatively more who reported the rows closer together, a considerable number of them having the rows only 30 inches apart.

The distance reported between the plants in the rows varied considerably among the growers and in different parts of the state. While the average for the state was about 18 inches, only a little over one-fifth of the reporters stated that they were using this spacing. Many reported 16 inches, 14 inches, and 12 inches, while on the sandy soils 40 inches was frequently reported. In the northeastern district the average between plants in the rows as reported was less than 14 inches, while in the central district where much of the potato acreage is grown on light soils the average exceeded 24 inches. In the central section a considerable number of growers reported spacings of 36 inches and even 40 inches in the rows. Producers with large commercial acreages who use much fertilizer plant their potatoes much closer together than the non-commercial growers.

Depth of planting varied somewhat between growers and in different parts of the state. The average depth reported for the state was about 4 inches, and over one-third of the growers reported this depth. Over one-fourth, however, reported planting only 3 inches deep, and in the northern areas of the state, in the commercial areas, and on the heavy soils many of the reporters were planting to a depth of only about 3 inches or less. In the non-commercial areas and in the southern parts of the state there were relatively more who planted their potatoes deeper than 4 inches.

Seed Used Per Acre

The greatest variation in practices was shown in the amount of seed used per acre. For the state as a whole the average was 10.8 bushels, but in the central district of the state the average was less than 8 bushels—some counties reporting averages of less than 6 bushels of seed used per acre. For the state as a whole the largest number of reports in any one group reported planting 12 bushels per acre, but considerable numbers were reporting smaller amounts of seed used, such as 8 or 10 bushels per acre. On some of the light soils in the central district as low as 4 bushels per acre was reported.

In the northeastern district the average amount of seed used per acre was highest, and it is noted particularly that the commercial growers with large acreages planted much more seed per acre than the non-commercial growers. In Langlade County, for example, where commercial production of potatoes is important the average amount of seed reported per acre was over 20 bushels, or over three times as much as the average reported in some of the counties in the central district. The greatest variations in rates of planting were reported in the non-commercial areas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS TO
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN
BOX 351
MADISON, WISCONSIN

Form BAE-A/5-46—2475 Permit 1001

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

MR. HOWARD F. OHM
WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION
STATE CAPITOL
MCR MADISON, WIS.

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, F. J. Graham, Emery C. Wilcox, Cecil W. Estes, Agricultural Statisticians

Vol. XXV, No. 6 — *State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin* — June 1946

IN THIS ISSUE

June Crop Report

Crop prospects for the country as a whole are quite good. In Wisconsin the spring has been dry and crop conditions are not as good as a year ago.

Milk Production

In Wisconsin milk production has been well maintained and the output for the year so far is above last year. For the country as a whole the output is somewhat below last year.

Milk Cow Prices

Prices of milk cows rose during the past month and they are at record levels. A strong demand for milk combined with fairly good crop prospects have tended to increase the value of cows.

Egg Production

In Wisconsin farm flocks are being well maintained and egg production last month was 5 percent above a year ago. For the United States there is a decrease of 2 percent for the month.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

An upward trend in prices of farm products in Wisconsin is noted during the past month, and the index of farm prices in the state has risen to 216. For the United States a slight decline occurred.

Special News Items (Pages 5 through 8)

Wisconsin 1945 Dairy Manufactures

SO FAR the spring rainfall has been below normal in nearly all of Wisconsin. The season opened early and conditions for farm work have generally been good. April and May were both dry in much of the state, however, with the result that the condition of hay, pasture, and some other crops is now lower than it was last year and below average.

Rain in early June has been helpful, but hay will probably be short in many Wisconsin counties, and pastures, while they came earlier than usual, will need favorable weather if they are to maintain high production. Generally, prospects for grain crops are better than the prospects for hay crops even though the hay came through the winter with little damage. Recent rains probably came in time to be generally helpful to the grains.

Yield and Production, 1946, 1945 and 10-year Average

Crop	Unit	Total Production (Thousands)		
		Indicated 1946[1]	1945	10-year average 1935–44
Wisconsin				
Winter wheat	bu.	702	800	734
Rye	bu.	847	1,261	2,504
Spring wheat	bu.	900	700	919
Oats	bu.	120,200	152,337	85,827
Barley	bu.	3,810	3,600	18,241
Cherries	ton	14.8	7.3	9.5[2]
United States				
Winter wheat	bu.	774,588	823,177	618,019
Rye	bu.	20,759	26,354	42,356
Spring wheat	bu.	250,921	299,966	225,673
Oats	bu.	1,492,783	1,547,663	1,129,441
Barley	bu.	230,559	263,961	289,598
Cherries	ton	180	148[2]	160[2]
		Yield per acre		
Wisconsin				
Winter wheat	bu.	19.5	25.0	18.4
Rye	bu.	11.0	13.0	11.7
United States				
Winter wheat	bu.	16.9	17.6	15.9
Rye	bu.	11.7	13.3	12.2

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

The condition of pastures was considerably below average in Wisconsin at the beginning of June. With the dry weather, pastures particularly in some of the southern and southwestern counties had deteriorated considerably. For the state as a whole an average of 78 percent of normal was reported at the beginning of June, which is 4 points below a year ago and 8 points below the 10-year average.

Weather Summary, May 1946

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	May 1946	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth	23	81	47.2	47.3	2.69	3.25	—0.53
Spooner	24	87	52.2	54.7	1.83	3.19	—2.65
Park Falls	27	84	50.9	52.5	3.11	3.50	—3.98
Rhinelander	29	81	51.8	52.7	2.59	3.18	—2.06
Wausau	28	85	52.4	55.2	3.83	3.44	—1.63
Marinette	32	83	53.0	55.1	3.54	3.12	—2.64
Escanaba	32	70	48.6	49.6	4.03	2.93	—1.56
Minneapolis	27	86	55.2	57.7	3.04	3.67	—2.14
Eau Claire	28	87	55.7	57.4	4.09	4.04	—1.58
La Crosse	32	83	56.6	59.3	2.82	3.75	—0.56
Hancock	28	85	55.4	56.4	4.21	4.11	—1.10
Oshkosh	32	81	54.7	56.4	3.28	3.52	—0.99
Green Bay	31	80	52.6	54.9	4.33	3.52	—1.18
Manitowoc	34	74	52.8	52.2	3.23	3.49	—2.27
Dubuque	34	84	57.5	60.3	2.12	4.22	—2.62
Madison	34	82	55.8	57.6	1.80	3.85	—3.06
Beloit	36	81	58.6	58.5	2.45	3.54	—2.06
Milwaukee	33	80	52.6	52.6	2.14	3.35	—3.25
Average for 18 Stations	30.2	81.9	53.5	55.0	3.06	3.54	—1.99

The state's production of winter grains is expected to be smaller than a year ago. Unless conditions are unusually favorable the total grain supply available on farms will be well below last year. At the present time it appears as though only spring wheat and barley would produce larger crops in the state than was the case in 1945.

United States Crops

For the country as a whole the crop prospects are considerably above average, though perhaps not quite as good as a year ago. Generally, the Eastern and Northeastern States have a better outlook than they had a year ago, while the Great Plains region has a poorer outlook than at this

Condition of Crops, June 1, 1946, 1945, and 10-year Average

(Percent of normal)

Crop	Wisconsin			United States		
	1946	1945	10-yr. av. 1935–44	1946	1945	10-yr. av. 1935–44
Winter wheat	85	93	86			
Spring wheat	90	91	89	79	84	81
Oats	89	89	89	85	82	81
Barley	89	87	89	79	82	81
Rye	84	89	87			
Tame hay	77	86	85	84	85	81
Clover and timothy hay	78	87	84	86	86	81
Alfalfa hay	80	90	86	83	86	84
Wild hay	82	83	86	78	81	78
Pasture	78	82	86	85	84	81

time last year. Pastures are good in practically all of the territory east of the Great Plains with the exception of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and a part of Michigan where there has been a shortage of moisture. Conditions of pastures in the Great Plains and Western States are not quite as good as a year ago.

Winter wheat prospects improved during the past month and with a fairly good crop of spring wheat in prospect the nation is expected to have another crop in excess of a billion bushels. In fact, the present outlook is for a third largest crop in the nation's history. It is probably too early to be sure of the spring wheat production, but winter wheat prospects are for a crop of about 775 million bushels and the present spring wheat estimate exceeds 250 million, which brings the total wheat expected for the nation above the billion mark.

Field work generally has moved along on a good time schedule in most of the country, and with a few exceptions the nation has had rather good rainfall. Freezing temperatures in the West North Central States during the second week in May did some damage to grain and set it back considerably. For the country as a whole, however, May was a rather wet month even though in the upper Great Lakes region there is a considerable area which has been too dry.

Fruits have come through the season pretty well so far and the total production is now expected to be about 10 percent greater than last year. In spite of some damage to the peach crop by the freezing weather in May, a near record output is still expected. So far it also appears that there are good prospects for cherries, pears, and grapes. Commercial apple prospects for the country as a whole are somewhat below average, though the outlook in some of the important areas is better than last year.

Stocks of Grain on Farms
(June 1 estimates)

Crop	Thousand Bushels on Hand			Percent of Previous Year's Crop		
	1946	1945	10-yr. av. 1935–44	1946	1945	10-yr. av. 1935–44
Wisconsin						
Barley	648	1,266	3,696	18.0	25.0	18.9
Rye	252	280	871	20.0	28.0	34.0
United States						
Barley	45,594	60,957	52,644	17.3	21.9	18.2
Rye	1,763	4,046	11,292	6.7	15.9	26.0

Stocks of Barley and Rye on Farms

Because of the extremely small acreage of barley grown in Wisconsin last year, barley stocks on farms at the beginning of June were only 648,000 bushels. This is only a little over half of the holdings of barley on farms a year ago and about one-sixth of the 10-year average stocks. The holdings this year are about 18 percent of the 1945 production in the state, which is about the usual percentage stored on farms at this time of the year.

For the United States holdings of barley were about one-fourth smaller than they were a year ago but only about 7 million bushels below average. For the nation slightly over 17 percent of last year's barley crop was on farms at the beginning of June.

Rye stocks are also small this year. For Wisconsin they were estimated to be 252,000 bushels, which is less than one-third of the average holdings on the farms of the state. Rye acreage in Wisconsin has been declining during the war and production has been decreasing steadily. For the United States rye stocks are likewise greatly reduced this year, the holdings being only about two-fifths as large as they were a year ago and much below average. The percentage of rye left on farms in the United States is unusually small this year.

Wisconsin Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1946*	1945 Revised	1944 Revised	10-year average 1935–44	1946 — 1945
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	1,091	1,058	1,007	857	103
Feb.	1,107	1,076	1,066	864	103
Mar.	1,367	1,297	1,236	1,050	105
Apr.	1,484	1,421	1,334	1,144	104
May	1,808	1,741	1,644	1,431	104
Jan.-May inclusive	6,857	6,593	6,287	5,346	104

*Preliminary.

Wisconsin Milk Production

With a total of 1,808 million pounds of milk produced on farms during May, Wisconsin had the greatest monthly production ever achieved in any state. This amount—nearly 15 percent of the production in the entire United States—was 4 percent more than the previous record for May which was set last year. Wisconsin milk production for the first five months of the year was 6,857 million pounds, 264 million pounds more than during the first five months last year.

One factor in the increased production was the fact that a larger percentage of the milk cows was out on pasture than there was last year. With the warm weather and the stimulus of grass, milk production per cow was at record levels for the month. The feeding of grain and other concentrates was liberal but lower than a year ago, probably because more feed was secured from pasture.

United States Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1946	1945	1944	10-year average 1935–44	1946 — 1945
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	8,615	8,858	8,651	7,937	97
Feb.	8,292	8,485	8,602	7,615	98
Mar.	9,796	10,000	9,746	8,852	98
Apr.	10,540	10,733	10,190	9,409	98
May	12,301	12,448	11,881	11,149	99
Jan.-May inclusive	49,544	50,524	49,070	44,962	98

United States Milk Production

Milk production on the farms of the United States in May totaled 12,301 million pounds, only 1 percent below the record high for May established last year. Production per cow exceeded that in any previous May but did not quite offset the decline in milk cow numbers. For the first five months, January to May inclusive, production was 2 percent below a year ago.

Favorable spring weather, early feed from pasture, and generous feeding of grain and concentrates are largely responsible for the high level of milk production. Thirteen states, including Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and New York had the largest milk production per cow on record for June 1.

Milk Cow Prices

Average prices received by Wisconsin farmers for dairy cows as reported by price correspondents rose about the expected seasonal amount during the month ending May 15. The average price received by farmers on that date in Wisconsin was $152 per head. The increases over the preceding month were most pronounced in the northern dairy counties of the state.

The May 15 average was the highest value for any month reported in Wisconsin. Dairy prices in general appear to be moving to a higher level than has prevailed during the past two years. The greater demand for milk products and the relatively good crop prospects for this year have been encouraging to the dairy outlook at this time.

Nationally, milk cow prices were nearly 12 percent higher in mid-May than the corresponding date a year ago. In Wisconsin the increase over the May 15, 1945 price was 10 percent. Practically all the gains in milk cow prices have occurred in the past four months.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, May 15, 1946 and 1945, and April 15, 1946 by Crop Reporting Districts
(Dollars per head)

District	May 15, 1946	April 15, 1946	May 15, 1945
1. Northwest	142	139	119
2. North	133	131	117
3. Northeast	135	131	122
4. West	153	151	136
5. Central	151	147	132
6. East	159	158	149
7. Southwest	151	149	133
8. South	163	160	156
9. Southeast	166	165	158
State Average[1]	152	150	138

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

Wisconsin Egg Production

A near record rate of production per layer for the month of May and an increase in the number of layers on farms over a year ago combined to give Wisconsin 5 percent more egg production than in May 1945. The 14,280,000 layers in Wisconsin farm flocks last month laid an average of 18.26 eggs per layer, or 261 million eggs. This is about 5 percent above May of last year and 13 percent above the 5-year average. Wisconsin farm flocks produced 1,191 million eggs during the first five months of 1946, which is about 3½ percent more than the corresponding period of 1945.

The number of layers on Wisconsin farms during May was nearly 3 percent above May a year ago and 10 percent more than the 5-year average. The average rate of produc-

Farm and Market Prices for Milk and Dairy Products[1]

Year	PRICES RECEIVED BY CROP REPORTERS—WISCONSIN											UNITED STATES		WHOLESALE PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS[4]							
	Milk av. all uses cwt.[2]	Milk Prices by uses[3] (cwt.)				Milk prices by uses in per-cent of average				Butter-fat[5] (lb.)	Farm butter[5] (lb.)	Butter fat[5] (lb.)	Milk[5] (cwt.)	Butter[5] (lb.)	Cheese (lb.)				Evaporated milk[10] (case)	Cheese and butter prices compared[11]	
		For cheese (all types)	For butter	By con-denseries	Mar-ket milk	For cheese	For butter	By con-denseries	Mar-ket milk						Ameri-can[6]	Swiss[7]	Brick[8]	Lim-burger[9]		Cheese div. by butter	Butter div by cheese
	$	$	$	$	$	%	%	%	%	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	------	15.5	17.1	14.1	13.3	3.60	------	------
1911	1.14	1.12	1.08	1.39	1.42	98	95	122	125	27 1	25.2	23.2	1.52	26.1	13.4	13.6	11.2	10.1	3.45	51.3	195
1912	1.30	1.39	1.23	1.45	1.46	107	95	112	112	30.6	28.5	26.7	1.59	29.5	15.9	17.3	15.1	14.2	3.25	53.9	186
1913	1.33	1.29	1.29	1.52	1.57	97	97	114	118	32 6	29.4	27.4	1.61	31 0	14.9	16.9	13.4	13.2	3.55	48.1	208
1914	1.31	1.30	1.21	1.49	1.55	99	92	114	118	30.0	28.4	25.5	1.60	28.6	15.2	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	115	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	43.6	28.2	28.3	6.50	51.9	193
1920	2.55	2.30	2.53	2.84	3.23	90	99	111	127	62.9	59.1	55.5	3.22	58.7	26.2	31.0	23.4	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	44.2	226
1922	1.67	1.67	1.63	1.73	1.83	100	98	104	110	39.0	38.6	35.9	2.10	39.2	19.7	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	96	107	113	51.5	47.8	45.6	2.53	46.0	22.1	28.7	21.4	20.8	4 55	48.0	208
1929	2.01	1.84	1.94	2.12	2.43	92	97	105	121	48.7	46.5	45.2	2.54	43.8	20.1	28.9	19.1	19.5	4.30	46.0	217
1930	1.62	1.49	1.57	1.69	2.12	92	97	104	131	38.8	37.0	34.5	2.21	35.3	16.4	25.7	16.0	16.4	3.90	46.4	215
1931	1.15	1.07	1.12	1.25	1.58	93	97	109	137	28.7	27.8	24.8	1.69	27.0	12.5	21.2	12.1	13.5	3.30	46.1	217
1932	.89	.81	.83	.92	1.28	91	93	103	144	21.4	20.7	17.9	1.27	20.1	9.9	16.0	8.9	9.4	2.60	49.5	202
1933	.98	.91	.90	1.04	1.25	93	92	106	128	22.9	21.6	18.8	1.30	20.8	10.2	17.5	10.0	11.5	2.55	49.0	204
1934	1.09	1.00	1.05	1.16	1.39	92	96	106	128	26.3	24.9	22.7	1.54	24.8	11.8	16.6	10.6	11.2	2.70	47.4	211
1935	1.32	1.27	1.23	1.35	1.55	96	93	102	117	31.5	29.8	28.1	1.70	28.8	14.4	19.6	13.8	13.8	2.91	49.9	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	103	123	37.5	34.2	33.2	1.96	33.2	15.9	20.3	15.2	14.6	3.21	47.8	209
1938	1.28	1.16	1.21	1.31	1.71	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	216
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	174
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	180
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	170
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	26.3	25.2	4.20	58.7	170
1945	2.67	2.52	2.65	2.76	3.05	94	99	103	114	54.7	46.6	------	------	46.1	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.6	171
January	2 72	2.56	2.70	2.83	3.08	94	99	104	113	54.	46.	50.9	3.34	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
February	2 68	2.51	2.65	2.79	3.06	94	99	104	114	54.	46.	50.8	3.29	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
March	2.64	2.47	2.60	2.77	3.04	94	98	105	115	54.	45.	50.7	3.21	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4 20	58.7	170
April	2.61	2.44	2.55	2.74	3.03	93	98	105	116	54.	46.	50.5	3.12	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4 20	58.7	170
May	2.61	2.45	2.56	2.70	3.00	94	98	103	115	54.	46.	50 2	3.08	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4 20	58.7	170
June	2.63	2.48	2.59	2.72	3.01	94	98	103	114	54.	46.	50 2	3.04	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4 20	58.7	170
July	2.65	2.51	2.62	2.72	3.02	95	99	103	114	55.	46.	50.2	3.09	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
August	2.67	2.53	2.66	2.73	3.03	95	100	102	113	55.	46.	50.3	3.14	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
September	2.70	2.55	2.70	2.76	3.06	94	100	102	113	55.	46.	50.3	3.20	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
October	2.74	2.59	2.73	2.79	3.10	95	100	102	113	56.	46.	50.2	3.30	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
November	2.76	2.61	2.74	2.79	3.14	95	99	101	114	56.	49.	50.3	3.37	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
December	2.75	2.59	2.75	2.81	3.13	94	100	102	114	56.	51.	50.5	3.40	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
1946																					
January	2.76	2.58	2.79	2.83	3.14	93	100	103	113	56.	51.	50.7	3.37	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
February	2.78	2.59	2.83	2.85	3.15	93	102	103	113	56.	51.	50.8	3.34	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
March	2.79	2.59	2.85	2.85	3.16	93	102	102	113	56.	52.	51.2	3.29	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
April	2.80	2.62	2.85	2.85	3.15	94	102	102	112	56.	51.	51.1	3.25	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
May	2.82*	2.66*	2.86*	2.87*	3.13*	94*	101*	102*	111*	57.	52.	51.0	3.21	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172

[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. Tests reported by crop correspondents tend to be slightly above state averages, especially during the winter. These quotations do not include dairy production payments. Anaual averages are computed by weighting monthly average prices by milk production per cow.

[3] Quotations refer to the 15th of the month as reported by Wisconsin and United States price reporters. Annual prices, except the Wisconsin farm butter price, are weighted averages of monthly data. For the U. S., milk for fluid use is the chief outlet for whole milk sold hence the U. S. farm price exceeds Wisconsin where the bulk of the output is manufactured. These quotations do not include dairy production payments.

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

[5] Wholesale 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.

[6] Wholesale prices on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange. Prior to April 1926, prices were quoted on daisies, thereafter on twins. Where prices of twins were not quoted, Cheddar prices were used as a basis for prices of twins. From December 1942 through January 1946 subsidy of 3.75 cents per pound was included.

[7] 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.

[8] Averages of weekly quotations. Prior to September 1940, quotations are from the Green County Herald, September 1940 through September 1942 quotations are from various sources adjusted to a Monroe basis. October 1942 through May 1944 quotations are from Monroe Evening Times. Price ceiling beginning February 1943. Ceiling quotations beginning June 1944 is 26.25 cents Plymouth base.

[9] Averages of weekly quotations from the Monroe Evening Times. Prior to September 1940 quotations are from the Green County Herald. Price ceiling beginning February 1943.

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

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

* Preliminary.

tion per layer was more than 2 percent greater than May 1945 and 2½ percent above the 5-year average for the month.

Prices received by Wisconsin farmers for eggs on May 15 average 32.3 cents per dozen compared with 32.1 cents on the same date a year ago and the 5-year (1940–44) average of 24.2 cents per dozen. Farmers received 24.3 cents per pound for chickens as of May 15. This compares with 25½ cents for the same date a year ago and the 5-year (1940–44) average for mid-May of 19 cents per pound.

United States Egg Production

Farm flocks of the nation laid 6,216 million eggs in May, which is 2 percent under May 1945 but 7 percent above the 5-year (1940–44) average for the month. Total egg production for the first five months of this year is about 1 percent larger than during the corresponding period of 1945.

Production for the nation averaged 17.73 eggs per layer during May—a record for the month. The rate per layer was about 1 percent higher than May a year ago and nearly 2½ percent above the average for the month. There are about 2 percent fewer layers on farms than in May 1945 but 5 percent more than the 5-year (1940–44) average. Flocks declined more than usual during the past month, there being about 8 percent fewer layers on farms on June 1 than on May 1. The average decline in May during the past 10 years was about 5 percent.

Some Current Changes in Agriculture and Industry

WISCONSIN	Latest Report: Date	Latest Report: Reported figure*	Previous Reports: One month before	Previous Reports: One year before	Previous Reports: 5-yr. av. of same month[9]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[1], 1910-14=100 ---%	May	216	214	203	154
Prices farmers pay[1], 1910-14=100 ---%	May	190	188	181	150
Purchasing power, farm products[1], 1910-14=100 ---%	May	114	114	112	101
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of milk*** cwt. ---$	May	2.82	2.80	2.61	2.01
Farm price of butterfat in cream*** ---cts.	May 15	57	56	54	44.4
Price, American cheese, Wis. Cheese Exchange, (twins) per pound[4] ---cts.	May	27.0	27.0	27.0	21.0
Total milk production[1], (000,000 om.) ---lbs.	May	1808	1484	1741	1431
Cows in herd freshening[5] ---%	May	5.84	9.05	6.60	5.97
Calves born during month being raised[5] -%	May	31.41	34.04	31.63	30.06
Grains and concentrates fed daily[5]					
per farm ---lbs.	June 1	63.9	126.7	79.7	43.8
per cow in herd ---lbs.	June 1	3.71	7.22	4.69	2.69
per 100 lbs. of milk produced ---lbs.	June 1	13.82	29.95	17.88	10.46
Wisconsin creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Apr.	5400	5050	10382	14398
Wisconsin American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Apr.	26750	27650	35189	32481
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	May	1259	1200	6484	8056
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	May	13461	14453	10909	10100
Poultry Production and Markets					
Layers on hand in month[6], (000 om.) ---no.	May	14280	14903	13902	12979
Eggs per 100 layers[6] ---no.	May	1826	1752	1786	1780
Total eggs produced[6], (000,000 om.) ---no.	May	261	261	248	231
Farm price of chickens[3], per lb. ---cts.	May 15	24.3	24.0	25.5	19.0
Farm price of eggs[3], per doz. ---cts.	May 15	32.3	31.2	32.1	24.2
Feed Price Changes[1]					
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100 ---%	May	200.0	173.4	169.7	136.9
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ---$	May	25.40	22.95	22.02	16.79
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy ---lbs.	May	111.0	122.0	118.5	121.2
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton, f. o. b. Madison					
Standard bran ---$	May	47.95	40.45	40.45	33.23
Linseed oil meal ---$	May	59.90	49.60	49.60	39.67
Corn gluten feed ---$	May	53.65	43.15	43.15	31.05
Tankage ---$	May	80.95	73.45	73.45	66.91
Standard middlings ---$	May	47.95	40.45	40.45	33.49
Cottonseed meal ---$	May	68.35	57.85	57.55	44.82
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ---$	May	26.05	23.10	21.74	17.28
Amt. of ration 10 dos. eggs would buy ---lbs.	May	124.0	135.1	147.7	139.9
Livestock Prices[3]					
Farm price of milk cows, per head ---$	May 15	152	150	138	110.80
Farm price of hogs, per cwt. ---$	May 15	14.20	14.10	13.90	10.54
Farm price of beef cattle, per cwt. ---$	May 15	12.00	11.70	11.50	8.84
Farm price of veal calves, per cwt. ---$	May 15	13.50	13.50	13.60	11.30
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Index of employment[8], 1925-27=100 ---%	May	131.0	132.2	149.4	133.0
Index of payrolls[8], 1925-27=100 ---%	May	235.3	237.9	291.3	209.1

UNITED STATES	Latest Report: Date	Latest Report: Reported figure*	Previous Reports: One month before	Previous Reports: One year before	Previous Reports: 5-yr. av. of same month[9]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[6], 1910-14=100 ---%	May	211	212	200	151.8
Prices farmers pay[6], 1910-14=100 ---%	May	192	188	180	148.4
Purchasing power farm products[6], 1910-14=100 ---%	May	110	113	111	100.6
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of butterfat in cream[6]**, per lb. ---cts.	May 15	51.0	51.1	50.2	40.3
Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb.[10] ---cts.	May	46.5	46.5	46.0	38.1
Creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Apr.	91190	76815	122715	148776
American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Apr.	61975	53160	82401	66477
Evaporated whole milk production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Apr.	296600	234000	387180	288728
Dried skim milk production[6], (000 omitted)					
Human food ---lbs.	Apr.	69370	55250	70050	46936
Animal feed ---lbs.	Apr.	1460	890	1600	8541
Butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	May	23967	21417	51768	60326
Cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	May	19926	21081	17116	15410
Total milk prod.[6], (000,000 om.) ---lbs.	May	12301	10540	12448	11149
Cold-Storage Holdings[7], (000 omitted)					
Creamery butter ---lbs.	June 1	26292	14052	70375	68862
American cheese ---lbs.	June 1	85727	73054	134590	131132
Swiss cheese ---lbs.	June 1	518	465	491	1941
All other cheese ---lbs.	June 1	14756	11326	13190	18074
All varieties of cheese ---lbs.	June 1	101001	84845	148271	151147
Total frozen poultry ---lbs.	June 1	209424	256822	102236	82722
Eggs, shell ---cases	June 1	8665	6425	5432	7111
Eggs, shell, frozen, and dried (case equivalent) ---cases	June 1	16408	13104	17351	13201
Poultry Production[6]					
Layers on hand in mo., (000 om.) ---no.	May	350669	376349	358785	334628
Eggs per 100 layers ---no.	May	1773	1786	1759	1730
Total eggs prod., (000,000 om.) ---no.	May	6216	6721	6311	5791
Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated milk[6], (000 omitted)					
Dried whole milk ---lbs.	Apr. 30	14525	10449	18602	9005
Dried skim milk ---lbs.	Apr. 30	35402	21114	63651	41611
Dried buttermilk ---lbs.	Apr. 30	1778	1507	6180	5118
Condensed milk (case goods) ---lbs.	Apr. 30	5551	4415	11299	6941
Evaporated milk (case goods) ---lbs.	Apr. 30	80577	59045	154383	170113
Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection[7], (000 omitted)					
Cattle ---no.	May	676	715	1045	920
Calves ---no.	May	402	445	522	473
Sheep and lambs ---no.	May	1374	1736	1824	1633
Hogs ---no.	May	4149	3858	3375	4744
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Wholesale prices, 1910-14=100					
All commodities[11] ---%	May 15	162	160	154	137.2
Foods[11] ---%	May 15	173	171	166	143.8
Retail prices, 1910-14=100					
All commodities[11] ---%	May 15	----------	190	186	164.8
Foods[11] ---%	May 15	----------	183	179	156.2
Factory employment (adjusted)[12], No. of employees, 1939=100 ---%	Mar.	127.4	122.3	166.5	144.3
Industrial production (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ---%	Apr.	----------	168	230	185.6
Freight-car loadings, (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ---%	Apr.	----------	139	141	125

[1]Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. [2]As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters. [3]As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. [4]From December 1942 through January 1946 subsidy of 3.75 cents was included. [5]As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters. [6]Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. [7]Reported by Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, U. S. D. A. [8]Wisconsin Industrial Commission. [9]1940-44, except Cold-Storage Holdings and Livestock Slaughterings which are 1941-45 and total milk production which is 10-year average, 1935-44. [10]Wholesale price of 92-score butter at Chicago through December 1942. Since then O. P. A. 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. [11]Bureau of Labor Statistics index number corrected to 1910-14 base. [12]Federal Reserve Board. [13]Estimate. *Preliminary. **Quotations do not include dairy production payments.

Fewer Chicks Hatched

The commercial hatchery output of chicks in Wisconsin during the first five months of 1946 was nearly 20 percent less than that for the corresponding period a year ago. During the first four months of this year hatcheries of the state produced only 4 percent fewer chicks than for the same period in 1945. A sharp decline in production during May and still a further decline indicated for June points to a total production for the state in 1946 somewhat less than the 1944 output. Several hatcheries ceased operations during the latter part of April. By the end of May nearly all hatcheries of the state had closed except those which are producing broiler chicks.

For the nation as a whole, commercial hatcheries reduced their operations rapidly after the first of May. It now appears that total hatchery production this year for the country as a whole will be about equal to that of 1944 but one-fifth less than in 1945. Most all hatcheries closed by the end of May. There are about 7 percent less chicks and young chickens of this year's hatchings on farms than a year ago.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

The May 15 index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers was 216 percent of the 1910 to 1914 average. Increases during the month were rather general throughout all commodity groups. However, the higher level of the index in May was due in large part to the contra-seasonal rise in the returns from milk. Milk prices usually decline during May and June when pastures are available and the milk flow reaches its seasonal peak. Wisconsin milk production in May increased 21 percent above April levels but was accompanied by an increase in the average price received by farmers from $2.80 per hundred pounds in mid-April to $2.82 per hundred pounds on May 15. Both rising feed costs and shifts to higher valued uses for milk are responsible for higher milk prices. Prices of poultry, eggs, meat animals, and crops have shown the upward effects of the newly advanced levels of feed-price ceilings set during the forepart of May.

United States Farm Prices

Much greater than seasonal declines in truck-crop prices overbalanced sharp increases in grain prices and moderate increases in most

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and Month	WISCONSIN: Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices[1] (Average of prices, January 1910—December 1914=100)														UNITED STATES: Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices[2] (Average of prices August 1909—July 1914=100)									
	Wisconsin farm prices	All groups milk excluded	Livestock and livestock products[3]	Milk	Meat animals[4]	Poultry and eggs[5]	Crops[6]	Feed grains and hay[7]	Fruits[8]	Truck and canning[9]	Prices paid[10]	Ratio of prices received to prices paid[11]	Ratio of prices for milk to prices paid[12]	Index number of farm real estate values[13]	United States farm products	Livestock and livestock products	Dairy products	Meat animals	Poultry and eggs	Crops	Feed grains and hay	Prices paid[14]	Purchasing power[15]	Index to U. S. farm real estate values[13]
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	104	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	128	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	186	172	168	177	110	111	133	204	194	179	203	186	215	207	176	116	129
1919	214	203	217	222	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	134	101	160	133	102	205	148	149	87	90	168	124	130	149	107	161	121	92	152	82	157
1922	126	120	126	132	108	141	125	94	173	142	142	89	93	154	132	127	139	114	140	138	92	149	89	139
1923	140	113	144	165	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	130
1925	146	140	148	152	133	160	134	118	160	130	155	94	98	130	156	150	155	140	162	163	134	156	100	127
1926	151	149	150	152	144	157	151	103	146	131	154	98	99	125	146	152	156	146	158	140	105	155	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	103	161	147	150	102	106	119	149	161	164	160	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	92	70	88	120	121	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	60	48	108	63	89
1933	71	64	70	78	53	70	79	66	81	101	105	68	74	80	72	72	87	61	74	72	57	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	69	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	135	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									126
Jan.	206	197	205	215	192	185	215	161	287	202	180	114	119	-----	201	202	202	203	199	200	163	179	112	-----
Feb.	204	195	201	212	193	168	219	163	291	202	180	113	118	-----	199	201	200	209	183	197	164	179	111	-----
Mar.	203	197	200	209	196	165	224	167	291	202	181	112	115	-----	198	200	198	211	175	196	166	180	110	-----
Apr.	202	198	199	206	198	164	223	160	291	202	181	112	114	-----	203	201	194	215	176	204	162	180	113	-----
May	203	199	200	206	199	167	225	160	291	202	181	112	114	-----	200	202	192	217	179	198	161	180	111	-----
June	205	201	202	208	200	175	224	158	295	202	181	113	115	-----	206	203	191	216	189	210	162	180	114	-----
July	210	211	205	209	202	185	249	158	295	206	181	116	115	-----	206	205	192	215	197	207	161	180	114	-----
Aug.	211	211	206	211	197	196	246	148	280	206	181	117	117	-----	204	206	195	212	207	202	158	180	113	-----
Sept.	209	204	206	213	195	190	231	152	287	206	181	115	118	-----	197	203	197	207	201	191	157	181	109	-----
Oct.	210	202	207	217	193	192	225	153	310	206	182	115	119	-----	199	202	199	202	204	196	160	182	109	-----
Nov.	213	208	211	218	193	208	230	159	336	206	182	117	120	-----	205	206	202	203	218	203	161	182	113	-----
Dec.	213	208	210	217	193	208	232	160	347	206	183	116	119	-----	207	207	204	204	222	206	162	183	113	-----
1946														120										142
Jan.	211	204	208	218	197	180	233	163	351	206	184	115	118	-----	206	204	203	206	197	207	164	184	112	-----
Feb.	209	199	206	220	200	153	234	164	354	206	185	113	119	-----	207	202	202	214	168	213	166	185	112	-----
Mar.	212	204	208	221	203	158	241	171	354	206	186	114	119	-----	209	203	201	219	167	215	171	187	112	-----
Apr.	214	207	210	221	208	161	242	170	362	206	188*	114*	118*	-----	212	205	199	225	166	220	171	188	113	-----
May	216*	210	213*	223*	210	165	243	173	362	206	190*	114*	117*	-----	211	207	198	226	173	215	188	192	110	-----

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

other commodities. As a result, the general level of prices received by farmers dropped 1 point during the month ended May 15, 1946. At 211 percent of the 1909–14 average, this index was 11 points above a year earlier. Rye, rice, potatoes, and hay brought lower prices than a month ago. Wholesale milk prices declined less than seasonally, but eggs were up more than usual. Crop prices averaged 5 points lower than a month ago due to the sharp decline in truck crop prices. Prices of grains with the exception of rice and rye showed the greatest gains, with cotton, fruits, oil crops, and livestock showing moderate increases. Total stocks of food grains on May 1 were only one-half as large as a year earlier.

The demand for farm products continues strong despite the retarding influences of strikes on domestic activity. The demand for textiles, clothing, and food is expected to exceed supplies throughout 1946.

General commodity price increases lifted the index of prices paid by farmers 4 points during the month ended May 15 to 192 percent of its 1910–14 average. This was in sharp contrast to the spring and summer of 1945 when the index was stabilized at 180 from March to August. Commodity prices at stores patronized by farmers have already risen 5 points since March, and in mid-May were only about 9 points below the 1920 average, the last year such a high level was attained. In terms of the 1919–29 average, the May index of prices paid for all commodities was 120. When converted to a 1934–39 base, the index stood at 154.

Wisconsin's 1945 Dairy Manufactures

A record output of condensed and powdered milk products is shown in the 1945 reports of Wisconsin's dairy plants. These reports also show that last year the state's production of all cheese almost equaled the record output of 1942, and butter production continued its wartime decline.

The increases in the output of many types of dairy products compared with the production figures of 1944 reflect the large supply of milk available for manufacture in 1945. Wisconsin's production of 15,442,000,000 pounds in 1945 was 7 percent above that of 1944 and the record for the state.

Butter production in 1945 was about 12 percent below the output of 1944. The manufacture of butter in Wisconsin has been declining since the peak production in 1938, and the output last year was the smallest recorded for the state since 1919. Only 109,824,000 pounds of butter were manufactured last year compared with 188,933,000 pounds made in

1938. Butter production last year was about 15,000,000 pounds below that of 1944, and a similar decrease is shown in the output from 1943 to 1944.

With a production of 6,024,000 pounds Barron County ranked first in creamery butter production both in 1945 and in 1944 when production totaled 6,980,000 pounds. Trempealeau County rose to second place in 1945 with 5,698,000 pounds. Buffalo, too, increased production in 1945 and with 5,623,000 pounds ranked third. Pierce County, which ranked second in 1944, dropped to fourth in 1945 with 5,276,000 pounds.

Cheese

Cheese production in 1945 totaled 515,009,000 pounds and was nearly 9 per cent, or 41,041,000 pounds, over the previous year. A decline in Wisconsin's cheese output took place in 1944 and 1943 after reaching an all-time high in 1942. American cheese production last year was nearly 5 percent above that of 1944, and the manufacture of Italian and cream cheese was more than double the output of these dairy products in 1944. Italian cheese production last year ranked second among the various types of cheese, and it was the highest output on record for the state partly as a result of the exceptional output during June and July.

Only brick and Munster showed declines of the various kinds of cheese made in the state. The total manufacture of these two types of cheese dropped to less than one-half the 1944 production.

Dodge County ranked first in total cheese production, brick and Munster output, and Italian cheese manufacture. Dodge County produced over one-half of the state's brick and Munster cheese and about a fourth of the Italian cheese. Marathon produced the most American cheese of any county in the state, and Green ranked first in Swiss cheese production with its output 40 percent of the state's total.

American cheese production in Marathon County in 1945 amounted to 28,721,000 pounds nearly 1,600,000 pounds more than was produced in 1944. Clark County showed an even greater increase. In 1945 American cheese manufactured in Clark County amounted to 26,694,000 pounds where in the previous year it was 24,605,000 pounds. The third largest producer of American cheese in 1945 was Grant which in 1944 ranked below Manitowoc. In Grant County the increase in production from 1944 to 1945 was about 3,600,000 pounds.

Dodge County factories produced 9,006,000 pounds of Italian cheese in 1945 compared with 2,914,000 pounds in 1944. Fond du Lac County which had been the leading county in 1944 showed an increase from 3,848,000 pounds to 4,163,000 pounds. Clark County which had a production of only 93,000 pounds in 1944 showed 2,468,000 pounds in 1945, and in Marathon County production was 2,020,000 pounds while none was made in 1944.

A total of 13,095,000 pounds of Swiss cheese was produced in Green County in 1945. This was an increase of about 1,500,000 pounds over the previous year. Lafayette, the second largest producer, also increased production with the total for 1945 being 8,231,000 pounds compared with 7,452,000 pounds in 1944. Dane ranked third in 1945 with 4,477,000 pounds and Barron was fourth with 3,188,000 pounds. In 1944 Barron produced 3,112,000 pounds and Dane had 3,672,000 pounds.

Brick and Munster cheese production in Dodge County in 1945 was less than one-half as much as in 1944. The 1945 total was 6,677,000 pounds; the 1944 total was 13,651,000 pounds. In other leading producing counties the decline was almost as great. Dane dropped from 3,961,000 pounds to 1,844,000 pounds, while in Jefferson the production of brick and Munster cheese declined from 2,055,000 pounds to 1,612,000 pounds.

Monthly Production of Wisconsin Dairy Manufactures, 1945

(000 omitted)

Product	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual total
Creamery butter (includes whey butter) lb.	**7,948**	**7,350**	**9,499**	**10,770**	**13,980**	**15,196**	**13,046**	**10,596**	**7,266**	**5,400**	**4,182**	**4,591**	**109,824**
Cheese													
American (includes Colby) lb.	24,582	24,181	30,866	35,193	44,478	47,666	41,673	36,928	31,845	27,488	21,246	22,150	388,296
Swiss (drum and block) lb.	1,111	1,103	1,872	2,888	4,256	4,497	4,156	3,620	3,217	2,822	1,942	1,474	32,958
Munster lb.	871	703	583	388	390	445	412	258	389	600	751	844	6,634
Brick lb.	709	626	588	533	567	589	500	414	428	484	509	575	6,522
Brick and Munster, total lb.	1,580	1,329	1,171	921	957	1,034	912	672	817	1,084	1,260	1,419	13,156
Limburger lb.	285	260	355	413	517	523	459	410	392	370	285	243	4,521
Italian lb.	2,196	2,504	3,316	3,651	3,990	5,780	5,794	2,818	2,141	2,527	2,229	2,631	39,577
Cream lb.	973	882	756	1,349	1,609	1,784	1,804	1,614	1,667	1,338	1,459	1,327	17,062
All other cheese (not cottage cheese) lb.	1,563	1,514	1,646	1,574	1,623	1,806	1,700	1,351	1,272	1,646	1,725	2,019	19,439
Total cheese (excluding cottage cheese) lb.	**32,290**	**31,782**	**39,982**	**45,989**	**57,430**	**63,090**	**56,498**	**47,413**	**41,351**	**37,775**	**30,146**	**31,263**	**515,009**
Condensed and powdered products													
Sweetened condensed whole milk													
Case goods lb.	2,254	1,865	2,138	2,268	2,265	2,432	2,203	2,064	2,124	2,076	1,974	2,106	25,769
Bulk goods lb.	934	1,023	955	1,146	1,509	1,183	884	550	792	1,280	1,130	1,168	12,554
Total lb.	3,188	2,888	3,093	3,414	3,774	3,615	3,087	2,614	2,916	3,356	3,104	3,274	38,323
Unsweetened condensed whole milk (bulk) lb.	1,668	1,081	1,240	2,053	2,828	2,945	2,905	2,621	1,742	1,596	1,625	1,501	23,805
Evaporated whole milk unsweetened (case goods) lb.	**86,737**	**86,285**	**106,383**	**113,002**	**133,468**	**140,745**	**122,328**	**93,951**	**69,437**	**60,361**	**53,158**	**55,023**	**1,120,878**
Evaporated and condensed whole milk													
Case goods lb.	88,991	88,150	108,521	115,270	135,733	143,177	124,531	96,015	71,561	62,437	55,132	57,129	1,146,647
Bulk lb.	2,602	2,104	2,195	3,199	4,337	4,128	3,789	3,171	2,534	2,876	2,755	2,669	36,359
Total lb.	91,593	90,254	110,716	118,469	140,070	147,305	128,320	99,186	74,095	65,313	57,887	59,798	1,183,006
Condensed skim milk (bulk)													
Sweetened lb.	5,514	6,566	8,933	11,065	13,124	15,653	14,502	9,933	6,275	6,278	7,331	9,107	114,281
Unsweetened lb.	7,411	7,017	7,180	6,039	5,889	7,607	8,596	10,780	10,328	9,619	15,204	13,908	109,578
Total lb.	12,925	13,583	16,113	17,104	19,013	23,260	23,098	20,713	16,603	15,897	22,535	23,015	223,859
Concentrated whey lb.	7,470	4,236	4,431	4,256	5,138	5,414	5,342	6,935	6,793	6,868	6,977	7,207	71,067
Powdered skim milk for human use													
Spray process lb.	6,920	6,942	9,549	9,336	10,259	10,092	8,162	6,121	5,837	4,426	3,491	5,307	86,442
Roller process lb.	6,968	7,095	9,193	11,224	14,105	15,116	12,441	8,843	6,570	4,660	3,616	4,905	104,736
Total lb.	13,888	14,037	18,742	20,560	24,364	25,208	20,603	14,964	12,407	9,086	7,107	10,212	191,178
Powdered skim milk for animal feed lb.	210	208	327	406	497	494	432	343	261	165	115	142	3,600
Powdered whole milk lb.	4,645	4,318	5,803	5,904	6,416	7,350	6,342	5,821	4,655	5,377	5,559	6,061	68,251
Powdered buttermilk lb.	263	273	348	392	464	496	424	328	247	134	90	114	3,573
Powdered whey lb.	3,926	4,703	5,683	6,101	7,297	7,182	6,973	6,397	5,584	4,493	3,366	4,144	65,849
Malted milk powder lb.	2,742	2,582	2,967	2,650	2,576	3,417	2,951	3,065	2,870	3,323	3,431	3,355	35,929
Total condensed and powdered products (except dried casein)[1] lb.	**137,674**	**134,223**	**165,133**	**175,854**	**205,850**	**220,146**	**194,498**	**157,759**	**123,537**	**110,666**	**107,084**	**114,067**	**1,846,491**
Other products													
Dried casein lb.	11	7	23	118	276	478	174	20	29	4	2	6	1,148
Ice Cream gal.	450	454	636	819	945	1,302	1,525	1,331	1,446	1,218	1,050	859	12,035
Ice cream mix shipped out of state gal.	77	74	110	142	149	204	234	205	178	145	169	95	1,782
Cottage cheese curd lb.	1,063	1,082	1,227	1,225	1,353	1,229	1,227	1,113	859	959	920	1,085	13,342
Cottage cheese, creamed lb.	589	637	774	727	897	734	802	709	480	516	541	655	8,061
Whole milk shipped out of state lb.	64,725	59,028	66,894	61,569	64,548	60,196	68,379	66,378	69,731	76,512	75,567	79,115	812,642
Butterfat in cream shipped out of state[2] lb.	3,552	3,663	4,555	4,321	4,173	4,477	4,339	4,008	4,616	4,817	4,625	5,591	52,737

[1]Includes 179 000 pounds of dried cream not shown separately.
[2]Includes butterfat in whey cream shipped out of state.

Dairy Manufactures in Wisconsin by Counties, 1945

(Thousands, i. e., 000 omitted)

County	Creamery Butter[1]	Cheese: American (Cheddar & Colby)	Cheese: Brick and Munster	Cheese: Swiss (drum & block)	Cheese: Italian	Cheese: All other[2]	Cheese: Total cheese, excluding cottage chees	Cottage cheese curd	Condensed and Powdered Products: Condensed whole milk sweetened[3]	Condensed and Powdered Products: Evap. and cond. whole milk, unsweetened[4]	Condensed and Powdered Products: Powdered skim milk[5]	Condensed and Powdered Products: Powdered whole milk	Condensed and Powdered Products: Total condensed &powdered products[6]	Ice cream[7]	Milk shipped out of the state	Butterfat in cream shipped out of the state[8]
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	gal.	lb.	lb.
Barron	6,024	211	79	3,188	2,961	777	7,216	42	4,402	1,991	17,713	----------	50,212	144	26,445	6,602
Bayfield	1,103	2,855	----------	----------	----------	----------	2,855	----------	----------	----------	838	----------	860	----------	----------	164
Burnett	1,270	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	8,423	5
Chippewa	1,624	8,493	----------	----------	129	317	8,939	32	----------	50,651	7,990	490	69,554	132	1,070	3,437
Douglas	1,014	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	2,602	----------	2,638	279	13,396	398
Polk	3,687	886	12	167	4,747	487	6,299	----------	----------	----------	10,357	----------	18,661	84	25,751	1,953
Rusk	1,301	2,907	----------	----------	16	----------	2,923	19	----------	1,825	3,691	14,568	22,212	63	2,665	1,743
Sawyer	71	338	----------	----------	----------	----------	338	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	1
Washburn	1,198	177	----------	----------	13	----------	190	----------	----------	----------	2,557	50	2,607	1	----------	7
N. W. Dist.	**17,292**	**15,867**	**91**	**3,355**	**7,866**	**1,581**	**28,760**	**93**	**4,402**	**54,467**	**45,748**	**15,108**	**166,744**	**703**	**77,750**	**14,310**
Ashland	88	3,839	----------	----------	159	224	4,222	27	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	65	----------	89
Clark	3,388	26,694	----------	348	2,468	2,879	32,389	----------	----------	51,611	3,566	----------	85,387	47	1,868	1
Iron	68	1,126	----------	----------	23	----------	1,149	3	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	34	----------	----------
Lincoln	218	4,449	----------	----------	305	----------	4,754	----------	----------	31,515	----------	----------	31,515	7	----------	----------
Marathon	1,231	28,721	614	----------	2,020	1,185	32,540	80	6,747	----------	996	50	13,931	214	----------	13
Oneida	16	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	66	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	111	----------	----------
Price	801	3,437	----------	----------	51	----------	3,488	1	----------	----------	407	1,043	1,467	25	----------	----------
Taylor	2,646	5,850	----------	----------	950	969	7,769	----------	----------	----------	4,988	2,846	7,969	6	----------	285
Vilas	20	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	4	----------	----------
N. Dist.	**8,476**	**74,116**	**614**	**348**	**5,976**	**5,257**	**86,311**	**177**	**6,747**	**83,126**	**9,957**	**3,939**	**140,269**	**513**	**1,868**	**388**
Florence	----------	515	----------	----------	19	----------	534	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Forest	63	1,515	----------	----------	----------	----------	1,515	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Langlade	1,490	1,165	----------	----------	----------	148	1,313	28	----------	----------	5,278	----------	26,611	64	----------	1,586
Marinette	285	4,851	----------	----------	232	----------	5,083	63	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	62	----------	----------
Oconto	333	12,492	----------	----------	1,620	137	14,249	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	350	4	----------	6
Shawano	2,337	19,197	57	----------	----------	----------	19,254	16	----------	28,208	11	14,645	47,311	187	----------	1,466
N. E. Dist.	**4,508**	**39,735**	**57**	----------	**1,871**	**285**	**41,948**	**107**	----------	**28,208**	**5,289**	**14,645**	**74,272**	**317**	----------	**3,058**
Buffalo	5,623	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	6,480	----------	8,139	3	2,652	13
Dunn	2,774	626	----------	24	18	1,147	1,815	----------	----------	14,549	7,411	4,866	37,575	30	----------	3,320
Eau Claire	1,671	259	----------	----------	----------	9	268	63	608	----------	1,493	----------	19,125	186	----------	267
Jackson	2,106	2,021	----------	----------	24	----------	2,045	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	43	24	----------	----------
La Crosse	3,162	795	----------	----------	----------	----------	795	145	----------	----------	4,351	729	10,572	388	----------	197
Monroe	4,665	734	----------	----------	----------	----------	734	34	----------	28,181	8,688	3,972	41,091	128	3,411	912
Pepin	3,319	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	2,384	----------	2,750	6	32,893	----------
Pierce	5,276	322	----------	----------	----------	----------	322	210	----------	----------	11,993	3,690	16,766	14	1,304	2,348
St. Croix	3,236	1,269	----------	----------	20	724	2,013	----------	----------	----------	7,940	3,409	22,756	27	106	3,218
Trempealeau	5,698	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	19,524	16,243	----------	38,627	11	4,006	614
W. Dist.	**37,530**	**6,026**	----------	**24**	**62**	**1,880**	**7,992**	**452**	**608**	**62,254**	**66,983**	**16,666**	**197,444**	**817**	**44,372**	**10,889**
Adams	141	567	----------	----------	----------	----------	567	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Green Lake	771	1,398	248	----------	336	109	2,091	----------	----------	33,432	----------	----------	33,432	13	----------	----------
Juneau	1,969	657	----------	----------	294	----------	951	----------	637	----------	11,520	----------	16,331	49	9	----------
Marquette	275	3,284	46	----------	61	----------	3,391	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	19	----------	----------
Portage	617	2,743	----------	----------	----------	----------	2,743	17	----------	----------	1,668	----------	4,669	65	52	172
Waupaca	513	11,434	----------	----------	101	----------	11,535	----------	----------	66,658	445	1,815	68,949	46	10,519	98
Waushara	698	5,602	----------	----------	----------	----------	5,602	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	2	----------	----------
Wood	840	12,803	----------	----------	744	----------	13,547	90	----------	----------	2,537	----------	26,081	174	120	1,757
C. Dist.	**5,824**	**38,488**	**294**	----------	**1,536**	**109**	**40,427**	**107**	**637**	**100,090**	**16,170**	**1,815**	**149,462**	**368**	**10,700**	**2,027**
Brown	1,731	15,607	----------	----------	163	570	16,340	1,040	----------	18,801	----------	----------	23,828	487	578	936
Calumet	304	9,316	20	----------	162	----------	9,498	6	----------	33,836	----------	----------	33,836	13	----------	1,762
Door	55	6,769	----------	----------	----------	----------	6,769	12	----------	35,936	----------	----------	35,937	83	----------	17
Fond du Lac	433	14,439	149	----------	4,163	1,951	20,702	5	305	4,024	2,252	----------	30,857	434	4,725	----------
Kewaunee	43	12,602	----------	----------	----------	1	12,603	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	10
Manitowoc	1,102	19,694	----------	----------	784	7	20,485	228	----------	181,301	----------	27	201,889	184	----------	----------
Outagamie	1,235	14,453	----------	----------	28	21	14,502	17	----------	----------	6,033	----------	24,977	277	7,751	1,364
Sheboygan	1,715	19,025	----------	----------	3,147	211	22,383	101	838	5,698	604	----------	27,159	323	----------	303
Winnebago	578	8,868	180	----------	111	----------	9,159	95	1,231	673	2,192	----------	19,593	322	284	4,150
E. Dist.	**7,196**	**120,773**	**349**	----------	**8,558**	**2,761**	**132,441**	**1,504**	**2,374**	**280,269**	**11,081**	**27**	**398,076**	**2,123**	**13,338**	**8,542**
Crawford	740	9,964	----------	----------	----------	----------	9,964	17	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	165	----------	----------
Grant	2,123	22,438	----------	978	----------	----------	23,416	20	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	31	13,636	18
Iowa	1,088	15,796	117	2,087	195	----------	18,195	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	1	1	98
Lafayette	1,379	3,460	30	8,231	4	700	12,425	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	15	23,374	232
Richland	1,892	9,543	----------	----------	----------	1,281	10,824	3,244	----------	19,892	3,721	----------	31,788	114	----------	394
Sauk	2,729	4,489	----------	----------	----------	364	4,853	----------	----------	18,819	4,133	----------	23,000	110	----------	----------
Vernon	2,766	7,470	----------	----------	----------	----------	7,470	2,470	----------	24,341	3,184	----------	27,664	23	30,632	3
S. W. Dist.	**12,717**	**73,160**	**147**	**11,296**	**199**	**2,345**	**87,147**	**5,751**	----------	**63,052**	**11,038**	----------	**82,452**	**459**	**67,643**	**745**
Columbia	1,458	2,728	888	----------	1,799	647	6,062	----------	----------	15,599	3,223	12,651	31,474	70	4,660	----------
Dane	4,447	5,251	1,844	4,477	968	143	12,683	271	----------	55,497	7,142	----------	62,660	444	82,375	666
Dodge	422	4,713	6,677	----------	9,006	23,018	43,414	8	----------	87,486	1,058	----------	90,877	10	72,320	1,033
Green	3,387	357	255	13,095	650	2,538	16,895	----------	----------	62,288	1,363	770	64,438	20	15,307	364
Jefferson	1,038	1,466	1,612	----------	452	----------	3,530	193	47	54,494	----------	----------	72,414	279	3,260	1,243
Rock	685	----------	----------	363	----------	----------	363	253	----------	24,150	2,004	622	28,689	376	94,584	776
S. Dist.	**11,437**	**14,515**	**11,276**	**17,935**	**12,875**	**26,346**	**82,947**	**725**	**47**	**299,514**	**14,790**	**14,043**	**350,552**	**1,199**	**272,506**	**4,082**
Kenosha	66	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	35	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	208	37,771	19
Milwaukee	2,509	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	2,785	----------	78	130	----------	5,408	4,872	----------	----------
Ozaukee	212	3,769	----------	----------	----------	----------	3,769	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	12	----------	----------
Racine	199	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	158	20,353	----------	1,067	----------	27,408	146	99,499	642
Walworth	303	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	118	2,662	23,065	5,613	15	49,372	83	126,609	3,326
Washington	1,045	1,644	276	----------	544	458	2,922	612	463	128,046	5,460	1,993	151,584	14	3,124	3,198
Waukesha	510	203	52	----------	90	----------	345	718	30	22,514	1,452	----------	53,448	201	57,462	1,511
S. E. Dist.	**4,844**	**5,616**	**328**	----------	**634**	**458**	**7,036**	**4,426**	**23,508**	**173,703**	**13,722**	**2,008**	**287,220**	**5,536**	**324,465**	**8,696**
State	**109,824**	**388,296**	**13,156**	**32,958**	**39,577**	**41,022**	**515,009**	**13,342**	**38,323**	**1,144,683**	**194,778**	**68,251**	**1,846,491**	**12,035**	**812,642**	**52,737**
Change from 1944—%	**—12.1**	**+ 4.9**	**—47.6**	**+13.8**	**+109.6**	**+33.1**	**+ 8.7**	**— 5.6**	**+ 4.7**	**+ 7.2**	**+12.7**	**+ 8.5**	**+10.3**	**+ 2.7**	**+20.1**	**+50.7**

[1]Includes whey butter.

