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WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural EconomicsWISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal—State Crop Reporting Service

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IN THIS ISSUE

United States Crops—1950

The nation had another good crop year. Crop production was the third largest on record, although there was a 12 million acre reduction in acreage from 1949. The 1950 crop production for the nation was a fourth above average.

Milk Production

Although there was much cold weather in Wisconsin during December this year milk production was slightly above December 1949. For the nation, milk production on farms was a little lower than in December last year.

Egg Production

Total egg production on farms in the state and nation was lower in December than a year earlier. In both Wisconsin and the nation farm flocks were somewhat smaller than in December 1949.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Farm product prices as a whole increased from November to December. The December index was the highest for any month in the year. The year ended with the prices received by Wisconsin farmers about 6 percent above the level of prices paid for goods and services used in farm family living and farm production.

Current Trends

Cold-storage stocks of butter decreased sharply in December and were 8 percent below a year ago. Substantial withdrawals of cheese from cold storage occurred in December, but stocks of all cheese continued above a year earlier. Cattle and hog slaughter in December was somewhat above a year ago but the slaughter of calves and sheep and lambs was below December 1949.

Special News Items (page 4)

"Reporter" Begins 30th Year.
Farm Wage Rates Up.
Unhusked 1950 Corn.

THE NATION had another good crop year in 1950. In fact the farm output of the United States in 1950 was the third largest on record being exceeded only by the production of 1948 and 1949. Farm production was 26 percent above the 10-year average in spite of a 12 million acre reduction in acreage from 1949.

After a mild winter the country had rather a poor spring. In the southwest, conditions were dry and in the Great Plains region and eastward the spring was cold and wet. Seedings of spring grain were generally late in this region. Later, however, the growing season was favorable especially for hay, pasture, and grain crops—most of these did well. The season, however, was poor for such important crops as corn and cotton, and wheat production is down from the year before. A warm and dry fall with less frost damage than was expected from the lateness of the season favored the ripening of crops and the late season harvesting.

Corn production for the nation is 248 million bushels under 1949, but other feed crops such as oats, barley, and rye have made up a part of the reduction in corn. The important crops of wheat and cotton were also smaller in 1950 than in 1949. Soybean production on the other hand reached an all time high with 287 million bushels. The nation's potato crop was a large one. Despite the lost acreage since 1876, the crop was 100 million bushels over the nation's requirements—the estimated total being nearly 440 million bushels. The nation's tobacco crop was the third largest on record with more than 2 billion pounds. Fruit and vegetable crops while not at record levels were large and the total of these is ample for the nation's needs. Details on the various crops for the United States are shown in the accompanying table.

Farm Stocks of Grain and Hay

At the beginning of the year Wisconsin farmers had about 43½ million bushels of corn on hand, which was 24 percent below the stocks of a year ago but well above the average holdings. Smaller corn stocks were offset in part by oat stocks which were 24 percent larger on January 1 and totaled nearly 98 million bushels. Farm holdings of barley on January 1 were estimated at slightly more than 5½ million bushels compared with about 4 million bushels a year ago. Farm stocks of wheat and rye are a little smaller than last year with a little less than 1½ million bushels of wheat and nearly one-half million bushels of rye on hand at the beginning of the year.

Weather Summary, December 1950

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	December 1950	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	-18	42	10.0	15.9	3.02	1.15	+4.20
Spooer.....	-24	37	10.7	16.4	1.68	.86	+0.79
Park Falls..	-17	33	11.3	15.2	2.41	1.36	-2.08
Rhinelande..	-18	32	11.4	16.6	1.95	1.00	-0.65
Wausau.....	-16	35	15.0	19.1	2.18	1.15	-----
Marinette...-	-10	38	19.9	24.0	1.38	1.68	-5.40
Escanaba...-	7	38	19.2	22.4	2.19	1.75	-2.74
Minneapolis-	20	40	12.4	19.6	1.99	.98	-6.05
Eau Claire..-	22	39	13.5	19.2	1.81	1.17	-6.34
La Crosse...-	22	40	15.5	22.3	1.57	1.33	+0.02
Hancock...-	25	36	11.3	20.0	1.91	1.20	-2.79
Oshkosh...-	15	37	14.6	22.8	1.62	1.22	-3.61
Green Bay...-	18	35	13.8	22.3	1.84	1.71	-1.48
Manitowoc...-	9	45	19.3	25.1	2.36	1.71	-6.20
Dubuque...-	21	44	18.0	24.7	1.52	1.44	+4.30
Madison...-	11	41	17.2	22.8	2.31	1.63	+8.4
Beloit.....-	20	39	17.1	24.9	1.65	1.54	-----
Milwaukee...-	12	41	18.4	24.7	2.59	1.72	+3.32
Average for 18 Stations	-16.9	38.4	14.9	21.0	2.00	1.37	-1.03 ¹

¹ Average for 16 stations.