[2]Includes 4,521,000 pounds of Limburger cheese; 17,062,000 pounds of cream cheese; 6,747,000 pounds of Blue Mold cheese; and 12,692,000 pounds of miscellaneous types of cheese.

[3]Includes 25,769,000 pounds of case goods and 12,554,000 pounds of bulk goods.

[4]Includes 1,120,878,000 pounds of case goods and 23,805,000 pounds of bulk goods.

[5]Includes powdered skim milk for human use, spray process 86,442,000 pounds and roller process, 104,736,000 pounds; and powdered skim milk for animal feed 3,600,000 pounds.

[6]Includes quantities of condensed and powdered products shown here and some minor products not listed separately.

[7]Data are not comparable with years previous to 1935 since not all plants were required to report until 1935. Frozen malted milk is included here. The Wisconsin Statutes of 1939 raised the requirement for butterfat content of this commodity and defined it as "ice cream."

[8]Includes butterfat in whey cream shipped out of the state.

Condensed and Powdered Milk

Compared with the 1944 production, the manufacture of Wisconsin's condensed and powdered milk products was more than 10 percent larger. Only three of these milk products showed declines in output from 1944. Because of the demands for government export, the manufacture of condensed and powdered milk products has greatly increased since the beginning of the war, and in 1940 the production of these products reached the billion pound mark for the first time.

The total production of 1,846,491,000 pounds of condensed and powdered milk products in 1945 was nearly double the 1939 production. Of interest, particularly, is the exceptional increase in the output of powdered skim milk for human use. This product was made in comparatively small quantities in 1939, but during the war years dairy plants increased the output. Last year it reached an all-time high of 191,178,000 pounds, which was 13 percent more than the quantity produced in 1944. Only powdered buttermilk, powdered whey, and powdered skim milk for animal feed declined in production from 1944 to 1945.

Manitowoc County led all counties in the production of evaporated and condensed whole milk (unsweetened) in 1945. The total of 181,301,000 pounds was 29,000,000 pounds greater than in the previous year. Washington County ranked second with 128,000,000 pounds, which was about 12,000,000 more than in 1944. The third largest producer was Dodge County with 87,486,000 pounds compared with 87,240,000 pounds in 1944.

Leading counties in the production of powdered skim milk were the leading butter producers—skim milk being a by-product of butter production. Barron ranked first with 17,713,000 pounds, Trempealeau was second with 16,243,000 pounds, and Pierce was third with 11,993,000 pounds. Shawano County is the leading powdered whole milk producer with Rusk a very close second. Columbia County ranked third in 1945 in powdered whole milk.

Wisconsin Dairy Manufactures, 1945, 1944, and 1943

Product		1945 (000 omitted)	1944 (000 omitted)	1943 (000 omitted)	1945 1944 Percent change
Creamery butter (includes whey butter)	lb.	**109,824**	**124,966**	**140,463**	**— 12.1**
Cheese					
American (cheddar and Colby)	lb.	388,296	370,194	381,138	+ 4.9
Swiss (drum and block)	lb.	32,958	28,960	29,643	+ 13.8
Munster	lb.	6,634	10,594	8,503	— 37.4
Brick	lb.	6,522	14,518	16,987	— 55.1
Brick and Munster, total	lb.	13,156	25,112	25,490	— 47.6
Limburger	lb.	4,521	3,933	3,866	+ 15.0
Italian	lb.	39,577	18,878	22,220	+109.6
Cream	lb.	17,062	8,159	18,458	+109.1
All other cheese (not cottage cheese)	lb.	19,439	18,732	12,838	+ 3.8
Total cheese (excluding cottage cheese)	lb.	**515,009**	**473,968**	**493,653**	**+ 8.7**
Condensed and powdered products					
Sweetened condensed whole milk					
Case goods	lb.	25,769	24,792	21,553	+ 3.9
Bulk goods	lb.	12,554	11,812	10,548	+ 6.3
Total	lb.	38,323	36,604	32,101	+ 4.7
Unsweetened condensed whole milk (bulk)	lb.	23,805	21,475	9,968	+ 10.8
Evaporated whole milk unsweetened (case goods)	lb.	**1,120,878**	**1,046,081**	**966,269**	**+ 7.2**
Evaporated and condensed whole milk					
Case goods	lb.	1,146,647	1,070,873	987,822	+ 7.1
Bulk goods	lb.	36,359	33,287	20,516	+ 9.2
Total	lb.	1,183,006	1,104,160	1,008,338	+ 7.1
Condensed skim milk (bulk)					
Sweetened	lb.	114,281	80,330	70,162	+ 42.3
Unsweetened	lb.	109,578	80,495	48,144	+ 36.1
Total	lb.	223,859	160,825	118,306	+ 39.2
Concentrated whey	lb.	71,067	63,396	12,421	+ 12.1
Powdered skim milk for human use					
Spray process	lb.	86,442	72,047	65,474	+ 20.0
Roller process	lb.	104,736	96,947	92,620	+ 8.0
Total	lb.	191,178	168,994	158,094	+ 13.1
Powdered skim milk for animal feed	lb.	3,600	3,870	5,408	— 7.0
Powdered whole milk	lb.	68,251	62,906	52,507	+ 8.5
Powdered buttermilk	lb.	3,573	4,921	5,436	— 27.4
Powdered whey	lb.	65,849	71,804	52,003	— 8.3
Malted milk powder	lb.	35,929	33,029	38,922	+ 8.8
Total condensed and powdered products (except dried casein)[1]	lb.	**1,846,491**	**1,674,027**	**1,451,515**	**+ 10.3**
Other products					
Dried casein	lb.	1,148	1,711	3,681	— 32.9
Ice cream	gal.	12,035	11,714	10,605	+ 2.7
Ice cream mix shipped out of state	gal.	1,782	1,787	1,450	— .3
Cottage cheese curd	lb.	13,342	14,139	14,016	— 5.6
Cottage cheese, creamed	lb.	8,061			
Whole milk shipped out of state	lb.	812,642	676,560	639,195	+ 20.1
Butterfat in cream shipped	lb.	52,737	35,003	37,486	+ 50.7

[1]Includes dried cream, 1945—179,000 lbs.; in 1944—122,000 lbs.; in 1943,—80,000 lbs.

Miscellaneous

As would be expected, Milwaukee County with its population of about three-quarters of a million people is the leading producer of ice cream. Production in 1945 was 4,872,000 pounds which was nearly 40 percent of the state's total production. Brown, Dane, and Fond du Lac follow in the order named.

Dairy plants of Walworth County ship the most milk from the state with Racine and Rock ranking second and third respectively. In all three counties out-shipments were markedly higher than in 1944. Barron County led in cream shipments in 1945. Winnebago plants ranked second and Chippewa County plants were third.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS TO
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN
BOX 351
MADISON, WISCONSIN

Form BAE-A/6-46—6288 Permit 1001

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

MR. HOWARD F. OHM
WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION
STATE CAPITOL
MCR MADISON, WIS.

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, Emery C. Wilcox, Cecil W. Estes, Agricultural Statisticians

Vol. XXV, No. 7 *State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin* July 1946

IN THIS ISSUE

July Crop Report

After the June rains crop conditions improved, but feed production in Wisconsin this year is now expected to be lower than last year. For the country as a whole a rather good crop season is in prospect.

Stocks of Grain on Farms

Stocks of old oats on Wisconsin farms are fairly large this year, but stocks of corn and other grains are small.

Spring Pig Crop

While the spring pig crop for the country as a whole was about as large as a year ago, the fall crop is expected to be considerably smaller.

Milk Production

For Wisconsin the output of milk during the past month was about 2 percent greater than a year ago, but for the United States it was smaller.

Milk Cow Prices

Prices of milk cows during the past month were the highest on record. For Wisconsin they averaged $155 per head.

Egg Production

The output of eggs during June was lower than a year ago for both Wisconsin and the country as a whole. Hatchery production during the month was light.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Prices for farm products advanced during June in line with the upward trend in the general price level.

Wages of Farm Labor

At the beginning of July Wisconsin farmers were paying the highest wages for labor that have been reported at any time.

Special News Items
(Pages 7 and 8)

Shift to Mechanical Power
Horse and Tractor Numbers

CROP conditions improved materially during the past month. At the beginning of July, however, feed crop production in Wisconsin this year was expected to be below the large supply harvested in 1945.

After a better than average start this spring, Wisconsin crop prospects declined in May and the first half of June because it was too dry. This decline showed up especially in the prospects for tame hay, corn, and oats. In addition to the possibility of smaller yields, the acreages of these crops are somewhat smaller this year than those planted in Wisconsin in 1945. Pasture conditions, especially in the southern part of the state, declined during June.

Rains and near-normal temperatures during the last part of June and early July have been particularly beneficial to the corn crop, and pasture and tame hay conditions have also improved. Pasture conditions, however, continue below a year ago and the high July 1 average of the years 1935–44. The improvement in the condition of the tame hay fields came too late to help the first cutting in many localities in the southern part of the state.

While the state's corn acreage is 5 percent below that planted last year, a crop of about 109½ million bushels is expected. If present prospects materialize, Wisconsin's corn crop will be nearly as large as last year's and almost a fourth above the 1935–44 average. The oat crop may be about 15 percent below the 1945 production but 50 percent above the 10-year average. July 1 estimates showed the state's oat acreage was 2 percent smaller than that of 1945 and total production this year is expected to be 128¾ million bushels.

More Barley and Spring Wheat

With barley and spring wheat planted on larger acreages than last year, the production prospects for these crops are much above 1945. Rye and winter wheat production will be below the crops harvested last year.

While there has been a substantial reduction in the acreage of alfalfa, Wisconsin's tame hay acreage this year is only 1 percent below that of last year. Wisconsin's tame hay crop this year may be only three-fourths of the record crop harvested in 1945. Prospects are for a tame hay production of about 5¾ million tons compared with over 7½ million tons harvested last year. Along with the slow growth of tame hay in some areas, the condition of pastures declined rapidly in June and the condition for the state as a whole at the beginning of July was 86 percent of normal compared with 92 percent a year ago.

The production of cherries and apples will be more than double the small crops harvested last year, and these crops are expected to exceed their respective 10-year averages by a good margin. With an increase of nearly 20 percent from last year's acreage, Wisconsin tobacco production is forecast at more than 42 million pounds compared with 36 million pounds harvested last year. The state's potato acreage this year shows another decline, and production may be less than 11 million bushels or about 12 percent below the 1945 crop.

Weather Summary, June 1946

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	June 1946	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth	31	85	58.0	57.2	4.54	3.91	+0.10
Spooner	28	86	61.9	64.1	6.82	3.94	+0.23
Park Falls	29	85	61.6	62.8	13.01	4.88	+4.15
Rhinelander	32	86	61.9	62.7	11.72	4.68	+4.98
Wausau	35	88	64.6	64.7	6.42	4.15	+0.64
Marinette	38	92	64.0	66.5	7.03	3.16	+1.23
Escanaba	38	82	59.8	60.7	4.14	3.22	—0.64
Minneapolis	35	93	67.0	67.5	7.80	4.22	+1.44
Eau Claire	37	90	67.0	66.9	7.73	4.72	+1.43
La Crosse	40	90	67.4	68.3	5.93	4.07	+1.30
Hancock	35	94	65.6	66.3	6.97	4.47	+1.40
Oshkosh	38	95	65.4	66.3	5.65	3.94	+0.72
Green Bay	40	92	64.1	64.9	4.17	3.70	—0.71
Manitowoc	40	88	62.8	62.1	3.28	3.30	—2.29
Dubuque	43	92	69.4	69.4	4.59	4.31	—2.34
Madison	40	93	67.0	67.2	3.81	3.76	—3.01
Beloit	38	92	68.7	68.0	4.63	4.05	—1.48
Milwaukee	40	91	64.1	62.1	2.81	3.40	—3.84
Average for 18 Stations	36.5	89.7	64.5	64.9	6.17	3.99	+0.18

United States Crops

Estimates for the nation as a whole indicate the condition of all crops on July 1 was the best in seven years except for 1942. The current outlook for total crop production in the United States has seldom been surpassed. A record corn crop and near-record crops of wheat, oats, potatoes, and rice appear in prospect. The nation has the fourth largest crop acreage since 1932, and present indications are that yields of most crops are likely to be above average.

The combined output of feed grains may be the largest ever produced in the nation with the prospective record corn crop of 3⅓ million bushels and an oat crops of 1½ billion bushels. Barley production is expected to be the smallest since 1937 and the rye crop the smallest since the drought years. While below the level of the

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for July 1, 1946

Crop	Acreage: 1946 (Preliminary)	Acreage: 1945	Acreage: 1946 as a percent of 1945	Production: July 1, 1946 forecast	Production: 1945	Production: 10-year average 1935-44	1946 as a percent of: 1945	1946 as a percent of: 10-year average	Unit	Yield per acre: Indicated 1946	Yield per acre: 1945	Yield per acre: 10-year average 1935-44
Corn	2,545,000	2,679,000	95.0	109,435,000	109,839,000	88,795,000	99.6	123.2	Bu.	43.0	41.0	37.2
Potatoes	113,000	128,000	88.3	10,735,000	12,160,000	15,530,000	88.3	69.1	Bu.	95	95	80
Tobacco	27,500	23,100	119.0	42,347,000	36,048,000	28,126,000	117.5	150.6	Lb.	1540	1561	1448
Oats	2,927,000	2,987,000	98.0	128,788,000	152,337,000	85,827,000	84.5	150.1	Bu.	44.0	51.0	35.0
Barley	118,000	90,000	131.1	4,248,000	3,600,000	18,241,000	118.0	23.3	Bu.	36.0	40.0	28.8
Rye	79,000	97,000	81.4	908,000	1,261,000	2,504,000	72.0	36.3	Bu.	11.5	13.0	11.7
Winter wheat	32,000	32,000	100.0	704,000	800,000	734,000	88.0	95.9	Bu.	22.0	25.0	18.4
Spring wheat	62,000	28,000	221.4	1,426,000	700,000	919,000	203.7	155.2	Bu.	23.0	25.0	17.4
All tame hay	3,934,000	3,971,000	99.1	5,704,000	7,564,000	6,239,000	75.4	91.4	Ton	1.45	1.90	1.68
Alfalfa hay	717,000	824,000	87.0	1,291,000	2,101,000	2,285,000	61.4	56.5	Ton	1.80	2.55	2.13
Clover and timothy hay	3,002,000	2,915,000	103.0	4,053,000	5,101,000	3,418,000	79.5	118.6	Ton	1.35	1.75	1.52
Other tame hay	215,000	232,000	92.7	360,000	362,000	536,000	99.4	67.2	Ton	1.67	1.56	1.37
Wild hay	55,000	94,000	58.5	60,000	113,000	209,000	53.1	28.7	Ton	1.10	1.20	1.16
Dry beans	1,000	1,000	100.0	6,000	6,000	20,000	100.0	30.0	Cwt.	6.50	5.60	5.38
Dry peas	1,000	2,000	50.0	8,000	16,000	54,000	50.0	14.8	Cwt.	8.50	8.00	7.68
Flax	5,000	7,000	71.4	60,000	84,000	90,000	71.4	66.7	Bu.	12.0	12.0	11.1
Hemp		6,900			6,762,000	6,906,200			Lb.		980	1010
Sugar beets	13,700	14,900	91.9	150,700	158,300	138,610	95.2	108.7	Ton	11.0	10.6	9.6
Sorghum, excluding sirup		1,000										
Peas for canning	152,000	150,000	101.3	281,200,000	340,400,000	186,180,000	82.6	151.0	Lb.	1850	2270	1570
Snap beans for canning	10,000	9,900	101.0	16,000	14,800	12,600	108.1	127.0	Ton	1.6	1.5	1.4
Onions	2,200	1,950	112.8		429,000	252,000			Cwt.		220	176.5
Apples, commercial				864,000	316,000	698,000	273.4	123.8	Bu.			
Cherries				15,200	7,300	9,490	208.2	160.2	Ton			
Grapes				500	450	470	111.1	106.4	Ton			
Strawberries	2,000	1,650	121.2	150,000	116,000	161,000	129.3	93.2	Crt.[2]	75	70	78
Pasture										86[1]	92[1]	90[1]

[1]July 1 condition. [2]24 quarts.

past four years, the tonnage of hay is expected to be large and there is a substantial carryover of old hay. Pastures and ranges, except for the southwestern drought area, were providing abundant feed at the beginning of the month despite heavy grazing which began earlier than usual this spring.

Grain Stocks on Farms

Stocks of corn on Wisconsin farms are about average but they are less than one-half the holdings of a year ago. The carryover of oats, however, far exceeds that on July 1, 1945. The supply of old wheat is about one-half that on farms a year ago, and soybean stocks are small.

Wisconsin farmers have about 7,812,000 bushels of corn on hand or 14 percent of the 1945 crop. A year ago stocks of corn on farms were estimated at 16,020,000 bushels, and that represented about a fourth of the previous year's production. Holdings of oats at the beginning of the month were estimated at 33,514,000 bushels —about 10,000,000 bushels more than a year ago and more than 21,000,000 bushels above the 1935–44 average. Only 225,000 bushels of wheat and 19,000 bushels of soybeans were estimated to be on Wisconsin farms on July 1.

For the nation, the stocks of corn on farms were the smallest for July 1 in the last nine years. Estimated at 515,341,000 bushels, holdings of corn this month were 30 percent less than a year ago and 14 percent below average. Farm stocks of oats on July 1 were the largest on record for the date. They were estimated at 277,973,000 bushels or 18 percent of the 1945 bumper crop. Holdings of oats this year are a third larger than last year and 56 percent above average for July 1. Because of government purchases as well as prospects for a record crop, farm stocks of wheat have been reduced in recent months and on July 1 were less than half the reserves of a year ago and the smallest stocks since 1937.

Stocks of Grain on Farms

(July 1 estimates)

Crop	Thousand Bushels on Hand: 1946	1945	10-yr. average 1935–44	Percent of Previous Year's Crop: 1946	1945	10-yr av. 1935–44
Wisconsin						
Corn[1]	7,812	16,020	7,873	14.0	25.0	18.6
Oats	33,514	23,788	12,476	22.0	20.0	15.5
Wheat	225	455	426	15.0	32.0	25.7
Soybeans	19	81	-------	3.0	11.0	-----
United States						
Corn[1]	515,341	738,591	596,160	19.1	25.6	26.4
Oats	277,973	209,400	177,771	18.0	18.1	16.2
Wheat	42,703	89,405	88,259	3.8	8.3	10.6
Soybeans	6,780	7,587	-------	3.5	4.0	-----

[1]Data based on corn for grain.

Crop Summary of the United States for July 1, 1946

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted): 1946 (Preliminary)	1945	1946 as a percent of 1945	Production (000 omitted): July 1, 1946 forecast	1945	10-year average 1935-44	1946 production as a percent of: 1945	10-year average	Unit	Yield per acre: Indicated 1946	1945	10-year average 1935-44
Corn	91,487	91,202	100.3	3,341,646	3,018,410	2,608,499	110.7	128.1	Bu.	36.5	33.1	28.5
Potatoes	2,725.6	2,823.7	96.5	431,672	425,131	372,756	101.5	115.8	Bu.	158.4	150.6	125.8
Tobacco	1,967	1,825.1	107.8	2,126,246	1,997,808	1,479,621	106.4	143.7	Lb.	1081	1095	952
Oats	43,012	41,503	103.6	1,471,026	1,547,663	1,129,441	95.0	130.2	Bu.	34.2	37.3	30.7
Barley	10,061	10,195	98.7	230,278	263,961	289,598	87.2	79.5	Bu.	22.9	25.9	22.8
Rye	1,775	1,981	89.6	20,897	26,354	42,356	79.3	49.3	Bu.	11.8	13.3	12.2
Winter wheat	47,277	46,678	101.3	857,163	823,177	618,019	104.1	138.7	Bu.	18.1	17.6	15.9
Durum wheat	2,414	1,970	122.5	26,089	35,020	31,900	74.5	81.8	Bu.	10.8	17.8	12.9
Spring wheat other than durum	15,989	16,092	99.4	206,840	264,946	193,774	78.1	106.7	Bu.	12.9	16.5	14.0
Flax	2,465	3,914	63.0	20,149	36,688	23,426	54.9	86.0	Bu.	8.2	9.4	8.3
Tame hay	59,086	59,905	98.6	83,273	91,573	80,254	90.9	103.8	Ton	1.41	1.53	1.38
Wild hay	14,227	14,311	99.4	11,095	13,378	11,051	82.9	100.4	Ton	.78	.93	.88
Pasture										85[1]	89[1]	82[1]

[1]July 1 condition.

The Spring Pig Crop and Prospects for Fall

The annual spring pig survey was made in June for Wisconsin by the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the rural mail carriers. Thousands of farmers each year supply the information needed to estimate the spring pig crop and to measure the intentions of breeding for fall pig production. During the recent war years livestock production was expanded to record levels and the production of hogs reached its highest point in 1943. Since then it has been at a somewhat lower level.

Fewer Pigs to be Produced This Year

The spring pig crop for the United States this year is about as large as that of a year ago, but indications are that the fall pig crop will be considerably smaller than the one last fall so that the total production for the year will show another decline. For the United States the number of spring pigs produced this year was just a little above the number produced a year ago. The reason for the small increase was the fact that litters averaged a little larger than a year ago. This offset the small decline which took place in spring sow numbers.

In Wisconsin the production of spring pigs was about 5 percent smaller than a year ago. The number of sows farrowed in the state actually was 6 percent smaller than last year, but with litters averaging a little larger the decrease in spring pigs is estimated to be only 5 percent for the state.

Taking the pig production for the entire year for the country as a whole, it now appears that this will be about 6 percent smaller than in 1945, the reduction being the result of a smaller crop which is expected in the fall if the present plans of producers are carried out.

Fewer Fall Sows This Year

Reports from all states indicate that the number of sows to be farrowed in the United States this year will show a decline of about 16 percent from last year. The greatest reduction is found in the Western Corn Belt. In the West North Central States the expected reduction in brood sows next fall is nearly one-fourth. In most of the areas east of the Corn Belt and in most of the Southern States the production is not declining nearly as much as in the Western Corn Belt. In the Western States, however, including the Mountain States and the West Coast States, a relatively large reduction is taking place. The biggest declines in actual numbers are expected in the north central region west of the Mississippi River, with the greatest percentage declines indicated in Nebraska and the Dakotas where livestock numbers rose greatly during the war years.

In Wisconsin the production of fall pigs is expected to be substantially smaller than last year, the number of brood sows kept for fall being 18 percent below a year ago. Normally in Wisconsin the number of fall sows is somewhat greater than half of the number of spring sows so that roughly two-thirds of the pigs are raised in the spring and about one-third in the fall. A detailed table on the spring pig crop and fall prospects is given herewith.

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. 1935-44	312	2,058	166	1,116	3,174
1945	315	2,104	190	1,254	3,358
1946	296	1,998	156[1]	----------	----------
Corn Belt[2]					
10-yr. av. 1935-44	5,887	36,824	3,178	20,436	57,260
1945	6,297	40,304	3,701	23,936	64,240
1946	6,169	40,714	2,979[1]	----------	----------
United States					
10-yr. av. 1935-44	8,102	49,840	5,114	32,218	82,058
1945	8,187	51,570	5,503	35,144	86,714
1946	8,087	52,324	4,633[1]	----------	----------

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

Wisconsin Milk Production

Wisconsin farms produced 1,822 million pounds of milk in June—again setting a record for a single month's production. The total for the month was 2 percent more than in June last year, 10 percent more than in June 1944, and 20 percent more than the 1935–44 average for June.

Despite the record milk production the increase over the preceding month was the smallest reported this year. This undoubtedly is due in part to the fact that the peak of milk production in the state was somewhat earlier than usual this year. Dairy correspondents also reported less liberal feeding of grain and other concentrates.

Through June there were 8,679 million pounds of milk produced on Wisconsin farms. This was about 14 percent of all the milk produced in the United States during the first six months. In the same period last year production was 8,384 million pounds while the 1935–44 average for January to June, inclusive, was 6,859 million pounds.

Wisconsin Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1946*	1945 Revised	1944 Revised	10-year average 1935–44	1946 — 1945
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	1,091	1,058	1,007	857	103
Feb.	1,107	1,076	1,066	864	103
Mar.	1,367	1,297	1,236	1,050	105
Apr.	1,484	1,421	1,334	1,144	104
May	1,808	1,741	1,644	1,431	104
June	1,822	1,791	1,650	1,513	102
Jan.-June inclusive	8,679	8,384	7,937	6,859	104

*Preliminary.

United States Milk Production

During June farmers in the United States produced 12,696 million pounds of milk. This was 2 percent less than the June production a year ago but was the second-highest production in the 23 years of record. The 10-year average, 1935–44, was 11,666 million pounds.

The decline in milk production was due to fewer milk cows on farms. Production per cow was at an all-time high, reaching the seasonal peak early in June. Although this year's pasture prospects in major dairy areas look good as the result of June rains, it seems likely because of the drop in milk cow numbers that milk production will continue below last year's level for the next several months.

Milk production for the entire country during the first half of 1946 totaled 62,240 million pounds, about 1,300 million pounds less than in the first six months of 1945. However, the January–June total for 1946 was about 700 million pounds more than in 1944 and was over 5,600 million pounds greater than the 1935–44 average for the first six months of the year.

United States Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1946	1945	1944	10-year average 1935–44	1946 — 1945
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	8,615	8,858	8,651	7,937	97
Feb.	8,292	8,485	8,602	7,615	98
Mar.	9,796	10,000	9,746	8,852	98
Apr.	10,540	10,733	10,190	9,409	98
May	12,301	12,448	11,881	11,149	99
June	12,696	12,989	12,435	11,666	98
Jan.-June inclusive	62,240	63,513	61,505	56,628	98

Milk Cow Prices

Farm sales values of milk cows as reported by price correspondents for the month ending June 15 continued to advance. The average price received by farmers for milk cows on that date was $155 per head—an ad-

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, June 15, 1946 and 1945, and May 15, 1946 by Crop Reporting Districts
(Dollars per head)

District	June 15, 1946	May 15, 1946	June 15, 1945
1. Northwest	143	142	120
2. North	137	133	118
3. Northeast	138	135	123
4. West	154	153	137
5. Central	157	151	133
6. East	162	159	151
7. Southwest	155	151	134
8. South	165	163	157
9. Southeast	168	166	160
State Average[1]	155	152	139

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

Prices Received by Wisconsin Farmers for Farm Products[1]

Year	LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, AND WOOL										GRAINS							SEEDS			HAY (Loose)			OTHER CROPS		
	Hogs cwt.	Beef cattle cwt.	Veal calves cwt.	Milk cows head	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Wool lb.	Horses head	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Buckwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Red clover bu.	Alsike bu.	Timothy bu.	All ton	Alfalfa ton	Clover and timothy mixed ton	Potatoes bu.	Dry beans bu.	Apples bu.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	cts.	$	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$	$	$	$	$	$	cts.	$	$
1910-14	7.35	4.90	7.23	53.67	4.25	6.01	20.1	169.83	11.2	21.3	90.9	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	8.83	----	----	12.78	----	------	50.7	2.25	1.12
1914	7.65	5.83	8.22	66.90	4.64	6.60	19.6	172.50	11.6	22.3	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	7.72	----	2.30	10.00	12.57[2]	------	50.9	2.22	1.22
1915	6.55	5.46	7.95	62.30	5.00	7.08	25.2	161.40	11.0	21.7	114.8	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	8.07	----	2.79	9.88	12.88	------	37.2	2.92	.97[4]
1916	8.47	5.90	8.87	64.80	5.88	8.31	30.3	156.50	13.0	25.0	119.4	79.5	44.2	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	9.40	----	2.90	11.29	14.80	------	98.3	4.75	1.04[4]
1917	14.17	7.52	11.46	77.65	8.85	12.36	49.2	151.35	16.2	33.9	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	283.3	10.95	----	2.90	14.28	19.82	------	163.3	8.28	1.47[3]
1918	16.09	8.71	13.17	88.70	10.22	14.17	63.3	147.65	20.2	39.5	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	381.3	17.26	----	3.99	19.42	27.58	------	78.6	6.95	1.58[3]
1919	16.52	9.02	14.31	104.25	9.08	13.51	53.0	143.75	22.9	43.8	212.7	140.4	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	25.86	----	4.78	20.68	27.63	------	114.4	4.22	1.94[4]
1920	12.93	7.82	12.47	104.30	7.83	12.52	38.0	141.25	24.0	46.8	214.8	137.3	78.6	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	22.03	----	4.78	22.89	30.91	------	223.3	3.97	2.35
1921	7.61	4.57	7.62	58.20	3.89	7.37	18.7	114.35	19.8	32.9	120.1	59.5	37.2	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	10.60	----	2.93	15.51	21.78	------	79.9	2.88	2.06
1922	8.32	4.54	7.73	57.00	4.92	10.22	27.4	111.25	18.3	28.5	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.8	11.04	----	3.01	15.04	20.32	------	80.0	3.85	2.15
1923	6.97	4.57	7.99	62.35	5.16	10.55	37.9	111.65	17.3	29.2	105.0	77.8	42.4	60.9	66.8	84.0	214.4	11.42	----	3.31	13.41	20.18	------	58.9	4.28	1.60
1924	7.29	4.67	8.17	63.75	5.62	10.83	37.8	106.90	17.8	30.2	113.5	94.4	49.2	73.0	77.1	97.6	215.5	13.08	----	3.69	15.33	21.22	------	64.6	3.65	1.62
1925	10.87	5.18	9.17	66.25	6.13	12.36	40.3	108.15	19.2	33.2	143.7	102.9	43.9	79.8	98.8	97.8	238.3	15.84	14.60	3.20	13.02	18.18	12.80	84.6	3.63	1.93
1926	11.70	5.73	10.14	80.50	6.19	12.09	35.9	111.65	21.4	31.3	137.2	74.3	39.2	65.4	82.2	78.8	205.0	16.41	16.50	3.36	13.82	18.66	13.70	158.3	3.16	1.40
1927	9.52	6.49	10.52	89.85	5.75	11.85	33.0	113.75	19.3	28.6	123.1	87.1	46.2	72.8	88.4	84.6	192.8	18.58	18.10	2.41	14.25	18.98	14.10	117.2	3.27	1.55
1928	8.74	8.22	12.14	102.40	6.05	12.37	39.2	117.60	20.7	30.3	117.4	92.8	52.3	79.8	98.1	88.0	189.8	16.02	17.80	2.09	13.06	18.53	13.20	65.0	4.72	1.68
1929	9.50	8.32	12.43	107.25	6.07	12.23	34.5	117.90	22.0	31.5	111.7	88.2	45.7	64.9	89.7	88.8	237.0	15.09	19.10	2.29	12.60	18.93	12.80	71.2	5.33	1.47
1930	8.82	6.54	9.87	84.40	4.33	8.56	23.8	108.15	17.4	24.1	93.1	79.7	38.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	10.52	12.30	2.88	11.08	16.10	11.50	115.8	3.86	1.59
1931	5.76	4.37	6.70	56.85	2.62	6.22	14.8	91.00	14.7	17.8	63.7	56.7	28.5	44.8	37.9	63.4	124.6	9.79	13.17	2.76	10.88	14.75	11.10	56.7	2.45	1.37
1932	3.38	3.07	4.60	38.75	1.80	4.67	10.8	83.75	11.0	15.9	54.6	36.8	23.3	37.3	35.5	45.6	103.5	7.00	9.69	1.45	10.30	13.64	10.64[3]	26.2	1.42	.90
1933	3.44	2.85	4.31	35.50	1.90	4.97	19.3	92.25	8.8	14.4	68.2	38.3	26.9	42.8	48.7	51.9	125.2	6.18	8.94	1.66	9.27	12.05	9.62	49.0	1.49	1.00
1934	4.12	2.91	4.51	35.90	2.35	6.11	23.8	108.40	10.2	17.6	89.2	59.8	40.7	75.6	63.0	58.9	157.8	8.77	10.51	4.98	13.68	16.94	14.69	55.8	1.85	1.31
1935	8.57	5.21	7.05	58.40	3.10	7.20	21.7	123.60	14.3	23.9	94.0	74.2	37.8	73.0	51.8	57.2	142.7	9.82	12.86	4.85	12.72	15.65	13.48	33.6	1.82	1.10
1936	9.12	5.18	7.18	68.25	3.22	8.10	27.8	131.35	15.2	22.8	103.4	81.2	35.9	81.7	63.8	65.6	158.8	11.18	12.00	2.02	9.36	11.59	9.41	89.7	2.26	1.15
1937	9.52	6.15	8.23	72.60	3.53	8.80	31.9	133.60	15.3	21.2	115.8	101.1	44.2	83.2	85.7	91.6	181.2	17.54	17.88	2.11	11.22	14.45	11.77	79.7	3.45	1.31
1938	7.62	5.62	7.98	70.50	2.78	7.12	20.8	126.65	14.9	20.7	76.6	54.2	28.7	56.2	50.7	65.9	163.8	14.47	15.98	1.40	8.20	11.02	8.92	46.0	1.81	1.02
1939	6.25	5.93	8.25	70.60	2.73	7.58	24.2	119.35	13.1	17.1	71.1	49.0	30.5	51.9	43.1	52.4	154.9	9.01	13.91	1.58	7.16	9.43	7.40	52.8	1.70	1.03
1940	5.19	6.25	8.49	73.65	2.75	7.93	30.5	115.75	12.8	17.8	80.9	57.7	34.1	49.6	48.5	49.8	153.7	7.48	11.58	1.75	7.42	9.56	7.48	56.5	1.94	1.01
1941	8.96	7.46	10.14	87.10	3.40	8.94	37.7	103.85	15.0	23.6	89.0	64.2	37.2	56.2	53.4	51.0	159.8	6.98	12.31	1.92	7.44	8.97	7.97	51.8	2.35	.98
1942	12.93	9.19	12.37	110.50	4.62	11.47	40.6	113.15	18.3	30.3	97.6	80.5	50.1	83.1	63.8	82.2	216.2	10.31	17.70	2.51	8.66	10.59	9.53	98.4	2.93	1.38
1943	13.60	10.25	13.37	138.60	5.38	12.89	43.2	118.35	22.4	37.0	112.1	103.1	66.4	102.8	84.9	112.3	257.6	15.18	22.75	2.23	9.69	12.52	10.40	151.2	3.43	2.19
1944	13.07	9.22	12.62	134.85	5.40	12.64	47.0	108.15	22.3	32.4	134.0	111.2	74.3	122.1	106.1	118.6	279.1	18.02	21.12	2.48	14.00	17.50	15.17	135.4	3.71	2.89
1945	13.82	10.51	13.32	136.00	5.91	13.06	47.0	94.85	24.4	37.1	143.8	109.2	67.5	117.0	119.1	98.3	281.1	18.26	20.87	2.69	14.74	18.89	16.29	168.3	3.84	3.24
Jan.	13.70	9.40	13.10	126.	4.70	12.90	44.	92.	22.6	38.2	135.	107.	71.	116.	108.	91.	280.	18.10	21.00	2.75	17.60	21.10	19.20	155.	3.78	2.90
Feb.	13 80	10.00	13.20	130.	5.60	13.20	42.	94.	22.7	33.6	136.	107.	72.	117.	106.	93.	280.	18.10	21.00	2.60	18.00	21.40	19.60	165.	3.72	3.00
Mar.	13 80	11.00	13.30	135.	6.10	13.80	42.	100.	24.5	32.1	138.	107.	73.	119.	108.	99.	280.	18.80	21.10	2.80	19.40	23.40	20.70	175.	3.78	3.00
Apr.	13.80	11.40	13.60	136.	6.10	13.80	44.	100.	24.8	31.8	137.	106.	70.	117.	110.	94.	280.	19.30	21.00	2.85	16.30	21.30	18.00	180.	3.90	3.00
May	13.90	11.50	13.60	138.	6.00	13.40	44.	102.	25.5	32.1	138.	106.	70.	117.	110.	94.	280.	18.50	21.00	2.80	16.50	21.30	17.90	185.	3.90	3.00
June	13.90	11.90	13.70	139.	6.30	13.50	45.	98.	26.1	34.0	142.	111.	68.	117.	114.	98.	280.	18.00	21.00	2.75	14.80	19.80	17.40	185.	3.90	3.10
July	13.80	11.20	13.80	139.	6.40	13.50	47.	98.	27.6	36.0	142.	112.	68.	118.	119.	95.	280.	18.00	21.00	2.45	13.80	18.80	16.60	210.	3.90	3.10
Aug.	13.80	10.40	13.60	139.	6.10	13.10	49.	96.	26.5	39.4	143.	112.	62.	114.	118.	99.	280.	18.30	21.00	3.00	10.70	15.70	11.80	215.	3.90	2.70
Sept.	13.80	10.00	13.10	136.	6.10	12.30	48.	93.	25.3	38.3	145.	112.	58.	116.	124.	96.	278.	17.60	20.10	2.65	12.10	15.80	13.40	160.	3.84	2.90
Oct.	13.80	9.70	13.00	136.	6.00	12.30	48.	93.	22.2	40.3	154.	111.	63.	117.	128.	104.	280.	18.10	21.00	2.55	11.50	15.80	12.70	130.	3.84	3.50
Nov.	13.90	9.70	13.00	140.	5.90	12.30	47.	87.	22.4	44.7	156.	111.	66.	118.	146.	108.	285.	18.10	20.50	2.55	12.60	15.80	14.00	130.	3.84	4.20
Dec.	13.90	9.90	12.90	138.	5.60	12.60	47.	85.	22.4	44.7	160.	108.	69.	118.	138.	109.	290.	18.20	20.80	2.55	13.60	16.50	14.20	130.	3.84	4.50
1946																										
Jan.	13.90	10.40	13.20	140.	6.00	13.00	45.	90.	22.7	36.9	164.	111.	71.	119.	146.	128.	285.	18.20	20.90	2.50	13.60	16.50	14.20	130.	3.90	4.60
Feb.	14.00	10.60	13.50	140.	6.00	13.30	45.	85.	22.7	29.6	166.	111.	72.	121.	161.	128.	285.	18.30	20.50	2.70	12.20	16.50	13.20	130.	3.90	4.70
Mar.	14.10	11.10	13.20	145.	6.20	13.90	47.	95.	23.2	30.8	168.	112.	74.	126.	169.	137.	285.	19.00	21.60	2.95	13.20	16.80	14.30	145.	3.96	4.70
Apr.	14.10	11.70	13.50	150.	6.60	14.10	48.	87.	24.0	31.2	166.	113.	75.	125.	178.	137.	285.	19.60	23.20	3.00	12.00	15.00	12.90	145.	4.02	4.90
May	14.20	12.00	13.50	152.	6.50	14.10	45.	85.	24.3	32.3	170.	135.	77.	127.	178.	150.	295.	19.60	22.60	3.00	12.10	15.70	13.00	145.	4.02	4.90
June	14.20	12.00	14.20	155.	6.60	14.10	45.	86.	25.0	32.4	174.	135.	80.	130.	147.	151.	320.	19.60	22.60	2.95	12.80	16.10	13.70	150.	3.78	4.90

[1]All prices based on reports of Wisconsin price correspondents on the 15th of each month. Annual prices are straight averages of monthly data. For monthly data prior to 1938 see Bulletins 90, 120, 140, 150 and 188, Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service; also issues of the Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter after 1938.

[2]3-month average. [3]11-month average. [4]10-month average.

vance of 2 percent over the preceding month. Most of the rise in milk cow prices is attributed to the favorable outlook for dairying for the last half of 1946.

Preliminary returns to farmers for milk in June this year compared with June of last year indicate a gain of about 10 percent. Milk cow prices this June are slightly over 11 percent above June a year ago. On this basis the higher values for milk cows this year do not appear to be much out of line when the greater costs of feed and materials are taken into consideration.

Wisconsin Egg Production

There was about 1 percent fewer layers in Wisconsin's farm flocks during June this year than a year ago and egg production was slightly less than June 1945. There were 13,406,000 layers on farms last month which produced 224,000,000 eggs. This compares with 13,520,000 layers for June a year ago and 225,000,000 eggs produced. The number of layers last month was about 10 percent above the 5-year (1940–44) average and egg production was 13 percent greater than the 5-year average.

The rate of production per layer continues at record levels. Layers averaged 16.71 eggs last month compared with 16.65 eggs in June 1945 and the 5-year (1940–44) average of 16.20. The production rate has been maintained well above the 5-year average rate for the first half of this year. This would indicate that farmers are culling more closely and keeping better producers in their laying flocks. Also, better feeding and improved facilities tend to make for better production rate.

United States Egg Production

Farm flocks of the nation laid 5,012,000,000 eggs in June this year, about 5½ percent fewer than during June a year ago but about 6 percent more than the 5-year (1940–44) June average. There were about 4 percent fewer layers on farms last month than a year ago but 3 percent more than the 5-year average number for June.

The number of eggs produced per layer was 15.41 last month, slightly more than 1 percent less than a year ago but about 2½ percent more than the 5-year average for the month.

The June hatchery production was the lightest in years—only about one-fifth of June last year. Considerably fewer chicks were added to farm flocks last month than a year ago. The number of young chickens of this year's hatching on farms on July 1 was 15 percent less than a year ago and only 1 percent above the average during the past 10 years. The number of young chickens on farms decreased 3 percent from June 1 to July 1 this year, compared with a 6 percent increase a year ago and an average increase of 3 percent.

Farm and Market Prices for Milk and Dairy Products[1]

Year	PRICES RECEIVED BY CROP REPORTERS—WISCONSIN											UNITED STATES		WHOLESALE PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS[4]							
	Milk av. all uses cwt.[2]	Milk Prices by uses[3] (cwt.)				Milk prices by uses in per cent of average				Butterfat[3] (lb.)	Farm butter[3] (lb.)	Butterfat[5] (lb.)	Milk[5] (cwt.)	Butter[6] (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[7]	Swiss[7]	Brick[8]	Limburger[8]		Cheese div. by butter	Butter div. by cheese
	$	$	$	$	$	%	%	%	%	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	-----	15.5	17.1	14.1	13.3	3.60	-----	-----
1911	1.14	1.12	1.08	1.39	1.42	98	95	122	125	27.1	25.2	23.2	1.52	26.1	13.4	13.6	11.2	10.1	3.45	51.3	195
1912	1.30	1.39	1.23	1.45	1.46	107	95	112	112	30.6	28.5	26.7	1.59	29.5	15.9	17.3	15.1	14.2	3.25	53.9	186
1913	1.33	1.29	1.29	1.52	1.57	97	97	114	118	32.6	29.4	27.4	1.61	31.0	14.9	16.9	13.4	13.2	3.55	48.1	208
1914	1.31	1.30	1.21	1.49	1.55	99	92	114	118	30.0	28.4	25.5	1.60	28.6	15.2	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	115	54.0	48.2	45.4	2.97	49.5	27.1	35.4	24.6	23.2	5.70	54.7	183
1919	2.83	2.77	2.50	3.16	3.46	98	88	112	122	64.9	57.7	53.3	3.30	57.6	29.9	43.5	28.2	28.3	6.50	51.9	193
1920	2.55	2.30	2.53	2.84	3.23	90	99	111	127	62.9	59.1	55.5	3.22	58.7	26.2	31.0	23.4	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	44.2	226
1922	1.67	1.67	1.63	1.73	1.83	100	98	104	110	39.0	38.6	35.9	2.10	39.2	19.7	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	96	107	113	51.5	47.8	45.6	2.53	46.0	22.1	28.7	21.4	20.8	4.55	48.0	208
1929	2.01	1.84	1.94	2.12	2.43	92	97	105	121	48.7	46.5	45.2	2.54	43.8	20.1	28.9	19.1	19.5	4.30	46.0	217
1930	1.62	1.49	1.57	1.69	2.12	92	97	104	131	38.8	37.0	34.5	2.21	35.3	16.4	25.7	16.0	16.4	3.90	46.4	215
1931	1.15	1.07	1.12	1.25	1.58	93	97	109	137	28.7	27.8	24.8	1.69	27.0	12.5	21.2	12.1	13.5	3.30	46.1	217
1932	.89	.81	.83	.92	1.28	91	93	103	144	21.4	20.7	17.9	1.27	20.1	9.9	16.0	8.9	9.4	2.60	49.5	202
1933	.98	.91	.90	1.04	1.25	93	92	106	128	22.9	21.6	18.8	1.30	20.8	10.2	17.5	10.0	11.5	2.55	49.0	204
1934	1.09	1.00	1.05	1.16	1.39	92	96	106	128	26.3	24.9	22.7	1.54	24.8	11.8	16.6	10.6	11.2	2.70	47.4	211
1935	1.32	1.27	1.23	1.35	1.55	96	93	102	117	31.5	29.8	28.1	1.70	28.8	14.4	19.6	13.8	13.8	2.91	49.9	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	103	123	37.5	34.2	33.2	1.96	33.2	15.9	20.3	15.2	14.6	3.21	47.8	209
1938	1.28	1.16	1.21	1.31	1.71	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	216
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	174
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	180
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	170
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	26.3	25.2	4.20	58.7	170
1945	2.67	2.52	2.65	2.76	3.05	94	99	103	114	54.7	46.6	-----	-----	46.1	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.6	171
January	2.72	2.56	2.70	2.83	3.08	94	99	104	113	54.	46.	50.9	3.34	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
February	2.68	2.51	2.65	2.79	3.06	94	99	104	114	54.	46.	50.8	3.29	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
March	2.64	2.47	2.60	2.77	3.04	94	98	105	115	54.	45.	50.7	3.21	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
April	2.61	2.44	2.55	2.74	3.03	93	98	105	116	54.	46.	50.5	3.12	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
May	2.61	2.45	2.56	2.70	3.00	94	98	103	115	54.	46.	50.2	3.08	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
June	2.63	2.48	2.59	2.72	3.01	94	98	103	114	54.	46.	50.2	3.06	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
July	2.65	2.51	2.62	2.72	3.02	95	99	103	114	55.	46.	50.2	3.09	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
August	2.67	2.53	2.66	2.73	3.03	95	100	102	113	55.	46.	50.3	3.14	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
September	2.70	2.55	2.70	2.76	3.06	94	100	102	113	55.	46.	50.3	3.20	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
October	2.74	2.59	2.73	2.79	3.10	95	100	102	113	56.	46.	50.2	3.30	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
November	2.76	2.61	2.74	2.79	3.14	95	99	101	114	56.	49.	50.3	3.37	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
December	2.75	2.59	2.75	2.81	3.13	94	100	102	114	56.	51.	50.5	3.40	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
1946																					
January	2.76	2.58	2.79	2.83	3.14	93	101	103	114	56.	51.	50.7	3.37	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
February	2.78	2.59	2.83	2.85	3.15	93	102	103	113	56.	51.	50.8	3.34	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
March	2.79	2.59	2.85	2.85	3.16	93	102	102	113	56.	52.	51.2	3.29	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
April	2.80	2.62	2.85	2.85	3.15	94	102	102	112	56.	51.	51.1	3.25	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
May	2.84	2.70	2.89	2.87	3.13	95	102	101	110	57.	52.	51.0	3.24	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
June	2.88*	2.76*	2.93*	2.89*	3.14*	96*	102*	100*	109*	58.	52.	52.1	3.39	51.5	32.3	36.7	31.2	31.0	4.80	62.7	159

[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. 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.

[3] Quotations refer to the 15th of the month as reported by Wisconsin and United States price reporters. Annual prices, except the Wisconsin farm butter price, are weighted averages of monthly data. For the U. S., milk for fluid use is the chief outlet for whole milk sold hence the U. S. farm price exceeds Wisconsin where the bulk of the output is manufactured. These quotations do not include dairy production payments.

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

[5] Wholesale 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.

[6] Wholesale prices on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange. Prior to April 1926, prices were quoted on daisies, thereafter on twins. Where prices of twins were not quoted, Cheddar prices were used as a basis for prices of twins. From December 1942 through January 1946 subsidy of 3.75 cents per pound was included.

[7] 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.

[8] Averages of weekly quotations. Prior to September 1940, quotations are from the Green County Herald, September 1940 through September 1942 quotations are from various sources adjusted to a Monroe basis. October 1942 through May 1944 quotations are from Monroe Evening Times. Price ceiling beginning February 1943. Ceiling quotations beginning June 1944 is 26.25 cents Plymouth base.

[9] Averages of weekly quotations from the Monroe Evening Times. Prior to September 1940 quotations are from the Green County Herald. Price ceiling beginning February 1943.

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

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

* Preliminary.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

The month ending June 15 appears to have been a period of general price increases almost across the board, with farm product prices in the state holding abreast with rising prices of retail goods. Earlier changes in government price regulations granted in May were fully effective by mid-June. The index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers on June 15 reached 220 percent of the 1910–14 average—a rise of 1½ percent over the May figure. The index of prices paid by farmers for commodities needed in farm production and family living also advanced about 1½ percent during the same period.

Prices of milk, livestock, poultry, eggs, and livestock products all made rather uniform gains during the month, ranging between 1 and 2 percent. Because of much higher feed costs and the intense demand this summer for all dairy products, milk prices continued to move upward against the expected usual downtrend in June.

Despite higher farm prices the margin between prices for farm products compared with prices of nonfarm goods has not changed from levels prevailing in 1946. Farm machinery and feed prices made pronounced advances during the four weeks between mid-May and mid-June. Farmers' costs have climbed 5 percent during the first half of 1946. Wisconsin farm prices have advanced 4 percent during the same six-month period.

United States Farm Prices

Increases in prices received by farmers during the month ended June

Some Current Changes in Agriculture and Industry

WISCONSIN	Latest Report: Date	Latest Report: Reported figure*	Previous Reports: One month before	Previous Reports: One year before	Previous Reports: 5-yr. av of same month[9]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[1], 1910-14=100 ---%	June	220	217	205	155
Prices farmers pay[1], 1910-14=100 ---%	June	193	190*	181	151
Purchasing power, farm products[1], 1910-14=100 ---%	June	114	114*	113	102
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of milk*** cwt. ---$	June	2.88	2.84	2.63	2.03
Farm price of butterfat in cream*** ---cts.	June 15	58	57	54	43.8
Price, American cheese, Wis. Cheese Exchange, (twins) per pound[4] ---cts.	June	32.3	27.0	27.0	21.26
Total milk production[1], (000,000 om.) ---lbs.	June	1822	1808	1791	1513
Cows in herd freshening[5] ---%	June	4.53	5.84	4.27	4.75
Calves born during month being raised[5] ---%	June	33.77	31.41	28.29	31.50
Grains and concentrates fed daily[5]					
per farm ---lbs.	July 1	44.3	63.9	51.4	31.1
per cow in herd ---lbs.	July 1	2.62	3.71	3.04	1.94
per 100 lbs. of milk produced ---lbs.	July 1	10.47	13.82	11.84	8.24
Wisconsin creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	May	7200	5400	13953	18088
Wisconsin American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	May	42500	26900	44517	42642
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	June	-------	1259	8094	9061
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	June	-------	13461	11065	12335
Poultry Production and Markets					
Layers on hand in month[6], (000 om.) ---no.	June	13406	14280	13520	12218
Eggs per 100 layers[6] ---no.	June	1671	1826	1665	1620
Total eggs produced[6], (000,000 om.) ---no.	June	224	261	225	198
Farm price of chickens[8], per lb. ---cts.	June 15	25.0	24.3	26.1	18.4
Farm price of eggs[8], per doz. ---cts.	June 15	32.4	32.3	34.0	25.0
Feed Price Changes[1]					
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100 ---%	June	208.1	200.0	170.2	135.9
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ---$	June	26.40	25.40	21.92	16.63
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy ---lbs.	June	109.1	111.8	120.0	124.3
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton, f. o. b. Madison					
Standard bran ---$	June	50.45	47.95	40.45	32.46
Linseed oil meal ---$	June	63.35	59.90	49.60	38.93
Corn gluten feed ---$	June	57.15	53.65	43.15	30.56
Tankage ---$	June	83.45	80.95	73.45	65.54
Standard middlings ---$	June	50.45	47.95	40.45	33.92
Cottonseed meal ---$	June	71.85	68.35	57.55	44.08
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ---$	June	26.55	26.05	22.19	17.25
Amt. of ration 10 dos. eggs would buy ---lbs.	June	122.0	124.0	153.2	144.5
Livestock Prices[3]					
Farm price of milk cows, per head ---$	June 15	155	152	139	112.60
Farm price of hogs, per cwt. ---$	June 15	14.20	14.20	13.90	10.55
Farm price of beef cattle, per cwt. ---$	June 15	12.00	12.00	11.90	8.92
Farm price of veal calves, per cwt. ---$	June 15	14.20	13.50	13.70	11.34
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Index of employment[8], 1925-27=100 ---%	June	128.6	126.8	148.4	135.2
Index of payrolls[8], 1925-27=100 ---%	June	230.4	226.8	291.7	214.5

UNITED STATES	Latest Report: Date	Latest Report: Reported figure*	Previous Reports: One month before	Previous Reports: One year before	Previous Reports: 5-yr. av. of same month[9]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[6], 1910-14=100 ---%	June	218	211	206	151.8
Prices farmers pay[6], 1910-14=100 ---%	June	195	192	180	149.4
Purchasing power farm products[6], 1910-14=100 ---%	June	112	110	114	100.0
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of butterfat in cream[6]**, per lb. ---cts.	June 15	52.1	51.0	50.2	39.6
Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb.[10] ---cts.	June	51.5	46.5	46.0	37.98
Creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	May	113695	91140	160413	193692
American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	May	91680	62205	107722	91156
Evaporated whole milk production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	May	377600	296600	474336	371631
Dried skim milk production[6], (000 omitted)					
Human food ---lbs.	May	90175	69370	86500	59410
Animal feed ---lbs.	May	2250	1460	2400	10065
Butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	June	27185	23967	67403	70073
Cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	June	21072	19926	18744	17979
Total milk prod.[6], (000,000 om.) ---lbs.	June	12696	12301	12989	11666
Cold-Storage Holdings[7], (000 omitted)					
Creamery butter ---lbs.	July 1	49719	26856	131669	125946
American cheese ---lbs.	July 1	109301	86089	166739	160110
Swiss cheese ---lbs.	July 1	1003	572	824	2137
All other cheese ---lbs.	July 1	24530	15481	15268	24910
All varieties of cheese ---lbs.	July 1	134834	102142	182831	187157
Total frozen poultry ---lbs.	July 1	174377	209944	97211	83636
Eggs, shell ---cases	July 1	9761	8683	6120	8138
Eggs, shell, frozen, and dried (case equivalent) ---cases	July 1	17763	16410	17067	15551
Poultry Production[6]					
Layers on hand in mo., (000 om.) ---no.	June	325276	350669	339577	315272
Eggs per 100 layers ---no.	June	1541	1773	1562	1502
Total eggs prod., (000,000 om.) ---no.	June	5012	6216	5304	4736
Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated milk[6], (000 omitted)					
Dried whole milk ---lbs.	May 31	16282	14525	21805	10664
Dried skim milk ---lbs.	May 31	72572	35402	83992	49368
Dried buttermilk ---lbs.	May 31	2029	1788	6633	5829
Condensed milk (case goods) ---lbs.	May 31	7748	5551	13012	9482
Evaporated milk (case goods) ---lbs.	May 31	150579	80577	206309	249580
Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection[7], (000 omitted)					
Cattle ---no.	June	451	676	1060	935
Calves ---no.	June	306	402	486	464
Sheep and lambs ---no.	June	1666	1374	1906	1637
Hogs ---no.	June	2316	4149	3382	4603
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Wholesale prices, 1910-14=100					
All commodities[11] ---%	June 15	163	162	155	137.0
Foods[11] ---%	June 15	173	173	167	144.6
Retail prices, 1910-14=100					
All commodities[11] ---%	June 15	-------	191	187	166.0
Foods[11] ---%	June 15	-------	184	182	156.8
Factory employment (adjusted)[12], No. of employees, 1939=100 ---%	Apr.	134.8	130.1	163.8	144.9
Industrial production (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ---%	May	-------	164	225	188.8
Freight-car loadings (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ---%	May	-------	110	140	129

[1]Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. [2]As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters. [3]As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. [4]From December 1942 through January 1946 subsidy of 3.75 cents was included. [5]As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters. [6]Bureau of Agricultural Economics. U. S. D. A. [7]Reported by Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, U. S. D. A. [8]Wisconsin Industrial Commission. [9]1940-44, except Cold-Storage Holdings and Livestock Slaughterings which are 1941-45 and total milk production which is 10-year average, 1935-44. [10]Wholesale price of 92-score butter at Chicago through December 1942. Since then O. P. A. 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. [11]Bureau of Labor Statistics index number corrected to 1910-14 base. [12]Federal Reserve Board. [13]Estimate. *Preliminary. **Quotations do not include dairy production payments.

15, 1946 raised the average level of prices received 7 points to 218, a new high since July 1920. Major advances were registered in prices for cotton, feed grains, fruits, livestock, and livestock products. During the same period, the parity index (prices paid, including interest and taxes) rose 3 points to 187. As a result, the parity ratio increased to 117, two percentage points over a month earlier but still 2 points below a year ago.

Total crop supplies in June were down about 15 percent from a month and a year earlier. Total stocks of food grains were about a fourth smaller than a month ago and less than 50 percent of a year ago while feed grain stocks were down about a fifth. Cotton stocks were down about one sixth from a month ago. During the four-week period ended June 15, carlot shipments of potatoes and sweetpotatoes were about an eighth lower than for the preceding four weeks.

Substantial increases in prices received by farmers for most livestock and livestock products raised the index for this group 6 points. Minor decreases were registered for horses and mules while hog prices remained steady. Contributing to the increase during the month was a 4-point rise in the meat-animal index and a 9-point rise in the dairy product index.

Farm Wage Rates Reach New High for Wisconsin

Wage rates being paid by Wisconsin farmers for hired help topped all previous levels on July 1. Farmers at the beginning of July reported paying an average of $4.50 per day for workers furnished board and $5.50 per day for workers without board. Much of the labor supply for these intermittent seasonal day labor jobs such as haying is made up of boys of high school age.

Wage rates for steady or yearly farm hands averaged $90.25 per month with board furnished and $122.00 per month where workers are not furnished board. Farm help for these types of jobs is still exceedingly scarce.

Wisconsin average wage rates on July 1 ran about 5 percent above April 1 this year and around 13 percent higher this summer compared with last. Approximately 2,100 foreign workers mostly from Jamaica were employed in the state on July 1. Farm workers are still very much

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and Month	WISCONSIN: Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices[1] (Average of prices, January 1910—December 1914=100)														UNITED STATES: Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices[3] (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[4]	Poultry and eggs[5]	Crops[6]	Feed grains and hay[7]	Fruits[8]	Truck and canning[9]	Prices paid[10]	Ratio of prices received to prices paid[11]	Ratio of prices for milk to prices paid[12]	Index number of farm real estate values[13]	United States farm products	Livestock and live-stock products	Dairy products	Meat animals	Poultry and eggs	Crops	Feed grains and hay	Prices paid[14]	Purchasing power[15]	Index to U. S. farm real estate values[13]
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	104	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	128	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	186	172	168	177	110	111	133	204	194	179	203	186	215	207	176	116	129
1919	214	203	217	222	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	134	101	160	133	102	205	146	149	87	90	168	124	130	149	107	161	121	92	152	82	157
1922	126	120	126	132	108	141	125	94	173	142	142	89	93	154	132	127	139	114	140	138	92	149	89	139
1923	140	113	144	165	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	130
1925	146	140	148	152	133	160	134	118	160	130	155	94	98	130	156	150	155	140	162	163	134	156	100	127
1926	151	149	150	152	144	157	151	103	146	131	154	98	99	125	146	152	156	146	158	140	105	155	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	103	161	147	150	102	106	119	149	161	164	160	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	92	70	88	120	121	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	60	48	108	63	89
1933	71	64	70	78	53	70	79	66	81	101	105	68	74	80	72	72	87	61	74	72	57	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	69	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	135	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									126
Jan.	206	197	205	215	192	185	215	161	287	202	180	114	119	-----	201	202	202	203	199	200	163	179	112	-----
Feb.	204	195	201	212	193	168	219	163	291	202	180	113	118	-----	199	201	200	209	183	197	164	179	111	-----
Mar.	203	197	200	209	196	165	224	167	291	202	181	112	115	-----	198	200	198	211	175	196	166	180	110	-----
Apr.	202	198	199	206	198	164	223	160	291	202	181	112	114	-----	203	201	194	215	176	204	162	180	113	-----
May	203	199	200	206	199	167	225	160	291	202	181	112	114	-----	200	202	192	217	179	198	161	180	111	-----
June	205	201	202	208	200	175	224	158	295	202	181	113	115	-----	206	203	191	216	189	210	162	180	114	-----
July	210	211	205	209	202	185	249	158	295	206	181	116	115	-----	206	205	192	215	197	207	161	180	114	-----
Aug.	211	211	206	211	197	196	246	148	280	206	181	117	117	-----	204	206	195	212	207	202	158	180	113	-----
Sept.	209	204	206	213	195	190	231	152	287	206	181	115	118	-----	197	203	197	207	201	191	157	181	109	-----
Oct.	210	202	207	217	193	192	225	153	310	206	182	115	119	-----	199	202	199	202	204	196	160	182	109	-----
Nov.	213	208	211	218	193	208	230	159	336	206	182	117	120	-----	205	206	202	203	218	203	161	182	113	-----
Dec.	213	208	210	217	193	208	232	160	347	206	183	116	119	-----	207	207	204	204	222	206	162	183	113	-----
1946													120											142
Jan.	211	204	208	218	197	180	233	163	351	206	184	115	118	-----	206	204	203	206	197	207	164	184	112	-----
Feb.	209	199	206	220	200	153	234	164	354	206	185	113	119	-----	207	202	202	214	168	213	166	185	112	-----
Mar.	212	204	208	221	203	158	241	171	354	206	186	114	119	-----	209	203	201	219	167	215	171	187	112	-----
Apr.	214	207	210	221	208	161	242	170	362	206	188*	114*	118*	-----	212	205	199	225	166	220	171	188	113	-----
May	217	210	213	225	210	165	243	173	362	206	190*	114*	117*	-----	211	207	198	226	173	215	188	192	110	-----
June	220*	211	216*	228*	212	167	245	174	362	206	193*	114*	118*	-----	218	213	207	230	178	223	195	195	112	-----

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

needed to help finish putting up first cuttings of hay and to help with the grain harvest.

In the nation as a whole, wage rates paid to farm workers are also at record levels. Since April 1 wage rates have increased about twice as much as the usual increase during the second quarter of the year. Farm employment on July 1 was 4 percent higher than on the same date last year.

Shift to Mechanical Power on Farms Continues

The age-long shift of the burden of work in farm production from the muscles of men and animals to the sinews of machines has continued at a rapid rate during recent years in Wisconsin. Fewer people on farms are continually achieving greater production through mechanization and other improvements. With the tremendous demand for farm products which has prevailed during the recent war years, extraordinary progress in this direction has been made, and more would have occurred had farmers been able to obtain all of the equipment that they needed for their work.

On Wisconsin farms the number of work animals has declined for 30 years, and during the same period the number of tractors, motor trucks, and automobiles on farms has increased immensely. In spite of limited production the number of tractors on the state's farms has risen by at least one-fifth since this country got into World War II. At the same time the trend in the number of work animals was steadily downward.

Record Number of Tractors

Wisconsin assessors in 1945 reported over 116,000 tractors on the state's farms. This is 71 tractors for each 100 farms enumerated. In 1942 the assessors enumerated less than 98,000 tractors, and in spite of limited production the number increased during the war at an average rate of over 6 percent per year.

While tractors began to appear on the state's farms in numbers during World War I, the increase was gradual for a long time. By 1930 the assessors reported about 45,000 tractors as compared with less than 9,000 in 1920. By 1937 the number had grown to nearly 62,000 though the gain was small during the depression years. Since 1937, however, the increase in tractor numbers has been rapid. In spite of wartime shortages the num-

ber of tractors on farms grew during the war to the present record level, and increasingly the work on the farm is done by machines even where horses are still available.

The number of tractors reported by assessors for each 100 farms in 1945 is given by counties on the accompanying map of Wisconsin. For the state the assessors reported 71 tractors for each 100 farms but there is considerable variation in the different sections in the density of tractors. In the southeastern district of the state, for example, the number of tractors used on farms is slightly larger than the number of farms. In the eastern district of the state 93 tractors were reported per 100 farms and 90 in the southern district. The southwestern district averaged only 69.

In the central, western, and northern districts of Wisconsin the number of tractors per 100 farms is substantially smaller than in the rest of the state. In the central and western districts the average is 59 tractors per 100 farms, while in the northeastern district it is 61. The north central and northwestern districts both average 52. The county reporting the highest number of tractors per 100 farms is Kenosha with 111. Racine County is second with 109, Dodge is third with 108, and Fond du Lac is fourth with 107. In a number of the southeastern counties of the state the number of tractors exceeds the number of farms reported by the assessors.

Horse Numbers Cut in Half

Wisconsin's horse population on farms reached a peak number of 748,000 head in 1915. At the present time the number on farms is approximately half of what it was 31 years ago. The decline during this period was continuous except for a few years during the depression of the 1930's when there was a small upturn.

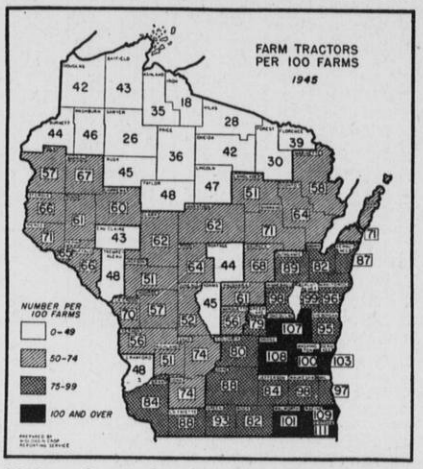
Census reports show that fewer farms now report horses than formerly. In recent years the highest number of farms reporting horses was shown by the agricultural census of 1935 when the number of Wisconsin farms reporting horses was given as 168,581. The agricultural census of 1945 reported only 140,657 farms in the state as having horses. During this period the total number of farms declined considerably, but the percentage of farms reporting horses was 84.3 in 1935 as compared with 79.1 in 1945. Each year there are now more farms which do not report horses at all, and it is quite certain that many of the horses left on farms do less work than horses formerly did.

Fewer Old Horses Remain

In the sharp decline in horse numbers which is taking place there has been a tendency to keep only the younger or middle-aged animals and to dispose of the older ones. In 1933 an inquiry to Wisconsin farmers showed that there were a great many old horses on farms, nearly 15 percent of them being 19 years old or over. A similar inquiry to dairy correspondents in 1946 showed that their horses 19 years or more of age accounted for only 6.5 percent of the total. If one takes the horses over 12 years of age the survey in 1933 showed 46 percent of the horse population in these older ages while in 1946 only 27.5 percent were over 12 years of age.

The percentage of young horses under 3 years old in 1946 was only 2 percent of the total as compared with over 6 percent in 1933. On the other hand the percentage from 5 to 10 years of age in 1946 was 50 percent of the total compared with only 29.3 percent in the 1933 survey.

This age group summary shows that while the horse population has declined rapidly the decrease has been greatest in the older horses which have been disposed of, and at the same time the percentage of young horses being raised is also smaller, thus leaving nearly 65 percent of the present horse population in the age groups from 5 through 12 years as compared with about 40 percent in these age groups reported in the 1933 survey.



Although production has been limited during the war, the number of tractors on Wisconsin farms has increased at the rate of 6 percent per year since 1942. Wisconsin now has an average of about 71 tractors per 100 farms.

Wisconsin Farm Horses in Various Age Groups*

Percentages reported in 1933 and 1946

Age Groups	Percent by Groups	
	1933	1946
2 years or less	6.1	2.0
3 and 4 year olds	6.0	5.8
5 and 6 year olds	9.0	14.0
7 and 8 year olds	9.4	17.0
9 and 10 year olds	10.8	19.1
11 and 12 year olds	12.5	14.6
13 to 15 year olds	17.9	12.8
16 to 18 year olds	13.5	8.2
19 years and over	14.8	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0

*Data from Wisconsin crop and dairy reporters.

Many Horses Shipped into Wisconsin

Shipments of horses into Wisconsin as recorded by the State Veterinarian continue at a fairly high level. In 1945 the number shipped in was reported to be 15,569, of which about one-half or 7,862 head were for slaughter and about one-half were for other purposes. The inshipments during 1945 were the largest since 1939. During the depression years of the 1930's inshipments into the state were larger than they are at the present time, but there is no doubt that the horse population in the state has to a considerable extent been maintained by inshipments from other parts of the country because the number of colts raised in Wisconsin has not been sufficient to maintain the horse population in most years.

Because Wisconsin has an important fur farming industry there is a considerable demand for horses for slaughter purposes in this state, and this has provided an outlet for the older animals on farms as well as substantial numbers of horses shipped in the state annually. Horses shipped into the state for slaughter purposes have been recorded by the State Veterinarian's Office for the years beginning with 1939. In most of these years approximately half of the inshipments have been for slaughter purposes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS TO
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN
BOX 351
MADISON, WISCONSIN

Form BAE-A/7-46—4346 Permit 1001

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

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, Emery C. Wilcox, Cecil W. Estes, Agricultural Statisticians

Vol. XXV, No. 8 *State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin* August 1946

IN THIS ISSUE

August Crop Report

Because of hot, dry weather Wisconsin crop prospects declined during the past month. The southern and eastern counties have been especially dry. For the country as a whole a record crop production is reported. Only in a few localities have there been drought conditions like those in southern Wisconsin.

Milk Production

In spite of short pastures in Wisconsin, milk production per cow has been surprisingly well maintained during the past month. Liberal feeding of silage and grain is reported. For the United States milk production during the month was about 3 percent lower than a year ago.

Milk Cow Prices

Prices of milk cows during July were the highest that have been reported for Wisconsin. They were about one-third higher than the peak of prices recorded after World War I.

Cattle on Feed

The number of cattle in feed lots in the Corn Belt at the beginning of August was low. Uncertainty of prices was a factor.

Egg Production

Farm flocks in Wisconsin are a little smaller than they were a year ago and the rate of laying is a little lower. The production of eggs in the state in July was 2 percent below last year. For the United States 8 percent fewer eggs were produced in July than a year ago.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

With the removal of price control the average prices of farm products rose rapidly during the past month and they averaged the highest in the 37 years of record.

Special News Items (Pages 7 and 8)

Barley Varieties in Wisconsin
Hybrid Corn Still Increasing
Losses in Young Pigs
Breeds of Hogs in Wisconsin

IN MUCH of Wisconsin the summer has been rather dry. Crop prospects declined somewhat from the beginning of July to August, and in the southern part of the state particularly drought conditions were quite general. A very dry area, including southern Wisconsin, northern Illinois, northern Indiana, and a considerable part of Michigan, has existed for some time. Weather stations representing southern Wisconsin on August 1 showed a deficit of between 5 and 6 inches of moisture for the year.

Farther north in the state conditions were also dry, but the shortage of moisture was not quite as great as it was in southern Wisconsin. While there were showers in some areas, the dry condition was not adequately relieved during the first week in August.

Farm work made good headway during the dry weather. Most of the hay was harvested without rain and the threshing of grain proceeded more quickly than usual. The dry weather generally favored the progress of harvesting work.

Grain crops in Wisconsin are considerably smaller than a year ago. The yield of oats was not as good as was expected earlier, and the oat crop is expected to be at least one-fifth smaller than the record crop of 1945. Barley yields, while smaller than last year, seem to be somewhat better than those of oats, and with the increase in acreage the barley production this year is still well above that of last year. Yields of wheat are good, though under the high yields recorded a year ago. Altogether, the state's grain production is now estimated to be about 20 percent under last year.

Hay and pasture suffered a good deal in Wisconsin during the past month. The condition of pastures in the state at the beginning of August was only 73 percent of normal compared with 91 percent of normal reported a year ago. Pastures were especially dry in southern and eastern Wisconsin. Hay production in the state is only about three-fourths of what it was a year ago. The production of second-crop hay was especially light, but the quality of the hay harvested this year is reported to be much better than that of last year.

United States Crops

In spite of the dry conditions in the lower Lake Michigan area, which includes much of Wisconsin, the country as a whole is having a year of record crop production. Nearly every year there are some areas where crop prospects are reduced by lack of rainfall, and while some dry regions are developing in the country the total crop production is expected to be the largest on record. Conditions during July for the country as a whole were favorable. Grain crops ripened early, but they also had an early start in the spring and the dry weather in most areas did not injure the grain crops greatly because they were well along.

Total production for the country now is expected to be about 6 percent above last year and about 3 percent above the previous record crop production in 1942. Record production is now in prospect for corn, wheat, tobacco, peaches, plums, and truck crops, and for the country as a whole large crops of oats, rice, peanuts, potatoes, pears, grapes, and cherries are expected. A few crops such as grain sorghum, flaxseed, buckwheat, dry beans, sweet potatoes, cotton, and rye are below average. Fruit production for the country as a whole is above average and considerably better than last year when fruit crops were light.

For the country as a whole the supply of feed that is expected to be available this fall will probably be the largest on record when it is figured on an animal unit basis. Even though livestock numbers are large, the supply of the important feed grains is also large and the present trend is for a reduction in livestock numbers. Unfortunately, pastures did not furnish nearly as much feed in July as a year ago and the prospects for late summer and fall pastures are only fair.

Weather Summary, July 1946

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	July 1946	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth	46	90	65.9	63.9	1.30	3.76	—2.36
Spooner	35	93	69.0	69.1	1.34	3.96	—2.39
Park Falls	43	86	67.6	67.2	4.30	4.50	+3.95
Rhinelander	39	86	66.9	67.1	2.49	4.41	+3.06
Wausau	46	90	68.8	68.4	3.22	4.07	—0.21
Marinette	49	91	70.5	71.1	3.71	3.37	+1.57
Escanaba	50	86	67.0	66.0	1.80	3.33	—2.17
Minneapolis	55	93	73.6	72.3	2.76	3.73	+0.47
Eau Claire	53	94	73.2	71.5	2.12	3.59	—0.04
La Crosse	52	91	72.6	72.8	2.08	3.90	—0.52
Hancock	42	94	71.5	71.3	0.58	3.45	—1.47
Oshkosh	49	92	71.8	71.7	0.98	3.42	—1.72
Green Bay	51	93	70.2	70.0	0.70	3.46	—3.47
Manitowoc	52	90	70.5	68.0	0.96	3.50	—4.83
Dubuque	55	97	74.4	74.1	0.53	3.94	—5.75
Madison	55	94	72.9	72.1	1.23	3.88	—5.66
Beloit	53	97	74.2	72.8	1.81	3.58	—3.25
Milwaukee	51	91	70.7	68.2	0.95	2.83	—5.72
Average for 18 Stations	48.7	91.6	70.6	69.9	1.83	3.70	—1.70

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for August 1, 1946

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per acre		
	1946 (Preliminary)	1945	1946 as a percent of 1945	August 1, 1946 forecast	1945	10-year average 1935-44	1946 as a percent of 1945	1946 as a percent of 10-year average		Indicated 1946	1945	10-year average 1935-44
Corn	2,545,000	2,679,000	95.0	114,525,000	109,839,000	88,795,000	104.3	129.0	Bu.	45.0	41.0	37.2
Potatoes	113,000	128,000	88.3	10,622,000	12,160,000	15,530,000	87.4	68.4	Bu.	94	95	80
Tobacco	27,500	23,100	119.0	41,930,000	36,048,000	28,126,000	116.3	149.1	Lb.	1525	1561	1448
Oats	2,927,000	2,987,000	98.0	120,007,000	152,337,000	85,827,000	78.8	139.8	Bu.	41.0	51.0	35.0
Barley	118,000	90,000	131.1	4,130,000	3,600,000	18,241,000	114.7	22.6	Bu.	35.0	40.0	28.8
Rye	79,000	97,000	81.4	1,027,000	1,261,000	2,504,000	81.4	41.0	Bu.	13.0	13.0	11.7
Winter wheat	32,000	32,000	100.0	736,000	800,000	734,000	92.0	100.3	Bu.	23.0	25.0	18.4
Spring wheat	62,000	28,000	221.4	1,426,000	700,000	919,000	203.7	155.2	Bu.	23.0	25.0	17.4
Buckwheat	20,000	19,000	105.3	300,000	294,000	208,000	102.0	144.2	Bu.	15.0	15.5	13.6
All tame hay	3,934,000	3,971,000	99.1	5,783,000	7,564,000	6,239,000	76.5	92.7	Ton	1.47	1.90	1.68
Alfalfa hay	717,000	824,000	87.0	1,326,000	2,101,000	2,285,000	63.1	58.0	Ton	1.85	2.55	2.13
Clover and timothy hay	3,002,000	2,915,000	103.0	4,203,000	5,101,000	3,418,000	82.4	123.0	Ton	1.40	1.75	1.52
Other tame hay	215,000	232,000	92.7	254,000	362,000	536,000	70.2	47.4	Ton	1.18	1.56	1.37
Wild hay	55,000	94,000	58.5	69,000	113,000	209,000	61.1	33.0	Ton	1.25	1.20	1.16
Dry peas	1,000	2,000	50.0	8,000	16,000	54,000	50.0	14.8	Cwt.	8.00	8.00	7.68
Dry beans	1,000	1,000	100.0	6,000	6,000	20,000	100.0	30.0	Cwt.	5.75	5.60	5.38
Flax	5,000	7,000	71.4	65,000	84,000	90,000	77.4	72.2	Bu.	13.0	12.0	11.1
Canning peas	152,000	150,000	101.3	281,200,000	340,400,000	186,180,000	82.6	151.0	Lb.	1850	2270	1570
Corn for canning	108,000	97,200	111.1	280,800	223,600	96,200	125.6	291.9	Ton	2.6	2.3	2.2
Snap beans for canning	10,000	9,900	101.0	15,000	14,800	12,600	101.4	119.0	Ton	1.5	1.5	1.4
Cabbage, domestic	10,000	11,900	84.0	85,000	132,100	87,300	64.3	97.4	Ton	8.5	11.1	8.0
Cabbage, Danish	3,900	4,300	90.7	----------	47,300	25,800	----------	----------	Ton	----------	11.0	7.5
Onions	2,100	1,950	107.7	420,000	429,000	252,000	97.9	166.7	Cwt.	200	220	176.5
Sugar beets	13,700	14,900	91.9	143,800	158,300	138,610	90.8	103.7	Ton	10.5	10.6	9.6
Apples, commercial	----------	----------	----------	780,000	316,000	698,000	246.8	111.7	Bu.	----------	----------	----------
Grapes	----------	----------	----------	500	450	470	111.1	106.4	Ton	----------	----------	----------
Cherries	----------	----------	----------	16,700	7,300	10,143	228.8	164.6	Ton	----------	----------	----------
Pasture	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	73[1]	91[1]	74[1]

[1]August 1 condition.

Vegetables for Processing

A record crop of vegetables for processing was in prospect for the nation at the beginning of August. Tonnage estimates for the four major vegetables, green peas, snap beans, sweet corn, and tomatoes, indicate that the total production of these vegetables may exceed the total for 1945 by about 15 percent. The aggregate production of these four crops may be 2 per cent above the 1942 record.

From 85 to 90 percent of the total commercial production of vegetables for processing is made up of green peas, snap beans, sweet corn, and tomatoes. The record crop of green peas is estimated at 531,200 tons, which is 7 percent above the 1945 crop. Sweet corn production on August 1 was estimated at 1,270,700 tons—within 1 percent of the record 1942 crop and 12 percent more than the 1945 production. Snap bean prospects improved slightly during July and at the beginning of August a total of 210,200 tons was indicated. The crop is expected to be 5 percent below the 1945 production. Tomato production may be slightly above the 1944 record crop. August 1 estimates indicated the nation's tomato crop this year would be about 3,194,800 tons.

Timothy Seed Crop Below Average

About 40,000 bushels of thresher-run timothy seed were harvested on Wisconsin farms this year, which is the same quantity of seed as was harvested last year. Timothy seed production for the nation this year is estimated at 1,331,000 bushels of thresher-run seed. The nation's crop, while 2 percent larger than that of 1945, was only three-fourths the average production for the years 1935–44.

Weather conditions this year were more favorable in Wisconsin and the other states for timothy seed production. While there was a decrease from a year ago in the timothy acreages saved for seed in this and other states, yields per acre offset the reduction in acreage. Wisconsin's timothy seed production is estimated at 40,000 bushels of thresher-run seed from the 10,800 acres harvested. The yields per acre averaged 3.7 bushels. In 1945, an equal amount of seed was produced in the state but from 13,500 acres. The yields per acre averaged 3 bushels.

Wisconsin Milk Production

With 1,599 million pounds of milk produced on Wisconsin farms a new record of production was set for July. However, for the second successive month the total was only 1 percent

Crop Summary of the United States for August 1, 1946

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)			1946 production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per acre		
	1946 (Preliminary)	1945	1946 as a percent of 1945	August 1 1946 forecast	1945	10-year average 1935-44	1945	10-year average		Indicated 1946	1945	10-year average 1935-44
Corn	91,487	91,202	100.3	3,496,820	3,018,410	2,608,499	115.8	134.1	Bu.	38.2	33.1	28.5
Potatoes	2,725.6	2,823.7	96.5	445,026	425,131	372,756	104.7	119.4	Bu.	163.3	150.6	125.8
Tobacco	1,967	1,825.1	107.8	2,162,966	1,997,808	1,479,621	108.3	146.2	Lb.	1100	1095	952
Oats	43,012	41,503	103.6	1,498,878	1,547,663	1,129,441	96.8	132.7	Bu.	34.8	37.3	30.7
Barley	10,061	10,195	98.7	250,820	263,961	289,598	95.0	86.6	Bu.	24.9	25.9	22.8
Rye	1,775	1,981	89.6	21,410	26,354	42,356	81.2	50.5	Bu.	12.1	13.3	12.2
Winter wheat	47,277	46,678	101.3	879,894	823,177	618,019	106.9	142.4	Bu.	18.6	17.6	15.9
Durum wheat	2,414	1,970	122.5	35,142	35,020	31,900	100.3	110.2	Bu.	14.6	17.8	12.9
Spring wheat other than durum	15,989	16,092	99.4	245,330	264,946	193,774	92.6	126.6	Bu.	15.3	16.5	14.0
Flax	2,465	3,914	63.0	21,928	36,688	23,426	59.8	93.6	Bu.	8.9	9.4	8.3
Buckwheat	402	413	97.3	7,048	6,701	7,138	105.2	98.7	Bu.	17.5	16.2	16.8
Tame hay	59,086	59,905	98.6	84,448	91,573	80,254	92.2	105.2	Ton	1.43	1.53	1.38
Wild hay	14,227	14,311	99.4	11,490	13,378	11,051	85.9	104.0	Ton	.81	.93	.88
Pasture	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	78[1]	88[1]	74[1]

[1]August 1 condition.

above the total for the corresponding month of 1945. Up to June, milk production was 3 to 5 percent higher than in the same month of the preceding year.

Poorer pastures than a year ago and slightly less liberal feeding of grain and other concentrates by dairy correspondents undoubtedly had a part in the decline in the margin of production from earlier months. Another factor was that the peak of milk production came somewhat earlier than usual this year.

Wisconsin Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1946*	1945 Revised	1944 Revised	10-year average 1935-44	1946 — 1945
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	1,091	1,058	1,007	857	103
Feb.	1,107	1,076	1,066	864	103
Mar.	1,367	1,297	1,236	1,050	105
Apr.	1,484	1,421	1,334	1,144	104
May	1,808	1,741	1,644	1,431	104
June	1,808	1,791	1,650	1,513	101
July	1,599	1,584	1,459	1,316	101
Jan.-July inclusive	10,264	9,968	9,396	8,175	103

*Preliminary.

Despite these factors it was a higher level of milk production per cow which was responsible for the increase in production over August 1945. Production per cow on August 1 was 20.5 pounds, whereas on August 1 last year it was 19.8 pounds. Milk cow numbers were estimated at about the same level as in 1945.

United States Milk Production

Milk production on farms in the United States declined as usual during July—being about 700 million pounds less than in June. Total production during the month, estimated at 11,956 million pounds, was below last year's record level but otherwise was the highest in history for July. Compared with July 1945 production was down 3 percent, the largest percentage decline from a year ago of any month since January.

United States Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1946	1945	1944	10-year average 1935-44	1946 — 1945
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	8,615	8,858	8,651	7,937	97
Feb.	8,292	8,485	8,602	7,615	98
Mar.	9,796	10,000	9,746	8,852	98
Apr.	10,540	10,733	10,190	9,409	98
May	12,301	12,448	11,881	11,149	99
June	12,644	12,989	12,435	11,666	97
July	11,956	12,301	11,543	10,871	97
Jan.-July inclusive	74,144	75,814	73,048	67,499	98

Mid-year numbers of milk cows on farms over the country were estimated to be 4 percent below 1945 on the basis of the Department of Agriculture's June Livestock Survey. Milk production per cow, however, was the highest for the month in 22 years of record, but the increase in the rate of production per cow was not enough to offset the decline in milk cow numbers.

Several factors appear to be maintaining the high rate of milk production. During the sharp culling of the dairy herds farmers have saved their best producers. Pasture feed has not been as abundant as a year ago, but in some parts of the West pastures showed a marked improvement from a month ago.

Milk Cow Prices

Sharply higher returns for milk following the removal of producer's subsidies and price controls in July were directly reflected in higher average sales values for milk cows as reported by price correspondents on July 15. The mid-July average price per head received by farmers in Wisconsin was $159. This was the highest average milk cow price ever reported for any month in the state and was 36 percent above the peak reached in the years immediately following the first World War. However, dairy cattle prices since 1943 have been on a much higher plane because of the improved breeding qualities of the animals and the strong emphasis during the recent war period on dairy products and meat.

The milk flow in Wisconsin has passed its peak for the year but declining output has been offset by much sharper than usual gains in milk prices. Thus providing a further demmonstration of the strong consumer demand for milk products which is expected to continue during the remainder of 1946. Lower prospective supplies of forage as of August 1 for the 1946–47 barn-feeding period are offset in part by good grain yields and a quite promising corn crop in the making for the state as a whole.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, July 15, 1946 and 1945, and June 15, 1946 by Crop Reporting Districts
(Dollars per head)

District	July 15, 1946	June 15, 1946	July 15, 1945
1. Northwest	148	143	123
2. North	144	137	118
3. Northeast	142	138	123
4. West	160	154	138
5. Central	162	157	134
6. East	167	162	151
7. Southwest	156	155	133
8. South	167	165	156
9. Southeast	170	168	157
State Average[1]	159	155	139

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

Fewer Cattle on Feed

Wisconsin has one-fourth fewer cattle on feed for market than were estimated on August 1 of last year and a decrease of 45 percent is shown for the Corn Belt.

For the 11 Corn Belt states increases over a year ago in the number of cattle on feed for market are reported for only Ohio and Indiana. The number of cattle now on feed is only about half as large as the number reported a year ago. The decrease in August is the sharpest ever recorded for the Corn Belt. Available information indicates that the number of cattle on feed this year is the smallest for any August on record. Feeders are uncertain of prices and of feed supplies.

Cattle feeders in the Corn Belt report that most of the decrease in the number of cattle on feed is in the long fed cattle—that is those on feed over four months. A large part of those on feed are short fed or on feed for fourth months or less. Reports on the months in which cattle feeders expect to market their cattle on feed indicate a larger proportion will be marketed in August and after December 1 than last year. The proportion to be marketed in September and November is expected to be smaller than in the same months of last year.

Wool Crop Below Average

Wool production on Wisconsin farms and for the nation as a whole this year is much below average. The quantity of wool produced in this state was slightly larger than last year, but for the nation the crop is expected to be 7 percent below 1945.

About 2,591,000 pounds of wool were produced in the state this year compared with 2,426,000 pounds last year. Wisconsin's wool crop this year is 391,000 pounds below the 1935–44 average. The increase in wool production over last year is the result of a heavier weight per fleece and a larger number of sheep shorn. About 328,000 sheep were shorn in the state this year and the average weight per fleece was 7.9 pounds. The weight per fleece was well above average but the number of sheep shorn was 65,000 head below the 1935–44 average.

The production of shorn wool in the United States this year is expected to be the smallest since 1927. Wool production this year is estimated at 298,978,000 pounds of shorn wool, which is 7 percent below the 1945 crop and 19 percent below the 1935–44 average production. The decrease in production from last year resulted from a smaller number of sheep shorn. The average weight per fleece this year was well above average and the highest since 1933.

Wisconsin Egg Production

A 1 percent reduction in layers on Wisconsin farms coupled with a small decline in rate per layer gave the state a total egg production 2 percent less than July 1945.

There were 12,589,000 layers in Wisconsin farm flocks during July this year compared with 12,688,000 in July a year ago. The 5-year average for the month is 11,520,000 layers. The number of eggs produced in July was estimated to be 197 million—2 percent less than July a year ago but about 12½ percent more than the 5-year average output. Layers averaged 15.62 eggs during July compared with 15.87 in July 1945 and the 5-year average of 15.18 eggs per layer. July was the first month in nearly a year and a half where the rate of laying per layer did not show an increase over the corresponding month a year earlier.

Wisconsin farmers received an average price of 34.9 cents per dozen for eggs in mid-July. The price on July 15 a year ago was 36 cents. Egg

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

Year	WISCONSIN: Dairy Ration Cost: Cost per 1000 lbs.[1]	Index (1910-14=100)	Pounds of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy[2]	Lbs. of milk required to buy 100 lbs. of dairy ration[2]	Poultry Ration Cost: Value—1000 lbs.[3]	Index (1910-14=100)	Pounds of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy[4]	Dozens of eggs required to buy 1000 lbs. of ration[4]	Index Number of Feed Prices (1910-14=100): All feeds[5]	Mill feeds[6]	Protein feeds[7]	Feed grains, whole and ground[8]	Other feeds[9]	Milk Cow Prices: Wisconsin: Price index (1910-14=100)[10]	Milk required to buy a cow[11]	Butterfat required to buy a cow[11]	United States: Price index (1910-14=100)[10]	Butterfat required to buy a cow[11]	Index Numbers of Prices Paid by Wis. Farmers: Commodities bought for use in farm family maintenance (1910-14=100): All family maintenance[12]	Food	Clothing	Furniture and furnishings	Commodities bought for use in farm production (1910-14=100): All farm production[14]	Farm machinery	Fertilizer	Seeds[15]
	(1) $	(2) %	(3) lbs.	(4) lbs.	(5) $	(6) %	(7) lbs.	(8) doz.	(9) %	(10) %	(11) %	(12) %	(13) %	(14) %	(15) cwt.	(16) lbs.	(17) %	(18) lbs.	(19) %	(20) %	(21) %	(22) %	(23) %	(24) %	(25) %	(26) %
1910	12.59	98	98	102	12.40	99	179	56	97	94	102	100	98	81	35	142	86	161	98	96	97	101	99	103	100	-----
1911	13.51	105	84	119	12.61	100	151	66	101	101	103	101	100	87	41	173	89	188	97	96	97	101	100	103	102	-----
1912	14.27	111	91	110	13.31	106	164	61	107	106	104	110	105	92	38	161	93	171	99	98	98	99	104	97	100	108
1913	11.36	88	117	85	11.58	92	182	55	92	94	92	90	94	116	47	190	111	200	102	102	102	99	97	98	99	94
1914	12.50	97	105	95	12.82	102	174	57	102	105	99	100	103	125	51	223	121	233	104	107	106	100	99	99	99	98
1915	13.55	105	96	104	14.17	113	154	65	107	103	107	113	107	116	49	206	118	225	111	108	117	106	106	101	100	122
1916	14.48	113	107	93	15.32	122	163	61	112	106	112	122	112	121	42	186	124	207	127	126	135	120	117	110	114	114
1917	21.87	170	98	102	25.75	205	132	76	173	162	162	195	175	145	36	171	146	189	151	160	158	142	151	126	120	157
1918	24.08	187	105	95	27.71	221	143	70	179	151	192	215	187	165	36	164	169	183	181	181	214	175	172	155	154	232
1919	24.32	189	116	86	27.20	217	161	62	200	195	261	194	201	194	37	161	187	173	215	216	271	208	194	161	173	314
1920	26.22	204	99	101	27.84	222	168	59	210	205	222	208	215	194	41	166	182	161	224	211	272	252	198	169	184	275
1921	13.08	102	129	77	13.14	105	250	40	104	96	128	97	115	108	34	140	120	160	166	146	199	198	132	150	144	132
1922	13.66	106	122	82	13.39	107	213	47	110	104	153	95	120	106	34	146	109	149	155	138	181	188	129	134	136	133
1923	15.37	120	136	74	15.42	123	189	53	126	122	155	114	135	116	30	133	113	131	160	147	185	194	135	143	143	145
1924	16.24	126	109	92	17.02	136	177	56	127	113	144	136	136	119	36	146	113	139	159	143	189	194	137	153	139	100
1925	16.30	127	117	86	18.73	149	177	56	133	124	142	139	141	123	35	143	118	138	166	156	190	187	144	154	148	192
1926	14.50	113	131	76	15.87	126	197	51	118	111	145	110	126	150	42	176	133	159	164	156	184	183	143	156	143	209
1927	16.13	126	131	76	17.52	140	163	61	134	131	149	128	138	167	43	179	151	170	160	154	178	184	145	156	157	228
1928	17.96	140	120	84	18.40	147	165	61	146	143	165	140	151	191	48	199	183	197	159	153	177	188	146	156	154	201
1929	16.41	128	125	80	17.16	137	184	54	134	126	169	127	140	200	53	220	191	208	156	146	175	186	144	156	149	208
1930	14.09	110	116	86	15.00	120	161	62	114	105	142	112	122	157	52	218	151	215	146	135	164	179	134	154	145	159
1931	9.93	77	116	86	10.44	83	170	59	78	68	95	82	89	106	49	198	104	207	125	106	141	153	116	151	138	156
1932	7.71	60	115	87	7.52	60	211	47	61	54	73	62	71	72	44	181	75	207	107	87	118	130	103	141	136	109
1933	9.06	70	108	92	8.64	69	167	60	72	67	88	68	80	66	36	155	68	177	105	89	115	120	104	139	124	104
1934	13.61	106	80	125	12.63	101	139	72	104	100	112	104	107	67	33	137	66	144	119	104	133	130	124	148	140	139
1935	13.36	104	99	101	14.13	113	169	59	106	102	107	111	111	109	44	185	95	167	124	118	133	132	124	152	115	162
1936	14.01	109	108	92	15.52	124	147	68	113	108	117	116	117	127	45	189	107	164	124	116	134	134	128	152	108	178
1937	15.94	124	100	100	18.08	144	117	85	130	126	125	138	131	135	46	194	115	171	130	120	142	140	140	158	109	258
1938	11.30	88	113	88	11.38	91	182	55	91	85	118	84	96	131	55	230	115	216	124	105	137	137	130	163	128	206
1939	11.10	86	110	91	11.30	90	151	66	93	93	113	81	98	132	58	251	119	246	121	103	131	130	126	158	125	152
1940	11.41	89	121	83	12.01	96	148	67	97	100	99	89	102	137	53	226	124	218	122	104	135	130	126	160	126	140
1941	12.74	99	145	69	13.77	110	171	58	110	116	112	99	113	162	47	229	146	209	133	120	145	138	132	166	127	118
1942	16.91	132	125	80	17.58	140	172	58	143	156	133	129	139	206	52	255	182	226	156	143	176	162	153	177	144	188
1943	20.69	161	126	79	20.65	165	179	56	165	171	154	166	155	258	53	259	232	229	169	158	193	177	168	184	170	252
1944	22.74	177	118	85	22.34	178	145	69	173	172	159	184	165	251	50	248	218	212	175	156	204	192	180	189	182	301
1945	21.84	170	122	82	22.05	176	168	59	170	172	159	175	162	253	51	249	227	-	181	160	217	203	182	193	187	316
Jan.	22.09	172	123	81	21.78	174	175	57	170	172	159	176	163	235	46	233	211	204	179	156	214	197	181	191	182	307
Feb.	22.23	173	121	83	21.84	174	154	65	171	172	159	177	163	242	49	241	220	213	179	157	215	197	182	191	182	312
Mar.	22.40	174	118	85	21.95	175	146	68	171	172	159	179	163	252	51	250	224	217	180	157	217	198	182	192	182	318
Apr.	22.02	171	119	84	21.73	173	146	68	170	172	159	175	162	253	52	252	226	220	180	158	217	199	182	192	182	318
May	22.02	171	119	84	21.74	173	148	68	170	172	159	175	162	257	53	256	230	225	181	159	216	199	182	191	182	318
June	21.92	171	120	83	22.19	177	153	65	170	172	159	176	163	259	53	257	232	227	181	160	216	200	182	191	182	318
July	21.98	171	121	83	22.29	178	162	62	171	172	159	177	163	259	52	253	232	227	181	160	216	201	182	192	185	317
Aug.	21.25	165	126	80	22.08	176	178	56	168	172	159	171	162	259	52	253	230	225	180	160	216	203	182	193	189	315
Sept.	20.96	163	129	78	22.06	176	174	58	167	172	159	167	161	253	50	247	226	221	180	160	216	204	182	194	192	314
Oct.	21.45	167	128	78	22.27	177	181	55	169	172	159	172	162	253	50	243	228	223	181	162	217	206	182	194	192	314
Nov.	21.77	169	127	79	22.39	178	200	50	170	172	159	175	163	261	51	250	230	225	183	163	217	208	182	194	192	314
Dec.	22.00	171	125	80	22.28	178	201	50	170	172	159	176	163	257	50	246	232	226	184	165	218	210	182	194	192	314
1946																										
Jan.	22.28	173	124	81	22.68	181	163	61	171	172	159	180	164	261	51	250	234	227	185	166	220	210	183	194	192	313
Feb.	22.46	175	124	81	22.77	181	130	77	172	172	159	181	164	261	50	250	240	232	186	166	221	209	184	193	192	313
Mar.	22.88	178	122	82	23.05	184	134	75	173	172	159	185	166	270	52	259	246	236	187	167	223	209	185	193	192	312
Apr.	22.95	179	122	82	23.10	184	135	74	173	172	159	187	166	279	54	268	252	243	189	169	226	213	190	194	192	312
May	25.40	198	112	89	26.05	208	124	81	200	204	190	204	189	283	54	267	256	247	192	170	229	216	194	196	192	312
June	26.40	205	113	88	26.55	212	122	82	208	215	201	208	195	289	52	267	264	250	194	172	232	220	199	197	192	312
July	32.25	251	100*	100*	35.07	279	100	100	275	294	281	255	251	296	49*	221	277	193	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

[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, red dog flour, and rye feed weighted by volume of sales.

[7] Based on f. o. b. Madison prices of linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal, gluten feed, gluten meal, and digester tankage weighted by volume of sales.

[8] Based on Wisconsin farm prices of corn, oats, and barley plus a grinding fee for that portion customarily purchased ground and weighted by volume of sales.

[9] Estimated price trends of commercial mixed dairy, calf, and poultry feeds.

[10] 1910-14 average price of milk cows for Wisconsin $53.67, for the United States $49.18.

[11] 29-year average requirements to buy a milk cow, Wisconsin 4,180 pounds of milk, 176.8 pounds of butterfat; United States 179.7 pounds of butterfat.

[12] Sources of prices. (A) Agricultural Marketing Service retail prices reported by merchants annually 1910-1921 and quarterly from 1922 to date. Wisconsin, East North Central, and United States averages were used. (B) U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Retail prices of food and fuel as well as wholesale prices of other commodities were used. (C) Sears, Roebuck & Co. through Don E. Mowry cooperated in furnishing a series of catalogs from which a series of Sears, Roebuck & Co. retail prices of various commodities were compiled. (D) Ford Motor Co. and Chevrolet Motor Co. furnished prices on automobiles. Calculations are preliminary, and all made by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service.

[13] Automobiles added to index in 1917 as a separate group. Indexes of this group not shown but included in index of All Family Maintenance and in final index of prices paid.

[14] Automobiles and trucks were added to index in 1917 as a separate group. Tractors were added in the same manner in 1925. Indexes of groups included in index of All Farm Production and final index of prices paid

[15] 1912-14=100. *Preliminary.

prices advanced 2½ cents from June 15 to July 15—only slightly more than the average seasonal advance. Farmers received an average of 28½ cents per pound for chickens on July 15—the highest price on record for this date. Chicken prices advanced 3½ cents per pound from June 15 to July 15 compared with the 5-year average increase of .6 cents per pound.