January 1 stocks of hay on Wisconsin farms totaled nearly 5 million tons—somewhat higher than a year ago and a little above average. Stocks of hay this year are being fed at about the usual rate for this period of the year.

For the nation, stocks of nearly 2,161 million bushels of corn remained on farms January 1. These stocks were bolstered by relatively large holdings of other feed grains. While farm supplies of these feed grains are the third largest on record, they are considerably smaller than on January 1 of the past two years in total and particularly per animal unit to be fed.

Hay stocks appear ample in most areas. Farm stocks of wheat are smaller than average but slightly larger than a year ago. Soybean holdings are much larger than any other January 1 because of the record crop, and despite a far larger movement from farms than in any other October to December quarter.

Milk Production

Severe winter weather in the eastern and southern sections of the country was partially responsible for the fact that milk production on farms in December was about 1½ percent less than in December 1949. For the country as a whole milk production totaled 8,490 million pounds compared with 8,622 million pounds

Crop Summary of United States 1949 and 1950

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Yield per Acre			Production (000 omitted)			Unit	Value of Production (000 omitted)	
	1950 (Preliminary)	1949	10-year average 1939-48	1950 (Preliminary)	1949	10-year average 1939-48	1950 (Preliminary)	1949	10-year average 1939-48		1950 (Preliminary)	1949
Corn.....	83,302	87,029	88,007	37.6	38.8	32.9	3,131,009	3,379,436	2,900,932	Bu.	4,535,607	4,197,542
Oats.....	42,027	40,440	38,762	34.9	32.9	32.8	1,465,134	1,329,473	1,274,474	Bu.	1,141,522	876,941
Barley.....	11,191	9,857	12,858	26.9	24.0	24.2	301,009	236,737	310,668	Bu.	339,663	245,523
Rye.....	1,822	1,560	2,674	12.6	12.0	12.0	22,977	18,739	32,155	Bu.	28,937	22,807
Spring wheat other than durum	15,196	17,905	14,805	15.8	11.6	15.9	240,025	207,270	235,738	Bu.	473,518	400,085
Durum wheat.....	2,729	3,525	2,535	13.2	11.0	14.8	36,064	38,817	36,753	Bu.	75,362	75,744
Winter wheat.....	43,816	55,129	42,895	17.1	16.2	17.5	750,666	895,101	758,821	Bu.	1,484,643	1,665,313
Buckwheat.....	266	280	414	17.9	18.6	17.0	4,749	5,203	7,029	Bu.	5,162	5,004
Dry peas.....	219	334	454	13.60	9.75	12.46	2,979	3,256	5,800	Cwt.	8,862	10,290
Dry edible beans.....	1,493	1,838	1,866	11.28	11.63	9.32	16,843	21,377	17,367	Cwt.	109,011	131,143
Soybeans for grain ¹	13,291	10,156	8,764	21.6	22.7	18.8	287,010	230,897	164,491	Bu.	665,590	499,743
Flax.....	3,893	4,924	3,643	10.1	8.9	9.5	39,263	43,946	34,752	Bu.	126,873	159,592
Red clover seed.....	2,537	1,235	1,767	1.04	1.07	.95	2,638	1,319	1,645	Bu.	47,119	32,016
Sweet clover seed.....	448	312	283	3.14	3.03	2.66	1,404	943	752	Bu.	9,450	8,424
Timothy seed.....	461	278	375	3.49	2.85	3.53	1,607	793	1,329	Bu.	7,139	6,779
Alfalfa seed.....	884	1,006	882	2.12	1.99	1.48	1,879	1,997	1,304	Bu.	42,097	45,378
Alsike seed.....	110	108	135	2.86	2.48	2.54	315	267	340	Bu.	6,292	4,622
All tame hay.....	60,717	58,070	60,918	1.55	1.50	1.51	94,310	87,240	88,280	Ton	2,251,435	2,122,276
Alfalfa.....	18,308	17,341	14,896	2.24	2.23	2.20	41,029	38,645	32,775	Ton	-----	-----
All clover and timothy.....	21,336	19,373	21,842	1.39	1.28	1.36	29,636	24,759	29,864	Ton	-----	-----
Annual legume.....	3,428	3,592	6,585	.83	.87	.89	2,850	3,125	5,851	Ton	-----	-----
Grain cut green.....	2,566	2,687	2,822	1.22	1.13	1.24	3,139	3,044	3,461	Ton	-----	-----
Millet, Sudan and other hay.....	15,079	15,077	14,773	1.17	1.17	1.11	17,656	17,667	16,330	Ton	-----	-----
Wild hay.....	15,024	14,925	13,552	.83	.82	.89	12,509	12,296	12,064	Ton	-----	-----
Potatoes.....	1,847	1,913	2,654	237.9	215.2	154.6	439,500	411,565	403,284	Bu.	428,859	531,793
Tobacco.....	1,594	1,631	1,650	1277	1209	1073	2,035,915	1,972,359	1,777,945	Lb.	1,047,729	905,134
Cabbage for market.....	176.04	171.18	172.08	8.54	7.13	6.99	1,503.7	1,221.3	1,205.2	Ton	25,396	36,344
Cabbage, kraut.....	18.19	17.64	18.59	13.55	9.64	9.00	246.4	170.5	170.8	Ton	2,387	2,099
Onions, commercial.....	134.11	120.96	131.58	165.0	156.5	144.0	22,156.5	18,915	18,870	Cwt.	35,930	55,469
Sorgo sirup.....	101	90	177	63.2	66.8	61.3	6,383	6,012	10,799	Gal.	11,453	10,343
Sugar beets.....	936	687	773	14.3	14.8	12.8	13,383	10,197	9,938	Ton	152,566	110,380
Cucumbers for pickles.....	109.63	136.57	104.03	67	87	75	7,356	11,849	7,908	Bu.	12,003	16,912
Peas, processing.....	417.53	386.80	399.64	2075	1796	1917	866,440	694,660	775,100	Lb.	35,500	30,667
Corn, processing.....	331.43	458.78	443.92	2.87	3.07	2.43	950.6	1,406.3	1,075.5	Ton	16,746	28,687
Snap beans for processing.....	113.89	115.80	111.20	2.18	2.13	1.69	247.8	246.8	186.0	Ton	25,561	27,539
Beets, processing.....	19.11	18.01	15.04	8.91	8.28	7.63	170.3	149.2	118.6	Ton	3,409	3,055
Green lima beans for processing	92.54	110.40	63.54	1705	1663	1211	157,740	183,600	78,540	Lb.	10,707	13,395
Tomatoes, processing.....	364.45	345.14	499.58	7.58	7.30	5.72	2,763.3	2,518.7	2,831.2	Ton	69,039	59,912
Apples, commercial ²	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	120,499 ³	133,742 ³	109,408 ³	Bu.	218,948	168,518
Cherries ⁴	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	242	250 ³	179 ³	Ton	39,258	41,148
Cranberries ⁵	27	27	26	36.2	31.1	27.7	980 ³	840	715	Bbl.	8,116	7,518
Maple sugar ⁶	7,711 ⁷	7,924 ⁷	8,983 ⁷	-----	-----	-----	262	292	413	Lb.	202	235
Maple sirup ⁶	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,968	1,614	2,095	Gal.	8,085	7,150
Strawberries.....	137.50	127.33	124.77	81.2	69.1	72.2	11,169	8,795	9,163	Crt. ⁸	83,530	63,298
Grapes.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,641 ³	2,662	2,777 ³	Ton	180,369	98,056
Grand total ⁹	341,036	356,868	342,123	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹Not included in acreage grown for hay. ²30 states. ³Includes some quantities not harvested. ⁴12 states. ⁵5 states. ⁶10 states. ⁷1000 trees tapped. ⁸24 quarts. ⁹Total harvested acres of 52 crops. Includes some crops not listed above, but excludes crops not harvested, minor crops, duplicated seed acreages, strawberries, and other fruits.