United States Egg Production

Farm flocks of the nation laid 8 percent fewer eggs in July of this year than in July last year, but 4 percent more than the 5-year average

Farm and Market Prices for Milk and Dairy Products[1]

Year	PRICES RECEIVED BY CROP REPORTERS—WISCONSIN										UNITED STATES		WHOLESALE PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS[4]							
	Milk av. all uses cwt.[2]	Milk Prices by uses[2] (cwt.)				Milk prices by uses in per-cent of average				But-ter-fat[3] (lb.)	Farm but-ter[3] (lb.)	But-ter fat[3] (lb.)	Milk[3] (cwt.)	But-ter[3] (lb.)	Cheese (lb.)				Evap-orated milk[10] (case)	Cheese and butter prices compared[11]	
		For cheese (all types)	For butter	By con-dens-eries	Mar-ket milk	For cheese	For butter	By con-dens-eries	Mar-ket milk						Ameri-can[5]	Swiss[7]	Brick[8]	Lim-burger[9]		Cheese div. by butter	Butter div. by cheese
	$	$	$	$	$	%	%	%	%	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	----	15.5	17.1	14.1	13.3	3.60	----	----
1911	1.14	1.12	1.08	1.39	1.42	98	95	122	125	27.1	25.2	23.2	1.52	26.1	13.4	13.6	11.2	10.1	3.45	51.3	195
1912	1.30	1.39	1.23	1.45	1.46	107	95	112	112	30.6	28.5	26.7	1.59	29.5	15.9	17.3	15.1	14.2	3.25	53.9	186
1913	1.33	1.29	1.29	1.52	1.57	97	97	114	118	32.6	29.4	27.4	1.61	31.0	14.9	16.9	13.4	13.2	3.55	48.1	208
1914	1.31	1.30	1.21	1.49	1.55	99	92	114	118	30.0	28.4	25.5	1.60	28.6	15.2	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	115	54.0	48.2	45.4	2.97	49.5	27.1	35.4	24.6	23.2	5.70	54.7	183
1919	2.83	2.77	2.50	3.16	3.46	98	88	112	122	64.9	57.7	53.3	3.30	57.6	29.9	43.5	28.2	28.3	6.50	51.9	193
1920	2.55	2.30	2.53	2.84	3.23	90	99	111	127	62.9	59.1	55.5	3.22	58.7	26.2	31.0	23.4	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	44.2	226
1922	1.67	1.67	1.63	1.73	1.83	100	98	104	110	39.0	38.6	35.9	2.10	39.2	19.7	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	96	107	113	51.5	47.8	45.6	2.53	46.0	22.1	28.7	21.4	20.8	4.55	48.0	208
1929	2.01	1.84	1.94	2.12	2.43	92	97	105	121	48.7	46.5	45.2	2.54	43.8	20.1	28.9	19.1	19.5	4.30	46.0	217
1930	1.62	1.49	1.57	1.69	2.12	92	97	104	131	38.8	37.0	34.5	2.21	35.3	16.4	25.7	16.0	16.4	3.90	46.4	215
1931	1.15	1.07	1.12	1.25	1.58	93	97	109	137	28.7	27.8	24.8	1.69	27.0	12.5	21.2	12.1	13.5	3.30	46.1	217
1932	.89	.81	.83	.92	1.28	91	93	103	144	21.4	20.7	17.9	1.27	20.1	9.9	16.0	8.9	9.4	2.60	49.5	202
1933	.98	.91	.90	1.04	1.25	93	92	106	128	22.9	21.6	18.8	1.30	20.8	10.2	17.5	10.0	11.5	2.55	49.0	204
1934	1.09	1.00	1.05	1.16	1.39	92	96	106	128	26.3	24.9	22.7	1.54	24.8	11.8	16.6	10.6	11.2	2.70	47.4	211
1935	1.32	1.27	1.23	1.35	1.55	96	93	102	117	31.5	29.8	28.1	1.70	28.8	14.4	19.6	13.8	13.8	2.91	49.9	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	103	123	37.5	34.2	33.2	1.96	33.2	15.9	20.3	15.2	14.6	3.21	47.8	209
1938	1.28	1.16	1.21	1.31	1.71	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	216
1939	1.22	1.14	1.13	1.25	1.58	93	93	102	130	25.1	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	174
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	180
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	170
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	26.3	25.2	4.20	58.7	170
1945	2.67	2.52	2.65	2.76	3.05	94	99	103	114	54.7	46.6	----	----	46.1	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.6	171
January	2.72	2.56	2.70	2.83	3.08	94	99	104	113	54.	46.	50.9	3.34	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
February	2.68	2.51	2.65	2.79	3.06	94	99	104	114	54.	46.	50.8	3.29	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
March	2.64	2.47	2.60	2.77	3.04	94	98	105	115	54.	45.	50.7	3.21	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
April	2.61	2.44	2.55	2.74	3.03	93	98	105	116	54.	46.	50.5	3.12	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
May	2.61	2.45	2.56	2.70	3.00	94	98	103	115	54.	46.	50.2	3.08	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
June	2.63	2.48	2.59	2.72	3.01	94	98	103	114	54.	46.	50.2	3.06	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
July	2.65	2.51	2.62	2.72	3.02	95	99	103	114	55.	46.	50.2	3.09	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
August	2.67	2.53	2.66	2.73	3.03	95	100	102	113	55.	46.	50.3	3.14	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
September	2.70	2.55	2.70	2.76	3.06	94	100	102	113	55.	46.	50.3	3.20	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
October	2.74	2.59	2.73	2.79	3.10	95	100	102	113	56.	46.	50.2	3.30	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.7	170
November	2.76	2.61	2.74	2.79	3.14	95	99	101	114	56.	49.	50.3	3.37	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
December	2.75	2.59	2.75	2.81	3.13	94	100	102	114	56.	51.	50.5	3.40	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
1946																					
January	2.76	2.58	2.79	2.83	3.14	93	101	103	114	56.	51.	50.7	3.37	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
February	2.78	2.59	2.83	2.85	3.15	93	102	103	113	56.	51.	50.8	3.34	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
March	2.79	2.59	2.85	2.85	3.16	93	102	102	113	56.	52.	51.2	3.29	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
April	2.80	2.62	2.85	2.85	3.15	94	102	102	112	56.	51.	51.1	3.25	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
May	2.84	2.70	2.89	2.87	3.13	95	102	101	110	57.	52.	51.0	3.24	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.20	58.1	172
June	2.99	2.90	2.97	3.00	3.27	97	99	100	109	58.	52.	52.1	3.39	51.5	32.3	36.7	31.2	31.0	4.80	62.7	159
July	3.24*	3.19*	3.12*	3.30*	3.49*	98*	96*	102*	108*	72.	74.	70.6	3.83	69.7	40.0	50.0	39.2	39.0	5.45	57.4	174

[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. 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.

[3] Quotations refer to the 15th of the month as reported by Wisconsin and United States price reporters. Annual prices, except the Wisconsin farm butter price, are weighted averages of monthly data. For the U. S., milk for fluid use is the chief outlet for whole milk sold hence the U. S. farm price exceeds Wisconsin where the bulk of the output is manufactured. These quotations do not include dairy production payments.

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

[5] Wholesale 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.

[6] Wholesale prices on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange. Prior to April 1926, prices were quoted on daisies, thereafter on twins. Where prices of twins were not quoted, Cheddar prices were used as a basis for prices of twins. From December 1942 through January 1946 subsidy of 3.75 cents per pound was included.

[7] 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.

[8] Averages of weekly quotations. Prior to September 1940, quotations are from the Green County Herald, September 1940 through September 1942 quotations are from various sources adjusted to a Monroe basis. October 1942 through May 1944 quotations are from Monroe Evening Times. Price ceiling beginning February 1943. Ceiling quotations beginning June 1944 is 26.25 cents Plymouth base.

[9] Averages of weekly quotations from the Monroe Evening Times. Prior to September 1940 quotations are from the Green County Herald. Price ceiling beginning February 1943.

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

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

* Preliminary.

The rate of production per layer was about 4 percent less than July a year ago but about 2 percent above the 5-year average. There were about 4½ percent fewer layers in farm flocks during last month than a year earlier but 2 percent more than the 5-year average number for the month. The number of potential layers on farms August 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) was 7 percent less than a year ago. Pullets not of laying age on farms August 1 was 9 percent less than last year.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-July averaged 37.1 cents per dozen compared with 37.9 cents a year ago. Egg prices advanced 3.6 cents per dozen during the month ending July 15, compared with 2.1 cents a year ago and an average of 1.7 cents. Chicken prices advanced 2.8 cents per pound during the month June 15 to July 15 compared with .9 cents last year. Mid-July prices averaged 29.4 cents per pound, the highest price in the 37 years of record, compared with 28½ cents a year ago and a 10-year average of 17.3 cents per pound.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

At 246 percent of the 1910–14 average the index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers on July 15 reached its highest point in the 37 years of record. The previous high point for the index was 242 percent for December 1918. Compared with June 15 the July level was up 10 percent, and compared with a year ago the July

Some Current Changes in Agriculture and Industry

WISCONSIN	Latest Report: Date	Latest Report: Reported figure*	Previous Reports: One month before	Previous Reports: One year before	Previous Reports: 5-yr. av. of same month[9]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[1], 1910-14=100 ... %	July	246	224	210	158
Prices farmers pay[1], 1910-14=100 ... %	July	208	196	181	151
Purchasing power, farm products[1], 1910-14=100 ... %	July	118	114	116	104
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of milk[2**] cwt. ... $	July	3.24	2.99	2.65	2.06
Farm price of butterfat in cream[2**] ... cts.	July 15	72	58	55	43.4
Price, American cheese, Wis. Cheese Exchange, (twins) per pound[4] ... cts.	July	40.0	32.3	27.0	21.8
Total milk production[1], (000,000 om.) ... lbs.	July	1599	1808	1584	1316
Cows in herd (reshening[5] ... %	July	3.51	4.53	3.40	3.77
Calves born during month being raised[5] ... %	July	30.17	33.77	25.43	30.74
Grains and concentrates fed daily[5] per farm ... lbs.	Aug. 1	53.6	44.3	55.1	35.9
per cow in herd ... lbs.	Aug. 1	3.07	2.62	3.25	2.20
per 100 lbs. of milk produced ... lbs.	Aug. 1	14.67	10.47	15.20	11.19
Wisconsin creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	June	6200	7250	15146	18675
Wisconsin American cheese production[6] (000 omitted) ... lbs.	June	45200	42000	47833	46006
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	July	2929	.....	7438	7755
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	July	20321	.....	14660	13071
Poultry Production and Markets					
Layers on hand in month[6], (000 om.) ... no.	July	12589	13406	12688	11520
Eggs per 100 layers[6] ... no.	July	1562	1671	1587	1518
Total eggs produced[6], (000,000 om.) ... no.	July	197	224	201	175
Farm price of chickens[3], per lb. ... cts.	July 15	28.5	25.0	27.6	18.7
Farm price of eggs[3], per doz. ... cts.	July 15	34.9	32.4	36.0	26.9
Feed Price Changes[1]					
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100 ... %	July	275.4	208.1	170.5	138.2
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ... $	July	32.25	26.40	21.98	16.76
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy ... lbs.	July	100.5	113.3	120.6	125.5
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton, f. o. b. Madison					
Standard bran ... $	July	68.60	50.45	40.45	32.94
Linseed oil meal ... $	July	93.60	63.35	49.60	39.34
Corn gluten feed ... $	July	67.65	57.15	43.15	31.28
Tankage ... $	July	114.85	83.45	73.44	67.22
Standard middlings ... $	July	69.95	50.45	40.45	34.97
Cottonseed meal ... $	July	109.05	71.85	57.55	45.18
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ... $	July	35.07	26.55	22.29	17.59
Amt. of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy ... lbs.	July	99.5	122.0	161.5	152.2
Livestock Prices[3]					
Farm price of milk cows, per head ... $	July 15	159	155	139	110.80
Farm price of hogs, per cwt. ... $	July 15	16.30	14.20	13.80	11.00
Farm price of beef cattle, per cwt. ... $	July 15	14.70	12.00	11.20	8.70
Farm price of veal calves, per cwt. ... $	July 15	15.90	14.20	13.80	11.42
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Index of employment[8], 1925-27=100 ... %	July	128.9	128.3	143.2	135.8
Index of payrolls[8], 1925-27=100 ... %	July	230.0	230.6	274.3	210.7

UNITED STATES	Latest Report: Date	Latest Report: Reported figure*	Previous Reports: One month before	Previous Reports: One year before	Previous Reports: 5-yr. av. of same month[9]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[6], 1910-14=100 ... %	July	244	218	206	153.0
Prices farmers pay[6], 1910-14=100 ... %	July	209	196	180	150.0
Purchasing power farm products[6], 1910-14=100 ... %	July	117	111	114	100.6
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of butterfat in cream[2**], per lb. ... cts.	July 15	70.6	52.1	50.3	39.9
Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb.[10] ... cts.	July	69.7	51.5	46.0	38.1
Creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	June	119585	113995	171717	199565
American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	June	96445	91140	111813	95680
Evaporated whole milk production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	June	384700	377600	472640	366631
Dried skim milk production[6], (000 omitted)					
Human food ... lbs.	June	88640	90175	85575	59229
Animal feed ... lbs.	June	2735	2250	2557	9567
Butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	July	40853	27185	54276	62714
Cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	July	27512	21072	23426	18594
Total milk prod.[6], (000,000 om.) ... lbs.	July	11956	12644	12301	10871
Cold-Storage Holdings[7], (000 omitted)					
Creamery butter ... lbs.	Aug. 1	70106	49649	184759	172070
American cheese ... lbs.	Aug. 1	120468	110807	196335	187697
Swiss cheese ... lbs.	Aug. 1	1915	1224	1206	2967
All other cheese ... lbs.	Aug. 1	25162	24728	15657	26256
All varieties of cheese ... lbs.	Aug. 1	147545	136759	213198	216920
Total frozen poultry ... lbs.	Aug. 1	177967	173905	103203	88852
Eggs, shell ... cases	Aug. 1	9616	9871	5926	7628
Eggs, shell, frozen, and dried (case equivalent) ... cases	Aug. 1	17496	17741	15270	15490
Poultry Production[6]					
Layers on hand in mo., (000 om.) ... no.	July	302574	325276	316947	296144
Eggs per 100 layers ... no.	July	1395	1541	1449	1370
Total eggs prod., (000,000 om.) ... no.	July	4221	5012	4593	4061
Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated milk[6], (000 omitted)					
Dried whole milk ... lbs.	June 30	22780	16282	23019	11751
Dried skim milk ... lbs.	June 30	85212	72572	88563	55085
Dried buttermilk ... lbs.	June 30	2692	2029	6293	6516
Condensed milk (case goods) ... lbs.	June 30	9617	7748	11868	10687
Evaporated milk (case goods) ... lbs.	June 30	219180	150579	209952	298217
Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection[7], (000 omitted)					
Cattle ... no.	July	1239	451	1050	998
Calves ... no.	July	542	294	482	471
Sheep and lambs ... no.	July	1738	1678	1742	1780
Hogs ... no.	July	3863	2316	2752	3973
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Wholesale prices, 1910-14=100					
All commodities[11] ... %	July 15	176	163	154	137.8
Foods[11] ... %	July 15	208	173	165	144.2
Retail prices, 1910-14=100					
All commodities[11] ... %	July 15	.....	.....	188	166.2
Foods[11] ... %	July 15	.....	.....	183	156.8
Factory employment (adjusted)[12], No. of employees, 1939=100 ... %	May	138.1	136.9	160.8	145.9
Industrial production (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ... %	June	.....	160	220	190.4
Freight-car loadings (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ... %	June	.....	106	140	128

[1]Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. [2]As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters. [3]As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. [4]From December 1942 through January 1946 subsidy of 3.75 cents was included. [5]As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters. [6]Bureau of Agricultural Economics. U. S. D. A. [7]Reported by Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, U. S. D. A. [8]Wisconsin Industrial Commission. [9]1940-44, except Cold-Storage Holdings and Livestock Slaughterings which are 1941-45 and total milk production which is 10-year average, 1935-44. [10]Wholesale price of 92-score butter at Chicago through December 1942. Since then O. P. A. 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. [11]Bureau of Labor Statistics index number corrected to 1910-14 base. [12]Federal Reserve Board. [13]Estimate. *Preliminary. **Quotations do not include dairy production payments.

index was up 17 percent. Prices paid by farmers for commodities used in production and family living were 6 percent higher than on June 15.

The greatest gains during the month ending July 15 were in the prices of milk and meat animals. The index of milk prices in Wisconsin at 256 percent of the 1910–14 level was 8 percent above June and 22 percent above July 15, 1945. Meat animals prices were 17 percent above June 15 with the index at 248 percent. Compared with last year the index of meat animal prices was up 23 percent. The index of all livestock and livestock products on July 15 was up 11 percent over June, while the index of prices received from crops was 4 percent higher.

Because of the unequal increases in the indexes of prices received by farmers and of prices paid by farmers, there was an increase in the exchange value of the Wisconsin farm dollar. The ratio of prices received to prices paid which in June was at 114 percent of the 1910–14 average was up to 118 percent in July. This was an increase of almost 4 percent.

United States Farm Prices

A 12 percent increase in the general level of farm product prices over the United States raised the index of prices received by farmers to 244 percent of the 1910–14 average for the month ended July 15, 1946. This increase of 26 points over June 15 was the largest ever recorded for any single month. At 244 the index stood 9 points above any previous month in the 37 years of record.

The parity index (prices paid, interest, and taxes) rose 6 percent over the same period. On June 15 the index was 188 percent of the 1910–14 average while on July 15 it was 199 percent. As a result of the much greater rise in prices received than in prices paid, the parity ratio, measuring the exchange value of the farmer's dollar rose to 123 percent of the 1910–14 level. This was 3 percent above the parity ratio for July 15, 1945.

Contributing to the increase in prices received was a 17 point rise in the index of crop prices and a 34 point increase in the index of prices of livestock and livestock products. Part of the increase resulted from the discontinuance of subsidies on certain commodities, notably dairy products. The price situation was generally confused about the 15th of the month making it difficult to obtain representative average prices for that date.

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and Month	WISCONSIN: Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices[1] (Average of prices, January 1910—December 1914=100)														UNITED STATES: Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices[2] (Average of prices August 1909—July 1914=100)									
	Wisconsin farm prices	All groups milk excluded	Live stock and live stock products[3]	Milk	Meat animals[4]	Poultry and eggs[5]	Crops[6]	Feed grains and hay[7]	Fruits[8]	Truck and canning[9]	Prices paid[10]	Ratio of prices received to prices paid[11]	Ratio of prices for milk to prices paid[12]	Index number of farm real estate values[13]	United States farm products	Livestock and live stock products	Dairy products	Meat animals	Poultry and eggs	Crops	Feed grains and hay	Prices paid[14]	Purchasing power[15]	Index to U. S. farm real estate values[13]
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	104	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	128	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	186	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	134	101	160	133	102	205	146	149	87	90	168	124	130	149	107	161	121	92	152	82	157
1922	126	120	126	132	108	141	125	94	173	142	142	89	93	154	132	127	139	114	140	138	92	149	89	139
1923	140	113	144	165	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	130
1925	146	140	148	152	133	160	134	118	160	130	155	94	98	130	156	150	155	140	162	163	134	156	100	127
1926	151	149	150	152	144	157	151	103	146	131	154	98	99	125	146	152	156	146	158	140	105	155	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	103	161	147	150	102	106	119	149	161	164	160	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	92	70	88	120	121	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	60	48	108	63	89
1933	71	64	70	78	53	70	79	66	81	101	105	68	74	80	72	72	87	61	74	72	57	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	69	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	135	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									126
Jan.	206	197	205	215	192	185	215	161	287	202	180	114	119	-----	201	202	202	203	199	200	163	179	112	-----
Feb.	204	195	201	212	193	168	219	163	291	202	180	113	118	-----	199	201	200	209	183	197	164	179	111	-----
Mar.	203	197	200	209	196	165	224	167	291	202	181	112	115	-----	198	200	198	211	175	196	166	180	110	-----
Apr.	202	198	199	206	198	164	223	160	291	202	181	112	114	-----	203	201	194	215	176	204	162	180	113	-----
May	203	199	200	206	199	167	225	160	291	202	181	112	114	-----	200	202	192	217	179	198	161	180	111	-----
June	205	201	202	208	200	175	224	158	295	202	181	113	115	-----	206	203	191	216	189	210	162	180	114	-----
July	210	211	205	209	202	185	249	158	295	206	181	116	115	-----	206	205	192	215	197	207	161	180	114	-----
Aug.	211	211	206	211	197	196	246	148	280	206	181	117	117	-----	204	206	195	212	207	202	158	180	113	-----
Sept.	209	204	206	213	195	190	231	152	287	206	181	115	118	-----	197	203	197	207	201	191	157	181	109	-----
Oct.	210	202	207	217	193	192	225	153	310	206	182	115	119	-----	199	202	199	202	204	196	160	182	109	-----
Nov.	213	208	211	218	193	208	230	159	336	206	182	117	120	-----	205	206	202	203	218	203	161	182	113	-----
Dec.	213	208	210	217	193	208	232	160	347	206	183	116	119	-----	207	207	204	204	222	206	162	183	113	-----
1946														120										142
Jan.	211	204	208	218	197	180	233	163	351	206	184	115	118	-----	206	204	203	206	197	207	164	184	112	-----
Feb.	209	199	206	220	200	153	234	164	354	206	185	113	119	-----	207	202	202	214	168	213	166	185	112	-----
Mar.	212	204	208	221	203	158	241	171	354	206	186	114	119	-----	209	203	201	219	167	215	171	187	112	-----
Apr.	214	207	210	221	208	161	242	170	362	206	189	113	117	-----	212	205	199	225	166	220	171	188	113	-----
May	217	210	213	225	210	165	243	173	362	206	193	112	117	-----	211	207	198	226	173	215	188	192	110	-----
June	224	211	221	236	212	167	245	174	362	206	196	114	120	-----	218	213	207	230	178	223	195	196	111	-----
July	246*	236	245*	256*	248	183	255	193	362	206	208*	118*	123*	-----	244	247	245	268	196	240	244	209	117	-----

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

Barley Varieties in Wisconsin

In order to provide information on the varieties of barley now being grown in the state an inquiry on this subject was sent to Wisconsin dairy reporters in June. In this study the reporters showed the acreages of the different kinds of barley grown on their own farms and they also estimated the different varieties grown in their localities. The summary of the reports for the state indicates that the Wisconsin No. 38 barbless barley is by far the most popular, nearly 70 percent of the acreage planted this year being of that type. The next ranking barley is the Oderbrucker which was used in the planting of about 20 percent of the acreage in the state. The only other important variety is the O.A.C. 21, sometimes known as Arctic, which accounted for about 8 percent of the acreage sown.

The trend in barley acreage has been sharply downward in recent years. The state reached an all-time high point in 1935 with 929,000 acres of barley harvested. Since that time the decline has been rapid, the low point in acreage being reached in 1945 when the state harvested only 90,000 acres. Various reasons exist for the decline in barley acreage, one of the chief ones being the competition from hybrid corn and the new types of oats which have yielded well in recent years. The demand for feed crops has been unusually great because of the expanded livestock population with the result that some of the important feed crops were expanded greatly in acreage while certain other crops, including barley, were reduced.

In 1946 the acreage of barley has made a large increase for the first time since the big decline started after the high point in acreage was reached in 1935. Because of the strong demand for malting barley at the present time and the fact that in 1945 the crop made a record yield, averaging 40 bushels per acre in the state, a 31 percent increase in acreage is noted this year.

The varieties as reported for Wisconsin in 1946 are given in the following table:

Variety	Percent of Total
Kindred (L)	1
Manchuria	1
Oderbrucker	20
O.A.C. 21 (Artic)	8
Wisconsin Barbless (Wis. 38)	69
Other Varieties	1

It is noted that in southern and eastern Wisconsin the Wisconsin No.

38 type of barley is somewhat more important than it is in most other areas. The Oderbrucker type which once was the leading barley variety in the state is still grown most extensively in some of the central, western, and northern counties. The various other varieties are scattered considerably throughout the state, indicating that producers have been trying some other types of barley during the years when barley yields were less satisfactory than those of other grains.

Hybrid Corn Still Increasing

Wisconsin is now one of the seven states that has over 90 percent of its corn acreage planted to hybrid seed. According to crop reporters, 92 percent of the corn acreage in the state this year is planted to hybrid seed. This is an increase of 3.2 percent over a year ago. This development in Wisconsin has come almost entirely during the past 15 years and the use of hybrids has substantially increased the state's corn production.

For the United States 67.5 percent of the corn acreage this year was planted to hybrid seed. This is 4 percent more than was reported a year ago. The bulk of the hybrid acreage—about seven-eighths of it—is grown in the North Central States. The largest acreage is found in Iowa where practically all corn is now grown from hybrid seed, and the state has over 11 million acres. The next largest acreage of hybrid seed is found in Illinois, just over 9 million. Third in rank was Nebraska with about 7 million acres, followed by Minnesota with 5.3 million, Indiana with 4.6 million, and Missouri with 4.4 million, acres of hybrid corn. At the present time only seven states have over 90 percent of their acreage planted to hybrid seed, and these are all in the North Central region.

While only 67.5 percent of the acreage in the country is grown from hybrid seed, the hybrid seed is used most extensively in the states where corn yields are highest. As a result, it appears that perhaps as much as four-fifths of the 1946 corn crop will be produced from hybrid seed.

Losses of Young Pigs

The difference between profit and loss in a farmer's hog business may depend upon the losses of young pigs. Recently some information was obtained about losses of small pigs which Wisconsin farmers have experienced.

For the state as a whole, correspondents reported that on the average one out of every six pigs born alive does not live beyond the age of weaning. In the southern half of the state where hog production is heaviest, one out of every five pigs born alive on the average was reported lost before reaching weaning age. For the northern half of the state the losses reported were much lower and only one out of eight young pigs farrowed alive failed to reach weaning age.

An earlier survey indicated that 60 per cent of the loss of young pigs is caused by disease. Predators cause about 5 percent of the losses of young pigs while accidents and other miscellaneous causes are responsible for 35 percent of the losses.

The average number of pigs reported born alive per litter for the state was nine. Farrowings in the south and southwestern counties, the principal hog raising sections of Wisconsin, ran about one-tenth fewer pigs per sow than the average for the state. In the less concentrated swine producing sections of the state, the reported average number of live pigs born per litter was ten.

The survey indicated that once a shoat has passed weaning age the probabilities are high that he will reach maturity or market. The rate of loss shown by the survey for pigs which had passed weaning age was only one pig per one hundred born or 1 percent.

Breeds of Hogs in Wisconsin

According to reports from farmers, Chester Whites are the most popular of all of the breeds of hogs in Wisconsin, and the Duroc Jersey ranks second. Poland Chinas rank third.

According to the reports, over one-fourth of the hogs on farms are Chester Whites about 20 percent are Duroc Jerseys, and 15 percent are Poland Chinas. These three common lard-type breeds of hogs together make up over three-fifths of the hogs on the farms of the state. In addition to these common lard-type hogs there are also some of the less common breeds such as Berkshires, which account for 2 percent of the total, Hampshires, Yorkshires, and Spotted Poland Chinas which together accounted for less than 4 percent of the hogs reported.

Crossbred hogs are widely used in Wisconsin and altogether they make up more than one-third of the total hog population on the farms reporting. The Chester White breed was the one reported most frequently as being crossed. The Chester White–Poland China cross leads all others, and combined with the Chester White–Duroc Jersey and Chester White–Berkshire crosses account for over one-half of the crossbred hogs reported. A little less than one-fourth of the crossbred hogs were of miscellaneous types consisting of various different combinations. Three-way crosses involving the more popular breeds made up about 2 percent of the total hogs. The Poland China–Duroc Jersey cross was widely reported in the major hog producing counties.

Counties south of a diagonal line drawn across the state between Milwaukee and the Twin Cities have two-thirds of the hogs in Wisconsin. In this group of "hog belt" counties which lead in pork production, the most popular breed of hogs kept as shown by the survey was the Duroc Jersey followed very closely by Poland Chinas and Chester Whites in that order. Crossbred hogs in this area were about one-third as frequent as the total of the three leading breeds. It was in this section that many of the nondescript crosses and the Poland China and Duroc Jersey crosses were reported. A few Herefords were also reported in this part of the state.

The preference for the Chester Whites was more pronounced in the northern, central, and eastern counties. Crossbred hogs occurred in about the same proportion as in the more concentrated sections of hog production in the state, but the Chester White crosses predominated. In the less important hog raising areas there was a tendency for the more unusual breeds of hogs to be more frequently reported.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS TO
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN
BOX 351
MADISON, WISCONSIN

Form BAE-A/8-46—2475 Permit 1001

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

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, Emery C. Wilcox, Cecil W. Estes, Agricultural Statisticians

Vol. XXV, No. 9 *State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin* September 1946

IN THIS ISSUE

September Crop Report

Prospects for corn declined during the past month, but grain crops threshed out better than indicated earlier. Total crop production for the nation is the largest on record.

Cranberry Production

A large cranberry crop is in prospect this year, weather conditions having been favorable in all of the important producing states.

Milk Production

Milk production continues at a high level in Wisconsin, but for the United States it is running about 2 percent below a year ago. Heavy feeding is reported on many farms to offset the smaller amount of feed obtained from pastures as a result of the dry weather.

Milk Cow Prices

Milk cow prices increased further during the past month and they are now the highest on record.

Egg Production

In Wisconsin egg production during the past month was well maintained, being slightly higher than a year ago. For the United States production was 8 percent below a year ago.

1946 Turkey Crop

Wisconsin's turkey producers report about 4 percent fewer turkeys than were raised last year. For the nation the decline indicated is 9 percent.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Prices of farm products continued upward during the past month and are now at the highest level so far recorded. The sharpest advance was in meat animals.

Special News Items (Pages 6, 7, and 8)

Revised Feed Price Indexes

Grain Yields in Pounds Per Acre

Potato Varieties in Wisconsin

AUGUST was a very dry month in most of Wisconsin this year, but fortunately the weather was cool which helped some under the dry conditions. During the first half of September good rains were experienced over almost the entire state and the drought conditions which had been especially severe in some of the southern and southeastern counties have been broken. The late rains should be helpful to fall crops and to late pastures.

In spite of the drought conditions, crop production in the state is still somewhat above the average of prewar years. The corn crop, while it has been set back by the dry weather, will still yield about as well as the crop last year and more of it will probably be ripe corn. However, the corn crop in much of the state needs some good ripening weather in September. Some frost damage to corn occurred during the last week in August and silo filling is well along.

September reports on grain crops show that they have threshed out a little better than was indicated by reports from farmers about the first of August. The oat crop is now reported to average 43 bushels per acre and barley 37.5 bushels. While these yields are below the records made a year ago, they are still much above average. Harvesting and threshing weather was favorable and the work progressed rapidly, and most of the grain is of rather good quality. Total grain production in the state this year is 15 percent under the big crop of a year ago.

Hay and Pasture

The summer's dry weather came late enough so that a fairly good first crop of hay was made, and farmers report that most of it was harvested under good conditions so that the quality of this year's hay is probably better than that of a year ago. Second cuttings of hay were generally light and a considerable acreage of red clover was left for seed because the weather seems to have been favorable for seed development. Altogether, the tame hay production in the state is now estimated to be about 6 million tons, which is 23 percent below the large hay crop of a year ago.

With the dry weather pastures declined seriously, and on September 1 they were reported to be 55 percent of normal compared with 90 percent a year ago. The outlook for fall pastures has been rather poor, but recent rains will help. Fairly heavy feeding of cows has been practiced on many farms this year. With rather good crops of grain and corn and some carry-over of feed from last year, it was possible to feed liberally on many farms.

Weather Summary, August 1946

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	August 1946	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth	43	85	64.2	62.6	1.07	3.18	—4.47
Spooner	38	94	64.8	66.1	0.90	3.50	—4.99
Park Falls	38	85	62.7	63.6	2.01	4.21	+1.75
Rhinelander	39	87	63.2	64.0	2.48	4.15	+1.39
Wausau	37	87	65.0	66.0	2.63	3.52	—1.10
Marinette	41	90	67.6	68.3	0.68	3.02	—0.77
Escanaba	40	83	63.2	64.3	2.59	3.19	—2.77
Minneapolis	49	95	68.8	69.9	0.43	3.12	—2.22
Eau Claire	45	93	68.9	69.1	1.42	3.68	—2.30
La Crosse	44	92	67.7	70.0	2.97	3.71	—1.26
Hancock	33	95	67.6	68.6	1.77	3.41	—3.11
Oshkosh	39	91	68.0	68.8	2.72	3.04	—2.04
Green Bay	40	90	66.2	67.7	1.88	3.18	—4.77
Manitowoc	46	85	67.6	66.6	0.94	2.90	—6.79
Dubuque	46	92	70.0	71.7	3.18	3.24	—5.81
Madison	47	92	68.8	69.8	2.01	3.21	—6.86
Beloit	44	94	70.6	70.7	2.02	3.31	—4.54
Milwaukee	47	93	67.8	67.6	1.63	2.66	—6.75
Average for 18 Stations	42.0	90.2	66.8	67.5	1.85	3.35	—3.19

Fruit and truck crops have had a fairly good year. A record cherry crop has been harvested in the state and the apple crop is also much larger than last year when supplies were extremely short. The canning crops in the state are doing fairly well, though some of them suffered from dry weather.

Potato production is smaller than last year, partly because the acreage is lower. Dry weather has hurt some of the state's potatoes, and in addition the vines were frozen in many of the northern counties during the last week in August. In such areas the early varieties were ready for harvest, but the late varieties were still green and the freezing of the vines reduced the yield prospects considerably.

United States Crops

In spite of some decline in prospects during August, the country as a whole is harvesting the greatest crop in history. In some of the southwestern areas, including Texas and adjoining states, drought conditions are quite serious. Likewise, a drought area exists in the Great Lakes region covering mainly Michigan, Wisconsin, part of Minnesota, and parts of adjoining states. The rest of the country in the main has very large crops. Total production for the country is estimated to be 2 percent greater than the record crop produced in 1942, but the present estimate is about 1 percent lower than a month ago.

A record wheat crop has been harvested for the nation and the corn

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for September 1, 1946

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per acre		
	1946 (Preliminary)	1945	1946 as a percent of 1945	September 1, 1946 forecast	1945	10-year average 1935-44	1946 as a percent of 1945	1946 as a percent of 10-year average		Indicated 1946	1945	10-year average 1935-44
Corn	2,545,000	2,679,000	95.0	104,345,000	109,839,000	88,795,000	95.0	117.5	Bu.	41.0	41.0	37.2
Potatoes	113,000	128,000	88.3	10,057,000	12,160,000	15,530,000	82.7	64.8	Bu.	89	95	80
Tobacco	27,500	23,100	119.0	41,930,000	36,048,000	28,126,000	116.3	149.1	Lb.	1525	1561	1448
Oats	2,927,000	2,987,000	98.0	125,861,000	152,337,000	85,827,000	82.6	146.6	Bu.	43.0	51.0	35.0
Barley	118,000	90,000	131.1	4,425,000	3,600,000	18,241,000	122.9	24.3	Bu.	37.5	40.0	28.8
Rye	79,000	97,000	81.4	1,027,000	1,261,000	2,504,000	81.4	41.0	Bu.	13.0	13.0	11.7
Winter wheat	32,000	32,000	100.0	736,000	800,000	734,000	92.0	100.3	Bu.	23.0	25.0	18.4
Spring wheat	62,000	28,000	221.4	1,550,000	700,000	919,000	221.4	168.7	Bu.	25.0	25.0	17.4
Buckwheat	20,000	19,000	105.3	280,000	294,000	208,000	95.2	134.6	Bu.	14.0	15.5	13.6
All tame hay	3,934,000	3,971,000	99.1	5,822,000	7,564,000	6,239,000	77.0	93.3	Ton	1.48	1.90	1.68
Alfalfa hay	717,000	824,000	87.0	1,326,000	2,101,000	2,285,000	63.1	58.0	Ton	1.85	2.55	2.13
Clover and timothy hay	3,002,000	2,915,000	103.0	4,203,000	5,101,000	3,418,000	82.4	123.0	Ton	1.40	1.75	1.52
Other tame hay	215,000	232,000	92.7	293,000	362,000	536,000	80.9	54.7	Ton	1.36	1.56	1.37
Wild hay	55,000	94,000	58.5	63,000	113,000	209,000	55.8	30.1	Ton	1.15	1.20	1.16
Dry peas	1,000	2,000	50.0	10,000	16,000	54,000	62.5	18.5	Cwt.	9.60	8.00	7.68
Dry beans	1,000	1,000	100.0	6,000	6,000	20,000	100.0	30.0	Cwt.	5.75	5.60	5.38
Flax	5,000	7,000	71.4	62,000	84,000	90,000	73.8	68.9	Bu.	12.5	12.0	11.1
Sugar beets	13,700	14,900	91.9	103,200	158,300	138,610	82.2	93.9	Ton	9.5	10.6	9.6
Peas for canning	146,500	150,000	97.7	307,640,000	340,400,000	186,180,000	90.4	165.2	Lb.	2100	2270	1570
Corn for canning	108,000	97,200	111.1	237,600	223,600	96,200	106.3	247.0	Ton	2.2	2.3	2.2
Snap beans for canning	10,000	9,900	101.0	12,000	14,800	12,600	81.1	95.2	Ton	1.2	1.5	1.4
Lima beans for canning	3,700	2,800	132.1	5,000,000	3,760,000	2,160,000	133.0	231.5	Lb.	1350	1340	1120
Beets for canning	5,600	6,000	93.3	44,800	66,000	26,200	67.9	171.0	Ton	8.0	11.0	6.8
Cabbage	13,900	16,200	85.8	111,200	179,400	113,100	62.0	98.3	Ton	8.0	11.1	7.8
Onions, commercial	2,100	1,950	107.7	472,500	429,000	252,000	110.1	187.5	Cwt.	225	220	176.5
Apples, commercial				936,000	316,000	698,000	296.2	134.1	Bu.			
Grapes				500	450	470	111.1	106.4	Ton			
Cherries				16,700	7,300	9,490	228.8	176.0	Ton			
Cranberries				120,000	82,000	97,000	146.3	123.7	Blb.			
Pasture										55[1]	90[1]	70[1]

[1]September 1 condition.

crop is also the largest ever grown. Altogether, food and feed supplies for the country will be large as a result of the year's crop production. Hay production for the country is about 8 percent below last year but still 5 percent above average. Pastures for the nation, while not as good as a year ago, are above average.

While growing conditions during the past month were a little less favorable than they had been earlier in the season, recent rains in most states have been favorable to late harvested crops and it is believed now that production prospects as of early September will probably be realized. With record production of corn, wheat, tobacco, peaches, plums, pears, and truck crops, it is easy to see that the food and feed situation for the country as a whole should be good for the coming year even though there are some areas, such as Wisconsin, where production is somewhat smaller than last year.

Cranberry Production

(Thousand Barrels)

State	Sept. 1 1946 forecast	1945	1944	10-year average 1935-44
Massachusetts	535	478	153	409.7
Wisconsin	120	82	115	97
New Jersey	73	49	59	87.1
Washington	46.2	36.4	30	22.2
Oregon	13.9	11.4	12.7	8.1
5 States	788.1	656.8	369.7	624.1

Near-record Cranberry Crop

Wisconsin's cranberry production this year is expected to be within 1,000 barrels of the record crop harvested in 1940. Production for the nation will be much larger than last year and well above average.

Weather conditions have been favorable to cranberry production in all of the important producing states, and the quality of the berries is expected to be above average this year. In most areas there has been little damage from disease or insects.

About 120,000 barrels of cranberries will be produced in Wisconsin this year, according to early reports from growers. The crop this year is 23,000 barrels larger than the 1935–44 average production and 38,00 barrels above the rather small crop of 1945.

All of the five states reporting cranberry production show increases over their 1945 crops, and only New Jersey is expected to have a crop below

Crop Summary of the United States for September 1, 1946

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)			1946 production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per acre		
	1946 (Preliminary)	1945	1946 as a percent of 1945	Sept. 1 1946 forecast	1945	10-year average 1935-44	1945	10-year average		Indicated 1946	1945	10-year average 1935-44
Corn	91,487	91,202	100.3	3,371,707	3,018,410	2,608,499	111.7	129.3	Bu.	36.9	33.1	28.5
Potatoes	2,725.6	2,823.7	96.5	455,137	425,131	372,756	107.1	122.1	Bu.	167.0	150.6	125.8
Tobacco	1,967	1,825.1	107.8	2,220,637	1,997,808	1,479,621	111.2	150.1	Lb.	1129	1095	952
Oats	43,012	41,503	103.6	1,519,592	1,547,663	1,129,441	98.2	134.5	Bu.	35.3	37.3	30.7
Barley	10,061	10,195	98.7	256,334	263,961	289,598	97.1	88.5	Bu.	25.5	25.9	22.8
Rye	1,775	1,981	89.6	21,410	26,354	42,356	81.2	50.5	Bu.	12.1	13.3	12.2
Winter wheat	47,277	46,678	101.3	879,894	823,177	618,019	106.9	142.4	Bu.	18.6	17.6	15.9
Durum wheat	2,414	1,970	122.5	37,578	35,020	31,900	107.3	117.8	Bu.	15.6	17.8	12.9
Spring wheat other than durum	15,989	16,092	99.4	249,847	264,946	193,774	94.3	128.9	Bu.	15.6	16.5	14.0
Flax	2,465	3,914	63.0	22,842	36,688	23,426	62.3	97.5	Bu.	9.3	9.4	8.3
Buckwheat	402	413	97.3	7,061	6,701	7,138	105.4	98.9	Bu.	17.6	16.2	16.8
Tame hay	59,086	59,905	98.6	84.788	91,573	80,254	92.6	105.6	Ton	1.44	1.53	1.38
Wild hay	14,227	14,311	99.4	11,357	13,378	11,051	84.9	102.8	Ton	.80	.93	.88
Pasture										74[1]	84[1]	71[1]

[1]September 1 condition.

the 10-year average. With the near-record crop this year, Wisconsin will rank second in cranberry production.

The nation's cranberry crop this year is expected to total 788,100 barrels compared with 656,800 barrels harvested last year. An average production of 624,100 barrels is shown for the years 1935–44.

Wisconsin Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1946*	1945 Revised	1944 Revised	10-year average 1935–44	1946 — 1945
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	1,091	1,058	1,007	857	103
Feb.	1,107	1,076	1,066	864	103
Mar.	1,367	1,297	1,236	1,050	105
Apr.	1,484	1,421	1,334	1,144	104
May	1,808	1,741	1,644	1,431	104
June	1,808	1,791	1,650	1,513	101
July	1,599	1,584	1,459	1,316	101
Aug	1,357	1,342	1,241	1,123	101
Jan.-Aug. inclusive	11,621	11,310	10,637	9,298	103

*Preliminary.

Wisconsin Milk Production

Milk produced on Wisconsin farms during August totaled 1,357 million pounds—a new record for the month. This was 15 million pounds, or 1 percent, more than the previous record set in August 1946 and 234 million pounds more than the average for the 10 years 1935–44. For the first eight months of the year 11,621 million pounds were produced, almost 3 percent more than for the same period last year and 25 percent above the 10-year average.

The record milk production was achieved despite the fact that pastures were much poorer than a year ago and less liberal feeding of grain and other concentrates in the herds of dairy correspondents. August milk production in Wisconsin was almost 13 percent of all the milk produced in the United States. Production for the first eight months in Wisconsin was nearly 14 percent of the United States total. Unlike Wisconsin production, the production for the country as a whole is under a year ago.

United States Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1946	1945	1944	10-year average 1935–44	1946 — 1945
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	8,615	8,858	8,651	7,937	97
Feb.	8,292	8,485	8,602	7,615	98
Mar.	9,796	10,000	9,746	8,852	98
Apr.	10,540	10,733	10,190	9,409	98
May	12,301	12,448	11,881	11,149	99
June	12,644	12,989	12,435	11,666	97
July	11,956	12,301	11,543	10,871	97
Aug.	10,834	11,058	10,294	9,794	98
Jan.-Aug. inclusive	84,978	86,872	83,342	77,293	98

United States Milk Production

During August 10,834 million pounds of milk were produced on United States farms. Although 2 percent below last year's record production, this is the second largest August production ever recorded and is 11 percent above the 1935–44 average for August. Milk production in August was 9 percent below the amount produced in July whereas the usual seasonal decline from July to August is 10 percent.

Milk production per cow in herd in August was the highest for the month in 22 years of record and 10 percent above the August average. However, the rate of production was not enough to offset the decline in milk cow numbers. September 1 milk production per cow averaged 15.39 pounds compared with 15.12 pounds a year ago.

Milk Cow Prices

Average sales values of milk cows in Wisconsin increased 2 percent, according to price correspondents' reports for the month ending August 15. The moderate upward trend was general throughout the state but was more pronounced in the southwestern and northeastern counties.

The Wisconsin index of average milk cow prices for August 15 based on the 5-year average 1910 to 1914 exceeded the 300 percent level for the first time on record. However, compared with the most recent prewar 5-year average 1937 to 1941 the index on August 15 was but 216 percent of that level.

On the basis of pre-World War I values it may seem to some that average milk cow prices of recent months have reached a high level. A more enlightening comparison perhaps is the number of pounds of milk and butterfat equal in value to the average price of milk cows.

It required on the average 4,300 pounds of whole milk or 178 pounds of butterfat to equal the average value of a milk cow back in the years 1910 to 1914. On August 15 this year 4,300 pounds of milk or 208 pounds of butterfat, nearly the same as 36 years ago, were equal in value to the average cast of milk cows. Over the years these relationships between the prices of milk and butterfat to the value of milk cows have ranged from a low of 3,000 pounds of milk or 133 pounds of butterfat in 1923 to a high of 5,800 pounds of milk in 1939 and for butterfat 259 pounds in 1943. These comparisons illustrate the effect of dairy product prices on milk cow values.

Steady or slightly increasing consumer demand for dairy products is now in prospect for the balance of 1946. Supplies of milk are expected to decline seasonally until after the holiday season. Milk prices for the last quarter of 1946 as a result are expected to be rather strongly supported.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, Aug. 15, 1946 and 1945, and July 15, 1946 by Crop Reporting Districts

(Dollars per head)

District	August 15, 1946	July 15, 1946	August 15, 1945
1. Northwest	149	148	122
2. North	147	144	118
3. Northeast	146	142	123
4. West	162	160	137
5. Central	164	162	135
6. East	169	167	152
7. Southwest	161	156	132
8. South	170	167	156
9. Southeast	173	170	159
State Average[1]	162	159	139

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

Wisconsin Egg Production

Wisconsin farm flocks produced 168 million eggs during August this year. This output compares with 166 million for August a year ago and the 5-year average for the month of 154 million. There were about 1½ percent more layers on farms than a year earlier and 6½ percent more than the 5-year average August number. Layers averaged 14.07 eggs last month—the same as August 1945 but 2½ percent above the 5-year average output per layer.

Wisconsin farmers received an average of 35½ cents per dozen for eggs on August 15. This price compares with 39.4 cents on the same date a year ago and the 5-year average of 28.3 cents for that date. Egg prices advanced .6 cents per dozen during the month ending August 15 compared with the 5-year average advance of 1.4 cents for the same period. Farmers of Wisconsin received an average of 25.3 cents per pound for chickens as of August 15 compared with 26½ cents a year earlier and the 5-year August 15 average of 18.7 cents.

United States Egg Production

Farm flocks of the nation laid 3,636 million eggs in August—8 percent fewer than in August last year but 3½ percent more than the 1940–44 average. The rate of production per layer was 4 percent less than a year ago but 2 percent above the 5-year (1940–44) average. There were 291,536,000 layers on farms during the month—4 percent fewer than August 1945 but 1½ percent more than the 5-year (1940–44) average number during August.

The number of potential layers on farms (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on September 1 was the smallest since 1941—7 percent less than a year ago but about the same as the 5-year September 1 average. The number of pullets not of laying age on farms September 1 was 10 percent less than a year ago and 1 percent below the 5-year average for that date.

Egg markets were firm during August with a seasonal upward price trend. Farmers received an average of 39.1 cents per dozen for eggs in mid-August compared with 40.8 cents a year ago. Egg prices advanced 2 cents per dozen during the month ending August 15 compared with 2.9 cents last year and an average of 1.6 cents. Chicken prices dropped 1.8 cents per pound during the month ending August 15 compared with an average drop of 0.1 cent. Mid-August prices averaged 27.6 cents per pound compared with 28.6 cents a year ago and the average of 17.2 cents per pound.

Turkey Production Below 1945

Turkey production this year is estimated at 4 percent below Wisconsin's record crops of last year, and a decrease of 9 percent is shown for the nation. While smaller than last year, the turkey crops for the state and the nation as a whole are much above average.

Weather conditions in Wisconsin and throughout most of the United

Farm and Market Prices for Milk and Dairy Products[1]

Year	PRICES RECEIVED BY CROP REPORTERS—WISCONSIN											UNITED STATES		WHOLESALE PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS[4]							
	Milk av. all uses cwt.[3]	Milk Prices by uses[2](cwt.)				Milk prices by uses in percent of average				Butterfat[3] (lb.)	Farm butter[3] (lb.)	Butter fat[3] (lb.)	Milk[3] (cwt.)	Butter[5] (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[6]	Swiss[7]	Brick[8]	Limburger[9]		Cheese div. by butter	Butter div. by cheese
	$	$	$	$	$	%	%	%	%	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	------	15.5	17.1	14.1	13.3	3.60	------	------
1911	1.14	1.12	1.08	1.39	1.42	98	95	122	125	27 1	25.2	23.2	1.52	26.1	13.4	13.6	11.2	10.1	3.45	51.3	195
1912	1 30	1.39	1.23	1.45	1.46	107	95	112	112	30.6	28.5	26.7	1.59	29.5	15.9	17.3	15.1	14.2	3.25	53.9	186
1913	1 33	1.29	1.29	1.52	1.57	97	97	114	118	32 6	29.4	27 4	1.61	31.0	14.9	16.9	13.4	13.2	3.55	48.1	208
1914	1.31	1.30	1.21	1.49	1.55	99	92	114	118	30.0	28.4	25.5	1.60	28.6	15.2	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	115	54.0	48.2	45.4	2.97	49.5	27.1	35.4	24.6	23.2	5.70	51.7	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	51.9	193
1920	2.55	2.30	2.53	2.84	3.23	90	99	111	127	62.9	59.1	55.5	3.22	58.7	26.2	31.0	23.4	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	44.2	226
1922	1.67	1.67	1.63	1.73	1.83	100	98	104	110	39.0	38.6	35.9	2.10	39.2	19.7	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	96	107	113	51.5	47.8	45.6	2.53	46.0	22.1	28.7	21.4	20.8	4 55	48.0	208
1929	2.01	1.84	1.94	2.12	2.43	92	97	105	121	48.7	46.5	45.2	2.54	43.8	20.1	28.9	19.1	19.5	4.30	46.0	217
1930	1.62	1.49	1.57	1.69	2.12	92	97	104	131	38.8	37.0	34.5	2.21	35.3	16.4	25.7	16.0	16.4	3.90	46.4	215
1931	1.15	1.07	1.12	1.25	1.58	93	97	109	137	28.7	27.8	24.8	1.69	27.0	12.5	21.2	12.1	13.5	3.30	46.1	217
1932	.89	.81	.83	.92	1.28	91	93	103	144	21.4	20.7	17.9	1.27	20.1	9.9	16.0	8.9	9.4	2.60	49.5	202
1933	.98	.91	.90	1.04	1.25	93	92	106	128	22.9	21.6	18.8	1.30	20.8	10.2	17.5	10.0	11.5	2.55	49.0	204
1934	1.09	1.00	1.05	1.16	1.39	92	96	106	128	26.3	24.9	22.7	1.54	24.8	11.8	16.6	10.6	11.2	2.70	47.4	211
1935	1.32	1.27	1.23	1.35	1.55	96	93	102	117	31.5	29.8	28.1	1.70	28.8	14.4	19.6	13.8	13.8	2.91	49.9	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	103	123	37.5	34.2	33.2	1.96	33.2	15.9	20.3	15.2	14.6	3.21	47.8	209
1938	1.28	1.16	1.21	1.31	1.71	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	216
1939	1.22	1.14	1.13	1.25	1.58	93	93	102	130	26.1	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	174
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	180
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	170
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	26.3	25.2	4.20	58.7	170
1945	2.67	2.52	2.65	2.76	3.05	94	99	103	114	54.7	46.6	------	------	46.1	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.6	171
January	2.72	2.56	2.70	2.83	3.08	94	99	104	113	54.	46.	50.9	3.34	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
February	2.68	2.51	2.65	2.79	3.06	94	99	104	114	54.	46.	50.8	3.29	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
March	2.64	2.47	2.60	2.77	3.04	94	98	105	115	54.	45.	50.7	3.21	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
April	2.61	2.44	2.55	2.74	3.03	93	98	105	116	54.	46.	50.5	3.12	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
May	2.61	2.45	2.56	2.70	3.00	94	98	103	115	54.	46.	50.2	3.08	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
June	2.63	2.48	2.59	2.72	3.01	94	98	103	114	54.	46.	50.2	3.06	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
July	2.65	2.51	2.62	2.72	3.02	95	99	103	114	55.	46.	50.2	3.09	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
August	2.67	2.53	2.66	2.73	3.03	95	100	102	113	55.	46.	50.3	3.14	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
September	2.70	2.55	2.70	2.76	3.06	94	100	102	113	55.	46.	50.3	3.20	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
October	2.74	2.59	2.73	2.79	3.10	95	100	102	113	56.	46.	50.2	3.30	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
November	2.76	2.61	2.74	2.79	3.14	95	99	101	114	56.	49.	50.3	3.37	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.1	172
December	2.75	2.59	2.75	2.81	3.13	94	100	102	114	56.	51.	50.5	3.40	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.1	172
1946																					
January	2.76	2.58	2.79	2.83	3.14	93	101	103	114	56.	51.	50.7	3.37	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.	51.	50.8	3.34	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.	52.	51.2	3.29	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.	51.	51.1	3.25	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.	52.	51.0	3.24	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.	52.	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.	74.	70.6	3.98	69.7	40.0	50.0	39.2	39.0	5.23	57.4	174
August	3.78*	3.75*	3.65*	3.78*	4.07*	99*	97*	100*	108*	78.	72.	70.8	4.11	69.8	43.5	52.5	41.7	41.0	5.48	62.3	160

[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. 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.

[3]Quotations refer to the 15th of the month as reported by Wisconsin and United States price reporters. Annual prices, except the Wisconsin farm butter price, are weighted averages of monthly data. For the U. S., milk for fluid use is the chief outlet for whole milk sold hence the U. S. farm price exceeds Wisconsin where the bulk of the output is manufactured. These quotations do not include dairy production payments.

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

[5]Wholesale 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.

[6]Wholesale prices on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange. Prior to April 1926, prices were quoted on daisies, thereafter on twins. Where prices of twins were not quoted, Cheddar prices were used as a basis for prices of twins. From December 1942 through January 1946 subsidy of 3.75 cents per pound was included.

[7]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.

[8]Averages of weekly quotations. Prior to September 1940, quotations are from the Green County Herald, September 1940 through September 1942 quotations are from various sources adjusted to a Monroe basis. October 1942 through May 1944 quotations are from Monroe Evening Times. Price ceiling beginning February 1943. Ceiling quotations beginning June 1944 is 26.25 cents Plymouth base.

[9]Averages of weekly quotations from the Monroe Evening Times. Prior to September 1940 quotations are from the Green County Herald. Price ceiling beginning February 1943.

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

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

*Preliminary.

States were particularly good for turkey production this year. The relatively low death rate of poults this year offset some of the decrease in the number of poults hatched compared with last year. Early this spring Wisconsin producers indicated that the 1946 turkey crop would be considerably smaller than in 1945, and a sharp decrease was also expected for the nation. Turkey producers decreased their output from 1945 because of the uncertainties of feed supplies and fall marketings and the prospects of rising feed costs.

About 30,000 fewer turkeys are being raised on Wisconsin farms this year than last year. Many producers report that they have the best quality birds they have had for a number of years. The production for the nation is estimated to be 9 percent below the 1945 crop but 27 percent more than the 1938–43 average production.

August reports from producers indicated that the turkey crop in Wisconsin and for the nation would be marketed earlier than last year. A larger proportion of the turkeys raised this year will be sold before December, but the percentage of the crop marketed in December will be about the same as last year.

Some Current Changes in Agriculture and Industry

WISCONSIN	Latest Report: Date	Latest Report: Reported figure*	Previous Reports: One month before	Previous Reports: One year before	Previous Reports: 5-yr. av. of same month[9]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[1], 1910-14=100 ... %	Aug.	275	260	211	162
Prices farmers pay[1], 1910-14=100 ... %	Aug.	213	208	181	151
Purchasing power, farm products[1], 1910-14=100 ... %	Aug.	129	125	117	106
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of milk*** cwt. ... $	Aug.	3.78	3.58	2.67	2.12
Farm price of butterfat in cream*** ... cts.	Aug. 15	78	72	55	44.8
Price, American cheese, Wis. Cheese Exchange, (twins) per pound[4] ... cts.	Aug.	43.5	40.0	27.0	22.1
Total milk production[1], (000,000 om.) ... lbs.	Aug.	1357	1599	1342	1123
Cows in herd freshening[5] ... %	Aug.	4.38	3.51	4.41	4.31
Calves born during month being raised[5] ... %	Aug.	29.95	30.17	28.09	33.11
Grains and concentrates fed daily[6]					
per farm ... lbs.	Sept. 1	59.8	53.6	58.2	39.3
per cow in herd ... lbs.	Sept. 1	3.43	3.07	3.49	2.42
per 100 lbs. of milk produced ... lbs.	Sept. 1	18.84	14.67	18.40	13.86
Wisconsin creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	July	7350	6320	13046	16441
Wisconsin American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	July	39450	45350	41673	39461
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Aug.	2107	2929	7663	5779
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Aug.	15928	20321	12321	10879
Poultry Production and Markets					
Layers on hand in month[6], (000 om.) ... no.	Aug.	11960	12589	11790	11217
Eggs per 100 layers[6] ... no.	Aug.	1497	1562	1407	1372
Total eggs produced[6], (000,000 om.) ... no.	Aug.	168	197	166	154
Farm price of chickens[3], per lb. ... cts.	Aug. 15	25.3	28.5	26.5	18.7
Farm price of eggs[3], per doz. ... cts.	Aug. 15	35.5	34.9	39.4	28.3
Feed Price Changes[1]					
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100 ... %	Aug.	247	260	173	137
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ... $	Aug.	29.94	32.25	21.25	16.40
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy ... lbs.	Aug.	126.3	111.0	125.6	131.9
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton, f. o. b. Madison					
Standard bran ... $	Aug.	53.75	68.60	40.45	32.61
Linseed oil meal ... $	Aug.	87.10	92.10	48.10	39.63
Corn gluten feed ... $	Aug.	72.00	68.35	43.85	31.93
Tankage ... $	Aug.	111.45	115.45	74.05	67.15
Standard middlings ... $	Aug.	54.50	69.95	40.45	32.73
Soybean meal ... $	Aug.	95.75	99.60	54.60	44.14
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ... $	Aug.	33.02	35.07	22.08	17.43
Amt. of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy ... lbs.	Aug.	107.5	99.5	178.4	161.6
Livestock Prices[3]					
Farm price of milk cows, per head ... $	Aug. 15	162	159	139	112.20
Farm price of hogs, per cwt. ... $	Aug. 15	20.60	16.30	13.80	11.36
Farm price of beef cattle, per cwt. ... $	Aug. 15	15.20	14.70	10.40	8.66
Farm price of veal calves, per cwt. ... $	Aug. 15	16.30	15.90	13.60	11.56
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Index of employment[8], 1925-27=100 ... %	Aug.	135.5	130.9	139.7	137.0
Index of payrolls[8], 1925-27=100 ... %	Aug.	253.0	234.3	250.2	217 5

UNITED STATES	Latest Report: Date	Latest Report: Reported figure*	Previous Reports: One month before	Previous Reports: One year before	Previous Reports: 5-yr. av. of same month[9]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[6], 1910-14=100 ... %	Aug.	249	244	204	154.2
Prices farmers pay[6], 1910-14=100 ... %	Aug.	214	209	180	150.6
Purchasing power farm products[6], 1910-14=100 ... %	Aug.	116	117	113	101.2
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of butterfat in cream[3]**, per lb. ... cts.	Aug. 15	70.8	70.6	50.3	40.9
Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb.[10] ... cts.	Aug.	69.8	69.7	46.0	39.0
Creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	July	127760	119325	155604	180784
American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	July	87310	96930	100272	84022
Evaporated whole milk production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	July	336600	385800	431842	315074
Dried skim milk production[6], (000 omitted)					
Human food ... lbs.	July	71300	89450	70110	48713
Animal feed ... lbs.	July	2100	3125	2275	6905
Butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Aug.	37388	40853	47111	49406
Cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Aug.	23197	27512	19987	15580
Total milk prod.[9], (000,000 om.) ... lbs.	Aug.	10834	11956	11058	9794
Cold-Storage Holdings[7], (000 omitted)					
Creamery butter ... lbs.	Sept. 1	84360	69510	206501	185675
American cheese ... lbs.	Sept. 1	126185	120136	208558	192857
Swiss cheese ... lbs.	Sept. 1	1721	1985	1849	3290
All other cheese ... lbs.	Sept. 1	31412	26665	18903	28725
All varieties of cheese ... lbs.	Sept. 1	159318	148786	229310	224872
Total frozen poultry ... lbs.	Sept. 1	204202	178784	114192	100442
Eggs, shell ... cases	Sept. 1	7965	9537	4771	6567
Eggs, shell, frozen, and dried (case equivalent) ... cases	Sept. 1	15059	17173	13036	14030
Poultry Production[6]					
Layers on hand in mo., (000 om.) ... no.	Aug.	291536	302574	303709	287175
Eggs per 100 layers ... no.	Aug.	1247	1395	1297	1222
Total eggs prod., (000,000 om.) ... no.	Aug.	3636	4221	3940	3514
Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated milk[6], (000 omitted)					
Dried whole milk ... lbs.	July 31	25393	22780	22617	11491
Dried skim milk ... lbs.	July 31	80546	85212	78947	51745
Dried buttermilk ... lbs.	July 31	3252	2692	5984	6596
Condensed milk (case goods) ... lbs.	July 31	10536	9617	13987	10146
Evaporated milk (case goods) ... lbs.	July 31	229172	219180	204368	319049
Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection[7], (000 omitted)					
Cattle ... no.	Aug.	1240	1239	1292	1138
Calves ... no.	Aug.	534	542	603	534
Sheep and lambs ... no.	Aug.	1578	1738	1568	1824
Hogs ... no.	Aug.	2843	3863	2206	3367
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Wholesale prices, 1910-14=100					
All commodities[11] ... %	Aug. 15	187	181	154	138.0
Foods[11] ... %	Aug. 15	231	220	165	145.2
Retail prices, 1910-14=100					
All commodities[11] ... %	Aug. 15	.....	204	187	166.2
Foods[11] ... %	Aug. 15	.....	214	182	157.0
Factory employment (adjusted)[12], No. of employees, 1939=100 ... %	June	138.7	138.1	157.2	147.4
Industrial production (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ... %	July	.....	170	210	191.2
Freight-car loadings (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ... %	July	.....	133	139	132

[1]Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. [2]As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters. [3]As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. [4]From December 1942 through January 1946 subsidy of 3.75 cents was included. [5]As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters. [6]Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. [7]Reported by Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, U. S. D. A. [8]Wisconsin Industrial Commission. [9]1940-44, except Cold-Storage Holdings and Livestock Slaughterings which are 1941-45 and total milk production which is 10-year average, 1935-44. [10]Wholesale price of 92-score butter at Chicago through December 1942. Since then O. P. A. 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. [11]Bureau of Labor Statistics index number corrected to 1910-14 base. [12]Federal Reserve Board. [13]Estimate. *Preliminary. **Quotations do not include dairy production payments.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

Increases in prices received by farmers between July 15 and August 15, while not the sharpest on record, were sizeable and carried the index of farm prices to levels never before reached in the state's history. The preliminary index of farm prices on August 15 stood at 275 percent of the 1910–14 average compared with the revised figure of 260 percent for July 15 and 211 percent for mid-August a year ago.

Meat animal prices lead the advance with nearly a 14 percent increase over the previous month. Early returns on milk prices indicated an advance of about 6 percent compared with July 15. Midsummer declines of 27 percent in apple prices, 5 percent for wheat, and 14 percent for oats occurred with the harvesting of the new crops. Live chicken prices were off 11 percent from the previous month which was much more than the usual seasonal decline for August.

Costs of things farmers buy further extended their advance which started in December 1945. The index of prices paid by farmers for family living and production expenses on August 15 was 213 percent of the 1910–14 average base. Higher costs for feed was the most important factor in the 5-point advance over the previous month. This index also has pushed through all previous record levels for the state and was at its highest point in 36 years.

United States Prices

The general level of prices received by farmers rose 5 points during the month ended August 15, 1946 to 249 percent of the 1909–14 average. This increase of 5 points represents an increase of 2 percent over a month earlier. It was due to the higher prices received for hogs, eggs, dairy products, and cotton, offsetting lower prices received for grains, chickens, and fruits. Changes in prices of other commodities were generally mixed, with soybeans and flaxseed bringing higher prices and peanuts and cottonseed slightly lower. During the same period the index of prices paid, interest, and taxes (parity index) rose 5 points or 2.5 percent. The resulting parity ratio at 122 was 4 points higher than a year ago.

With prices received by farmers for hogs increasing $4.10 per hundred pounds to $20.90 an all-time high of record, and with a new record high for beef cattle and lambs, the index of livestock and livestock products increased 16 points during the month

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and Month	WISCONSIN: Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices[1] (Average of prices, January 1910—December 1914=100)														UNITED STATES: Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices[2] (Average of prices August 1909—July 1914=100)									
	Wisconsin farm prices	All groups milk excluded	Livestock and livestock products[3]	Milk	Meat animals[4]	Poultry and eggs[5]	Crops[6]	Feed grains and hay[7]	Fruits[8]	Truck and canning[9]	Prices paid[10]	Ratio of prices received to prices paid[11]	Ratio of prices for milk to prices paid[12]	Index number of farm real estate values[13]	United States farm products	Livestock and livestock products	Dairy products	Meat animals	Poultry and eggs	Crops	Feed grains and hay	Prices paid[14]	Purchasing power[15]	Index to U. S. farm real estate values[13]
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	104	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	186	172	168	177	110	111	133	204	194	179	203	186	215	207	176	116	129
1919	214	208	217	222	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	134	101	160	133	102	205	146	149	87	90	168	124	130	149	107	161	121	92	152	82	157
1922	126	120	126	132	108	141	125	94	173	142	142	89	93	154	132	127	139	114	140	138	92	149	89	139
1923	140	113	144	165	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	130
1925	146	140	148	152	133	160	134	118	160	130	155	94	98	130	156	150	155	140	162	163	134	156	100	127
1926	151	149	150	152	144	157	151	103	146	131	154	98	99	125	146	152	156	146	158	140	105	155	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	103	161	147	150	102	106	119	149	161	164	160	161	135	119	154	97	116
1930	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	92	70	88	120	121	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	60	48	108	63	89
1933	71	64	70	78	53	70	79	66	81	101	105	68	74	80	72	72	87	61	74	72	57	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	69	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	135	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
Jan.	206	197	205	215	192	185	215	161	287	202	180	114	119	------	201	202	202	203	199	200	163	179	112	-----
Feb.	204	195	201	212	193	168	219	163	291	202	180	113	118	------	199	201	200	209	183	197	164	179	111	-----
Mar.	203	197	200	209	196	165	224	167	291	202	181	112	115	------	198	200	198	211	175	196	166	180	110	-----
Apr.	202	198	199	206	198	164	223	160	291	202	181	112	114	------	203	201	194	215	176	204	162	180	113	-----
May	203	199	200	206	199	167	225	160	291	202	181	112	114	------	200	202	192	217	179	198	161	180	111	-----
June	205	201	202	208	200	175	224	158	295	202	181	113	115	------	206	203	191	216	189	210	162	180	114	-----
July	210	211	205	209	202	185	249	158	295	206	181	116	115	------	206	205	192	215	197	207	161	180	114	-----
Aug.	211	211	206	211	197	196	246	148	280	206	181	117	117	------	204	206	195	212	207	202	158	180	113	-----
Sept.	209	204	206	213	195	190	231	152	287	206	181	115	118	------	197	203	197	207	201	191	157	181	109	-----
Oct.	210	202	207	217	193	192	225	153	310	206	182	115	119	------	199	202	199	202	204	196	160	182	109	-----
Nov.	213	208	211	218	193	208	230	159	336	206	182	117	120	------	205	206	202	203	218	203	161	182	113	-----
Dec.	213	208	210	217	193	208	232	160	347	206	183	116	119	------	207	207	204	204	222	206	162	183	113	-----
1946														120										142
Jan.	211	204	208	218	197	180	233	163	351	206	184	115	118	------	206	204	203	206	197	207	164	184	112	-----
Feb.	209	199	206	220	200	153	234	164	354	206	185	113	119	------	207	202	202	214	168	213	166	185	112	-----
Mar.	212	204	208	221	203	158	241	171	354	206	186	114	119	------	209	203	201	219	167	215	171	187	112	-----
Apr.	214	207	210	221	208	161	242	170	362	206	189	113	117	------	212	205	199	225	166	220	171	188	113	-----
May	217	210	213	225	210	165	243	173	362	206	193	112	117	------	211	207	198	226	173	215	188	192	110	-----
June	224	211	221	236	212	167	245	174	362	206	196	114	120	------	218	213	207	230	178	223	195	196	111	-----
July	260	236	260	283	248	183	255	193	362	206	208*	125*	136*	------	244	247	245	268	196	240	244	209	117	-----
Aug.	275*	250	279*	299*	282	179	251	199	313	206	213*	129*	140*	------	249	263	257	294	199	233	225	214	116	-----

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

to 263 percent of its 1909–14 average, a new all-time high. Lower prices were received by farmers for farm butter, chickens, wool, veal calves, and sheep. Slaughter of livestock under federal inspection for the 4-week period ended August 17 was about 38 percent greater than during the preceeding four weeks, and about a third larger than during the comparable period a year ago. Slaughter of cattle and calves was over 50 percent greater than during the preceding four weeks.

Wisconsin Feed Price Index Revision

Information on retail sales of commercial feed in Wisconsin has been collected since 1938 under the revised feeding-stuffs law. Sufficient time has elapsed to reveal some of the trends developing in livestock feeding practices on farms and also some of the effects of wartime changes in feeding methods.

The Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service has published indexes of feed prices monthly back to 1910. These indexes are based on current market and farm prices combined by weighting the various feeds in relation to their importance in typical rations fed to livestock. The indexes set up years ago served quite well to show trends in farmers' feeding costs. However, with the more complete data now available on prices and other items and the more widespread adoption of better feeding methods by farmers it has become advisable to rework the indexes so as to include new figures and more fully reflect present day conditions.

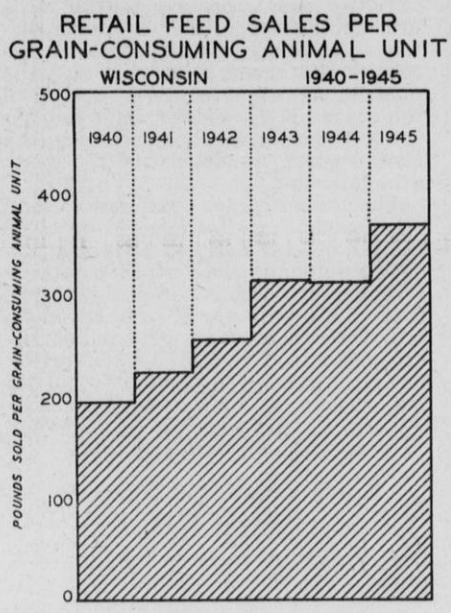
The index of all feeds is made up of four parts combined in accordance with their importance. The changes made in each of the four series are described separately and the effect of these changes on the combined index is outlined along with the revised indexes.

High Protein Feed Index

Farm consumption of commercial high protein feeds has been increasing since 1940 at a rate of about 10 percent, or around 14,000 tons a year. This upward trend during the present decade has not been steady because during the war the increase was interrupted by protein shortages. If supplies had not been limited, the rise in protein sales would have been much sharper. Livestock numbers converted to grain-consuming animal unit equivalents were 11 percent higher at the beginning of 1946 than they were at the beginning of 1940. Thus over the past six years protein feed sales have increased at a faster rate than livestock numbers. All the increase in protein sales was not reflected in better rations because part of the greater tonnage sold was offset by some declines in quality and shortages of other nutrients needed to balance rations. Nor does this reveal the intense demand for protein

meal which prevailed during the war. Shortages of protein feeds were partly responsible for the decline in livestock which came in 1945 to balance animal numbers with feed supplies.

The use of cottonseed meal by dairymen in the state has declined for years. Soybean meal and linseed meal have become more important as protein dairy supplements. Beginning with 1939 soybean meal was substituted for cottonseed meal in the protein index.



Retail feed sales in Wisconsin have been increasing much faster than livestock numbers.

Wartime waste recovery programs in the brewery and distilling industries have made available greater supplies of brewery and distillery byproduct feeds. In the past three years brewery and distillery byproducts have accounted for over a fourth of the retail sales of protein feeds in Wisconsin. Dried brewers' grains have been added to the index of protein prices beginning with 1939.

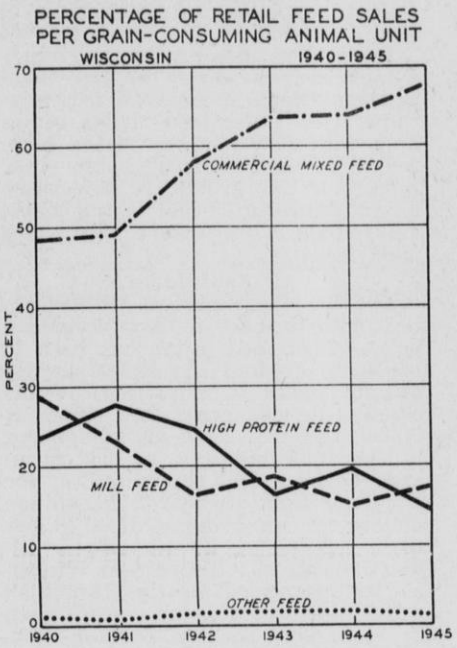
Some minor adjustments in freight rates for the period 1939–45 were also incorporated in the protein series. New weights have been assigned to the different component items of the protein feed index in accordance with the 5-year average 1939 to 1943 retail sales of protein feeds as reported by the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture.

Feed Grain Index

The index of feed grains is based on the mid-month prices received by farmers for corn, oats, and barley plus a grinding fee for the proportion of feed grains customarily purchased in ground form. The grain prices are combined by weighting them by the relative quantities of each of the three major feed grains used. Production of corn and oats has increased considerably in the past ten years while barley production has declined and this grain has been replaced in livestock rations. The feed grain index has been revised to make allowance for the shift. Beginning with 1939 oats has been given more importance than formerly in the combined index of feed grains.

Mill Feed Index

The mill feed index has been based on Madison f. o. b. prices of standard bran, middlings, red dog flour, and rye byproducts weighted by volume of sales. The utilization of red dog flour and rye byproducts as straight-run feed ingredients has for a number of years become almost obsolete in Wisconsin. These items have been dropped from the revised mill feed index beginning with 1939, with practically no effect to the combined mill feed index. Bran outranks all other mill feeds in this classification by a wide margin.



In 1945 commercially mixed feeds in the state made up a greater proportion of the total sales than in 1940. Much of the gain in retail feed sales has been due to greater use of commercial mixed feeds during the war.

Other Feed Index (Commercial)

Farmers in recent years have been rapidly turning to more general use of commercial or brand mixed feeds. Modern day commercially prepared feeds provide many improved feed preparations which make possible the use of scientifically balanced rations and the adoption of easier and more convenient feeding methods. Many farmers have found that the greater expense of commercially prepared formulas have been recovered in healthier livestock and in quicker rates of gain.

At least the trend in sales of commercial preparations since 1940 has been sharply upward. Over the past five years total retail sales of all feed in the state doubled between 1940 and 1945. Volume in 1940 was 558,000 tons compared with 1,119,000 tons sold in 1945. Commercial feed preparations during the same period increased from 264,000 tons in 1940 to 736,000 tons in 1945, or a twofold increase during the same years. Commercially mixed feed sales made up 47 percent of the total volume back in 1940, but in 1945 they composed two-thirds of the total volume of sales.

With the exception of horse feeds, all the other feeds in this category have shown substantial gains in sales. Poultry and dairy feeds on a tonnage basis in 1945 were 253 and 270 percent respectively of their 1940 totals. Concentrate supplements, calf feeds,

Revised Index of Feed Prices, Wisconsin[1]

(1910-14 = 100)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
All Feeds													
1939	84	83	84	86	89	88	84	81	97	91	91	95	88
1940	98	98	99	102	100	95	94	90	90	90	95	95	95
1941	95	93	93	96	97	100	105	107	119	117	121	126	106
1942	135	138	138	140	140	137	137	134	132	131	134	138	136
1943	145	149	156	161	161	165	172	173	176	181	180	184	167
1944	184	186	186	187	189	189	188	181	177	175	172	170	182
1945	177	177	179	176	176	177	178	173	171	174	176	177	176
1946	180	181	184	186	204	212	260	247					
High Protein													
1939	110	103	104	104	107	104	97	95	125	118	120	124	109
1940	123	116	112	112	110	92	90	92	98	100	112	113	106
1941	112	105	101	103	102	107	121	125	145	138	138	146	120
1942	154	158	154	140	134	136	143	143	145	147	156	157	147
1943	153	157	163	160	154	154	154	162	162	164	168	168	160
1944	165	165	165	168	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	169
1945	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
1946	170	170	170	170	202	213	287	284					
Mill Feed													
1939	88	88	97	106	98	89	79	75	103	92	102	100	93
1940	102	104	107	116	104	92	95	83	89	95	105	102	100
1941	103	97	101	102	95	102	120	125	141	126	138	142	116
1942	154	151	161	172	168	166	159	146	143	142	150	164	156
1943	165	165	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	171
1944	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172
1945	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172
1946	172	172	172	172	204	215	294	231					
Commercial Mixed													
1939	95	95	95	95	99	99	97	97	108	105	105	105	100
1940	107	108	108	109	112	109	107	104	103	103	106	108	107
1941	108	108	108	110	108	110	115	120	127	130	130	134	117
1942	139	143	144	144	145	144	144	147	144	144	145	147	144
1943	153	155	160	165	167	170	172	176	178	179	181	182	170
1944	184	184	183	186	189	189	191	188	188	184	183	181	186
1945	181	181	182	182	183	181	183	185	184	184	184	185	183
1946	186	189	191	194	204	223	246	255					
Feed Grains													
1939	77	76	77	78	82	83	79	75	89	83	82	87	81
1940	91	92	94	96	94	92	90	86	85	84	88	87	90
1941	87	87	87	91	93	96	98	99	111	110	113	119	99
1942	129	132	132	134	136	131	131	128	126	124	126	130	130
1943	140	143	151	159	158	164	175	173	177	186	183	188	166
1944	188	190	192	192	194	194	192	182	175	173	169	172	184
1945	177	178	180	175	175	177	178	171	167	172	175	176	175
1946	180	182	186	187	205	209	256	243					

[1]F. o. b. Madison.

and mineral feeds all showed over six times greater volume in 1945 than 1940. Pig and hog feeds were over four times larger in 1945 than in 1940.

Because of these pronounced trends it has been necessary to give more emphasis to the commercial feed mixtures. The "other feed" index beginning with 1939 has been given more weight in the "all feed" index. Also, prices for this group are now based directly on scratch and laying mash, dairy feed (16-percent), and corn meal feeds.

All Feed Index

The combined effect of the foregoing adjustments in the Wisconsin index of all feed prices has been to raise the level of the series slightly and to make it more sensitive to changes in commercial feed prices. It is believed that such an adjustment is proper at this time. In 1939 farmers reported cash expenditures for livestock feed of nearly 26 million dollars, or an average of $176 per farm reporting. Latest figures available indicate that farmers in Wisconsin last year spent nearly 113 million dollars—almost 4½ times more than in 1939. This perhaps further illustrates the growing importance of farmers out-of-pocket expenses for feed which averaged $689 per farm in 1944.

Since the summer of 1941 the index of all feed prices in Wisconsin has risen. Under price regulations feed prices reached a peak during June 1944. Large grain crops since that time caused feed prices to level off during 1945 at about 4 percent below this peak. During the July holiday of prices from O. P. A. control this year feed prices rose to new high records in the state. Partial controls on feed prices were restored the latter part of August and prices since then have fallen off some, partly because of good yields of 1946 crops.

Yields per Acre Wisconsin Grain Crops

While yield and production of grain are commonly reported in bushels, an examination of the data in terms of pounds per acre gives a somewhat different picture than is obtained from the bushel figures. Because the bushel of oats weighs only 32 pounds while the weights of other grains are higher, the comparison on a bushel basis fails to show clearly the actual production per acre in pounds.

When the data for Wisconsin are examined for recent years it is noted that the barley yields per acre in pounds have been higher than those of the other grain crops. This is true of the 5-year average and also of the last two years—1945 and 1946. The oat crop usually ranks second in pounds per acre. In 1946 the wheat yields are relatively good and they are above the yield of oats in pounds per acre. The rye crop produces a much smaller poundage per acre than any of the other grains commonly grown in Wisconsin, as is indicated by the accompanying table.

For the 5-year average the yield of oats in pounds is 93 percent of barley, that of both spring and winter wheat 86 percent, and rye 44 percent. In 1945 and 1946 the yield differences are greater than for the 5-year average.

Grain Yields per acre

(Pounds)

	1946 (Sept. Est.)	1945	5-yr. Av. 1941-45	5-yr. Av. % of Barley
Oats	1,376	1,632	1,353	93
Barley	1,800	1,920	1,451	100
Spring wheat	1,500	1,500	1,248	86
Winter wheat	1,380	1,500	1,249	86
Rye	728	728	640	44

Potato Varieties in Wisconsin

The potato has long been one of Wisconsin's leading cash crops. Because of the interest in the varieties of potatoes grown in the state, a survey was conducted in 1943. Again this year a similar questionnaire was mailed to crop reporters who supplied information on recent trends in potato varieties grown in Wisconsin.

The Chippewa variety is now the leading late variety—accounting for about one-third of all late potatoes grown in the state. The Rurals, including the Whites and Russets have declined in importance during the past few years. Rurals accounted for more than half of the late varieties in 1942 compared with only a little more than one-fifth in 1946. The Sebago is a relatively new potato in Wisconsin, but its expansion has been very rapid during recent years. During the past five years the Sebago has increased in importance from one percent of the acreage in 1942 to 22 percent of all late potatoes in 1946.

Of the early varieties, the Irish Cobbler continues to be the most popular. Slightly more than half of the early potatoes grown in the state are Cobblers. The Triumph variety is just holding its own while the Early Ohio shows some decline. The Early Ohio has dropped from 22 percent in 1942 to 13 percent in 1946. Part of the decline of the Early Ohio variety has been absorbed by a slight increase in the Red Warba variety.

There is considerable variation in different parts of the state in the prominence of different varieties. For example, the Chippewas account for over 40 percent of the late varieties grown in the major commercial areas of the central and northeastern parts of the state while it is of lesser importance in other areas. The Rural varieties are important in the eastern, southwestern, and southern districts. They are less important in the commercial areas. Katahdins are the most important late variety grown in the southeastern district while Sebago is the predominant late variety in the southwestern, southern, and the western districts.

The Irish Cobbler continues to lead other early varieties in most parts of the state. The Early Ohio which has declined in all parts of the state in recent years accounts for about one-fifth of all early varieties in the eastern, western, southwestern, and southern districts. The Red Warba variety has been gaining in popularity but its major gain is shown in the northwestern district where it accounts for 25 percent of all early potatoes.

Potato Varieties in Wisconsin

	1946 %	1945 %	1943 %	1942 %
Late Varieties				
Rural New Yorker	12	13	26	34
Russet Rural	10	11	21	23
Chippewa	32	34	28	22
Green Mountain	4	4	6	7
Katahdin	12	12	11	10
Sebagos	22	17	4	1
Other Late	8	9	4	3
Total Late Varieties	100	100	100	100
Early Varieties				
Irish Cobbler	53	55	50	52
Triumph	17	15	18	16
Early Ohio	13	14	20	22
Warba (Red)	10	8	7	5
Other Early	7	8	5	5
Total Early Varieties	100	100	100	100

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS TO
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN
BOX 351
MADISON, WISCONSIN

Form BAE-A/9-46—4368 Permit 1001

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

MR. HOWARD F. OHM
WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION
STATE CAPITOL
MCR MADISON, WIS.

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, Emery C. Wilcox, Cecil W. Estes, Agricultural Statisticians

Vol. XXV, No. 10 *State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin* October 1946

IN THIS ISSUE

October Crop Report
A smaller crop production than a year ago is now evident for Wisconsin this year. The corn crop will be about as large as that of 1945 but the crops of small grains and tame hay are below last year. Pastures improved during the past month but pasture condition is below last fall. Crop production for the nation is the largest on record.

Cranberry Production
Cranberry production in Wisconsin is expected to be a record, and the crop for the nation will be the second largest ever harvested.

Milk Production
For the first time in almost three years last month's milk production on Wisconsin farms was below the corresponding month of the previous year. Production in the state for the first nine months of 1946 was two percent above the same period of 1945. Milk production in the nation continues below that of a year ago.

Milk Cow Prices
Prices of milk cows in Wisconsin in September averaged the highest for any month on record.

Egg Production
Egg production in Wisconsin declined from August to September but the September production was the second highest recorded for that month. Farm flocks in the nation produced fewer eggs in September than in the same month last year.

Current Changes
Stocks of dairy products in storage are below those of a year ago. The slaughter of livestock has been below average for this time of year.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay
Both the prices paid and received by Wisconsin farmers have declined during the past month. The index of farmers' purchasing power turned downward during the month ending September 15.

Special New Items (Pages 7 and 8)
Fence Posts Used on Wisconsin Dairy Farms
Interest Rates Paid by Farmers

EVEN though September was a fairly favorable month for agriculture in Wisconsin, the year's production in the state will be smaller than was realized last year. Grain and hay production are well below a year ago, but it looks now as though the corn crop in spite of a smaller acreage will do about as well as last year. Fall pastures have improved as a result of September rains, but they are not nearly as good as they were last year.

Frosts in late August and early September stopped growth on much of the vegetation in northern Wisconsin and to some extent in areas farther south. A good deal of corn was frozen in early September but a large amount of it was utilized for silage. In the main, the grain corn areas of the state had little early frost damage and the corn ripened well. Some of the southern and eastern counties of the state are still dry, though much of the rest of the state has had fairly good rain in September.

Grain crops threshed out a little better than indicated earlier, though they are not as good as the record grain production of last year. The state's oat crop which a year ago reached the record total of 152 million bushels is now estimated to be a little below 129 million bushels, or about 15 percent under last year. Other grain crops, with the exception of barley and spring wheat which had marked increases in acreage, are mainly below a year ago in production.

The state's hay production is now estimated to be about 24 percent under last year. Yields are generally a good deal lower than a year ago, but the hay is reported to be of somewhat better quality.

Apple production is also larger than was expected earlier. It seems that the usual summer drop of apples from the trees was smaller than usual this year and that much of the fruit is of fairly good size and quality. As a result a commercial crop of over 1 million bushels is now reported for the state, which is more than three times the small crop grown in the state a year ago. A record crop of cranberries is shown for the state this year with an estimate of 128,000 barrels. This is nearly one-third more than the state's average production.

Potato Crop Increases

Wisconsin's potato crop, in spite of the early frost damage to the vines, has turned out better than was expected a month ago. Yield reports late in the season indicate that a good crop of high quality potatoes is quite general. The average yield reported on October 1 was 105 bushels per acre, which is 10 bushels above a year ago and 25 bushels above the state average.

Weather Summary, September 1946

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	September 1946	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth	34	78	55.0	55.1	4.20	3.31	—3.58
Spooner	23	89	57.5	58.5	5.47	3.44	—2.96
Park Falls	27	80	54.8	55.9	4.49	4.17	+2.07
Rhinelander	29	80	56.8	56.9	4.14	3.94	+1.59
Wausau	31	80	56.2	58.9	5.67	3.72	+0.85
Marinette	36	83	62.0	62.5	3.87	3.52	—0.42
Escanaba	34	73	55.9	57.1	2.43	3.32	—3.66
Minneapolis	34	85	59.8	61.4	6.58	3.13	+1.23
Eau Claire	34	84	60.0	61.2	6.92	4.10	+0.52
La Crosse	37	81	61.0	62.2	7.40	3.99	+2.15
Hancock	31	84	59.9	61.0	5.84	3.81	—1.08
Oshkosh	33	85	61.5	62.1	2.40	3.40	—3.04
Green Bay	36	83	60.3	60.4	2.81	3.52	—5.48
Manitowoc	40	79	60.3	60.0	2.17	3.61	—8.23
Dubuque	40	86	63.6	64.0	8.95	4.01	—0.87
Madison	41	83	62.4	62.4	4.60	3.72	—5.98
Beloit	38	88	65.0	63.8	2.77	3.87	—5.64
Milwaukee	38	89	61.7	61.0	1.28	3.29	—8.76
Average for 18 Stations	34.2	82.8	59.6	60.2	4.56	3.66	—2.29

United States Crops

Crop production for the United States is now quite fully reported and it is clear that it is the biggest in the nation's history. While September conditions were not favorable in all localities, there was some general improvement in crop prospects during the month. The nation's corn crop is the largest on record and it has matured with little frost damage. Harvesting of the late crops has progressed well and for most of them the production estimates are higher now than they were a month ago.

In addition to the record corn crop, record production is also reported this year for potatoes, wheat, tobacco, peaches, pears, plums, and truck crops. Large production of oats, rice, peanuts, grapes, cherries, and sugar cane is also reported. Crops that have done poorly are cotton, rye, broomcorn, dry beans, and a few others.

On October 1 the nation's pastures were supplying more than the average amount of grazing, the condition being reported at 78 percent of normal, which while below a year ago is above most other recent years. In some areas there is a shortage of pasture feed this fall, but for most of the country pastures have improved.

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for October 1, 1946

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per acre		
	1946 (Preliminary)	1945	1946 as a percent of 1945	October 1, 1946 forecast	1945	10-year average 1935-44	1946 as a percent of 1945	1946 as a percent of 10-year average		Indicated 1946	1945	10-year average 1935-44
Corn	2,545,000	2,679,000	95.0	109,435,000	109,839,000	88,795,000	99.6	123.2	Bu.	43.0	41.0	37.2
Potatoes	113,000	128,000	88.3	11,865,000	12,160,000	15,530,000	97.6	76.4	Bu.	105	95	80
Tobacco	27,500	23,100	119.0	42,202,000	36,048,000	28,126,000	117.1	150.0	Lb.	1535	1561	1448
Oats	2,927,000	2,987,000	98.0	128,788,000	152,337,000	85,827,000	84.5	150.1	Bu.	44.0	51.0	35.0
Barley	118,000	90,000	131.1	4,425,000	3,600,000	18,241,000	122.9	24.3	Bu.	37.5	40.0	28.8
Rye	79,000	97,000	81.4	1,027,000	1,261,000	2,504,000	81.4	41.0	Bu.	13.0	13.0	11.7
Winter wheat	32,000	32,000	100.0	736,000	800,000	734,000	92.0	100.3	Bu.	23.0	25.0	18.4
Spring wheat	62,000	28,000	221.4	1,674,000	700,000	919,000	239.1	182.2	Bu.	27.0	25.0	17.4
Buckwheat	20,000	19,000	105.3	310,000	294,000	208,000	105.4	149.0	Bu.	15.5	15.5	13.6
All tame hay	3,934,000	3,971,000	99.1	5,783,000	7,564,000	6,239,000	76.5	92.7	Ton	1.47	1.90	1.68
Alfalfa hay	717,000	824,000	87.0	1,291,000	2,101,000	2,285,000	61.4	56.5	Ton	1.80	2.55	2.13
Clover and timothy hay	3,002,000	2,915,000	103.0	4,203,000	5,101,000	3,418,000	82.4	123.0	Ton	1.40	1.75	1.52
Other tame hay	215,000	232,000	92.7	289,000	362,000	536,000	79.8	53.9	Ton	1.34	1.56	1.37
Wild hay	55,000	94,000	58.5	63,000	113,000	209,000	55.8	30.1	Ton	1.15	1.20	1.16
Dry peas	1,000	2,000	50.0	10,000	16,000	54,000	62.5	18.5	Cwt.	9.60	8.00	7.68
Dry beans	1,000	1,000	100.0	6,000	6,000	20,000	100.0	30.0	Cwt.	6.00	5.60	5.38
Flax	5,000	7,000	71.4	62,000	84,000	90,000	73.8	68.9	Bu.	12.5	12.0	11.1
Sugar beets	13,700	14,900	91.9	130,200	158,300	138,610	82.2	93.9	Ton	9.5	10.6	9.6
Peas for canning	146,500	150,000	97.7	307,640,000	340,400,000	186,180,000	90.4	165.2	Lb.	2100	2270	1570
Corn for canning	108,000	97,200	111.1	216,000	223,600	96,200	96.6	224.5	Ton	2.0	2.3	2.2
Snap beans for canning	10,000	9,900	101.0	12,000	14,800	12,600	81.1	95.2	Ton	1.2	1.5	1.4
Lima beans for canning	3,700	2,800	132.1	4,800,000	3,760,000	2,160,000	127.7	222.2	Lb.	1300	1340	1120
Beets for canning	5,600	6,000	93.3	46,500	66,000	26,200	70.5	177.5	Ton	8.3	11.0	6.8
Tomatoes	1,200	1,500	80.0	6,200	5,700	11,500	108.8	53.9	Ton	5.2	3.8	5.2
Cabbage	13,900	16,200	85.8	125,100	179,400	113,100	69.7	110.6	Ton	9.0	11.1	7.8
Onions, commercial	2,100	1,950	107.7	483,000	429,000	252,000	112.6	191.7	Cwt.	230	220	176.5
Apples, commercial				1,020,000	316,000	698,000	322.8	146.1	Bu.			
Grapes				600	450	470	133.3	127.7	Ton			
Cherries				16,700	7,300	9,490	228.8	176.0	Ton			
Cranberries				128,000	82,000	97,000	156.1	132.0	Bbl.			
Pasture										72[1]	92[1]	78[1]

[1]Condition October 1.

Cranberry Production

A record cranberry crop is expected for Wisconsin this year. With all producing states reporting larger crops than in 1945, the nation's cranberry crop this year probably will be the second largest on record.

Weather conditions have been favorable to cranberry production and harvesting in all of the important producing states, and the quality of the berries is reported to be above average this year. In most areas there has been little damage done to the crop from disease, insects, or frost.

Wisconsin's cranberry production is now expected to total 128,000 barrels —7,000 barrels above the record crop of 1940. The crop this year is 31,000 barrels larger than the 10-year average production and 46,000 barrels more than the small crop of 1945.

For the United States, cranberry production for this year is now estimated at 815,100 barrels compared with 656,800 barrels harvested last year. The 10-year average is 624,100 barrels.

Truck and Vegetable Crops

Supplies of fresh vegetables and truck crops this year will exceed the production of any previous year. Production in the spring and summer was especially heavy though the fall production will not show quite as large an increase as earlier months of the year. The prospect for late vegetables for processing improved a little during September. Peas for canning and green lima beans are making the largest crops on record. The total supply of vegetables for processing is almost as great as in the record year of 1942. The sweet corn crop is a large one but in Wisconsin prospects declined somewhat during the past month because of frost damage in some areas. The crop of tomatoes for processing is also large.

Seed Crops Expected to be Larger This Year

Early reports from seed producing areas of the United States indicate that crops of the more important clover and grass seeds will be consid-

Crop Summary of the United States for October 1, 1946

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)			1946 production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per acre		
	1946 (Preliminary)	1945	1946 as a percent of 1945	Oct. 1 1946 forecast	1945	10-year average 1935-44	1945	10-year average		Indicated 1946	1945	10-year average 1935-44
Corn	91,487	91,202	100.3	3,374,428	3,018,410	2,608,499	111.8	129.4	Bu.	36.9	33.1	28.5
Potatoes	2,725.6	2,823.7	96.5	471,146	425,131	372,756	110.8	126.4	Bu.	172.9	150.6	125.8
Tobacco	1,967	1,825.1	107.8	2,247,723	1,997,808	1,479,621	112.5	151.9	Lb.	1143	1095	952.
Oats	43,012	41,503	103.6	1,527,116	1,547,663	1,129,441	98.7	135.2	Bu.	35.5	37.3	30.7
Barley	10,061	10,195	98.7	255,335	263,961	289,598	96.7	88.2	Bu.	25.4	25.9	22.8
Rye	1,775	1,981	89.6	21,410	26,354	42,356	81.2	50.5	Bu.	12.1	13.3	12.2
Winter wheat	47,277	46,678	101.3	879,894	823,177	618,019	106.9	142.4	Bu.	18.6	17.6	15.9
Durum wheat	2,414	1,970	122.5	38,474	35,020	31,900	109.9	120.6	Bu.	15.9	17.8	12.9
Spring wheat other than durum	15,989	16,092	99.4	251,054	264,946	193,774	94:8	129.6	Bu.	15.7	16.5	14.0
Flax	2,465	3,914	63.0	23,723	36,688	23,426	64.7	101.3	Bu.	9.6	9.4	8.3
Buckwheat	402	413	97.3	7,302	6,701	7,138	109.0	102.3	Bu.	18.2	16.2	16.8
Tame hay	59,086	59,905	98.6	85,632	91,573	80,254	93.5	106.7	Ton	1.45	1.53	1.38
Wild hay	14,227	14,311	99.4	11,357	13,378	11,051	84.9	102.8	Ton	.80	.93	.88
Pasture										78[1]	83[1]	71[1]

[1] Condition October 1.

erably larger this year than a year ago. A larger supply of seeds is greatly needed because there has been a shortage of them at a time when the demand was unusually strong. Early reports indicate that production in most states this year is much better than last year.

The crop of red clover seed is expected to be one of the largest ever harvested. It is now estimated that over 2 million bushels of thresher-run seed will be harvested this year as compared with 1¾ million bushels harvested last year and a 10-year average of less than 1⅓ million bushels. The red clover production for the nation is expected to be 15 percent larger than last year which is mainly the result of a larger acreage being harvested in the important states of the Upper Michigan Valley and eastward. Yields per acre are rather low but with the increased acreage harvested a large crop is in prospect. Dry weather during August reduced the yields in some of the northern states and too much rain and grasshopper damage affected them in states farther south. In Wisconsin red clover seed production is expected to be about one-fourth smaller than a year ago.

Alfalfa seed production for the nation is expected to be the largest on record this year. The present estimate of production is about 100 million pounds compared with 72 million pounds last year and the 10-year average of 70 million pounds. Yields of alfalfa in the important producing states are above average. High prices and the strong demand together with government payments are given as the chief reasons for the expansion of acreage harvested this year. It is now expected that over 1 million acres of alfalfa will be cut for seed in the United States which is 20 percent more than was harvested last year.

Timothy seed production for the United States is expected to be a little larger than last year's small crop but it is only about three-fourths as large as the 10-year average production. The acreage harvested was nearly as large as last year but about one-third smaller than average. Yields per acre for timothy are better than average this year. In Wisconsin the production of timothy seed is about the same as a year ago.

Production of alsike clover seed in the United States is expected to be about 9 percent above last year and about 22 percent larger than the 10-year average. In Wisconsin the alsike seed production is a little larger than a year ago. Sweet clover seed production is below average for the country but at about the same level as last year.

Grain Stocks on Farms

Stocks of grain on farms in Wisconsin are smaller now than at this time last year. The state's farm stocks of oats are well above average but below the big stocks held a year ago. Only about 4 million bushels of old corn are reported on hand by Wisconsin farmers at the beginning of October which is about 3 million bushels below a year ago but equal to the 1935–44 average, which is a smaller percentage of the previous year's crop than shown for 1945 or the 10-year average.

Grain Stocks on Farms
(October 1 estimates)

Crop	Thousand Bushels on Hand			Percent of Current Year's Crop[1]		
	1946	1945	10-yr. av. 1935–44	1946	1945	10-yr. av. 1935–44
Wisconsin						
Corn[2]	4,185	7,049	4,070	7.5	11.0	9.6
Wheat	1,976	1,305	1,475	82.0	87.0	89.2
Oats	115,909	143,197	77,132	90.0	94.0	89.9
Barley	2,655	3,060	-------	60.0	85.0	------
Rye	770	933	-------	75.0	74.0	------
Soybeans	10	18	-------	2.6	2.8	------
United States						
Corn[2]	158,398	303,138	320,323	5.9	10.5	14.0
Wheat	559,696	528,218	408,077	47.9	47.0	47.6
Oats	1,171,622	1,290,931	923,595	76.7	83.4	81.9
Barley	155,125	166,619	-------	60.8	63.1	------
Rye	11,492	14,254	-------	53.7	54.1	------
Soybeans	2,127	2,931	-------	1.1	1.5	------

[1]Except corn and soybeans which are from the previous year's crop.
[2]Based on corn for grain.

Holdings of oats on Wisconsin farms on October 1 were smaller as a result of heavy feeding and a smaller oat crop this year. The stocks of oats now are reported to be 90 percent of this year's crop, which is a smaller percentage than reported last year. Stocks of barley, rye, and soybeans are below those reported for Wisconsin a year ago, but there is more wheat on farms than last year and these holdings are above average.

For the United States, farm stocks of corn are about half of average and nearly half of the holdings of October 1945. The disappearance of corn during the past year has been heavy with the present stocks representing only about 6 percent of the 1945 crop compared with 14 percent held as the 10-year average percentage. More wheat is being held by farmers than a year ago, but the stocks of other small grains including oats are smaller than a year ago.

Wisconsin Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1946*	1945 Revised	1944 Revised	10-year average 1935–44	1946 — 1945
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	1,091	1,058	1,007	857	103
Feb.	1,107	1,076	1,066	864	103
Mar.	1,367	1,297	1,236	1,050	105
Apr.	1,484	1,421	1,334	1,144	104
May	1,808	1,741	1,644	1,431	104
June	1,808	1,791	1,650	1,513	101
July	1,599	1,584	1,459	1,316	101
Aug	1,357	1,342	1,241	1,123	101
Sept.	1,146	1,156	1,035	961	99
Jan.-Sept. inclusive	12,767	12,466	11,672	10,259	102

*Preliminary.

Wisconsin Milk Production

For the first time in almost three years milk production in Wisconsin was less than in the same month of the preceding year. During September 1,146 million pounds of milk were produced on Wisconsin farms which was 1 percent less than the 1,156 million pounds produced in September 1945. The last time milk production was not as much as in the same month of the previous year was September 1943.

Despite the relative decline in milk produciton, the total for the months January–September, inclusive, was 2 percent greater than in the same period of 1945 and 24 percent greater than the 1935–44 average for those months. The decline in Wisconsin production in September was not as great as for the nation as a whole.

Poor pasture condition and less liberal concentrate feeding were largely responsible for the decline in milk production. Dairy correspondents reported considerably less feed secured from pasture on October 1 than is usual for that date. Concentrates fed per cow, too, were lower than last year.

United States Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1946	1945	1944	10-year average 1935–44	1946 — 1945
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	8,615	8,858	8,651	7,937	97
Feb.	8,292	8,485	8,602	7,615	98
Mar.	9,796	10,000	9,746	8,852	98
Apr.	10,540	10,733	10,190	9,409	98
May	12,301	12,448	11,881	11,149	99
June	12,644	12,989	12,435	11,666	97
July	11,956	12,301	11,543	10,871	97
Aug.	10,834	11,058	10,294	9,794	98
Sept.	9,404	9,622	9,279	8,725	98
Jan.-Sept. inclusive	94,382	96,494	92,621	86,018	98

United States Milk Production

Milk production on United States farms during September totaled 9,404 million pounds. This was 2 percent less than the record of 9,622 million pounds produced in September last year but was 8 percent above the 1935–44 average for the month. From January through September 94,382 million pounds were produced compared with 96,494 million pounds for the same period in 1945 and the average of 86,018 for the 1935–44 average.

Milk production per cow continued to set new records—being the highest for September in 22 years—but this was not enough to offset the fact that there were 4 percent fewer milk cows on farms. Crop correspondents reported an average production of 14.06 pounds per cow on October 1 whereas in 1945 the October 1 production was 13.83 pounds and the 10-year average (1935–44) was 13.05 pounds.

The culling of inefficient milkers, better than average pasture conditions in most areas for this time of year, and liberal supplemental feeding have all contributed to the high rate of production per cow. Rising favorable prices for dairy products also have been an important factor.

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

District	September 15, 1946	August 15, 1946	September 15, 1945
1. Northwest	150	149	122
2. North	148	147	118
3. Northeast	144	146	120
4. West	160	162	134
5. Central	164	164	132
6. East	168	169	148
7. Southwest	163	161	130
8. South	169	170	152
9. Southeast	175	173	154
State Average[1]	162	162	136

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

Prices Received by Wisconsin Farmers for Farm Products[1]

Year	LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, AND WOOL										GRAINS							SEEDS			HAY (Loose)			OTHER CROPS		
	Hogs cwt.	Beef cattle cwt.	Veal calves cwt.	Milk cows head	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Wool lb.	Horses head	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Buckwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Red clover bu.	Alfalfa bu.	Timothy bu.	All ton	Alfalfa ton	Clover and timothy mixed ton	Potatoes bu.	Dry beans bu.	Apples bu.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	cts.	$	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$	$	$	$	$	$	cts.	$	$
1910-14	7.35	4.90	7.23	53.67	4.25	6.01	20.1	169.83	11.2	21.3	90.9	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	8.83	-----	-----	12.78	-----	-----	50.7	2.25	1.12
1914	7.65	5.83	8.22	66.90	4.64	6.60	19.6	172.50	11.6	22.3	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	7.72	-----	2.30	10.00	12.57[2]	-----	50.9	2.22	1.22
1915	6.55	5.46	7.95	62.30	5.00	7.08	25.2	161.40	11.0	21.7	114.8	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	8.07	-----	2.79	9.88	12.88	-----	37.2	2.92	.97
1916	8.47	5.90	8.87	64.80	5.88	8.31	30.3	156.50	13.0	25.0	119.4	79.5	44.2	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	9.40	-----	2.90	11.29	14.80	-----	98.3	4.75	1.04[4]
1917	14.17	7.52	11.46	77.65	8.85	12.36	49.2	151.35	16.2	33.9	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	283.3	10.95	-----	2.90	14.28	19.82	-----	163.3	8.28	1.47
1918	16.09	8.71	13.17	88.70	10.22	14.17	63.3	147.65	20.2	39.5	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	381.3	17.26	-----	3.99	19.42	27.58	-----	78.6	6.95	1.58[5]
1919	16.52	9.02	14.31	104.25	9.08	13.51	53.0	143.75	22.9	43.8	212.7	140.4	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	25.86	-----	4.78	20.68	27.63	-----	114.4	4.22	1.94[4]
1920	12.93	7.82	12.47	104.30	7.83	12.52	38.0	141.25	24.0	46.8	214.8	137.3	78.6	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	22.03	-----	4.78	22.89	30.91	-----	223.3	3.97	2.35
1921	7.61	4.57	7.62	58.20	3.89	7.37	18.7	114.35	19.8	32.9	120.1	59.5	37.2	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	10.60	-----	2.93	15.51	21.78	-----	79.9	2.88	2.06
1922	8.32	4.54	7.73	57.00	4.92	10.22	27.4	111.25	18.3	28.5	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.8	11.04	-----	3.01	15.04	20.32	-----	80.0	3.85	2.15
1923	6.97	4.57	7.99	62.35	5.16	10.55	37.9	111.65	17.3	29.2	105.0	77.8	42.4	60.9	66.8	84.0	214.4	11.42	-----	3.31	13.41	20.18	-----	58.9	4.28	1.60
1924	7.29	4.67	8.17	63.75	5.62	10.83	37.8	106.90	17.8	30.2	113.5	94.4	49.2	73.0	77.1	97.6	215.5	13.08	-----	3.69	15.33	21.22	-----	64.6	3.65	1.62
1925	10.87	5.18	9.17	66.25	6.13	12.36	40.3	108.15	19.2	33.2	143.7	102.9	43.9	79.8	98.8	97.8	238.3	15.84	14.60	3.20	13.02	18.18	12.80	84.6	3.63	1.93
1926	11.70	5.73	10.14	80.50	6.19	12.09	35.9	111.65	21.4	31.3	137.2	74.3	39.2	65.4	82.2	78.8	205.0	16.41	16.50	3.36	13.82	18.66	13.70	158.3	3.16	1.40
1927	9.52	6.49	10.52	89.85	5.75	11.85	33.0	113.75	19.3	28.6	123.1	87.1	46.2	72.8	88.4	84.6	192.8	18.58	18.10	2.41	14.25	18.98	14.10	117.2	3.27	1.55
1928	8.74	8.22	12.14	102.40	6.05	12.37	39.2	117.60	20.7	30.3	117.4	92.8	52.3	79.8	98.1	88.0	189.8	16.02	17.80	2.09	13.06	18.53	13.20	65.0	4.72	1.68
1929	9.50	8.32	12.43	107.25	6.07	12.23	34.5	117.90	22.0	31.5	111.7	88.2	45.7	64.9	89.7	88.8	237.0	15.09	19.10	2.29	12.60	18.93	12.80	71.2	5.33	1.47
1930	8.82	6.54	9.87	84.40	4.33	8.56	23.8	108.15	17.4	24.1	93.1	79.7	38.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	10.52	12.30	2.84	11.08	16.10	11.50	115.8	3.86	1.59
1931	5.76	4.37	6.70	56.85	2.62	6.22	14.8	91.00	14.7	17.8	63.7	56.7	28.5	44.8	37.9	63.4	124.6	9.79	13.17	2.76	10.88	14.75	11.10	56.7	2.45	1.37
1932	3.38	3.07	4.60	38.75	1.80	4.67	10.8	83.75	11.0	15.9	54.6	36.8	23.3	37.3	35.5	45.6	103.5	7.00	9.69	1.45	10.30	13.64	10.64[3]	26.2	1.42	.90
1933	3.44	2.85	4.31	35.50	1.90	4.97	19.3	92.25	8.8	14.4	68.2	38.3	26.9	42.8	48.7	51.9	125.2	6.18	8.94	1.66	9.27	12.05	9.62	49.0	1.49	1.00
1934	4.12	2.91	4.51	35.90	2.35	6.11	23.8	108.40	10.2	17.6	89.2	59.8	40.7	75.6	63.0	58.9	157.8	8.77	10.51	4.98	13.68	16.94	14.69	55.8	1.85	1.31
1935	8.57	5.21	7.05	58.40	3.10	7.20	21.7	123.60	14.3	23.9	94.0	74.2	37.8	73.0	51.8	57.2	142.7	9.82	12.86	4.85	12.72	15.65	13.48	33.6	1.82	1.10
1936	9.12	5.18	7.18	68.25	3.22	8.10	27.8	131.35	15.2	22.8	103.4	81.2	35.9	81.7	63.8	65.6	158.8	11.18	12.00	2.02	9.36	11.59	9.41	89.7	2.26	1.15
1937	9.52	6.15	8.23	72.60	3.53	8.80	31.9	133.60	15.3	21.2	115.8	101.1	44.2	83.2	85.7	91.6	181.2	17.54	17.88	2.11	11.22	14.45	11.77	79.7	3.45	1.31
1938	7.62	5.62	7.98	70.50	2.78	7.12	20.8	126.65	14.9	20.7	76.6	54.2	28.7	56.2	50.7	65.9	163.8	14.47	15.98	1.40	8.20	11.02	8.92	46.0	1.81	1.02
1939	6.25	5.93	8.25	70.60	2.73	7.58	24.2	119.35	13.1	17.1	71.1	49.0	30.5	51.9	43.1	52.4	154.9	9.01	13.91	1.58	7.16	9.43	7.40	52.8	1.70	1.03
1940	5.19	6.25	8.49	73.65	2.75	7.93	30.5	115.75	12.8	17.8	80.9	57.7	34.1	49.6	48.5	49.8	153.7	7.48	11.58	1.75	7.42	9.56	7.48	56.5	1.94	1.01
1941	8.96	7.46	10.14	87.10	3.40	8.94	37.7	103.85	15.0	23.6	89.0	64.2	37.2	56.2	53.4	51.0	159.8	6.98	12.31	1.92	7.44	8.97	7.97	51.8	2.35	.98
1942	12.93	9.19	12.37	110.50	4.62	11.47	40.6	113.15	18.3	30.3	97.6	80.5	50.1	83.1	63.8	82.2	216.2	10.31	17.70	2.51	8.66	10.59	9.53	98.4	2.93	1.38
1943	13.60	10.25	13.37	138.60	5.38	12.89	43.2	118.35	22.4	37.0	112.1	103.1	66.4	102.8	84.9	112.3	257.6	15.18	22.75	2.23	9.69	12.52	10.40	151.2	3.43	2.19
1944	13.07	9.22	12.62	134.85	5.40	12.64	47.0	108.15	22.3	32.4	134.0	111.2	74.3	122.1	106.1	118.6	279.1	18.02	21.12	2.48	14.00	17.50	15.17	135.4	3.71	2.89
1945	13.82	10.51	13.32	136.00	5.91	13.06	47.0	94.85	24.4	37.1	143.8	109.2	67.5	117.0	119.1	88.3	281.1	18.26	20.87	2.69	14.74	18.89	16.29	168.3	3.84	3.24
Jan.	13.70	9.40	13.10	126.	4.70	12.90	44.	92.	22.6	38.2	135.	107.	71.	116.	108.	91.	280.	18.10	21.00	2.75	17.60	21.10	19.20	155.	3.78	2.90
Feb.	13.80	10.00	13.20	130.	5.60	13.20	42.	94.	22.7	33.6	136.	107.	72.	117.	106.	93.	280.	18.10	21.00	2.60	18.00	21.40	19.60	165.	3.72	3.00
Mar.	13.80	11.00	13.30	135.	6.10	13.80	42.	100.	24.5	32.1	138.	107.	73.	119.	108.	99.	280.	18.80	21.10	2.80	19.40	23.40	20.70	175.	3.78	3.00
Apr.	13.80	11.40	13.60	136.	6.10	13.80	44.	100.	24.8	31.8	137.	106.	70.	117.	110.	94.	280.	19.30	21.00	2.85	16.30	21.30	18.00	180.	3.90	3.00
May	13.90	11.50	13.60	138.	6.00	13.40	44.	102.	25.5	32.1	138.	106.	70.	117.	110.	94.	280.	18.50	21.00	2.80	16.50	21.30	17.90	185.	3.90	3.00
June	13.90	11.90	13.70	139.	6.30	13.50	45.	98.	26.1	34.0	142.	111.	68.	117.	114.	98.	280.	18.00	21.00	2.75	14.80	19.80	17.40	185.	3.90	3.10
July	13.80	11.20	13.80	139.	6.40	13.50	47.	98.	27.6	36.0	142.	112.	68.	118.	119.	95.	280.	18.00	21.00	2.45	13.80	18.80	16.60	210.	3.90	3.10
Aug.	13.80	10.40	13.60	139.	6.10	13.10	49.	96.	26.5	39.4	143.	112.	62.	114.	118.	99.	280.	18.30	21.00	2.55	10.70	15.70	11.80	215.	3.90	2.70
Sept.	13.80	10.00	13.10	136.	6.10	12.30	48.	93.	25.3	38.3	145.	112.	58.	116.	124.	96.	278.	17.60	20.10	2.55	12.10	15.80	13.40	160.	3.84	2.90
Oct.	13.80	9.70	13.00	136.	6.00	12.30	48.	93.	22.2	40.3	154.	111.	63.	117.	128.	104.	280.	18.10	21.00	2.55	11.50	15.80	12.70	130.	3.84	3.50
Nov.	13.90	9.70	13.00	140.	5.90	12.30	47.	87.	22.4	44.7	156.	111.	66.	118.	146.	108.	285.	18.10	20.50	2.55	12.60	15.80	14.00	130.	3.84	4.20
Dec.	13.90	9.90	12.90	138.	5.60	12.60	47.	85.	22.4	44.7	160.	108.	69.	118.	138.	109.	290.	18.20	20.80	2.55	13.60	16.50	14.20	130.	3.84	4.50
1946																										
Jan.	13.90	10.40	13.20	140.	6.00	13.00	45.	90.	22.7	36.9	164.	111.	71.	119.	146.	128.	285.	18.20	20.90	2.50	13.60	16.50	14.20	130.	3.90	4.60
Feb.	14.00	10.60	13.50	140.	6.00	13.30	45.	85.	22.7	29.6	166.	111.	72.	121.	161.	128.	285.	18.30	20.50	2.70	12.20	16.50	13.20	130.	3.90	4.70
Mar.	14.10	11.10	13.20	145.	6.20	13.90	47.	95.	23.2	30.8	168.	112.	74.	126.	169.	137.	285.	19.00	21.60	2.95	13.20	16.80	14.30	145.	3.96	4.70
Apr.	14.10	11.70	13.50	150.	6.60	14.10	48.	87.	24.0	31.2	166.	113.	75.	125.	178.	137.	285.	19.60	23.20	3.00	17.00	15.00	12.90	145.	4.02	4.90
May	14.20	12.00	13.50	152.	6.50	14.10	45.	85.	24.3	32.3	170.	135.	77.	127.	178.	150.	295.	19.60	22.60	3.00	12.10	15.70	13.00	145.	4.02	4.90
June	14.20	12.00	14.20	155.	6.60	14.10	45.	86.	25.0	32.4	174.	135.	80.	130.	147.	151.	320.	19.60	22.60	2.95	12.80	16.10	13.70	150.	3.78	4.90
July	16.30	14.70	15.90	159.	7.50	16.00	46.	85.	28.5	34.9	204.	192.	85.	142.	185.	180.	330.	19.00	21.00	3.25	12.70	16.70	13.70	160.	4.02	4.90
Aug.	20.60	15.20	16.30	162.	7.20	16.90	46.	82.	25.3	35.5	193.	187.	73.	153.	164.	165.	360.	18.50	20.70	3.00	14.40	18.10	15.90	155.	3.90	3.60
Sept.	15.50	13.00	14.20	162.	7.50	16.20	44.	82.	27.4	40.7	187.	182.	75.	155.	175.	155.	370.	18.50	22.00	2.80	14.60	18.60	15.90	135.	4.62	1.45

[1]All prices based on reports of Wisconsin price correspondents on the 15th of each month. Annual prices are straight averages of monthly data. For monthly data prior to 1938 see Bulletins 90, 120, 140, 150 and 188, Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service; also issues of the Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter after 1938.

[2]3-month average. [3]11-month average. [4]10-month average.

Milk Cow Prices

Prices received by farmers for milk cows on September 15 held steady compared with a month earlier. The mid-September average of $162 per head is the highest average price ever reported for Wisconsin. Trends in sales values of dairy animals were mixed in different parts of the state during the past month. Four districts showed increases in average values while four showed declines and one district was unchanged.

The shortage of milk to meet the high consumer demand now appears likely to grow worse until after the holiday season. Little change is expected in the market for milk cows for the remainder of 1946. Feed costs with the exception of hay may have reached their peak for the 1946–47 winter barn-feeding season. Dry pastures and smaller hay crops have caused dairymen in many localities to become cautious over feeding rates in order to stretch roughage supplies into next spring.

Cattle and Sheep on Feed

At the beginning of October more than the usual amount of uncertainty prevailed regarding the operations of livestock feeders. For cattle it is clear that rather large numbers were on feed because of the heavy movement into the corn belt which was recorded in the summer and early fall. These movements this year were 36 percent larger than last year. In Wisconsin it appears that the activities of cattle feeders in the early fall were somewhat lower than a year ago. Pastures in much of the state were short at that time and because of the uncertainties feeders were reluctant to make the commitments.

The feed situation as a whole is unusually good. Record crops of corn and some other important items together with good fall weather should make for liberal feeding during the coming winter season. The quality of the corn crop is much better than that of last year and it has a higher feeding value. In most states also fall pasture prospects were fairly good which will be helpful in stimulating more feeding activity.

Lamb feeding is at a lower level than at a year ago. There are fewer sheep and lambs for feed this year and the western lamb crop is reported to have been smaller than 1945. While fall pastures and feed supplies in most states are good, feeding of lambs generally is expected to continue on a reduced scale.

Wisconsin Egg Production

The number of eggs produced on Wisconsin farms was the second highest September output on record—being exceeded only in September 1944 when the number of layers stood at an all-time high for the month.

Farm and Market Prices for Milk and Dairy Products[1]

Year	PRICES RECEIVED BY CROP REPORTERS—WISCONSIN										UNITED STATES		WHOLESALE PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS[4]						
	Milk av. all uses cwt.[2]	Milk Prices by uses[2] (cwt.)				Milk prices by uses in per cent of average				Butterfat[3] (lb.)	Farm butter[3] (lb.)	Butterfat[3] (lb.)	Milk[3] (cwt.)	Butter[4] (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[6]	Swiss[7]	Brick[8]	Limburger[8]		Cheese div. by butter	Butter div. by cheese
	$	$	$	$	$	%	%	%	%	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	-----	15.5	17.1	14.1	13.3	3.60	-----	-----
1911	1.14	1.12	1.08	1.39	1.42	98	95	122	125	27.1	25.2	23.2	1.52	26.1	13.4	13.6	11.2	10.1	3.45	51.3	195
1912	1.30	1.39	1.23	1.45	1.46	107	95	112	112	30.6	28.5	26.7	1.59	29.5	15.9	17.3	15.1	14.2	3.25	53.9	186
1913	1.33	1.29	1.29	1.52	1.57	97	97	114	118	32.6	29.4	27.4	1.61	31.0	14.9	16.9	13.4	13.2	3.55	48.1	208
1914	1.31	1.30	1.21	1.49	1.55	99	92	114	118	30.0	28.4	25.5	1.60	28.6	15.2	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	115	54.0	48.2	45.4	2.97	49.5	27.1	35.4	24.6	23.2	5.70	54.7	183
1919	2.83	2.77	2.50	3.16	3.46	98	88	112	122	64.9	57.7	53.3	3.30	57.6	29.9	43.5	28.2	28.3	6.50	51.9	193
1920	2.55	2.30	2.53	2.84	3.23	90	99	111	127	62.9	59.1	55.5	3.22	58.7	26.2	31.0	23.4	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	44.2	226
1922	1.67	1.67	1.63	1.73	1.83	100	98	104	110	39.0	38.6	35.9	2.10	39.2	19.7	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	96	107	113	51.5	47.8	45.6	2.53	46.0	22.1	28.7	21.4	20.8	4.55	48.0	208
1929	2.01	1.84	1.94	2.12	2.43	92	97	105	121	48.7	46.5	45.2	2.54	43.8	20.1	28.9	19.1	19.5	4.30	46.0	217
1930	1.62	1.49	1.57	1.69	2.12	92	97	104	131	38.8	37.0	34.5	2.21	35.3	16.4	25.7	16.0	16.4	3.90	46.4	215
1931	1.15	1.07	1.12	1.25	1.58	93	97	109	137	28.7	27.8	24.8	1.69	27.0	12.5	21.2	12.1	13.5	3.30	46.1	217
1932	.89	.81	.83	.92	1.28	91	93	103	144	21.4	20.7	17.9	1.27	20.1	9.9	16.0	8.9	9.4	2.60	49.5	202
1933	.98	.91	.90	1.04	1.25	93	92	106	128	22.9	21.6	18.8	1.30	20.8	10.2	17.5	10.0	11.5	2.55	49.0	204
1934	1.09	1.00	1.05	1.16	1.39	92	96	106	128	26.3	24.9	22.7	1.54	24.8	11.8	16.6	10.6	11.2	2.70	47.4	211
1935	1.32	1.27	1.23	1.35	1.55	96	93	102	117	31.5	29.8	28.1	1.70	28.8	14.4	19.6	13.8	13.8	2.91	49.9	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	103	123	37.5	34.2	33.2	1.96	33.2	15.9	20.3	15.2	14.6	3.21	47.8	209
1938	1.28	1.16	1.21	1.31	1.71	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	216
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	174
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	180
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	170
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	26.3	25.2	4.20	58.7	170
1945	2.67	2.52	2.65	2.76	3.05	94	99	103	114	54.7	46.6	-----	-----	46.1	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.6	171
January	2.72	2.56	2.70	2.83	3.08	94	99	104	113	54.	46.	50.9	3.34	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
February	2.68	2.51	2.65	2.79	3.06	94	99	104	114	54.	46.	50.8	3.29	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
March	2.64	2.47	2.60	2.77	3.04	94	98	105	115	54.	45.	50.7	3.21	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
April	2.61	2.44	2.55	2.74	3.03	93	98	105	116	54.	46.	50.5	3.12	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
May	2.61	2.45	2.56	2.70	3.00	94	98	103	115	54.	46.	50.2	3.08	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
June	2.63	2.48	2.59	2.72	3.01	94	98	103	114	54.	46.	50.2	3.06	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
July	2.65	2.51	2.62	2.72	3.02	95	99	103	114	55.	46.	50.2	3.09	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
August	2.67	2.53	2.66	2.73	3.03	95	100	102	113	55.	46.	50.3	3.14	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
September	2.70	2.55	2.70	2.76	3.06	94	100	102	113	55.	46.	50.4	3.22	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
October	2.74	2.59	2.73	2.79	3.10	95	100	102	113	56.	46.	50.2	3.30	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
November	2.76	2.61	2.74	2.79	3.14	95	99	101	114	56.	49.	50.3	3.37	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.1	172
December	2.75	2.59	2.75	2.81	3.13	94	100	102	114	56.	51.	50.5	3.40	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.1	172
1946																					
January	2.76	2.58	2.79	2.83	3.14	93	101	103	114	56.	51.	50.7	3.37	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.	51.	50.8	3.34	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.	52.	51.2	3.29	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.	51.	51.1	3.25	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.	52.	51.0	3.24	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.	52.	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.	74.	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.	72.	70.8	4.25	69.8	43.5	52.5	41.7	41.0	5.48	62.3	160
September	4.05*	4.01*	3.95*	4.07*	4.30*	99*	98*	100*	106*	83.	78.	75.6	4.37	76.2	43.5	52.5	42.7	41.0	5.70	57.1	175

[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. 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.

[3] Quotations refer to the 15th of the month as reported by Wisconsin and United States price reporters. Annual prices, except the Wisconsin farm butter price, are weighted averages of monthly data. For the U. S., milk for fluid use is the chief outlet for whole milk sold hence the U. S. farm price exceeds Wisconsin where the bulk of the output is manufactured. These quotations do not include dairy production payments.

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

[5] Wholesale 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.

[6] Wholesale prices on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange. Prior to April 1926, prices were quoted on daisies, thereafter on twins. Where prices of twins were not quoted, Cheddar prices were used as a basis for prices of twins. From December 1942 through January 1946 subsidy of 3.75 cents per pound was included.

[7] 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.

[8] Averages of weekly quotations. Prior to September 1940, quotations are from the Green County Herald, September 1940 through September 1942 quotations are from various sources adjusted to a Monroe basis. October 1942 through May 1944 quotations are from Monroe Evening Times. Price ceiling beginning February 1943. Ceiling quotations beginning June 1944 is 26.25 cents Plymouth base.

[9] Averages of weekly quotations from the Monroe Evening Times. Prior to September 1940 quotations are from the Green County Herald. Price ceiling beginning February 1943.

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

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

* Preliminary.

Egg production during the month of September was 16 percent less than the August output which follows the usual seasonal decline. An increase in the rate of production per layer combined with a seasonal increase in layers in farm flocks gave the state 141 million eggs in September.

There were 12,334,000 layers on farms during September—2 percent above September last year and over 6 percent more than the 5-year (1940–44) average. These layers produced 141,000,000 eggs during the month. This output was nearly 4½ percent above September last year and 12 percent more than the 5-year (1940–44) average production for the month.

Egg production per layer has been maintained at relatively high levels each month for about two years, indicating that more productive layers are kept by farmers and better management and feeding practices are being employed. Layers averaged 11.40 eggs per layer last month. This is over 2 percent above September 1945 and 5 percent above the 5-year (1940–44) average.

Farmers of Wisconsin received an average of 40.7 cents per dozen for eggs as of September 15. This is 2.4 cents more than mid-September a year ago and 10.2 cents more than the 5-year (1940–44) average for that

Some Current Changes in Agriculture and Industry

WISCONSIN	Latest Report: Date	Latest Report: Reported figure*	Previous Reports: One month before	Previous Reports: One year before	Previous Reports: 5-yr. av. of same month[9]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[1], 1910-14=100 ... %	Sept.	274	279	209	166
Prices farmers pay[1], 1910-14=100 ... %	Sept.	211	213*	181	152
Purchasing power, farm products[1], 1910-14=100 ... %	Sept.	130	131*	115	108
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of milk[2**] cwt. ... $	Sept.	4.05	3.88	2.70	2.21
Farm price of butterfat in cream[2**] ... cts.	Sept. 15	83	78	55	45.0
Price, American cheese, Wis. Cheese Exchange, (twins) per pound[4] ... cts.	Sept.	43.5	43.5	27.0	22.5
Total milk production[1], (000,000 om.) ... lbs.	Sept.	1146	1357	1156	961
Cows in herd freshening[5] ... %	Sept.	6.81	4.38	7.70	7.41
Calves born during month being raised[5] ... %	Sept.	34.77	29.95	34.78	35.84
Grains and concentrates fed daily[5]					
per farm ... lbs.	Oct. 1	64.5	59.8	66.6	45.5
per cow in herd ... lbs.	Oct. 1	3.73	3.43	3.83	2.77
per 100 lbs. of milk produced ... lbs.	Oct. 1	23.42	18.84	22.59	17.15
Wisconsin creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Aug.	6820	7300	10596	13355
Wisconsin American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Aug.	34900	39550	36927	34419
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Sept.	2414	2107	3047	4883
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Sept.	14981	15928	9352	10768
Poultry Production and Markets					
Layers on hand in month[6], (000 om.) ... no.	Sept.	12334	11960	12108	11611
Eggs per 100 layers[6] ... no.	Sept.	1140	1407	1116	1087
Total eggs produced[6], (000,000 om.) ... no.	Sept.	141	168	135	126
Farm price of chickens[3], per lb. ... cts.	Sept. 15	27.4	25.3	25.3	18.4
Farm price of eggs[3], per doz. ... cts.	Sept. 15	40.7	35.5	38.3	30.5
Feed Price Changes[1]					
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100 ... %	Sept.	237	247	171	139
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ... $	Sept.	27.82	29.94	20.96	16.81
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy ... lbs.	Sept.	145.6	129.6	128.8	132.8
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton, f. o. b. Madison					
Standard bran ... $	Sept.	50.45	53.75	40.45	33.49
Linseed oil meal ... $	Sept.	61.85	87.10	48.10	40.99
Corn gluten feed ... $	Sept.	57.85	72.00	43.85	33.50
Tankage ... $	Sept.	87.30	111.45	74.05	69.31
Standard middlings ... $	Sept.	50.45	54.50	40.45	33.77
Soybean meal ... $	Sept.	68.60	95.75	54.60	45.86
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ... $	Sept.	31.32	33.02	22.06	17.69
Amt. of ration 10 dos. eggs would buy ... lbs.	Sept.	129.9	107.5	173.6	172.6
Livestock Prices[3]					
Farm price of milk cows per head ... $	Sept. 15	162	162	136	108.60
Farm price of hogs, per cwt. ... $	Sept. 15	15.50	20.60	13.80	11.52
Farm price of beef cattle, per cwt. ... $	Sept. 15	13.00	15.20	10.00	8.44
Farm price of veal calves, per cwt. ... $	Sept. 15	14.20	16.30	13.10	11.84
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Index of employment[8], 1925-27=100 ... %	Sept.	135.2	135.0	119.7	137.6
Index of payrolls[8], 1925-27=100 ... %	Sept.	253.3	253.0	203.9	216.7

UNITED STATES	Latest Report: Date	Latest Report: Reported figure*	Previous Reports: One month before	Previous Reports: One year before	Previous Reports: 5-yr. av. of same month[9]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[1], 1910-14=100 ... %	Sept.	243	249	197	156.8
Prices farmers pay[1], 1910-14=100 ... %	Sept.	210	214	181	151.4
Purchasing power farm products[1], 1910-14=100 ... %	Sept.	116	116	109	102.0
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of butterfat in cream[2**], per lb. ... cts.	Sept. 15	75.6	70.8	50.4	41.5
Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb.[10] ... cts.	Sept.	76.2	69.8	46.0	39.9
Creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Aug.	115145	127330	133160	157353
American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Aug.	81090	87830	87681	74635
Evaporated whole milk production[6], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Aug.	291400	336600	358609	278311
Dried skim milk production[6], (000 omitted)					
Human food ... lbs.	Aug.	55300	71300	51747	40766
Animal feed ... lbs	Aug.	1425	2100	1507	5662
Butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ... lbs	Sept.	34433	37388	30170	43957
Cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ... lbs.	Sept.	21583	23197	15624	15586
Total milk prod.[8], (000,000 om.) ... lbs.	Sept.	9404	10834	9622	8725
Cold-Storage Holdings[7], (000 omitted)					
Creamery butter ... lbs.	Oct. 1	75632	84980	189888	177843
American cheese ... lbs.	Oct. 1	127765	126889	207438	187057
Swiss cheese ... lbs.	Oct. 1	1676	1686	1828	3626
All other cheese ... lbs.	Oct. 1	28755	31687	18088	25178
All varieties of cheese ... lbs.	Oct. 1	158196	160272	227354	215861
Total frozen poultry ... lbs.	Oct. 1	190404	207137	157077	128703
Eggs, shell ... cases	Oct. 1	5860	7960	3724	5206
Eggs, shell, frozen, and dried (case equivalent) ... cases	Oct. 1	13470	15072	11250	11901
Poultry Production[6]					
Layers on hand in mo., (000 om.) ... no.	Sept.	309164	291536	319887	302141
Eggs per 100 layers ... no.	Sept.	1056	1247	1062	1003
Total eggs prod., (000,000 om.) ... no.	Sept.	3264	3636	3397	3033
Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated milk[6], (000 omitted)					
Dried whole milk ... lbs.	Aug. 31	25630	25393	19543	10839
Dried skim milk ... lbs.	Aug. 31	67192	80546	56472	47188
Dried buttermilk ... lbs.	Aug. 31	3962	3252	5407	6235
Condensed milk (case goods) ... lbs.	Aug. 31	10826	10536	14310	9439
Evaporated milk (case goods) ... lbs.	Aug. 31	211690	229172	193154	303678
Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection[7], (000 omitted)					
Cattle ... no.	Sept.	360	1240	1358	1195
Calves ... no.	Sept.	364	534	666	582
Sheep and lambs ... no.	Sept.	1300	1578	1658	1981
Hogs ... no.	Sept.	438	2843	1922	3276
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Wholesale prices, 1910-14=100					
All commodities[11] ... %	Sept. 15	181	187	153	138.8
Foods[11] ... %	Sept. 15	204	230	162	146.2
Retail prices, 1910-14=100					
All commodities[11] ... %	Sept. 15	.....	208	187	167.4
Foods[11] ... %	Sept. 15	.....	221	180	157.8
Factory employment (adjusted)[12], No. of employees, 1939=100 ... %	July	140.4	139.6	151.7	149.6
Industrial production (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ... %	Aug.	.....	173	186	194.2
Freight-car loadings (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ... %	Aug.	.....	139	128	134

[1]Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. [2]As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters. [3]As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. [4]From December 1942 through January 1946 subsidy of 3.75 cents was included. [5]As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters. [6]Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. [7]Reported by Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, U. S. D. A. [8]Wisconsin Industrial Commission. [9]1940-44, except Cold-Storage Holdings and Livestock Slaughterings which are 1941-45 and total milk production which is 10-year average, 1935-44. [10]Wholesale price of 92-score butter at Chicago through December 1942. Since then O. P. A. 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. [11]Bureau of Labor Statistics index number corrected to 1910-14 base. [12]Federal Reserve Board. [13]Estimate. *Preliminary. **Quotations do not include dairy production payments.

date. Chicken prices on September 15 averaged 27.4 cents per pound, about 2 cents above the price for the corresponding date a year ago and 9 cents higher than the 5-year (1940–44) average price received by farmers on that date.

United States Egg Production

Farm flocks of the nation laid 4 percent fewer eggs during September this year than were produced in September a year ago. There were 3½ percent fewer layers on farms and the rate of production per layer was slightly less than in September 1945.

There were 309,164,000 layers on farms during September this year. This number compares with 319,887,000 during September 1945 and the 5-year (1940–44) average of 302,141,000. Layers averaged 10.56 eggs during the month compared with 10.62 eggs a year ago and an average of 10.03 eggs per layer during the 5-year period, 1940–44. Total egg production during September was off 4 percent from that of a year ago but about 7½ percent above the 5-year (1940–44) average.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-September averaged 44.5 cents per dozen compared with 39.6 a year ago and the 10-year (1935–44) average of 28.2 cents. Chicken prices reached 29.3 cents per pound on September 15—the highest price on record for that date. On the same date a year ago, prices averaged 26.4 cents per pound and the 10-year (1935–44) average price on September 15 is only 17.5 cents per pound.

Hatchery Production Low This Year

Reports on hatchery output in September indicate that production is much smaller than a year ago. Estimates indicate less than 27 million chicks in the month compared with 52 million a year ago. For the nine-month period from January through September 1946 chick production in the United States was a little over 1.1 billion which is more than one-fourth below the production by the nation's hatcheries during the same period last year. The declines in hatching are reported widely throughout the country, though the demand for chicks especially for broiler production has exceeded the supply.

With the light hatch which has occurred this year, fewer layers are likely to be on farms this winter than was the case last year. On October 1 the number of hens and pullets on farms of the nation already was about 9 percent less than a year ago.

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and Month	WISCONSIN: Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices[1] (Average of prices, January 1910—December 1914=100)														UNITED STATES: Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices[2] (Average of prices August 1909—July 1914=100)									
	Wisconsin farm prices	All groups milk excluded	Livestock and livestock products[3]	Milk	Meat animals[4]	Poultry and eggs[5]	Crops[6]	Feed grains and hay[7]	Fruits[8]	Truck and canning[9]	Prices paid[10]	Ratio of prices received to prices paid[11]	Ratio of prices for milk to prices paid[12]	Index number of farm real estate values[13]	United States farm products	Livestock and livestock products	Dairy products	Meat animals	Poultry and eggs	Crops	Feed grains and hay	Prices paid[14]	Purchasing power[15]	Index to U. S. farm real estate values[12]
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	104	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	186	172	168	177	110	111	133	204	194	179	203	186	215	207	176	116	129
1919	214	203	217	222	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	134	101	160	133	102	205	146	149	87	90	168	124	130	149	107	161	121	92	152	82	157
1922	126	120	126	132	108	141	125	94	173	142	142	89	93	154	132	127	139	114	140	138	92	149	89	139
1923	140	138	144	165	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	130
1925	146	140	148	152	133	160	134	118	160	130	155	94	98	130	156	150	155	140	162	163	134	156	100	127
1926	151	149	150	152	144	157	151	103	146	131	154	98	99	125	146	152	156	146	158	140	105	155	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	103	161	147	150	102	106	119	149	161	164	160	161	135	119	154	97	116
1930	128	128	128	128	120	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	92	70	88	120	121	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	60	48	108	63	89
1933	71	64	70	78	53	70	79	66	81	101	105	68	74	80	72	72	87	61	74	72	57	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	69	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	135	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
Jan.	206	197	205	215	192	185	215	161	287	202	180	114	119	------	201	202	202	203	199	200	163	179	112	-----
Feb.	204	195	201	212	193	168	219	163	291	202	180	113	118	------	199	201	200	209	183	197	164	179	111	-----
Mar.	203	197	200	209	196	165	224	167	291	202	181	112	115	------	198	200	198	211	175	196	166	180	110	-----
Apr.	202	198	199	206	198	164	223	160	291	202	181	112	114	------	203	201	194	215	176	204	162	180	113	-----
May	203	199	200	206	199	167	225	160	291	202	181	112	114	------	200	202	192	217	179	198	161	180	111	-----
June	205	201	202	208	200	175	224	158	295	202	181	113	115	------	206	203	191	216	189	210	162	180	114	-----
July	210	211	205	209	202	185	249	158	295	206	181	116	115	------	206	205	192	215	197	207	161	180	114	-----
Aug.	211	211	206	211	197	196	246	148	280	206	181	117	117	------	204	206	195	212	207	202	158	180	113	-----
Sept.	209	204	206	213	195	190	231	152	287	206	181	115	118	------	197	203	197	207	201	191	157	181	109	-----
Oct.	210	202	207	217	193	192	225	153	310	206	182	115	119	------	199	202	199	202	204	196	160	182	109	-----
Nov.	213	208	211	218	193	208	230	159	336	206	182	117	120	------	205	206	202	203	218	203	161	182	113	-----
Dec.	213	208	210	217	193	208	232	160	347	206	183	116	119	------	207	207	204	204	222	206	162	183	113	-----
1946														120										142
Jan.	211	204	208	218	197	180	233	163	351	206	184	115	118	------	206	204	203	206	197	207	164	184	112	-----
Feb.	209	199	206	220	200	153	234	164	354	206	185	113	119	------	207	202	202	214	168	213	166	185	112	-----
Mar.	212	204	208	221	203	158	241	171	354	206	186	114	119	------	209	203	201	219	167	215	171	187	112	-----
Apr.	214	207	210	221	208	161	242	170	362	206	189	113	117	------	212	205	199	225	166	220	171	188	113	-----
May	217	210	213	225	210	165	243	173	362	206	193	112	117	------	211	207	198	226	173	215	188	192	110	-----
June	224	211	221	236	212	167	245	174	362	206	196	114	120	------	218	213	207	230	178	223	195	196	111	-----
July	260	236	260	283	248	183	255	193	362	206	208*	125*	136*	------	244	247	245	268	196	240	244	209	117	-----
Aug.	279	250	283	307	282	179	251	199	313	206	213*	131*	144*	------	249	263	257	294	199	233	225	214	116	-----
Sept.	274*	226	279*	320*	228	202	238	202	233	206	211*	130*	152*	------	243	250	271	249	221	236	221	210	116	-----

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

Wisconsin Farm Prices

The restoration of price controls on livestock during September combined with the usual seasonal decline in grain prices brought a temporary downturn in Wisconsin farm prices for the year. On September 15 the index of prices received by farmers averaged 274 percent of the 1910–14 average. The index at this point was 2 percent less than the all-time high price mark reached on August 15 of this year.

Declines of 19 percent in meat animal prices and 5 percent in crop prices were stabilized, however, by advances of 4 percent in prices for milk and 13 percent in poultry and egg prices. The sharp seasonal declines in poultry and egg prices earlier evidenced, were abruptly reversed by the meat shortages and egg and live poultry prices in September ran considerably above previous levels for 1946. Milk production continued to fall behind the unprecedented demand all during September. Dairy prices advanced because of this unusually great demand for milk in all classes of utilization.

Feed prices continued to make moderate gains during September. Supplies of new corn were not available and smaller hay crops and thin pastures contributed to the stronger market for feeds. The index of feed prices in mid-September reached levels which have not been equaled since the last post-war period.

United States Prices

The national index of prices paid by farmers, including interest and taxes, turned downward 4 points during the month ended September 15 for the first time since July 1940. This represented a decrease of 2 percent from August 15. During the same period, the index of prices received in the United States declined 2 percent.

The livestock and livestock products index at 250 percent of its 1909–14 base was downed 13 points from August 15, but still 47 points above a year ago. This decrease was mainly due to the drop in hog prices. Lower prices were received by farmers for all meat animals except sheep. Production of dairy products and eggs was seasonally lower in August than July.

The all-crop price index advanced only 3 points during the month ended

September 15, as advances in prices of cotton, fruits, and grains except corn were partially offset by decreases in the prices received for corn, cottonseed, soybeans, potatoes, and truck crops. At 236 percent of its 1909–14 average, the all-crop index is 45 points above a year ago. Of the basic commodities, corn, wheat, rice, cotton, and tobacco (types 11–14 and 32), were above parity on September 15, 1946.

Farm Wages at Record Levels

Reports from Wisconsin crop correspondents for October show that they are paying the highest wage rates ever recorded. The average of wages paid to farm laborers in the state this month was 16 percent above a year ago. The rates being paid are over three times as high as they were in 1939, the year in which the present war began.

On October 1 average wages by the month with board in Wisconsin were reported to be $92.75 per month compared with $79.50 a year ago and $30.25 reported on October 1, 1939. Wages by the day with board in Wisconsin averaged $4.75 compared with $4.25 a year ago and $1.55 in 1939.

For the United States, farm wage rates on October 1 were also the highest on record. The number of persons employed was a somewhat larger number than a year ago though the number of hired workers in early October was smaller than at the beginning of September. More people were working on farms in all regions of the country except New England.

Interest Rates Paid by Farmers Show Little Change

Recent information from Wisconsin crop correspondents indicates that the interest rates paid for money borrowed by farmers have changed little during the past year. Farmers indicate that the average rate of interest paid on real estate mortgage loans is 4.3 percent, which is the same figure as they reported a year ago. The reported interest rate on chattel mortgage loans was 5.3 percent, and on notes and other unsecured debts about 6 percent. Altogether, the average rates show almost no change from last year.

According to Wisconsin reporters about 66 percent of the credit used by farmers is secured by real estate mortgages, 18 percent by chattel mortgages, and 16 percent is in the form of notes or other unsecured debts.

The lowest interest rates in the state are usually reported in the eastern district of Wisconsin and the highest rates usually are reported in the northern districts. The data by 5-year periods ending in 1946 are shown in the accompanying table.

Rates of Interest Paid by Farmers as Reported by Crop Correspondents

Year	Real Estate Mortgages, Land Contracts, and Other Real Estate Debts	Chattel Mortgages	Notes and Other Unsecured Debts	Weighted Average Rate of Interest
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1931	5.8	6.7	6.8	5.57
1936	5.2	6.2	6.5	5.54
1941	4.9	5.8	6.2	5.23
1946	4.3	5.3	6.1	4.77

Fence Posts Used on Wisconsin Dairy Farms

In order to provide information on the use of fence posts on dairy farms, an inquiry on this subject was recently included in the questions regularly answered by Wisconsin dairy correspondents. The survey shows that the dairy farmers reporting averaged a little under 5 fence posts used per acre for their farms. The lowest average was in the southern and southeastern districts of the state where about 3.5 fence posts per acre were reported as compared with larger numbers in other parts of the state, particularly the more timbered areas of western, northern, and northeastern Wisconsin. The dairy farms reporting averaged 144 acres in size, which is about 10 percent above the state average farm size reported by the census. These farms reported an average of 711 fence posts in use per farm. The number of posts used per farm was highest in some of the northeastern and southwestern areas of the state. The reported numbers per farm were lowest in the southern and southeastern parts of the state.

Most of the posts used on the farms of this state are wooden posts, which account for nearly 88 percent of the total on reporting farms. The balance was mainly iron posts. Wooden posts are used most extensively in the northern and western parts of the state in those areas where supplies of native timber are most abundant. In the southern and southeastern districts of the state the percentage of iron posts used is relatively large. While for the state as a whole only about one post in eight was iron, in the southern district one-fourth of the posts reported on dairy farms were of iron. Relatively few iron posts are used in the areas of northern and western Wisconsin where wood is more abundant.

The reporting farmers indicated that they used on an average 96 new posts per year, but here again there was a big difference in the various areas of the state. In those northern, western, central, and southwestern areas of the state where wood suitable for fence posts is available, the number of posts used per farm was much larger than in the southern and eastern districts where less native timber is available. The number of posts reported used per farm is lowest in the southeastern, southern, and eastern districts. The data are shown in the accompanying table.

Use of Fence Posts on Wisconsin Dairy Farms*

District	Average Posts Reported		Types of Posts Reported		New Posts Used Annually Per Farm
	Per Farm	Per Acre	Wooden	Iron and Other	
	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Number
1. Northwest	704	4.4	94.8	5.2	101
2. North	769	5.6	95.9	4.1	88
3. Northeast	987	7.4	98.8	1.2	101
4. West	902	5.6	84.9	15.1	138
5. Central	726	4.4	91.3	8.7	115
6. East	763	6.4	88.4	11.6	79
7. Southwest	887	6.4	79.0	21.0	148
8. South	434	3.5	75.8	24.2	70
9. Southeast	408	3.5	82.2	17.8	47
State	711	5.2	87.7	12.3	96

*As reported by 644 Wisconsin dairy correspondents, July 1946.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS TO
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN
BOX 351
MADISON, WISCONSIN

Form BAE-A/10-46—4534 Permit 1001

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

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, Emery C. Wilcox, Cecil W. Estes, Agricultural Statisticians

Vol. XXV, No. 11 *State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin* November 1946

IN THIS ISSUE

November Crop Report

Fall weather has been generally favorable for maturing late crops. The country as a whole has completed most of the harvesting of the largest total crop production so far recorded.

Milk Production

Production of milk in Wisconsin during the past month was 5 percent below a year earlier. For the United States the decrease for the month was only 2 percent. The fall was generally favorable for a high milk flow in the country as a whole.

Milk Cow Prices

Prices paid for cows have continued upward and the average reported last month was the highest on record.

Egg Production

Egg production in the United States during October was about 2 percent below a year ago. Flocks are about 3 percent smaller than last year for the nation. In Wisconsin egg production during the month was slightly larger than last year and the number of layers on farms of the state was also a little larger.

Prices Wisconsin Farmers Receive and Pay

With price control eliminated there was a sharp upward movement of farm production prices during the past month and the price indexes are now at the highest level ever recorded. Prices paid for commodities bought are likewise higher than last month.

Current Changes

Cold-storage holdings of cheese on November 1 were below a month earlier and smaller than for November 1 of last year. Larger stocks of frozen poultry and of frozen and dried eggs were reported for November 1 than a month earlier or a year ago. Total stocks of dried, condensed, and evaporated milk reported this fall are larger than last year. Since controls were eliminated livestock slaughter has risen.

Special News Items (P. 6–8)

Wisconsin Corn in 1945.

Wisconsin Gross Farm Income Estimates.

Fewer Pheasants This Year.

LATE season weather has been favorable for agriculture this year. October was a warm month with enough rain so that plowing and other field work could be done in most areas, and pastures held up fairly well. Rainfall during the month varied considerably in different parts of the state—being heavier than normal in the northern and western sections and less than normal in the southern and eastern parts.

Fall harvested crops had a chance to ripen well and some of them improved their yields because the growing season was prolonged. Because of dry weather in summer, pastures were short and rather heavy feeding of livestock has been necessary even though the weather was mild.

Feed supplies in the state are not as large as a year ago though they are above average. The corn crop, in spite of a reduction of 5 percent in acreage, is about as large as a year ago and the quality is much better. In fact, corn and grain ripened unusually well in most of the southern and western counties of the state this year. Grain supplies are smaller than a year ago but they are above average. The hay crop was nearly a fourth smaller than last year and supplies of hay on the farm this winter will be somewhat lower than they were last year.

The potato crop yielded rather well but the acreage is the lowest in a long time. The crop is a little smaller than last year in spite of better yields and it is only about three-quarters of the state's average production. Apples turned out somewhat better than expected earlier and the state has a record crop of cranberries. The fall was favorable for the maturing and harvesting of cranberries with the result that a crop of 145,000 barrels, the biggest in the state's history, was produced. The berries are of a large size and good quality.

United States Crops

The nation as a whole has had the best crop year in its history. With favorable fall weather, crops matured splendidly and many of the late ones are making bigger productions than was expected earlier. Record crops have been harvested for corn, wheat, potatoes, and tobacco as well as some of the fruit and truck crops. In addition many other crops have made relatively large productions. The only crop that has been disappointing in the season is cotton.

For the nation as a whole feed supplies per animal unit are large this year. Livestock numbers are a little lower than they were a year ago and feed crops generally are very large with the result that there should be plenty of feed for the nation's livestock during the coming winter.

Another important group of crops which has done well this year is the field seeds—alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, sweet clover, timothy, and Sudan grass. The total production of these crops is over 300 million pounds which is 13 percent more than the production last year and 4 percent more than the average output. For several years the country has been short of most of these seeds and the relatively good crops of them are greatly needed.

Fruit production is large for the country as a whole, the output of the nine principal deciduous fruits being nearly one-fifth above last year and about one-seventh above average. The production is only slightly above the previous record year, 1937. Nut crops are large, except for pecans which are about one-quarter below average in production.

Outlook for 1947

With the 1946 crop season finished, plans for the 1947 crop and livestock production will soon be made. The outlook for the coming year for American farmers probably will be as follows, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

A continued high level of production in 1947 is facing the American farmer. However, some adjustments from the wartime pattern will be necessary. Changes in both domestic and foreign demand are expected. As

Weather Summary, October 1946

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	October 1946	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth	22	68	45.4	44.1	5.40	2.31	—0.49
Spooner	18	76	48.4	46.3	3.33	2.37	—2.00
Park Falls	22	76	47.6	44.2	5.38	2.66	+4.79
Rhinelander	20	76	49.2	44.6	2.98	2.77	+1.80
Wausau	23	78	49.2	47.2	2.15	2.77	+0.23
Marinette	25	81	51.6	50.9	2.06	2.66	—1.02
Escanaba	26	74	49.6	46.0	2.27	2.63	—4.02
Minneapolis	29	78	51.2	48.9	2.51	2.08	+1.66
Eau Claire	30	82	52.2	48.9	4.00	2.91	+1.61
La Crosse	28	78	55.0	50.3	2.96	2.32	+2.79
Hancock	24	84	53.6	48.4	2.31	2.49	—1.26
Oshkosh	23	86	54.6	49.6	1.09	2.25	—4.20
Green Bay	25	82	53.2	48.5	1.49	2.54	—6.53
Manitowoc	29	75	53.3	49.0	1.29	2.78	—9.72
Dubuque	35	82	57.0	51.9	3.27	2.48	—0.08
Madison	34	81	55.4	50.3	1.81	2.43	—6.60
Beloit	33	85	57.6	51.3	2.23	2.68	—6.09
Milwaukee	31	84	55.1	49.5	1.79	2.35	—9.32
Average for 18 Stations	26.5	79.2	52.2	48.3	2.68	2.53	—2.14

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for November 1, 1946

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per acre		
	1946 (Preliminary)	1945	1946 as a percent of 1945	November 1, 1946 forecast	1945	10-year average 1935-44	1946 as a percent of 1945	1946 as a percent of 10-year average		Indicated 1946	1945	10-year average 1935-44
Corn	2,545,000	2,679,000	95.0	109,435,000	109,839,000	88,795,000	99.6	123.2	Bu.	43.0	41.0	37.2
Potatoes	113,000	128,000	88.3	11,639,000	12,160,000	15,530,000	95.7	74.9	Bu.	103	95	80
Tobacco	27,500	23,100	119.0	42,202,000	36,048,000	28,126,000	117.1	150.0	Lb.	1535	1561	1448
Oats	2,927,000	2,987,000	98.0	128,788,000	152,337,000	85,827,000	84.5	150.1	Bu.	44.0	51.0	35.0
Barley	118,000	90,000	131.1	4,425,000	3,600,000	18,241,000	122.9	24.3	Bu.	37.5	40.0	28.8
Rye	79,000	97,000	81.4	1,027,000	1,261,000	2,504,000	81.4	41.0	Bu.	13.0	13.0	11.7
Winter wheat	32,000	32,000	100.0	736,000	800,000	734,000	92.0	100.3	Bu.	23.0	25.0	18.4
Spring wheat	62,000	28,000	221.4	1,674,000	700,000	919,000	239.1	182.2	Bu.	27.0	25.0	17.4
Buckwheat	20,000	19,000	105.3	300,000	294,000	208,000	102.0	144.2	Bu.	15.0	15.5	13.6
All tame hay	3,934,000	3,971,000	99.1	5,783,000	7,564,000	6,239,000	76.5	92.7	Ton	1.47	1.90	1.68
Alfalfa hay	717,000	824,000	87.0	1,291,000	2,101,000	2,285,000	61.4	56.5	Ton	1.80	2.55	2.13
Clover and timothy hay	3,002,000	2,915,000	103.0	4,203,000	5,101,000	3,418,000	82.4	123.0	Ton	1.40	1.75	1.52
Other tame hay	215,000	232,000	92.7	289,000	362,000	536,000	79.8	53.9	Ton	1.34	1.56	1.37
Wild hay	55,000	94,000	58.5	63,000	113,000	209,000	55.8	30.1	Ton	1.15	1.20	1.16
Dry peas	1,000	2,000	50.0	10,000	16,000	54,000	62.5	18.5	Cwt.	9.60	8.00	7.68
Dry beans	1,000	1,000	100.0	6,000	6,000	20,000	100.0	30.0	Cwt.	6.00	5.60	5.38
Flax	5,000	7,000	71.4	62,000	84,000	90,000	73.8	68.9	Bu.	12.5	12.0	11.1
Sugar beets	13,700	14,900	91.9	130,200	158,300	138,610	82.2	93.9	Ton	9.5	10.6	9.6
Peas for canning	146,500	150,000	97.7	307,640,000	340,400,000	186,180,000	90.4	165.2	Lb.	2100	2270	1570
Corn for canning	108,000	97,200	111.1	216,000	223,600	96,200	96.6	224.5	Ton	2.0	2.3	2.2
Lima beans for canning	2,100	2,800	75.0	2,580,000	3,760,000	2,160,000	68.6	119.4	Lb.	1230	1340	1120
Snap beans for canning	10,000	9,900	101.0	12,000	14,800	12,600	81.1	95.2	Ton	1.2	1.5	1.4
Beets for canning	5,600	6,000	93.3	46,500	66,000	26,200	70.5	177.5	Ton	8.3	11.0	6.8
Cucumbers for pickles	19,800	18,000	110.0	1,406,000	1,296,000	885,000	108.5	158.9	Bu.	71	72	70
Cabbage	13,900	16,200	85.8	125,100	179,400	113,100	69.7	110.6	Ton	9.0	11.1	7.8
Onions, commercial	2,100	1,950	107.7	----------	429,000	252,000	----------	----------	Cwt.	----------	220	176.5
Apples, commercial	----------	----------	----------	996,000	316,000	698,000	315.2	142.7	Bu.	----------	----------	----------
Grapes	----------	----------	----------	600	450	470	133.3	127.7	Ton	----------	----------	----------
Cherries	----------	----------	----------	16,700	7,300	9,490	228.8	176.0	Ton	----------	----------	----------
Cranberries	----------	----------	----------	145,000	82,000	97,000	176.8	149.5	Bbl.	----------	----------	----------
Pasture	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	72[1]	82[1]	74[1]

[1]Condition November 1.

a result some crops undoubtedly will be curtailed and others expanded. Plans again call for a large acreage of inter-tilled crops.

Many Wisconsin and other North Central States farmers are aware that production of feed grains during the last six years has been pushed further than is desirable for permanent farming. A better balance is needed between corn, small grains, and legumes and grass, and the high-volume production this year of feed grains will ease the pressure for continued large acreages of feed crops on many farms next year.

It is expected that there will be a continued high level of demand for livestock and livestock products during the coming year. Adequate supplies of feed will make possible increased production of hogs, cattle, and lambs. While the present outlook is good for 1947, farmers are cautioned to follow closely the developments in the domestic demand for their products during the winter and early spring months.

Farmers probably will operate on a smaller margin of profit during the coming year because of greater increases in the costs of things farmers buy than have taken place in 1946. Feed prices may be a little higher than most of the war years although somewhat lower than in recent months. Farm labor may be more plentiful next year, but wage rates are expected to continue their upward trend at least into the spring planting season. More ample supplies of fertilizer are expected, and fertilizer costs are likely to be quite favorable in comparison with the prices received for agricultural products. Interest rates, taxes, and insurance costs are expected to be higher than in 1946.

Prices received by farmers may average 10 percent below the present level. With higher costs of things used in agricultural production, the net income of farm operators may be as much as 15 percent below the 1946 level. Three factors must be taken into consideration in analyzing the outlook for marketing products in 1947 and beyond—the purchasing power and wants of consumers, the probable foreign takings of the several farm products, and the available supplies in relation to demand and the general price level.

The demand for farm products in 1946 has exceeded expectations, owing largely to the maintenance of a high

Crop Summary of the United States for November 1, 1946

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)			1946 production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per acre		
	1946 (Preliminary)	1945	1946 as a percent of 1945	Nov. 1 1946 forecast	1945	10-year average 1935-44	1945	10-year average		Indicated 1946	1945	10-year average 1935-44
Corn	91,487	91,202	100.3	3,380,672	3,018,410	2,608,499	112.0	129.6	Bu.	37.0	33.1	28.5
Potatoes	2,725.6	2,823.7	96.5	477 904	425,131	372,756	112.4	128.2	Bu.	175.3	150.6	125.8
Tobacco	1,967	1,825.1	107.8	2,269,258	1,997,808	1,479,621	113.6	153.4	Lb.	1154	1095	952.
Oats	43,012	41,503	103.6	1,527,116	1,547,663	1,129,441	98.7	135.2	Bu.	35.5	37.3	30.7
Barley	10,061	10,195	98.7	255,335	263,961	289,598	96.7	88.2	Bu.	25.4	25.9	22.8
Rye	1,775	1,981	89.6	21,410	26,354	42,356	81.2	50.5	Bu.	12.1	13.3	12.2
Winter wheat	47,277	46,678	101.3	879,894	823,177	618,019	106.9	142.4	Bu.	18.6	17.6	15.9
Durum wheat	2,414	1,970	122.5	38,474	35,020	31,900	109.9	120.6	Bu.	15.9	17.8	12.9
Spring wheat other than durum	15,989	16,092	99.4	251,054	264,946	193,774	94.8	129.6	Bu.	15.7	16.5	14.0
Flax	2,465	3,914	63.0	23,723	36,688	23,426	64.7	101.3	Bu.	9.6	9.4	8.3
Buckwheat	402	413	97.3	7,289	6,701	7,138	109.0	102.3	Bu.	18.1	16.2	16.8
Tame hay	59,086	59,905	98.6	85,632	91,573	80,254	93.5	106.7	Ton	1.45	1.53	1.38
Wild hay	14,227	14,311	99.4	11,357	13,378	11,051	84.9	102.8	Ton	.80	.93	.88
Pasture										78[1]	82[1]	70[1]

[1] Condition November 1.

level of income payments to individuals despite the decline in industrial activity during the past 12 months from the high level at the end of the war. However, before reconversion of industry is fully completed there is expected to be a recession in business activity during the coming year. This will reduce the demand for agricultural raw materials and lower consumer purchasing power.

In this war period, farmers of the nation have increased agricultural production by more than 30 percent, the population of the United States has increased about 8 percent, and the per capita consumption of food about 15 percent. Thus, the domestic market is nearly 25 percent larger while agricultural production has increased 30 percent. Farmers are facing a smaller foreign market, and inevitably the readjustments to a more normal domestic and foreign market will result in lower prices for agricultural products.

Of particular interest to Wisconsin farmers is the outlook for the 1947 demand for dairy products. It is expected that dairy products will continue in strong demand, at least through the first half of 1947. Domestic demand may fall off in the latter part of next year and foreign demand will be the smallest since 1941. Some decrease in demand for fluid milk and cream may take place in 1947, but the consumption of manufactured dairy products containing butterfat is not likely to change much from the high level of this year. Returns to farmers per hundred pounds of milk or per pound of butterfat probably will be greater than in 1946 during the first half of 1947 but less in the second half of the year. The average return per unit sold for the coming year should about equal the 1946 return for milk sold.

Wisconsin Milk Production

Milk production on Wisconsin farms during October was 1,024 million pounds—5 percent less than in the same month last year. This was the second month in succession in which the amount of milk produced was less than in the same month of the preceding year. In September milk production was 1 percent less than in September of 1945.

The condition of fall pastures in most sections of the state was below average and during the latter part of the month less feed was secured from pastures than usual. With less pasture feed and with sharply rising milk prices, the amount of grain and other concentrates fed was up compared with the same month a year ago.

Because of heavy Wisconsin production during the first five months of the year the total for the year up through October was still 2 percent above production for the first 10 months of 1945.

Wisconsin Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1946*	1945 Revised	1944 Revised	10-year average 1935-44	1946 — 1945
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	1,091	1,058	1,007	857	103
Feb.	1,107	1,076	1,066	864	103
Mar.	1,367	1,297	1,236	1,050	105
Apr.	1,484	1,421	1,334	1,144	104
May	1,808	1,741	1,644	1,431	104
June	1,808	1,791	1,650	1,513	101
July	1,599	1,584	1,459	1,316	101
Aug	1,357	1,342	1,241	1,123	101
Sept.	1,146	1,156	1,035	961	99
Oct.	1,024	1,073	973	890	95
Jan.-Oct. inclusive	13,791	13,539	12,645	11,149	102

*Preliminary.

United States Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1946	1945	1944	10-year average 1935-44	1946 — 1945
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	8,615	8,858	8,651	7,937	97
Feb.	8,292	8,485	8,602	7,615	98
Mar.	9,796	10,000	9,746	8,852	98
Apr.	10,540	10,733	10,190	9,409	98
May	12,301	12,448	11,881	11,149	99
June	12,644	12,989	12,435	11,666	97
July	11,956	12,301	11,543	10,871	97
Aug.	10,834	11,058	10,294	9,794	98
Sept.	9,404	9,622	9,279	8,725	98
Oct.	8,906	9,079	8,991	8,338	98
Jan.-Oct. inclusive	103,288	105,573	101,612	94,356	98

United States Milk Production

For the United States as a whole milk production during October was 2 percent less than in October 1945. The total amount of milk produced was 8,906 million pounds compared with 9,079 million pounds in the same month last year. The October average for the 10 years 1935–44 was 8,338 million pounds.

Largely because of mild weather in the more important dairy section of the nation, milk production per cow substantially exceeded that in any previous October. Ample feed supplies and higher milk prices were also important factors. Total output, therefore, was lower than in October 1945 because of reduced milk cow numbers in the United States.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, Oct. 15, 1946 and 1945, and Sept. 15, 1946 by Crop Reporting Districts

(Dollars per head)

	October 15, 1946	September 15, 1946	October 15, 1945
1. Northwest	155	150	121
2. North	151	148	117
3. Northeast	146	144	118
4. West	164	160	135
5. Central	171	164	134
6. East	173	168	148
7. Southwest	169	163	131
8. South	172	169	151
9. Southeast	180	175	155
State Average[1]	166	162	136

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

Milk Cow Prices

Led by the higher price levels occasioned by the general relaxation of O.P.A. controls in October, average milk cow prices in Wisconsin rose to a new record on October 15. Dairy cow sales values averaged $166 per head in mid-October—an increase of 2½ percent over the preceding month. This increase appears quite moderate when compared with those in milk prices and other farm products for the same period. However, there is much uncertainty as to how long the existing price levels will be maintained.

Current expenditures for milk cows usually depend on expected dairy prices in the future. It seems likely therefore that the October milk price levels will need to be sustained for a while before milk cow values can rise much above present averages. Farm costs as yet have shown no pronounced evidence of turning downward. Dairy cow values seem to be in fairly favorable relationship with present milk prices but whether milk prices will continue at present levels very long is not known.

Wisconsin Egg Production

With more chickens on farms and a higher rate of laying, egg production in Wisconsin during October was the highest on record for the month. The number of eggs laid per 100 birds was the largest ever reported for October. The mild weather of the month was favorable for egg production. Both the number of layers on hand and egg production showed the usual seasonal upward trend from September to October. Compared with October of last year total egg production from Wisconsin farm flocks was up between 5 and 6 percent.

Wisconsin farm flocks included 13,900,000 layers during October, which was nearly 2 percent larger than the total number of layers in October 1945 and over 8 percent above the 1940–44 average number for the month. Production per 100 layers averaged 949 eggs for the month of October or nearly 4 percent more than a year earlier. Total production on Wisconsin farms in October was 132,000,000—about 5½ percent more than a year earlier and a fifth larger than the 5-year average production for the month.

Mid-October prices of chickens and eggs in Wisconsin were the highest for any October on record. Prices reported received by farmers averaged nearly 52 cents per dozen for eggs compared with 40.3 cents reported for October 15 of last year. October farm prices of chickens averaged 32 cents per pound, which is the highest reported for any month on record.

United States Egg Production

Favorable weather throughout the country resulted in a relatively high egg production during October. Farm flocks laid more than 3 billion eggs during October, and the production was 2 percent more than in October of last year and 35 percent above the 1940–44 average.

Total egg production during the first 10 months of this year was more than 48 billion eggs—2 percent less than during the corresponding period of 1945 because of a 2 percent reduction in the average number of layers on hand during the period.

Egg production per 100 layers averaged 920 eggs in October, which is the highest on record for the month. Layers in farm flocks averaged about 344⅛ million birds during October—3 percent less than in October of last year but 13 percent above average. The number of layers was smaller than last year in all parts of the country.

Farm and Market Prices for Milk and Dairy Products[1]

Year	PRICES RECEIVED BY CROP REPORTERS—WISCONSIN											UNITED STATES		WHOLESALE PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS[4]							
	Milk av. all uses cwt.[3]	Milk Prices by uses[3] (cwt.)				Milk prices by uses in per cent of average				Butter-fat[5] (lb.)	Farm butter[5] (lb.)	Butter fat[5] (lb.)	Milk[5] (cwt.)	Butter[6] (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[6]	Swiss[7]	Brick[8]	Limburger[8]		Cheese div. by butter	Butter div. by cheese
	$	$	$	$	$	%	%	%	%	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		15.5	17.1	14.1	13.3	3.60		
1911	1.14	1.12	1.08	1.39	1.42	98	95	122	125	27.1	25.2	23.2	1.52	26.1	13.4	13.6	11.2	10.1	3.45	51.3	195
1912	1.30	1.39	1.23	1.45	1.46	107	95	112	112	30.6	28.5	26.7	1.59	29.5	15.9	17.3	15.1	14.2	3.25	53.9	186
1913	1.33	1.29	1.29	1.52	1.57	97	97	114	118	32.6	29.4	27.4	1.61	31.0	14.9	16.9	13.4	13.2	3.55	48.1	208
1914	1.31	1.30	1.21	1.49	1.55	99	92	114	118	30.0	28.4	25.5	1.60	28.6	15.2	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	115	54.0	48.2	45.4	2.97	49.5	27.1	35.4	24.6	23.2	5.70	54.7	183
1919	2.83	2.77	2.50	3.16	3.46	98	88	112	122	64.9	57.7	53.3	3.30	57.6	29.9	43.5	28.2	28.3	6.50	51.9	193
1920	2.55	2.30	2.53	2.84	3.23	90	99	111	127	62.9	59.1	55.5	3.22	58.7	26.2	31.0	23.4	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	44.2	226
1922	1.67	1.67	1.63	1.73	1.83	100	98	104	110	39.0	38.6	35.9	2.10	39.2	19.7	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	96	107	113	51.5	47.8	45.6	2.53	46.0	22.1	28.7	21.4	20.8	4.55	48.0	208
1929	2.01	1.84	1.94	2.12	2.43	92	97	105	121	48.7	46.5	45.2	2.54	43.8	20.1	28.9	19.1	19.5	4.30	46.0	217
1930	1.62	1.49	1.57	1.69	2.12	92	97	104	131	38.8	37.0	34.5	2.21	35.3	16.4	25.7	16.0	16.4	3.90	46.4	215
1931	1.15	1.07	1.12	1.25	1.58	93	97	109	137	28.7	27.8	24.8	1.69	27.0	12.5	21.2	12.1	13.5	3.30	46.1	217
1932	.89	.81	.83	.92	1.28	91	93	103	144	21.4	20.7	17.9	1.27	20.1	9.9	16.0	8.9	9.4	2.60	49.5	202
1933	.98	.91	.90	1.04	1.25	93	92	106	128	22.9	21.6	18.8	1.30	20.8	10.2	17.5	10.0	11.5	2.55	49.0	204
1934	1.09	1.00	1.05	1.16	1.39	92	96	106	128	26.3	24.9	22.7	1.54	24.8	11.8	16.6	10.6	11.2	2.70	47.4	211
1935	1.32	1.27	1.23	1.35	1.55	96	93	102	117	31.5	29.8	28.1	1.70	28.8	14.4	19.6	13.8	13.8	2.91	49.9	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	103	123	37.5	34.2	33.2	1.96	33.2	15.9	20.3	15.2	14.6	3.21	47.8	209
1938	1.28	1.16	1.21	1.31	1.71	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	216
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	174
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	180
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	27.6	31.8	26.2	23.8	4.20	58.7	170
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	26.3	25.2	4.20	58.7	170
1945	2.67	2.52	2.65	2.76	3.05	94	99	103	114	54.7	46.6			46.1	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.6	171
January	2.72	2.56	2.70	2.83	3.08	94	99	104	113	54.	46.	50.9	3.34	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
February	2.68	2.51	2.65	2.79	3.06	94	99	104	114	54.	46.	50.8	3.29	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
March	2.64	2.47	2.60	2.77	3.04	94	98	105	115	54.	45.	50.7	3.21	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
April	2.61	2.44	2.55	2.74	3.03	93	98	105	116	54.	46.	50.5	3.12	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
May	2.61	2.45	2.56	2.70	3.00	94	98	103	115	54.	46.	50.2	3.08	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
June	2.63	2.48	2.59	2.72	3.01	94	98	103	114	54.	46.	50.2	3.06	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
July	2.65	2.51	2.62	2.72	3.02	95	99	103	114	55.	46.	50.2	3.09	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
August	2.67	2.53	2.66	2.73	3.03	95	100	102	113	55.	46.	50.3	3.14	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
September	2.70	2.55	2.70	2.76	3.06	94	100	102	113	55.	46.	50.4	3.22	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
October	2.74	2.59	2.73	2.79	3.10	95	100	102	113	56.	46.	50.4	3.32	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
November	2.76	2.61	2.74	2.79	3.14	95	99	101	114	56.	49.	50.3	3.37	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
December	2.75	2.59	2.75	2.81	3.13	94	100	102	114	56.	51.	50.5	3.40	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.1	172
1946																				58.1	172
January	2.76	2.58	2.79	2.83	3.14	93	101	103	114	56.	51.	50.7	3.37	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.	51.	50.8	3.34	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.	52.	51.2	3.29	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.	51.	51.1	3.25	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.	52.	51.0	3.24	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.	52.	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.	74.	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.	72.	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.	78.	75.6	4.55	76.2	43.5	52.5	42.7	41.0	5.54	57.1	175
October	4.65*	4.70*	4.40*	4.70*	4.85*	101*	95*	101*	104*	89.	90.	90.0	4.73	83.2	49.1	61.7	49.3	48.6	5.88	59.0	169

[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. 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.

[3]Quotations refer to the 15th of the month as reported by Wisconsin and United States price reporters. Annual prices, except the Wisconsin farm butter price, are weighted averages of monthly data. For the U. S., milk for fluid use is the chief outlet for whole milk sold hence the U. S. farm price exceeds Wisconsin where the bulk of the output is manufactured. These quotations do not include dairy production payments.

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

[5]Wholesale 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.

[6]Wholesale prices on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange. Prior to April 1926, prices were quoted on daisies, thereafter on twins. Where prices of twins were not quoted, Cheddar prices were used as a basis for prices of twins. From December 1942 through January 1946 subsidy of 3.75 cents per pound was included.

[7]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.

[8]Averages of weekly quotations. Prior to September 1940, quotations are from the Green County Herald, September 1940 through September 1942 quotations are from various sources adjusted to a Monroe basis. October 1942 through May 1944 quotations are from Monroe Evening Times. Price ceiling beginning February 1943. Ceiling quotations beginning June 1944 is 26.25 cents Plymouth base.

[9]Averages of weekly quotations from the Monroe Evening Times. Prior to September 1940 quotations are from the Green County Herald. Price ceiling beginning February 1943.

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

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

*Preliminary.

United States Prices

Led by all-time high hog prices, the index of prices received by farmers increased 12.3 percent, or 30 points during the month ended October 15, to 273 percent of the 1909–14 average. The parity index also advanced sharply rising 7 points, or 3.5 percent, to 207 percent of its 1910–14 average. Because the increase in the parity index was not so pronounced as that in the prices received index, the parity ratio at 132 was 10 points up from September 15, and was 9 points higher than the previous record of 123.

With prices received by farmers for hogs, beef cattle, veal calves, and lambs advancing sharply during the month to all-time highs, the index of livestock and livestock products increased 49 points during the month to 299 percent of the 1909–14 average, 36 points above the previous all-time high of 263 reached in August this year. Price increases were general during the month for dairy products and for poultry and eggs. Wool remained unchanged.

Prices for all farm commodities averaged 132 percent of parity on October 15. Of the basic commodities, peanuts is the only one below parity on October 15, averaging 88 percent. Wheat was 103 percent of parity, corn 129 percent, cotton 147 percent, rice 127 percent, and tobacco (types 11–14) 133 percent.

Some Current Changes in Agriculture and Industry

WISCONSIN	Latest Report Date	Latest Report Reported figure*	Previous Reports One month before	Previous Reports One year before	Previous Reports 5-yr. av. of same month[9]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[1], 1910-14=100 ---%	Oct.	316	288	210	170
Prices farmers pay[1], 1910-14=100 ---%	Oct.	219	211	182	153
Purchasing power, farm products[1], 1910-14=100 ---%	Oct.	144	136	115	110
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of milk*** cwt. ---$	Oct.	4.65	4.39	2.74	2.29
Farm price of butterfat in cream*** ---cts.	Oct. 15	89	83	56	45.8
Price, American cheese, Wis. Cheese Exchange, (twins) per pound[4] ---cts.	Oct.	49.1	43.5	27.0	23.1
Total milk production[1], (000,000 om.) ---lbs.	Oct.	1024	1146	1073	890
Cows in herd freshening[5] ---%	Oct.	10.07	6.81	8.69	9.35
Calves born during month being raised[5] ---%	Oct.	38.43	34.77	37.55	36.94
Grains and concentrates fed daily[5]					
per farm ---lbs.	Nov. 1	81.9	64.5	77.4	64.1
per cow in herd ---lbs.	Nov. 1	4.82	3.73	4.60	3.92
per 100 lbs. of milk produced ---lbs.	Nov. 1	31.40	23.42	28.96	25.82
Wisconsin creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Sept.	8300	6890	7266	11313
Wisconsin American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Sept.	29400	34500	31845	30185
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Oct.	2680	2414	1587	3709
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Oct.	16463	14981	12541	11044
Poultry Production and Markets					
Layers on hand in month[5], (000 om.) ---no.	Oct.	13900	12334	13648	12849
Eggs per 100 layers[5] ---no.	Oct.	949	1140	914	844
Total eggs produced[5], (000,000 om.) ---no.	Oct.	132	141	125	109
Farm price of chickens[3], per lb. ---cts.	Oct. 15	32.0	27.4	22.2	17.9
Farm price of eggs[3], per doz. ---cts.	Oct. 15	51.9	40.7	40.3	33.8
Feed Price Changes[1]					
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100 ---%	Oct.	242.4	237.4	173.8	138.9
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ---$	Oct.	29.42	27.82	21.45	16.96
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy ---lbs.	Oct.	153.1	157.8	127.7	137.2
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton, f. o. b. Madison					
Standard bran ---$	Oct.	54.05	50.45	40.45	33.03
Linseed oil meal ---$	Oct.	77.65	61.85	48.10	41.21
Corn gluten feed ---$	Oct.	58.15	57.85	43.85	34.19
Tankage ---$	Oct.	99.05	87.30	74.05	69.00
Standard middlings ---$	Oct.	55.15	50.45	40.45	33.16
Soybean meal ---$	Oct.	82.10	68.60	54.60	44.89
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ---$	Oct.	32.16	31.32	22.27	17.55
Amt. of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy ---lbs.	Oct.	161.4	129.9	181.0	193.8
Livestock Prices[3]					
Farm price of milk cows per head ---$	Oct. 15	166	162	136	109.40
Farm price of hogs, per cwt. ---$	Oct. 15	20.10	15.50	13.80	11.44
Farm price of beef cattle, per cwt. ---$	Oct. 15	15.50	13.00	9.70	8.32
Farm price of veal calves, per cwt. ---$	Oct. 15	15.90	14.20	13.00	11.68
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Index of employment[8], 1925-27=100 ---%	Oct.	135.3	135.3	119.8	139.2
Index of payrolls[8], 1925-27=100 ---%	Oct.	265.1	256.7	209.9	226.6

[1]Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. [2]As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters. [3]As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. [4]From December 1942 through January 1946 subsidy of 3.75 cents was included. [5]As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters. [6]Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. [7]Reported by Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, U. S. D. A. [8]Wisconsin Industrial Commission. [9]1940-44, except Cold-Storage Holdings and Livestock Slaughterings which are 1941-45 and total milk production which is 10-year average, 1935-44. [10]Wholesale price of 92-score butter at Chicago through December 1942. Since then O. P. A. 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. [11]Bureau of Labor Statistics index number corrected to 1910-14 base. [12]Federal Reserve Board. [13]Estimate. *Preliminary. **Quotations do not include dairy production payments.

UNITED STATES	Latest Report Date	Latest Report Reported figure*	Previous Reports One month before	Previous Reports One year before	Previous Reports 5-yr. av. of same month[9]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[6], 1910-14=100 ---%	Oct.	273	243	199	158.2
Prices farmers pay[6], 1910-14=100 ---%	Oct.	218	210	182	152.4
Purchasing power farm products[6], 1910-14=100 ---%	Oct.	125	116	109	102.4
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of butterfat in cream[6]**, per lb. ---cts.	Oct. 15	90.0	75.6	50.4	42.6
Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb.[10] ---cts.	Oct.	83.2	76.2	46.0	40.5
Creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Sept.	104695	115765	99791	133963
American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Sept.	70655	81010	71009	64650
Evaporated whole milk production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Sept.	242000	291400	269742	243761
Dried skim milk production[6], (000 omitted)					
Human food ---lbs.	Sept.	39100	55300	40873	33395
Animal feed ---lbs.	Sept.	740	1425	1078	4565
Butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Oct.	32063	34433	25270	39845
Cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Oct.	23761	21583	20318	15793
Total milk prod.[6], (000,000 om.) ---lbs.	Oct.	8906	9404	9079	8338
Cold-Storage Holdings[7], (000 omitted)					
Creamery butter ---lbs.	Nov. 1	59816	73931	164646	154617
American cheese ---lbs.	Nov. 1	103940	126084	193965	172632
Swiss cheese ---lbs.	Nov. 1	1420	1695	1215	2925
All other cheese ---lbs.	Nov. 1	27546	29401	17874	21553
All varieties of cheese ---lbs.	Nov. 1	132906	157180	213054	197110
Total frozen poultry ---lbs.	Nov. 1	260526	184841	238936	182447
Eggs, shell ---cases	Nov. 1	3575	5738	1666	3108
Eggs, shell, frozen, and dried (case equivalent) ---cases	Nov. 1	10167	13299	9329	8644
Poultry Production[6]					
Layers on hand in mo., (000 om.) ---no.	Oct.	344365	309164	354156	333986
Eggs per 100 layers ---no.	Oct.	921	1056	880	823
Total eggs prod., (000,000 om.) ---no.	Oct.	3172	3264	3118	2756
Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated milk[6], (000 omitted)					
Dried whole milk ---lbs.	Sept. 30	26305	25630	13207	10639
Dried skim milk ---lbs.	Sept. 30	61098	67192	39924	40802
Dried buttermilk ---lbs.	Sept. 30	4508	3962	4640	6273
Condensed milk (case goods) ---lbs.	Sept. 30	12505	10826	11753	8723
Evaporated milk (case goods) ---lbs.	Sept. 30	202775	211690	172565	291704
Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection[7], (000 omitted)					
Cattle ---no.	Oct.	1103	360	1584	1341
Calves ---no.	Oct.	651	364	877	713
Sheep and lambs ---no.	Oct.	2005	1300	2018	2183
Hogs ---no.	Oct.	3114	438	2330	3972
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Wholesale prices, 1910-14=100					
All commodities[11] ---%	Oct. 15	197	181	154	139.6
Foods[11] ---%	Oct. 15	272	204	164	146.2
Retail prices, 1910-14=100					
All commodities[11] ---%	Oct. 15	----------	----------	187	167.6
Foods[11] ---%	Oct. 15	----------	225	180	158.6
Factory employment (adjusted)[12], No. of employees, 1939=100 ---%	Aug.	143.8	140.6	147.6	151.0
Industrial production (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ---%	Sept.	178	177	167	196.0
Freight-car loadings (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ---%	Sept.	138	141	127	133

Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought for family maintenance broke through their previous 1920 high to reach a new peak at 231 percent of their 1910–14 average. Prices of production goods, on the other hand, advanced only 1 percent during the month ended October 15, and thereby regained only half of the September losses resulting from the sharp slump in feed prices.

The resumption of the rise in rural living costs was primarily responsible for lifting the parity index (prices paid, interest, and taxes) to a new record high on October 15.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

The most significant event during October to the Wisconsin farm price level was the nation-wide decontrol of meat prices and the start of removal of other price controls. Price levels for many items responded quickly to open market conditions. The index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers on October 15 reached a new all-time high at 316 percent of the 1909–14 average. This new peak of Wisconsin farm prices was about 10 percent above the previous all-time record on September 15. Not only was the Wisconsin index of farm prices the highest ever recorded but the advance from mid-September to mid-October was by far the sharpest for any 30-day period in the past 37 years covered by price records. October was the fourth consecutive month to establish a new all-time record level for the index of farm prices in Wisconsin and the index on October 15 stood 30 percent above the highest point reached following the first World War.

Most of the gains in the index of all farm prices in Wisconsin was contributed by the higher prices for meat animals, poultry and eggs, and milk. The abrupt adjustment in livestock prices to market conditions caused much distortion in usual price relationships. Some trends toward restoration of normal relationships seem to be underway now.

Higher price levels were by no means peculiar to farm commodities. Decontrol of prices on commodities farmers buy has been slower than for many farm products. Nevertheless the index of prices paid by farmers which covers their production costs and living expenses have also advanced to new record heights. The increase in the index during the month ending October 15 was also the greatest on record.

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and Month	WISCONSIN: Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices[1] (Average of prices, January 1910—December 1914=100)														UNITED STATES: Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices[2] (Average of prices August 1909—July 1914=100)									
	Wisconsin farm prices	All groups milk excluded	Live stock and live-stock products[3]	Milk	Meat animals[4]	Poultry and eggs[5]	Crops[6]	Feed grains and hay[7]	Fruits[8]	Truck and canning[9]	Prices paid[10]	Ratio of prices received to prices paid[11]	Ratio of prices for milk to prices paid[12]	Index number of farm real estate values[13]	United States farm products	Livestock and live-stock products	Dairy products	Meat animals	Poultry and eggs	Crops	Feed grains and hay	Prices paid[14]	Purchasing power[15]	Index to U. S. farm real estate values[13]
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	104	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	186	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	134	101	160	133	102	205	146	149	87	90	168	124	130	149	107	161	121	92	152	82	157
1922	126	120	126	132	108	141	125	94	173	142	142	89	93	154	132	127	139	114	140	138	92	149	89	139
1923	140	113	144	165	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	130
1925	146	140	148	152	133	160	134	118	160	130	155	94	98	130	156	150	155	140	162	163	134	156	100	127
1926	151	149	150	152	144	157	151	103	146	131	154	98	99	125	146	152	156	146	158	140	105	155	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	103	161	147	150	102	106	119	149	161	164	160	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	92	70	88	120	121	74	75	104	90	99	111	93	99	79	74	136	71	106
1932	68	65	67	71	55	80	71	60	72	109	105	65	68	91	68	74	86	65	81	60	48	108	63	89
1933	71	64	70	78	53	70	79	66	81	101	105	68	74	80	72	72	87	61	74	72	57	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	69	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	135	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
Jan.	206	197	205	215	192	185	215	161	287	202	180	114	119	-----	201	202	202	203	199	200	163	179	112	-----
Feb.	204	195	201	212	193	168	219	163	291	202	180	113	118	-----	199	201	200	209	183	197	164	179	111	-----
Mar.	203	197	200	209	196	165	224	167	291	202	181	112	115	-----	198	200	198	211	175	196	166	180	110	-----
Apr.	202	198	199	206	198	164	223	160	291	202	181	112	114	-----	203	201	194	215	176	204	162	180	113	-----
May	203	199	200	206	199	167	225	160	291	202	181	112	114	-----	200	202	192	217	179	198	161	180	111	-----
June	205	201	202	208	200	175	224	158	295	202	181	113	115	-----	206	203	191	216	189	210	162	180	114	-----
July	210	211	205	209	202	185	249	158	295	206	181	116	115	-----	206	205	192	215	197	207	161	180	114	-----
Aug.	211	211	206	211	197	196	246	148	280	206	181	117	117	-----	204	206	195	212	207	202	158	180	113	-----
Sept.	209	204	206	213	195	190	231	152	287	206	181	115	118	-----	197	203	197	207	201	191	157	181	109	-----
Oct.	210	202	207	217	193	192	225	153	310	206	182	115	119	-----	199	202	199	202	204	196	160	182	109	-----
Nov.	213	208	211	218	193	208	230	159	336	206	182	117	120	-----	205	206	202	203	218	203	161	182	113	-----
Dec.	213	208	210	217	193	208	232	160	347	206	183	116	119	-----	207	207	204	204	222	206	162	183	113	-----
1946														120										142
Jan.	211	204	208	218	197	180	233	163	351	206	184	115	118	-----	206	204	203	206	197	207	164	184	112	-----
Feb.	209	199	206	220	200	153	234	164	354	206	185	113	119	-----	207	202	202	214	168	213	166	185	112	-----
Mar.	212	204	208	221	203	158	241	171	354	206	186	114	119	-----	209	203	201	219	167	215	171	187	112	-----
Apr.	214	207	210	221	208	161	242	170	362	206	189	113	117	-----	212	205	199	225	166	220	171	188	113	-----
May	217	210	213	225	210	165	243	173	362	206	193	112	117	-----	211	207	198	226	173	215	188	192	110	-----
June	224	211	221	236	212	167	245	174	362	206	196	114	120	-----	218	213	207	230	178	223	195	196	111	-----
July	260	236	260	283	248	183	255	193	362	206	208*	125*	136*	-----	244	247	245	268	196	240	244	209	117	-----
Aug.	279	250	283	307	282	179	251	199	313	206	213*	131*	144*	-----	249	263	257	294	199	233	225	214	116	-----
Sept.	288	226	295	347	228	202	238	202	233	206	211*	136*	164*	-----	243	250	271	249	221	236	221	210	116	-----
Oct.	316*	263	328*	368*	281	253	236	207	246	206	219*	144*	168*	-----	273	299	300	318	257	244	222	218	125	-----

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

Wisconsin Corn in 1945

To answer frequent inquiries for data on Wisconsin corn by counties, this material is published in this issue for 1945. In total value, corn is the most important crop produced in the state. The corn crop has increased greatly in Wisconsin since 1939, the year in which the present war began. The increase is quite general throughout the state but it is greatest in some of the important corn counties in southern and southwestern Wisconsin. In 1939 the state had 2,250,000 acres of corn and in 1944 and 1945 the acreage is estimated at 2,679,000 acres, an increase of nearly one-fifth.

During all of this period corn yields have been high with some of the best yields being made in the later years because of the great increase in the portion of the crop grown from hybrid seed. In 1945 nearly 89 percent of the acreage was grown from hybrid seed. Ten years earlier only 5 percent was grown from hybrid seed.

Corn in Wisconsin is mainly grown in the southern and western areas of the state, production in the central and northern areas being relatively small. The utilization of the crop has been largely for silage and grain. In 1945 about 49 percent of the acreage was used for grain and a little less for silage, leaving only a small amount for other uses. The acreage used for grain has increased as the production per acre has become greater and the percentage of the acreage used for silage has declined somewhat because it took fewer acres than formerly to fill the silos in the state.

In 1945 the corn crop was rather late and much of it was frozen before it was ripe. As a result, a somewhat larger portion of the acreage than usual was put into silos. The portion of the crop used for silage is largest in the northern and eastern parts of the state whereas the portion of the crop used for grain is greatest in the southern, central, and western counties.

Wisconsin Corn Estimates, 1945

County	All corn	Corn for grain			Corn for silage			Acreage otherwise used	Utilization of corn		
									Acreage used for		
	Acreage	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production	Acreage	Yield per acre	Production		Grain	Silage	Forage
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Acres	Tons	Tons	Acres	Percent	Percent	Percent
Barron	46,120	7,840	32	250,880	36,440	6.1	222,284	1,840	17	79	4
Bayfield	1,850	260	28	7,280	1,180	7.0	8,260	410	14	64	22
Burnett	17,800	5,520	29	160,080	11,040	6.7	73,968	1,240	31	62	7
Chippewa	51,150	10,230	35	358,050	37,340	6.3	235,242	3,580	20	73	7
Douglas	1,770	260	28	7,280	1,330	5.8	7,714	180	15	75	10
Polk	55,630	15,020	35	525,700	38,380	6.5	249,470	2,230	27	69	4
Rusk	12,990	1,430	26	37,180	11,040	6.0	66,240	520	11	85	4
Sawyer	2,650	420	27	11,340	2,040	5.9	12,036	190	16	77	7
Washburn	12,740	3,700	29	107,300	7,130	5.6	39,928	1,910	29	56	15
Northwest District	**202,700**	**44,680**	**32.8**	**1,465,090**	**145,920**	**6.3**	**915,142**	**12,100**	**22.0**	**72.0**	**6.0**
Ashland	1,220	100	28	2,800	950	6.1	5,795	170	8	78	14
Clark	44,850	4,480	35	156,800	39,470	6.8	268,396	900	10	88	2
Iron	440	50	29	1,450	360	6.0	2,160	30	11	83	6
Lincoln	6,620	530	32	16,960	5,890	7.0	41,230	200	8	89	3
Marathon	41,060	4,110	37	152,070	35,720	7.2	257,184	1,230	10	87	3
Oneida	1,460	100	27	2,700	1,140	5.9	6,726	220	7	78	15
Price	2,750	220	26	5,720	2,450	6.3	15,435	80	8	89	3
Taylor	10,160	710	34	24,140	9,040	6.5	58,760	410	7	89	4
Vilas	420	30	27	810	350	6.1	2,135	40	7	84	9
North District	**108,980**	**10,330**	**35.2**	**363,450**	**95,370**	**6.9**	**657,821**	**3,280**	**9.5**	**87.5**	**3.0**
Florence	890	60	28	1,680	790	6.4	5,056	40	7	89	4
Forest	920	70	28	1,960	800	5.8	4,640	50	8	87	5
Langlade	7,200	580	28	16,240	6,480	5.7	36,936	140	8	90	2
Marinette	20,000	3,000	26	78,000	16,600	5.5	91,300	400	15	83	2
Oconto	28,620	3,720	27	100,440	24,330	6.2	150,846	570	13	85	2
Shawano	40,330	8,470	33	279,510	31,050	6.6	204,930	810	21	77	2
Northeast District	**97,960**	**15,900**	**30.1**	**477,830**	**80,050**	**6.2**	**493,708**	**2,010**	**16.2**	**81.7**	**2.1**
Buffalo	41,060	26,280	44	1,156,320	12,730	9.0	114,570	2,050	64	31	5
Dunn	64,560	32,280	35	1,129,800	30,340	6.7	203,278	1,940	50	47	3
Eau Claire	30,380	13,060	33	430,980	16,100	6.8	109,480	1,220	43	53	4
Jackson	30,640	15,630	38	593,940	14,400	6.3	90,720	610	51	47	2
La Crosse	33,230	21,930	45	986,850	10,300	8.4	86,520	1,000	66	31	3
Monroe	42,090	19,360	41	793,760	21,890	8.1	177,309	840	46	52	2
Pepin	18,110	13,040	38	495,520	4,710	8.0	37,680	360	72	26	2
Pierce	55,770	36,250	43	1,558,750	18,400	8.2	150,880	1,120	65	33	2
St. Croix	71,780	26,560	36	956,160	43,070	7.4	318,718	2,150	37	60	3
Trempealeau	48,410	28,080	42	1,179,360	19,360	9.1	176,176	970	58	40	2
West District	**436,030**	**232,470**	**39.9**	**9,281,440**	**191,300**	**7.7**	**1,465,331**	**12,260**	**53.3**	**43.9**	**2.8**
Adams	22,350	16,090	36	579,240	5,590	7.2	40,248	670	72	25	3
Green Lake	35,360	26,170	49	1,282,330	8,480	7.4	62,752	710	74	24	2
Juneau	30,000	19,500	37	721,500	9,600	7.1	68,160	900	65	32	3
Marquette	27,110	20,330	44	894,520	5,150	6.9	35,535	1,630	75	19	6
Portage	28,350	13,040	37	482,480	13,610	7.0	95,270	1,700	46	48	6
Waupaca	44,150	19,430	38	738,340	23,400	7.2	168,480	1,320	44	53	3
Waushara	37,590	27,820	36	1,001,520	8,640	7.6	65,664	1,130	74	23	3
Wood	26,510	5,830	36	209,880	19,880	8.0	159,040	800	22	75	3
Central District	**251,420**	**148,210**	**39.9**	**5,909,810**	**94,350**	**7.4**	**695,149**	**8,860**	**59.0**	**37.5**	**3.5**
Brown	24,130	2,900	40	116,000	20,990	8.6	180,514	240	12	87	1
Calumet	17,850	2,320	38	88,160	15,170	7.9	119,843	360	13	85	2
Door	9,910	1,090	40	43,600	8,620	6.9	59,478	200	11	87	2
Fond du Lac	67,730	14,900	37	551,300	50,800	7.6	386,080	2,030	22	75	3
Kewaunee	10,520	1,260	39	49,140	9,150	9.0	82,350	110	12	87	1
Manitowoc	22,950	2,750	37	101,750	19,970	8.2	163,754	230	12	87	1
Outagamie	51,040	11,740	39	457,860	37,260	7.5	279,450	2,040	23	73	4
Sheboygan	33,280	4,330	39	168,870	28,620	7.8	223,236	330	13	86	1
Winnebago	40,380	14,940	36	537,840	25,040	7.3	182,792	400	37	62	1
East District	**277,790**	**56,230**	**37.6**	**2,114,520**	**215,620**	**7.8**	**1,677,497**	**5,940**	**20.2**	**77.6**	**2.2**
Crawford	33,340	23,010	43	989,430	8,000	10.2	81,600	2,330	69	24	7
Grant	112,880	89,180	45	4,013,100	18,060	9.4	169,764	5,640	79	16	5
Iowa	61,130	42,180	42	1,771,560	15,280	9.3	142,104	3,670	69	25	6
Lafayette	77,140	60,170	47	2,827,990	13,110	9.7	127,167	3,860	78	17	5
Richland	37,310	26,120	42	1,097,040	9,330	10.9	101,697	1,860	70	25	5
Sauk	67,270	45,070	42	1,892,940	18,160	9.7	176,152	4,040	67	27	6
Vernon	50,000	31,000	41	1,271,000	16,500	8.8	145,200	2,500	62	33	5
Southwest District	**439,070**	**316,730**	**43.8**	**13,863,060**	**98,440**	**9.6**	**943,684**	**23,900**	**72.1**	**22.4**	**5.5**
Columbia	80,200	56,140	46	2,582,440	18,450	9.1	167,895	5,610	70	23	7
Dane	155,540	102,660	45	4,619,700	43,550	9.4	409,370	9,330	66	28	6
Dodge	95,900	39,320	48	1,887,360	53,700	8.6	461,823	2,880	41	56	3
Green	70,410	45,770	48	2,196,960	19,710	8.9	175,419	4,930	65	28	7
Jefferson	65,590	33,450	46	1,538,700	30,170	8.8	265,496	1,970	51	46	3
Rock	111,320	82,380	44	3,624,720	23,380	9.0	210,420	5,560	74	21	5
South District	**578,960**	**359,720**	**45.7**	**16,449,880**	**188,960**	**8.9**	**1,690,423**	**30,280**	**62.1**	**32.7**	**5.2**
Kenosha	37,500	19,880	43	854,840	15,750	8.3	130,725	1,870	53	42	5
Milwaukee	12,030	4,690	44	206,360	6,980	7.5	52,350	360	39	58	3
Ozaukee	16,440	4,930	45	221,850	11,020	8.9	98,078	490	30	67	3
Racine	46,110	24,900	43	1,070,700	19,830	8.9	176,487	1,380	54	43	3
Walworth	79,760	44,670	47	2,099,490	32,700	9.3	304,110	2,390	56	41	3
Washington	34,120	9,210	48	442,080	24,230	8.1	196,263	680	27	71	2
Waukesha	60,130	20,450	48	981,600	38,480	8.4	323,232	1,200	34	64	2
Southeast District	**286,090**	**128,730**	**45.7**	**5,876,920**	**148,990**	**8.6**	**1,281,245**	**8,370**	**45.0**	**52.1**	**2.9**
State	**2,679,000**	**1,313,000**	**42.5**	**55,802,000**	**1,259,000**	**7.8**	**9,820,000**	**107,000**	**49.0**	**47.0**	**4.0**

Wisconsin Gross Farm Income Estimates

Because of frequent requests for estimates of gross farm income, a preliminary tabulation of the 1945 data has been completed. The material is offered in the accompanying table for the years 1939 to 1945. These estimates are gross income from farm products and they do not include government payments which, if added, would bring the series to a still higher level.

The estimates of gross farm income in Wisconsin in 1945 is over 811 million dollars, which is the highest point reached in the state's history. In 1939, the year in which World War II began, the estimated gross farm income for the state was a little over 295 million dollars. It rose steadily and each year since then has been on a new high level. The 1945 estimated income is 5 percent above 1944 and it is 2¾ times the estimate for 1939. A part of the increase in income is due to somewhat higher prices during the year, the average of prices of Wisconsin farm products in 1945 being about 3 percent higher than in 1944. Increases in marketings of some items also occurred during the year.

Wisconsin Farm Income Sources

The agriculture of Wisconsin has long depended mainly on livestock and livestock products for the bulk of its income. In spite of the great increase in the total amount of farm income during the war the percentages obtained from the various sources have not changed greatly.

In 1945 a little less than 14 percent of the gross income was obtained from crops. This percentage varied from a low of 11 to a high of 14 during the period beginning with 1939. The income from livestock and livestock products in 1945 accounted for over 86 percent of the total and this figure has varied only a little during the war years.

Milk has long been the most important item produced on Wisconsin farms and over the years close to half of the total gross farm income has been obtained from this source. For 1945 the percentage was 49.6. Usually hogs rank second as a source of farm income and in 1945 they accounted for 12 percent of the total. The sale of cattle and calves and of chickens and eggs in most years bring about the same percentage. In recent years the amount of income obtained from chickens and eggs has been a little higher than that obtained from cattle and calves whereas earlier in this period of years this was not true. The income from these items together accounts for all but 1.4 percent of the total in 1945.

Wisconsin Gross Farm Income Estimates and Sources 1939-1945

Year	Dollars (000)	Percentages from various sources						
		Crops	Livestock and livestock products	Milk	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Chickens and eggs	Other livestock[1]
1939	295,186	14.3	85.7	48.0	13.7	12.3	10.3	1.4
1940	336,213	13.4	86.6	51.3	13.6	10.9	9.5	1.3
1941	467,985	12.2	87.8	51.1	12.3	13.8	9.5	1.1
1942	615,070	11.0	89.0	47.0	13.2	17.0	10.6	1.2
1943	763,136	12.5	87.5	47.1	10.2	16.8	12.1	1.3
1944	772,007	13.3	86.7	48.8	10.6	15.3	10.7	1.3
1945[2]	811,248	13.9	86.1	49.6	11.5	12.0	11.6	1.4

[1]Includes sheep, lambs, wool, turkeys, honey, and beeswax.
[2]Preliminary.

Fewer Pheasants This Year

At the request of the Conservation Department the Department of Agriculture asked Wisconsin reporters for information on the number of pheasants on their farms. The information was asked for during the last week in August and it was obtained in relation to the land in farms as well as in relation to the hay and corn acreage.

From the reports received it is clear that the state's pheasant population this year was considerably smaller than was the case two years ago when a similar survey was made in the fall of 1944. At that time the reporters indicated that the population of pheasants in Wisconsin might be as much as 2.5 million. Farmers at that time reported an average of a little over seven birds per 100 acres on their farms.

The reports in 1946 show an average of a little over five birds per 100 acres of land in the reporters' farms, or on a state basis the pheasant population would be something like 1.8 million birds. This would be less than three-fourths as many birds as the same reporters indicated two years ago.

The distribution of pheasants is extremely uneven. In most of the northern parts of the state the population is very thin while in some of the southern, southeastern, and southwestern counties the birds were reported to be fairly abundant. The largest numbers were reported in southern and southeastern counties of the state. From the reports it is clear that the bulk of the pheasant population is in southern Wisconsin and as one goes northward the population thins out with relatively few of them found in the more northern areas.

In reply to a question on crop damage reporters indicated that the average loss per farm was between four and five dollars per farm. However, there were practically no crop losses from pheasants in most of northern Wisconsin where the population is small but larger losses were reported in some of the southern counties. Reporters were somewhat divided as to whether the pheasants did more good than harm but over half of the farmers indicated that they believed the birds did more good than they did damage. A number were undecided on this point. Farmers reporting on the number of nestings and eggs observed on their farms, indicated that they saw an average of 11 eggs per nest for those reporting.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS TO
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN
BOX 351
MADISON, WISCONSIN

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, $300

Form BAE-A/11-46—6059 Permit 1001

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, Emery C. Wilcox, Cecil W. Estes, **Agricultural Statisticians**

Vol. XXV, No. 12 *State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin* **December 1946**

IN THIS ISSUE

1946 Crop Summary

While 1946 was a record crop year for the United States, production in Wisconsin was not as good as in 1945. The state's corn crop in 1946 was somewhat larger than in 1945 and of better quality but production of grain and hay this year were smaller than last year.

Winter Wheat and Rye Plantings

A slight increase in the planting of winter grains has taken place in the country this year. In Wisconsin there is also a small increase in acreage of winter wheat and rye.

Milk Production

Milk production during the past month has been a little below a year ago. The decline for this state was about 2 percent and for the country as a whole it was about 1 percent.

Egg Production

Favorable fall weather has brought a record production of eggs during the past month. For the nation the output was 5 percent higher than a year ago in spite of a 4 percent reduction in the size of farm flocks.

Milk Cow Prices

An increase of $26 per head from a year ago is shown in the November average price of milk cows but the level is unchanged from October.

Current Changes

Food prices have declined somewhat during the past month but other commodities are higher. Employment is at high levels.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

For the country as a whole the average prices of farm products have declined since October. Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought have not yet declined.

Special News Items (Pages 7 and 8)

Cattle and Sheep on Feed.

1946 Pig Crop.

Monthly Farrowing of Sows.

List of 1946 Special Items.

A REVIEW of the 1946 crop season in Wisconsin shows that on the whole, the state has had a fairly good year but not as good as the crop year of 1945. Production of crops in Wisconsin was above average this year but for a number of important crops it falls short of the big production made in 1945.

The spring season this year opened up favorably after an unusually warm month of March. The vegetation came through the winter well and there was unusually little loss of hay acreage or winter grain though some losses were reported in central and western counties. Seeding of spring-sown grains was done earlier than usual and there was ample moisture so that the crops developed well. Trees budded early and there was some damage done to blossoms in the southern parts of the state.

In May it began to get a little dry but the progress of spring work was rapid. Corn planting was done early in most counties and under favorable conditions. The hay and pasture crops however began to be short of moisture. In early June the moisture deficit became greater but later there were some good rains and conditions improved.

Winter Wheat and Rye Plantings for Crops of 1947, 1946, and 10-year Average[1]

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

Wisconsin

	1947	1946	10-year average 1935-44
Winter wheat	42	32	42
Rye	102	100	297

United States

Winter wheat	56,426	52,206	46,890
Rye	3,571	3,390	6,212

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

In spite of some good rains in June over most of the state, the southeastern areas were short of moisture. Grain crops were fairly good but not as good as a year ago. Hay and pasture crops likewise did fairly well but with the dry weather they began to decline. While hay production was smaller than a year earlier, the quality was generally good because most of it was harvested without rain.

In late July and early August the shortage of rainfall became more serious and southeastern Wisconsin especially was so dry that crops generally suffered. In September most of the state had good rains and some improvements in fall pastures occurred. There were frosts in late August and early September which did some damage to corn, potatoes, and a few other crops. The rest of the fall season was quite favorable and in general the late fall crops matured well and made good production.

Weather Summary, November 1946

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit: Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	Precipitation Inches: November 1946	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth	—3	59	29.6	30.0	1.54	1.45	—0.40
Spooner	—8	56	30.8	30.9	2.14	1.38	—1.24
Park Falls	2	56	30.0	28.9	2.40	1.86	+5.33
Rhinelander	4	55	32.0	29.8	2.48	1.72	+2.56
Wausau	7	59	31.8	32.2	2.80	1.72	+1.31
Marinette	11	57	34.6	36.7	2.79	2.34	—0.57
Escanaba	9	58	36.1	33.1	2.10	2.13	—4.65
Minneapolis	2	60	33.0	32.4	1.22	1.27	+1.61
Eau Claire	8	61	34.2	33.1	1.65	1.82	+1.44
La Crosse	13	58	37.3	35.2	1.96	1.56	+3.19
Hancock	8	60	36.0	33.5	2.76	1.64	—0.14
Oshkosh	10	61	37.0	35.0	2.19	1.89	—3.90
Green Bay	11	58	36.6	34.0	2.60	2.16	—6.09
Manitowoc	14	64	39.8	36.3	2.57	2.17	—9.32
Dubuque	15	60	39.7	37.0	1.61	1.70	—0.17
Madison	13	59	38.0	35.2	1.63	1.78	—6.75
Beloit	11	61	40.6	37.3	2.95	1.99	—5.13
Milwaukee	14	58	39.0	35.9	2.08	1.77	—9.01
Average for 18 Stations	7.8	58.9	35.3	33.7	2.19	1.80	—1.74

The Year's Crop Output in Wisconsin

A review of the year's production shows that the corn crop was nearly 5,000,000 bushels greater in 1946 than in 1945 and most of it was ripe so that the quality was considerably better. This occurred in spite of a reduction in corn acreage. The grain crops, however, mostly yielded less than in 1945. Oat production declined sharply partly because of a reduction in acreage but mainly because of a substantial reduction in yield per acre from the record made in 1945. Barley

The Season's Greetings

Because of the loyal service of our many reporters, it has been possible to give our readers monthly information on the progress of Wisconsin agriculture. To our reporters 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, 1945 and 1946

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Yield per Acre			Production (000 omitted)			Unit	Farm Price		Value of Production (000 omitted)	
	1946 (Preliminary)	1945	10-year average 1935-44	1946 (Preliminary)	1945	10-year average 1935-44	1946 (Preliminary)	1945	10-year average 1935-44		1946 (Preliminary)	1945	1946 (Preliminary)	1945
CEREALS														
Corn	2,545	2,679	2,371	44.0	40.0	37.2	111,980	107,160	88,795	Bu.	1.47	1.34	164,611	143,594
Oats	2,868	2,987	2,450	43.5	51.0	35.0	124,758	152,337	85,827	Bu.	.81	.70	101,054	106,636
Barley	124	90	638	37.5	40.0	28.8	4,650	3,600	18,241	Bu.	1.53	1.19	7,114	4,284
Rye	76	95	208	11.5	11.5	11.7	874	1,092	2,504	Bu.	1.91	1.40	1,669	1,529
Spring wheat	62	28	56	26.0	25.0	17.4	1,612	700	919	Bu.	1.92	1.54	3,095	1,078
Winter wheat	31	32	40	21.0	24.0	18.4	651	768	734	Bu.	1.93	1.55	1,256	1,190
Buckwheat	19	19	15	14.0	15.5	13.6	266	294	208	Bu.	1.50	1.20	399	353
OTHER GRAINS & SEEDS														
Dry peas	1	2	7	11.0	9.3	7.68	11	19	54	Cwt.	5.60[1]	4.65[1]	56[1]	84[1]
Dry edible beans	----------	1	4	----------	5.6	5.38	----------	6	20	Cwt.	----------	6.40[1]	----------	32[1]
Soy beans for grain[2]	33	37	26	12.5	15.0	14.4	412	555	390	Bu.	2.93	2.11	1,207	1,171
Flax	6	7	8	12.5	11.0	11.1	75	77	90	Bu.	5.30	2.84	398	219
Red clover seed	240[3]	296[3]	124[3]	.65	.70	1.00	156	207	114.6	Bu.	21.10	18.20	3,292	3,767
Sweet clover seed	7[3]	5.9[3]	.4[3]	3.00	2.50	2.87	21	14.8	11.42	Bu.	6.60	6.10	139	90
Timothy seed	13	12	14.97	3.40	3.00	3.34	44	36	51.58	Bu.	2.95	2.60	130	94
Alfalfa seed	24[3]	16[3]	29.46[3]	1.10	.90	.88	26	14.4	27.6	Bu.	25.00	20.90	650	301
Alsike seed	20	25	13.76	2.60	2.20	2.19	52	55	30.38	Bu.	18.30	16.40	952	902
HAY AND FORAGE														
All tame	4,056	4,113	3,703	1.50	1.88	1.68	6,081	7,752	6,239	Ton	20.33	12.30	123,620	95,350
Alfalfa	820	862	1,074	1.85	2.45	2.13	1,517	2,112	2,285	Ton	----------	----------	----------	----------
All clover and timothy	3,023	3,023	2,239	1.45	1.75	1.52	4,383	5,290	3,418	Ton	----------	----------	----------	----------
Sweet clover	20	20	42	1.35	1.75	1.62	27	35	67	Ton	----------	----------	----------	----------
Annual legume	28	43	109	1.50	1.80	1.69	42	77	185	Ton	----------	----------	----------	----------
Grain cut green	25	25	105	1.20	1.40	1.20	30	35	116	Ton	----------	----------	----------	----------
Millet, Sudan & other hay	140	140	134	1.30	1.45	1.24	182	203	168	Ton	----------	----------	----------	----------
Wild hay	115[3]	94[3]	184[3]	1.15	1.15	1.16	132	108	209	Ton	10.60	7.10	1,399	767
OTHER FIELD CROPS														
Potatoes	113	128	194	105	95	80	11,865	12,160	15,530	Bu.	1.35	1.41	16,018	17,146
Tobacco	28.3	23.8	19.43	1465	1520	1448	41,449	36,184	28,126	Lb.	*	.416	*	15,063
Cabbage for market	7.6	10.3	9.73	10.01	10.88	8.06	76.1	112.1[4]	78.4	Ton	16.64	12.55	1,266	1,200
Cabbage, kraut	6.3	5.8	4.76	9.71	11.2	7.3	61.2	65	34.7	Ton	15.70	13.20	961	858
Onions, commercial	2.1	1.95	1.42	230	220	176	483	429	252[4]	Cwt.	1.60	3.60	773	1,544
Hemp	4.6	6.9	6.84	975	980	1010	4,485	6,762	6,906	Lb.	.18	.10	807	676
Sorgo sirup	1	1	1	62	70	68[5]	62	70	59	Gal.	2.60	2.00	161	140
Sugar beets	13.6	14.9	14.5	9.1	10.6	9.56	123.8	158.3	138.6	Ton	10.00	8.70	1,238	1,377
Cucumbers for pickles	19.8	18	12.27	71	72	70	1,406	1,296	885	Bu.	1.51	1.32	2,123	1,711
Peas, canning	146.5	150	116.64	2100	2270	1570	307,640	340,400	186,180	Lb.	.0418	.04	12,859	13,633
Corn, canning	99.4	97.2	41.57	2.1	2.3	2.2	208.7	223.6	96.2	Ton	17.80	17.50	3,715	3,913
Snap beans for canning	9.2	9.9	8.82	1.3	1.5	1.4	12	14.8	12.6	Ton	104.40	91.90	1,253	1,360
Beets, canning	6.2	6	3.68	7.9	11	6.8	49	66	26.2	Ton	17.80	19.00	872	1,254
Green lima beans for can'g.	2.1	2.8	1.91	1230	1350	1120	2,580	3,780	2,160	Lb.	.0536	.0483	138	183
Tomatoes, canning	1.35	1.5	2.4	6.3	3.8	5.2	8.5	5.7	11.5	Ton	27.30	25.20	232	144
FRUITS														
Apples, commercial	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	996	316	698	Bu.	2.00	3.60	1,992	1,138
Cherries	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	16.7	7.3	9.49	Ton	316	270	5,277	1,971
Cranberries	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	145	82	97	Bbl.	33.50	21.20	4,858	1,738
Maple sugar	210[6]	226[6]	326[6]	----------	----------	----------	----------	1	3	Lb.	----------	.65	----------	1
Maple sirup	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	28	23	76	Gal.	3.35	3.30	94	76
Strawberries	2	1.65	2.07	90	70	78	180	116	161	Crt.[7]	9.90	8.70	1,782	1,009
Grapes	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	.6	.45	.47	Ton	160	180	96	81
Grand Total	10,324.05	10,607.7	9,979.43	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

[1]Price and value apply only to the production of cleaned beans and peas. [2]Not included in acreage grown for hay. [3]Not included in total acreage. [4]Includes some quantities not marketed. [5]Short-time average. [6]Trees tapped. [7]24-quarts. *Not available.

acreage increased but yields were lower than for the good crop of the year before. Spring wheat increased in acreage and this crop had a very good yield due to the widespread use of a new type.

Hay production in Wisconsin was more than 1,500,000 tons below that of the good year of 1945 but the quality of the hay produced was considerably better. The state's alfalfa acreage declined and yields of hay were lower because of the dry weather.

The cash crops in the state made varying returns. Potato yields were unusually good in 1946 but because of a smaller acreage the crop was still a little below the previous year and considerably below the state's average production. The tobacco crop on the other hand, was the largest in a number of years, the acreage being increased substantially. Truck crops differed considerably in their output some of them such as onions and cucumbers, producing bigger crops than in 1945 but most of them made smaller production. Among the fruit crops the commercial apple production was relatively large being well above the state average and the small crop of 1945. The cherry crop was the biggest ever harvested in the state's history and cranberries likewise made a new production record.

United States Crops

The country as a whole has had the best crop year in the nation's history a number of production records being made in the year. The important crops of corn and wheat had the biggest output in the nation's history though some unimportant items such as oats, barley, and rye fell somewhat short of the 1945 output. Altogether, however, grain crops for the country are in good supply.

Hay production for the nation while a little under the big crop of 1945 is well above average. On pastures, too, the country has had an above average year.

A record crop of potatoes has been grown this year and the production of tobacco is substantially increased. For most of the truck crops for processing an unusually high production has been achieved. Fruit production is generally high this year, the output of ap-

Crop Summary of the United States for 1945 and 1946

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Yield per Acre			Production (000 omitted)			Unit	Value of Production (000 omitted)	
	1946 (Preliminary)	1945	10-year average 1935-44	1946 (Preliminary)	1945	10-year average 1935-44	1946 (Preliminary)	1945	10-year average 1935-44		1946 (Preliminary)	1945
Corn	88,718	88,079	91,698	37.1	32.7	28.5	3,287,927	2,880,933	2,608,499	Bu.	4,462,512	3,670,557
Oats	43,648	41,933	36,711	34.6	36.6	30.7	1,509,867	1,535,676	1,129,441	Bu.	1,195,011	1,024,799
Barley	10,477	10,465	12,550	25.1	25.5	22.8	263,350	266,833	289,598	Bu.	353,645	271,460
Rye	1,598	1,856	3,410	11.7	12.9	12.2	18,685	23,952	42,356	Bu.	35,421	32,380
Spring wheat other than durum	16,238	16,127	13,803	15.1	16.0	14.0	245,986	257,550	193,774	Bu.	455,301	384,875
Durum wheat	2,453	2,004	2,488	14.6	16.4	12.9	35,836	32,840	31,900	Bu.	69,713	51,463
Winter wheat	48,510	46,989	39,113	18.0	17.4	15.9	873,893	817,834	618,019	Bu.	1,609,450	1,225,442
Buckwheat	390	409	424	18.2	16.2	16.8	7,105	6,644	7,138	Bu.	10,395	7,875
Dry peas	512	518	362	13.53	11.42	12.13	6,926	5,915	4,580	Cwt.	30,309	22,502
Dry edible beans	1,617	1,485	1,879	9.77	8.81	8.73	15,797	13,083	16,408	Cwt.	166,100	78,348
Soybeans for grain[1]	9,606	10,661	5,698	20.5	18.0	18.0	196,725	192,076	103,457	Bu.	516,917	399,698
Flax	2,430	3,785	2,673	9.4	9.1	8.3	22,962	34,557	23,426	Bu.	97,360	99,912
Red clover seed	2,584.1	2,186.5	1,291.95	.82	.80	1.09	2,112.8	1,749.5	1,314.42	Bu.	45,198	32,540
Sweet clover seed	229.3	239.1	336.75	2.69	2.54	2.67	616	606.2	882.55	Bu.	3,835	3,660
Timothy seed	378.3	362.2	491.32	3.70	3.68	3.51	1,398	1,333.3	1,783.13	Bu.	3,926	3,301
Alfalfa seed	1,070.7	888.5	767.19	1.55	1.33	1.57	1,658.4	1,182.1	1,176.15	Bu.	36,125	24,349
Alsike seed	149.1	153	141.47	2.62	2.29	2.23	390.2	350.6	304.29	Bu.	7,370	5,943
All tame hay	60,332	62,485	58,355	1.48	1.52	1.38	89,330	95,289	80,689	Ton	1,621,424	1,540,387
Alfalfa	14,440	15,261	14,203	2.20	2.26	2.10	31,817	34,462	29,886	Ton	----------	----------
All clover and timothy	24,276	23,506	19,824	1.41	1.49	1.29	34,330	35,071	25,540	Ton	----------	----------
Sweet clover	370	484	756	1.14	1.24	1.22	421	599	908	Ton	----------	----------
Annual legume	4,982	5,582	7,634	.78	.81	.96	3,900	4,534	7,338	Ton	----------	----------
Grain cut green	2,451	2,728	3,889	1.26	1.31	1.12	3,080	3,567	4,245	Ton	----------	----------
Millet, Sudan and other hay	13,813	14,924	12,049	1,14	1.14	1.06	15,782	17,056	12,772	Ton	----------	----------
Wild hay	14,020	14,532	12,075	.82	.91	.88	11,530	13,250	10,616	Ton	127,324	109,745
Potatoes	2,577.6	2,696.2	2,968	184.1	155.0	125.8	474,609	418,020	372,756	Bu.	588,236	577,914
Tobacco	1,937.9	1,821.4	1,553.72	1153	1095	952	2,235,328	1,993,837	1,479,621	Lb.	1,022,129	849,335
Cabbage, for market	184.64	195.78	163.72	7.99	8.08	6.67	1,475.4	1,582.1	1,090.1	Ton	41,630	42,305
Cabbage, kraut	22.25	22.73	18.76	11.90	10.26	8.22	264.8	233.3	152.4	Ton	3,518	3,105
Onions, commercial	163.24	141.2	136.45	157	129.5	126	25,591	18,297	16,901	Cwt.	43,466	60,360
Sorgo sirup	179	159	211	67.5	61.9	58.0	12,074	9,850	12,213	Gal.	25,693	14,173
Sugar beets	821	713	787	13.0	12.1	12.1	10,666	8,626	9,568	Ton	119,043	88,074
Cucumbers for pickles	128.29	101.39	91.52	78.4	78.8	70.8	10,064	7,993	6,519	Bu.	13,916	9,424
Peas, processing	488.01	453.24	351.76	2113	2191	1741	1,031,300	993,240	619,880	Lb.	44,412	41,347
Corn, processing	496.36	483.87	405.34	2.46	2.34	2.32	1,222.9	1,131.6	935.3	Ton	24,111	21,742
Snap beans for processing	117.86	131.01	89.08	1.70	1.69	1.67	200.5	221.5	146.8	Ton	22,303	23,087
Beets, processing	16.8	18.4	13.16	7.82	10.15	6.63	131.4	186.7	91.7	Ton	2,486	3,698
Green lima beans for processing	67.84	57.8	50.05	1166	1153	1115	79,100	66,660	55,440	Lb.	5,004	3,964
Tomatoes, processing	579.59	546.75	470	6.09	4.91	4.98	3,528.6	2,689.2	2,343.2	Ton	105,978	74,169
Apples, commercial[2]	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	121,520	68,042	120,962[3]	Bu.	308,846	201,162
Cherries[4]	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	215.36	148,19	159.6	Ton	62,829	39,484
Cranberries[5]	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	846.2	656.8	624.1	Bbl.	24,725	13,687
Maple sugar[6]	8,000[7]	7,336[7]	10,442[7]	----------	----------	----------	372	237	643	Lb.	244	128
Maple sirup	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	1,328	991	2,625	Gal.	4,378	3,180
Strawberries	91.76	77.6	149.43	75.6	67.0	67.9	6,933	5,201	10,278	Crt.[8]	68,491	44,749
Grapes	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	2,851.15	2,791.65	2,552.73	Ton	267,785	165,281
Grand Total[9]	345,773	346,482	334,823	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

[1]Not included in acreage grown for hay. [2]35 states. [3]Includes some quantities not harvested. [4]12 states. [5]5 states. [6]10 states. [7]Trees tapped. [8]24-quarts. [9]Total harvested acres of 52 crops. Includes some crops not listed above, but excludes crops not harvested, minor crops, duplicated seed acreages, strawberries, and other fruits.

ples, cherries, cranberries, and other fruits being generally above that of last year and above the nation's average output. In addition, a large crop of citrus fruit is expected during the present season.

Winter Wheat and Rye Seeding

Fall seeding of winter grain as estimated in December shows an expansion in acreage over a year ago. In Wisconsin it is estimated that 42,000 acres of winter wheat were planted compared with 32,000 a year ago. In rye there is little change in Wisconsin, the indicated acreage planted this fall being 102,000 compared with 100,000 last year. The winter wheat planting this year is the same as the ten-year average for the state but the rye planting is only about one-third of the ten-year average.

For the United States an increase in winter wheat planting of over 4 million acres is reported this year. The acreage of winter wheat is nearly 10 million above average. Rye plantings, while slightly higher than a year ago, are still much below average for the country as a whole. If average yields per acre are experienced in winter wheat in 1947, the crop will be the largest in the nation's history—946 million bushels.

Wisconsin Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1946*	1945 Revised	1944 Revised	10-year average 1935-44	1946 — 1945
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	1,091	1,058	1,007	857	103
Feb.	1,107	1,076	1,066	864	103
Mar.	1,367	1,297	1,236	1,080	105
Apr.	1,484	1,421	1,334	1,144	104
May	1,898	1,741	1,644	1,431	104
June	1,808	1,791	1,650	1,513	101
July	1,599	1,584	1,459	1,316	101
Aug	1,357	1,342	1,241	1,123	101
Sept.	1,146	1,156	1,035	961	99
Oct.	1,024	1,073	973	890	95
Nov.	887	907	859	749	98
Jan.-Nov. inclusive	14,678	14,446	13,504	11,898	102

*Preliminary.

Wisconsin Milk Production

A total of 887 million pounds of milk was produced on Wisconsin farms during the month of November. This was about 20 million pounds or 2 percent less than was produced in November 1945. However, the total for the month was 28 million pounds more than in November 1944 and was 138 million pounds larger than the 1935–44 average for the month.

The number of milk cows on farms was about the same as last year, therefore, the lower production was due to a lower production per cow. Oddly enough, the lower production per cow came when grain and other concentrate feeding was setting a new record for the month. Also, the weather was rather favorable with the month being somewhat warmer than usual.

Although production for the past 3 months is below that for the same period of last year the amount of milk produced in the first 11 months was 2 percent higher than a year earlier and 23 percent above the 10-year average, 1935–44. Even with

United States Monthly Total Milk Production on Farms

Month	1946	1945	1944	10-year average 1935-44	1946 — 1945
	Million Pounds				Percent
Jan.	8,615	8,858	8,851	7,937	97
Feb.	8,292	8,485	8,602	7,615	98
Mar.	9,796	10,000	9,746	8,852	98
Apr.	10 540	10,733	10,190	9,409	98
May	12 301	12 448	11 881	11 140	99
June	12,644	12,989	12,435	11,666	97
July	11,956	12,301	11 543	10,871	97
Aug.	10,834	11,058	10 294	9,794	98
Sept.	9,484	9,622	9,279	8,725	98
Oct.	8,906	9,079	8,991	8,338	98
Nov.	8,194	8,264	8,343	7,656	99
Jan.-Nov. inclusive	111,482	113,837	109,955	102,012	98

Farm and Market Prices for Milk and Dairy Products[1]

Year	PRICES RECEIVED BY CROP REPORTERS—WISCONSIN										UNITED STATES		WHOLESALE PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS[4]							
	Milk av. all uses cwt.[2]	Milk Prices by uses[3] (cwt.)				Milk prices by uses in per cent of average				But-ter-fat[5] (lb.)	Farm but-ter[5] (lb.)	But-ter fat[5] (lb.)	Milk[6] (cwt.)	But-ter[7] (lb.)	Cheese (lb.)				Evap-orated milk[10] (case)	Cheese and butter prices compared[11]	
		For cheese (all types)	For butter	By con-dens-eries	Mar-ket milk	For cheese	For butter	By con-dens-eries	Mar-ket milk						Ameri-can[8]	Swiss[7]	Brick[8]	Lim-burger[8]		Cheese div. by butter	Butter div. by cheese
	$	$	$	$	$	%	%	%	%	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	-----	15.5	17.1	14.1	13.3	3.60	-----	-----
1911	1.14	1.12	1.08	1.39	1.42	98	95	122	125	27.1	25.2	23.2	1.52	26.1	13.4	13.6	11.2	10.1	3.45	51.3	195
1912	1.30	1.39	1.23	1.45	1.46	107	95	112	112	30.6	28.5	26.7	1.59	29.5	15.9	17.3	15.1	14.2	3.25	53.9	186
1913	1.33	1.39	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	115	54.0	48.2	45.4	2.97	49.5	27.1	35.4	24.6	23.2	5.70	54.7	183
1919	2.83	2.77	2.50	3.16	3.46	98	88	112	122	64.9	57.7	53.3	3.30	57.6	29.9	43.5	28.2	28.3	6.50	51.9	193
1920	2.55	2.30	2.53	2.84	3.23	90	99	111	127	62.9	59.1	55.5	3.22	58.7	26.2	31.0	23.4	25.3	6.15	44.6	224
1921	1.69	1.58	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	44.2	226
1922	1.67	1.67	1.63	1.73	1.83	100	98	104	110	39.0	38.6	35.9	2.10	39.2	19.7	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	96	107	113	51.5	47.8	45.6	2 53	46.0	22.1	28.7	21.4	20.8	4 55	48.0	208
1929	2.01	1.84	1.94	2.12	2.43	92	97	105	121	48.7	46.5	45.2	2.54	43.8	20.1	28.9	19.1	19.5	4.30	46.0	217
1930	1.62	1.49	1.57	1.69	2.12	92	97	104	131	38.8	37.0	34.5	2.21	35.3	16.4	25.7	16.0	16.4	3.90	46.4	215
1931	1.15	1.07	1.12	1.25	1.58	93	97	109	137	28.7	27.8	24.8	1.69	27.0	12.5	21.2	12.1	13.5	3.30	46.1	217
1932	.89	.81	.83	.92	1.28	91	93	103	144	21.4	20.7	17.9	1.27	20.1	9.9	16.0	8.9	9.4	2.60	49.5	202
1933	.98	.91	.90	1.04	1.25	93	92	106	128	22.9	21.6	18.8	1.30	20.8	10.2	17.5	10.0	11.5	2.55	49.0	204
1934	1.09	1.00	1.05	1.16	1.39	92	96	106	128	26.3	24.9	22.7	1.54	24.8	11.8	16.6	10.6	11.2	2.70	47.4	211
1935	1.32	1.27	1.23	1.35	1.55	96	93	102	117	31.5	29.8	28.1	1.70	28.8	14.4	19.6	13.8	13.8	2.91	49.9	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	103	123	37.5	34.2	33.2	1.96	33.2	15.9	20.3	15.2	14.6	3.21	47.8	209
1938	1.28	1.16	1.21	1.31	1.71	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	216
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	174
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	180
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	100
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	26.3	25.2	4.20	58.7	177
1945	2.67	2.52	2.65	2.76	3.05	94	99	103	114	54.7	46.6	-----	-----	46.1	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.6	171
January	2.72	2.56	2.70	2.83	3.08	94	99	104	113	54.	46.	50.9	3.34	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
February	2.68	2.51	2.65	2.79	3.06	94	99	104	114	54.	46.	50.8	3.29	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
March	2.64	2.47	2.60	2.77	3.04	94	98	105	115	54.	45.	50.7	3.21	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
April	2.61	2.44	2.55	2.74	3.03	93	98	105	116	54.	46.	50.5	3.12	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
May	2.61	2.45	2.56	2.70	3.00	94	98	103	115	54.	46.	50 2	3.08	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
June	2.63	2.48	2.59	2.72	3.01	94	98	103	114	54.	46.	50.2	3.06	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4 23	58.7	170
July	2.65	2.51	2.62	2.72	3.02	95	99	103	114	55.	46.	50.2	3.09	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
August	2.67	2.53	2.66	2.73	3.03	95	100	102	113	55.	46.	50.3	3.14	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
September	2.70	2.55	2.70	2.76	3.06	94	100	102	113	55.	46.	50.4	3.22	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
October	2.74	2.59	2.73	2.79	3.10	95	100	102	113	56.	46.	50.4	3.32	46.0	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.7	170
November	2.76	2.61	2.74	2.79	3.14	95	99	101	114	56.	49.	50.5	3.38	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.1	172
December	2.75	2.59	2.75	2.81	3.13	94	100	102	114	56.	51.	50.5	3.40	46.5	27.0	33.0	26.2	26.0	4.23	58.1	172
1946																					
January	2.76	2.58	2.79	2.83	3.14	93	101	103	114	56.	51.	50.7	3.37	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.	51.	50.8	3.34	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.	52.	51.2	3.29	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.	51.	51.1	3.25	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.	52.	51.0	3.24	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.	52.	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.	74.	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.	72.	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.	78.	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.	90.	90.0	4.97	83.2	49.1	61.7	49.3	48.6	5.88	59.0	169
November	4.79*	4.84*	4.60*	4.75*	4.98*	101*	96*	99*	104*	91.	83.	84.4	5.08	80.0	45.5	62.0	51.0	49.5	5.98	56.9	176

[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. 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.

[3] Quotations refer to the 15th of the month as reported by Wisconsin and United States price reporters. Annual prices, except the Wisconsin farm butter price, are weighted averages of monthly data. For the U. S., milk for fluid use is the chief outlet for whole milk sold hence the U. S. farm price exceeds Wisconsin where the bulk of the output is manufactured. These quotations do not include dairy production payments.

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

[5] Wholesale 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.

[6] Wholesale prices on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange. Prior to April 1926, prices were quoted on daisies, thereafter on twins. Where prices of twins were not quoted, Cheddar prices were used as a basis for prices of twins. From December 1942 through January 1946 subsidy of 3.75 cents per pound was included.

[7] 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.

[8] Averages of weekly quotations. Prior to September 1940, quotations are from the Green County Herald, September 1940 through September 1942 quotations are from various sources adjusted to a Monroe basis. October 1942 through May 1944 quotations are from Monroe Evening Times. Price ceiling beginning February 1943. Ceiling quotations beginning June 1944 is 26.25 cents Plymouth base.

[9] Averages of weekly quotations from the Monroe Evening Times. Prior to September 1940 quotations are from the Green County Herald. Price ceiling beginning February 1943.

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

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

* Preliminary.

December production lower than last year it would appear that the 1946 milk production should exceed 15½ billion pounds.

United States Milk Production

November milk production on the farms of the United States was 8,194 million pounds. This was 2 percent less than the record for the month which was set in 1944 and was 1 percent lower than the November production in 1945 and about the same as 1941. Otherwise production exceeded that in all other Novembers on record.

Milk production in each month this year has been below that for the corresponding month last year because of the smaller number of milk cows on farms. Milk production per cow has remained at high levels, and although not overcoming the effect of fewer cows, it has tended to counterbalance the loss of milk cows.

Unusually mild weather in the important dairy areas enabled farmers to keep the cows on fall pastures to a greater extent than usual. Feed supplies have been more readily available than earlier this year. Liberal supplemental feeding despite high prices for grains and concentrates has also been a factor in maintaining production per cow.

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and Month	WISCONSIN: Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices[1] (Average of prices, January 1910—December 1914=100)														UNITED STATES: Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices[2] (Average of prices August 1909—July 1914=100)									
	Wisconsin farm prices	All groups milk excluded	Livestock and livestock products[3]	Milk	Meat animals[4]	Poultry and eggs[5]	Crops[6]	Feed grains and hay[7]	Fruits[8]	Truck and canning[9]	Prices paid[10]	Ratio of prices received to prices paid[11]	Ratio of prices for milk to prices paid[12]	Index number of farm real estate values[13]	United States farm products	Livestock and livestock products	Dairy products	Meat animals	Poultry and eggs	Crops	Feed grains and hay	Prices paid[14]	Purchasing power[15]	Index to U. S. farm real estate values[13]
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	104	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	128	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	186	172	168	177	110	111	133	204	194	179	203	186	215	207	176	116	129
1919	214	203	217	223	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	134	101	160	133	102	205	146	149	87	90	168	124	130	149	107	161	121	92	152	82	157
1922	126	120	126	132	108	141	125	94	173	142	142	89	93	154	132	127	139	114	140	138	92	149	89	139
1923	140	113	144	165	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	130
1925	146	140	148	152	133	160	134	118	160	130	155	94	98	130	156	150	155	140	162	163	134	156	100	127
1926	151	149	150	152	144	157	151	103	146	131	154	98	99	125	146	152	156	146	158	140	105	155	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	103	161	147	150	102	106	119	149	161	164	160	161	135	119	154	97	116
1930	128	128	128	128	128	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	92	70	88	120	121	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	60	48	108	63	89
1933	71	64	70	78	53	70	79	66	81	101	105	68	74	80	72	72	87	61	74	72	57	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	69	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	135	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
Jan.	206	197	205	215	192	185	215	161	287	202	180	114	119	------	201	202	202	203	199	200	163	179	112	-----
Feb.	204	195	201	212	193	168	219	163	291	202	180	113	118	------	199	201	200	209	183	197	164	179	111	-----
Mar.	203	197	200	209	196	165	224	167	291	202	181	112	115	------	198	200	198	211	175	196	166	180	110	-----
Apr.	202	198	199	206	198	164	223	160	291	202	181	112	114	------	203	201	194	215	176	204	162	180	113	-----
May	203	199	200	206	199	167	225	160	291	202	181	112	114	------	200	202	192	217	179	198	161	180	111	-----
June	205	201	202	208	200	175	224	158	295	202	181	113	115	------	206	203	191	216	189	210	162	180	114	-----
July	210	211	205	209	202	185	249	158	295	206	181	116	115	------	206	205	192	215	197	207	161	180	114	-----
Aug.	211	211	206	211	197	196	246	148	280	206	181	117	117	------	204	206	195	212	207	202	158	180	113	-----
Sept.	209	204	206	213	195	190	231	152	287	206	181	115	118	------	197	203	197	207	201	191	157	181	109	-----
Oct.	210	202	207	217	193	192	225	153	310	206	182	115	119	------	199	202	199	202	204	196	160	182	109	-----
Nov.	213	208	211	218	193	208	230	159	336	206	182	117	120	------	205	206	202	203	218	203	161	182	113	-----
Dec.	213	208	210	217	193	208	232	160	347	206	183	116	119	------	207	207	204	204	222	206	162	183	113	-----
1946														120										142
Jan.	211	204	208	218	197	180	233	163	351	206	184	115	118	------	206	204	203	206	197	207	164	184	112	-----
Feb.	209	199	206	220	200	153	234	164	354	206	185	113	119	------	207	202	202	214	168	213	166	185	112	-----
Mar.	212	204	208	221	203	158	241	171	354	206	186	114	119	------	209	203	201	219	167	215	171	187	112	-----
Apr.	214	207	210	221	203	161	242	170	362	206	189	113	117	------	212	205	199	225	166	220	171	188	113	-----
May	217	210	213	225	210	165	243	173	362	206	193	112	117	------	211	207	198	226	173	215	188	192	110	-----
June	224	211	221	236	212	167	245	174	362	206	196	114	120	------	218	213	207	230	178	223	195	196	111	-----
July	260	236	260	283	248	183	255	193	362	206	201*	129*	141*	------	244	247	245	268	196	240	244	209	117	-----
Aug.	279	250	283	307	282	179	251	199	313	206	206*	135*	149*	------	249	263	257	294	199	233	225	214	116	-----
Sept.	283	226	295	347	228	202	233	202	233	206	211*	136*	164*	------	243	250	271	249	221	236	221	210	116	-----
Oct.	319	263	331	372	281	253	236	207	246	206	219*	146*	170*	------	273	299	300	318	257	244	222	218	125	-----
Nov.	321*	260	333*	379*	294	213	237	204	263	206	225*	143*	168*	------	263*	294	307	313	230	230	187	224	117	-----

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

Wisconsin Egg Production

Wisconsin farm flocks laid 143 million eggs during November—the highest output on record for the month. A 6-percent increase in the rate of lay with about the same number of layers on farms as in November 1945 provided the new November production record.

Egg production last month was 6 percent higher than November a year ago and more than a fifth larger than the 5-year (1940–44) average output. Layers on farms average 9.36 eggs per layer during last month compared with 8.82 in November 1945 and the 5-year (1940–44) average of 7.83 eggs per layer.

The number of layers in Wisconsin farm flocks during November was estimated to be 15,282,000—about the same as a year ago but over 5 percent more than the 5-year November average.

Prices received by farmers for both eggs and chickens declined during the month ending November 15. The downturn in price was due to the removal of controls on meat. Farmers received an average of 44.2 cents per dozen for eggs on November 15—which compares with 51.9 cents a month earlier and 44.7 cents a year ago. Farmers received an average of 25.8 cents per pound for chickens on November 15. On October 15 the average price was 32 cents per pound and on November 15, 1945 the price received averaged 22.4 cents per pound.

United States Egg Production

Favorable weather throughout most of the United States resulted in a record high November egg production of 3,080 million eggs. There were 5 percent more eggs produced last month than in November a year ago and nearly 1¼ times the 5-year (1940–44) average production for the month.

The average number of layers on farms of the nation during November was 4 percent less than a year ago but nearly 2 percent more than the 5-year average number for the month. Production averaged 8.27 eggs per

Some Current Changes in Agriculture and Industry

WISCONSIN	Latest Report: Date	Latest Report: Reported figure*	Previous Reports: One month before	Previous Reports: One year before	Previous Reports: 5-yr. av of same month[3]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[1], 1910-14=100 ---%	Nov.	321	319	213	172
Prices farmers pay[1], 1910-14=100 ---%	Nov.	225	219	182	154
Purchasing power, farm products[1], 1910-14=100 ---%	Nov.	143	146	117	111
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of milk[***] cwt. ---$	Nov.	4.79	4.71	2.76	2.35
Farm price of butterfat in cream[***] ---cts.	Nov. 15	91	89	56	46.8
Price, American cheese, Wis. Cheese Exchange, (twins) per pound[4] ---cts.	Nov.	45.5	49.1	27.0	23.3
Total milk production[1], (000,000 om.) ---lbs.	Nov.	887	1024	907	749
Cows in herd freshening[5] ---%	Nov.	10.47	10.07	10.75	10.00
Calves born during month being raised[6] ---%	Nov.	34.33	38.43	31.64	36.23
Grains and concentrates fed daily[5]					
per farm ---lbs.	Dec. 1	99.5	81.9	95.3	83.6
per cow in herd ---lbs.	Dec. 1	5.79	4.82	5.67	5.10
per 100 lbs. of milk produced ---lbs.	Dec. 1	36.67	31.40	35.22	33.43
Wisconsin creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Oct.	8160	8400	5400	10078
Wisconsin American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Oct.	26400	29100	27488	26954
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Nov.	--------	2680	1036	2834
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Nov.	--------	16463	9526	9601
Poultry Production and Markets					
Layers on hand in month[6], (000 om.) ---no.	Nov.	15282	13900	15314	14529
Eggs per 100 layers[6] ---no.	Nov.	936	949	882	783
Total eggs produced[6], (000,000 om.) ---no.	Nov.	143	132	135	114
Farm price of chickens[5], per lb. ---cts.	Nov. 15	25.8	32.0	22.4	18.0
Farm price of eggs[5], per doz. ---cts.	Nov. 15	44.2	51.9	44.7	36.5
Feed Price Changes[1]					
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100 ---%	Nov.	226.9	242.4	175.9	140.5
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration ---$	Nov.	29.03	29.42	21.77	17.43
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy ---lbs.	Nov.	165.0	160.1	126.8	136.7
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton, f. o. b. Madison					
Standard bran ---$	Nov.	49.45	54.05	40.45	34.48
Linseed oil meal ---$	Nov.	99.35	77.65	48.10	42.18
Corn gluten feed ---$	Nov.	58.60	58.15	43.85	36.17
Tankage ---$	Nov.	125.90	99.05	74.05	69.17
Standard middlings ---$	Nov.	53.30	55.15	40.45	34.69
Soybean meal ---$	Nov.	93.50	82.10	54.60	46.82
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration ---$	Nov.	29.33	32.16	22.39	17.63
Amt. of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy ---lbs.	Nov.	150.7	161.4	199.6	208.5
Livestock Prices[1]					
Farm price of milk cows per head ---$	Nov. 15	166	166	140	110.20
Farm price of hogs, per cwt. ---$	Nov. 15	21.60	20.10	13.90	10.86
Farm price of beef cattle, per cwt. ---$	Nov. 15	15.70	15.50	9.70	8.02
Farm price of veal calves, per cwt. ---$	Nov. 15	16.50	15.90	13.00	11.36
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Index of employment[8], 1925-27=100 ---%	Nov.	139.1	136.3	124.2	140.2
Index of payrolls[8], 1925-27=100 ---%	Nov.	274.7	265.6	219.8	229.5

[1]Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. [2]As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters. [3]As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. [4]From December 1942 through January 1946 subsidy of 3.75 cents was included. [5]As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters. [6]Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. [7]Reported by Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, U. S. D. A. [8]Wisconsin Industrial Commission. [9]1940-44, except Cold-Storage Holdings and Livestock Slaughterings which are 1941-45 and total milk production which is 10-year average, 1935-44. [10]Wholesale price of 92-score butter at Chicago through December 1942. Since then O. P. A. 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. [11]Bureau of Labor Statistics index number corrected to 1910-14 base. [12]Federal Reserve Board. [13]Estimate. *Preliminary. **Quotations do not include dairy production payments.

UNITED STATES	Latest Report: Date	Latest Report: Reported figure*	Previous Reports: One month before	Previous Reports: One year before	Previous Reports: 5-yr. av. of same month[3]
AGRICULTURE					
Index of farm prices[1], 1910-14=100 ---%	Nov.	263	273	205	160.0
Prices farmers pay[1], 1910-14=100 ---%	Nov.	224	218	182	153.4
Purchasing power farm products[1], 1910-14=100 ---%	Nov.	117	125	113	102.8
Dairy Production and Markets					
Farm price of butterfat in cream[***], per lb. ---cts.	Nov. 15	84.4	90.0	50.5	43.4
Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb.[10] ---cts.	Nov.	80.0	83.2	46.5	41.2
Creamery butter production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Oct.	97135	104830	87668	120574
American cheese production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Oct.	60690	70340	58772	56614
Evaporated whole milk production[6], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Oct.	195600	242000	210362	217906
Dried skim milk production[6], (000 omitted)					
Human food ---lbs.	Oct.	29060	39100	32073	28857
Animal feed ---lbs	Oct.	350	740	651	3908
Butter receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Nov.	24636	32063	19440	34510
Cheese receipts at 4 markets[7], (000 omitted) ---lbs.	Nov.	21274	23761	14948	14140
Total milk prod.[9], (000,000 om.) ---lbs.	Nov.	8194	8906	8264	7656
Cold-Storage Holdings[7], (000 omitted)					
Creamery butter ---lbs.	Dec. 1	42026	59586	108501	115195
American cheese ---lbs.	Dec. 1	93078	101185	159284	153536
Swiss cheese ---lbs	Dec. 1	1518	1316	986	2924
All other cheese ---lbs.	Dec. 1	27387	27440	13466	17710
All varieties of cheese ---lbs.	Dec. 1	121983	129941	173736	174170
Total frozen poultry ---lbs.	Dec. 1	308582	261006	320745	230587
Eggs, shell ---cases	Dec. 1	1675	3585	314	1196
Eggs, shell, frozen, and dried (case equivalent) ---cases	Dec. 1	6535	10029	7002	5486
Poultry Production[6]					
Layers on hand in mo., (000 om.) ---no.	Nov.	372379	344365	386129	366212
Eggs per 100 layers ---no.	Nov.	827	921	760	674
Total eggs prod., (000,000 om.) ---no.	Nov.	3080	3172	2936	2482
Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated milk[6], (000 omitted)					
Dried whole milk ---lbs.	Oct. 31	22617	26305	12220	9092
Dried skim milk ---lbs.	Oct. 31	45652	61098	24823	32237
Dried buttermilk ---lbs.	Oct. 31	4392	4508	2713	5924
Condensed milk (case goods) ---lbs.	Oct. 31	11377	12505	7842	7756
Evaporated milk (case goods) ---lbs.	Oct. 31	171026	202775	131226	271722
Slaughtering under Federal Meat Inspection[7], (000 omitted)					
Cattle ---no.	Nov.	1348	1103	1408	1198
Calves ---no.	Nov.	656	651	783	652
Sheep and lambs ---no.	Nov.	1529	2005	1772	1941
Hogs ---no.	Nov.	5434	3114	4350	5233
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY					
Wholesale prices, 1910-14=100					
All commodities[11] ---%	Nov. 15	198	197	155	139.8
Foods[11] ---%	Nov. 15	254	272	166	147.2
Retail prices, 1910-14=100					
All commodities[11] ---%	Nov. 15	----------	215	187	168.4
Foods[11] ---%	Nov. 15	----------	232	181	159.0
Factory employment (adjusted)[12], No. of employees, 1939=100 ---%	Sept.	145.5	143.8	127.8	151.5
Industrial production (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ---%	Oct.	----------	178	162	199.6
Freight-car loadings (adjusted)[12], 1935-39=100 ---%	Oct.	----------	138	118	132

layer during November—the highest rate on record for that month. This rate compares with 7.60 eggs in November 1945 and the 5-year (1940–44) average production rate of 6.74 eggs per layer.

The number of potential layers on farms December 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) was 10 percent less than a year ago and 6 percent below the 1940–44 average. There were 32 percent fewer pullets not of laying age on farms December 1 than a year ago and 30 percent fewer than the 5-year average holdings.

Milk Cow Prices

Milk cow prices in Wisconsin on November 15 averaged $166—the same level as reported on October 15. Apparently the uncertainty regarding the price of milk in the future held dairy cow prices at the old levels. The price of milk continued to rise, but the increase from October to November was much less than in recent months.

Wisconsin Milk Cow Prices, Nov. 15, 1946 and 1945, and Oct. 15, 1946 by Crop Reporting Districts

(Dollars per head)

District	November 15, 1946	October 15, 1946	November 15, 1945
1. Northwest	152	155	123
2. North	147	151	120
3. Northeast	146	146	120
4. West	166	164	139
5. Central	169	171	138
6 East	173	173	151
7. Southwest	169	169	135
8. South	172	172	154
9. Southeast	182	180	159
State Average[1]	166	166	140

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

Although the average price remained the same from October 15 to November 15 the southeast and west districts showed slight increases. Prices in the northwest, north, and central secitons of the state declined while in the other areas prices were steady.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

The index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers increased slightly during the month ending November 15. The index on that date stood at 321 percent of the 1910–14 average and compares with the revised figure for October 15 of 319 percent.

Milk prices received by farmers rose about the usual seasonal amount during the latter part of October and the first half of November. Livestock prices gained nearly 5 percent during the same period. Poultry and egg

prices made by far the most drastic changes during the month. The index for this group of farm commodities fell nearly 16 percent. Only a part of the decline can be attributed to seasonal influence. Growing competition with somewhat larger meat supplies was no doubt responsible for some of the weakness in poultry prices.

The index of farmers expenses and family living costs continued to rise during the 30 days ending November 15. The increase in this index was four times faster than the gains in farm prices during the same 30-day period. The effects of higher prices on non-farm commodities have not been too apparent because for the past few months both the index of farm prices and the index of farm costs have been moving together in the same direction. The gap between actual farm prices and parity prices has not as yet shown much tendency to narrow in Wisconsin. However for the United States as a whole there is some indication that this trend may already be underway.

United States Farm Prices

Sharp declines in prices received by farmers for cotton, corn, and poultry products lowered the general price level of farm products 3.7 percent from mid-October to mid-November. At 263 percent of the 1909–14 average, the index of prices received by farmers is 10 points lower than a month ago. These declines were partially offset by sharp increases in prices received for oil-bearing crops and dry beans.

Parity prices for farm products continued their advance into new high ground as the result of a 2.4 percent increase in the index of prices paid, interest, and taxes to 212 percent of its 1910–14 average. Reflecting the decline in prices received by farmers and the increase in prices of things they buy, the parity ratio decreased 8 points, or 6.1 percent, during the month, but at 124 is 7 points higher than a year ago.

With ceilings now removed from nearly all agricultural commodities prices received by farmers are 84 percent higher than at the time the United States entered World War II, and 29 percent higher than on V-J Day. As of February 15, 1920 (15 months after the close of World War I) the index of prices received by farmers stood at 228 percent of the 1909–14 average. This was 9 percent higher than in November, 1918 at the close of hostilities, and 34 percent higher than in April, 1917 when the United States entered World War I.

Cattle and Sheep Feeding

With the big corn crop that has been harvested, the movement of stocker and feeder cattle into corn belt areas continues in record numbers. It is estimated that the number of cattle in feed lots in these states at the end of the year is the largest on record. Prices of fat cattle have been strong while corn prices have worked to lower levels. The spread between the fat cattle and feeder cattle has been such that with the prevailing price of corn feeding has been attractive and for that reason the number in feed lots in the coming months is expected to be large. Outside of the corn belt the number of cattle on feed is expected to be less than last year.

Reports from Wisconsin indicate that the fall season has been a favorable one for livestock. Operations of cattle feeders in this state seem to be a little higher than a year ago but the increase here is not as great as in the corn belt generally. Early in the season the inshipments of feeder cattle were relatively light but later they increased greatly and the number now in feed lots is appreciably above a year ago.

Fewer Sheep and Lambs on Feed

Reports obtained by the Department of Agriculture indicate that the volume of sheep and lamb feeding this season will be considerably smaller than last year. It has been more difficult than usual to get information on these operations because of uncertainty in some western states where deep snows came unusually early. Feeding operations in the western corn belt states are much lower than a year ago and the movement into the corn belt generally has also been smaller. Shipments into the corn belt states during November were the smallest in five years. In states outside of the corn belt reports indicate that the number of lambs being fed is also lower than last year though there is considerable variation between areas. The decreases are probably greatest in the Rocky Mountain states. Because of the heavy snows and in the Texas–Oklahoma region the number seems to be fully as large as last year.

In Wisconsin the movement of feeder sheep and lambs into feed lots began very slowly early in the season but the rate increased during November. In the early fall the number on hand was much below a year ago but later there has been a tendency to catch up to the level of last year.

Farrowing of Sows by Months

The production of hogs is an important part of Wisconsin agriculture especially in a number of the southern and southwestern counties of the state. On many farms two pig crops are raised each year but on some farms only one pig crop, the spring crop, is produced. The spring pig crop is usually considered to be those pigs which are born during the six-month period beginning with December and ending in May. The fall pig crop is considered to include the pigs for the six-month period beginning in June and ending in November.

In Wisconsin most of the sows are farrowed in the spring of the year though on many farms there are also some fall sows. Over the years, however, about two-thirds of the sows have farrowed in the spring period as compared with one-third in the fall period.

In examining data on the spring crop it is noted that on an average less than 1 percent of the year's total sows farrow in December, a little over 1 percent in January, a little over 4 percent in February, and between 18 and 19 percent in March, about 27 percent in April, and between 13 and 14 percent in May. This six-month period usually accounts for about 65 percent of the total. The biggest month for farrowing in the spring season is always April which is followed in importance by March and May. These three months account for nearly 60 percent of the 65 percent of the sows that are usually farrowed in the spring.

In the six months of fall pig production from June through November, it is noted that the farrowings are spread out somewhat more than is the case in the spring pig crop. Of the total of nearly 35 percent of the sows which are annually farrowed in the fall six months, the records show between 4 and 5 percent in June, nearly 4 percent in July, about 7 percent in August, between 11 and 12 percent in September, a little over 6 percent in October and between 1 and 2 percent in November. There is some variation in the monthly pattern from year to year but usually the variation is not great. The monthly farrowings as a percent of the annual total are surprisingly constant from year to year.

Hog Production in 1946

The total number of pigs saved for raising in the United States in 1946 was 4 percent smaller than in 1945. The December report which provides information for the spring and fall pig crops indicates that 83,201,000 pigs were saved for the country as a whole this year as compared with 86,782,000 in 1945. In the North Central states where the bulk of the nation's pigs are produced the decrease was about 5 percent and reports from Wisconsin farmers indicate that they had about 10 percent fewer pigs than was the case in 1945. This report is based on information supplied by thousands of farmers who filled out

Wisconsin Sows Farrowed by Months

(Percent of yearly total, 1939-1946)*

[illegible]	Dec. preceding year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1939	.4	1.3	5.2	21.4	27.0	11.4	3.1	3.5	7.5	11.7	6.2	1.3
1940	.8	1.9	6.1	22.3	26.5	10.4	3.6	3.1	6.9	11.7	5.2	1.5
1941	.6	1.3	4.8	18.6	24.6	12.0	3.7	3.7	7.0	13.8	7.4	2.5
1942	.9	1.0	4.2	18.4	25.3	13.0	4.5	4.0	7.5	12.0	6.9	2.3
1943	.9	1.2	4.2	16.0	26.0	14.6	4.8	4.5	8.0	12.2	6.1	1.5
1944	.8	1.0	4.2	18.7	30.9	13.3	5.0	3.7	6.6	10.2	4.4	1.2
1945	.6	.8	3.1	15.9	26.5	17.4	4.7	4.7	6.5	11.4	7.2	1.2
1946	.5	.9	3.0	16.6	29.7	16.1	5.8	3.7	5.8	10.1	6.2	1.6

* Data from livestock surveys made in June and December.

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	1935-44	312	2,058	165	1,109	3,167
	1945	315	2,104	175	1,155	3,259
	1946	290	1,958	144	985	2,943
	1947	310[1]				
Corn Belt[2]						
10-yr. average	1935-44	5,881	36,801	3,167	20,365	57,166
	1945	6,240	39,932	3,553	22,985	62,917
	1946	6,071	40,052	2,972	19,840	59,892
	1947	6,541[1]				
United States						
10-yr. average	1935-44	8,115	49,941	5,112	32,199	82,140
	1945	8,298	52,189	5,426	34,593	86,782
	1946	8,137	52,574	4,725	30,627	83,201
	1947	8,626[1]				

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

livestock cards distributed by rural mail carriers.

The Fall Pig Report

The fall pig crop which covers the months from June 1 to December 1 was 11 percent smaller in 1946 than in 1945. It is also about 5 percent under the ten-year average. For the country as a whole it is the smallest fall pig crop since 1940. Decreases are reported in nearly all parts of the United States this fall except the South Atlantic area.

In the Corn Belt which is the center of the nation's hog production the fall pig crop this year was 14 percent smaller than last year. All of the states in the Corn Belt showed decreases from a year ago. In Iowa which is the leading producer the reduction was 16 percent.

Wisconsin Pig Crops 1924-45
(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

Spring Pig Prospects for 1947

Reports by farmers on their 1947 breeding intentions indicate that next spring there will be an increase in hog production. For the country as a whole farmers report 6 percent more sows bred for next spring than were farrowed in the spring of 1946. The increase is quite general throughout the country though some states expect fewer sows than they had this year. For the Corn Belt the indicated increase in spring sows is 8 percent. For Wisconsin it is reported to be 7 percent.

The biggest increases reported in spring sows are mainly in the important producing states of the Corn Belt. Missouri shows an expected increase of 12 percent, Minnesota and South Dakota 10 percent, and Iowa and Illinois 9 percent.

Conditions seem to be favorable for the production of more hogs next spring. Feed supplies as well as feed prices favor expansion of production at the present time and under such conditions large increases have usually been experienced. If conditions remain favorable for expansion the full increase indicated by the report is likely to be achieved.

Table of Contents (1946 Reporters)

Barley varieties in Wisconsin_August
Cattle numbers by county_____April
Cattle (dairy) shipments, 1945 _____January
Chicken numbers by county____April
Corn acreage by county____November
Corn, hybrid _____August
Corn, maturity of hybrids_____March
Corn planting practices_____May
Cows, milk, by county_____April
Crops, general _____Each month
Dairy manufactures Wisconsin, 1945_ _____June
Egg production by county_____April
Farms by county_____April
Feed price indexes, revision _____September
Fence posts used_____October
Hay, methods of storing_____May
Hog losses of young_____August
Hogs, breeds _____August
Hogs, number by county_____April
Hogs, sows farrowed by months _____December
Horses, number by county_____April
Horses and tractors_____July
Income, gross farm _____November
Interest rates on farm debts__October
Livestock numbers by county___April
Livestock on farms January 1 _____February
Milk cow prices_____Each issue
Milk production by county_____April
Milk production by month_Each issue
Milk prices_____Each issue
Oat varieties, 1945 _____May
Pheasant surveys____May, November
Pig crops_____July, December
Plowing, fall_____May
Potato planting practices_____May
Potato varieties_____September
Prices and price indexes_Each issue
Sheep numbers by county____April
Tractor numbers _____July
Values of crops per acre____January
Value of crop production___December
Value of livestock inventory February
Wages, farm_____April
Woodlots and woodlot products by county _____February
Yields of grain in pounds per acre _____September

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER FIVE DAYS TO
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICIAN
BOX 351
MADISON, WISCONSIN

Form BAE-A/12/46—6059 Permit 1001

MR. HOWARD F. OHM
WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION
STATE CAPITOL
MCR MADISON, WIS.