in December last year and a 10-year average for the month of 8,242 million pounds. In Wisconsin, despite a very cold month, the amount of milk produced set a new record for December.

Egg Production

Farm flocks were somewhat smaller in December 1950 than in December 1949 in both Wisconsin and the United States. There are fewer layers now because fewer pullets were raised in 1950. The number of pullets not yet of laying age is also below a year ago. Low egg and chicken prices during the early part of the 1950 hatching season made poultry raisers cut down their orders of chicks for farm flock replacements.

Egg production per layer during December 1950 was lower than a year earlier, but higher than the 5-year December average. In Wisconsin the December laying rate was a little higher than for the United States. Higher egg prices early in December probably caused poultry raisers to go slow on culling their flocks in order to have as many eggs as possible for market. This would lower the rate of lay. Factors causing the short period of high egg prices were a brisk demand, low supply due to storm condi-

tions retarding egg movement to market, and lower than usual storage stocks which were soon depleted. This is the time of the year when cold storage of eggs are rapidly declining. Egg production lags behind egg consumption and the demand is partly met by storage stocks.

Total egg production during December 1950 was lower than a year earlier both in Wisconsin and the United States. This was the result of both fewer layers and the decreased rate of lay. However, for the year 1950 egg production was a record in both the state and nation. Substantial numbers of layers and relatively high laying rates in earlier months of 1950 more than offset the smaller flocks and lower laying rates in the last part of the year.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

Wisconsin farmers received a higher average price for farm products in December than in November. The increase — about 1½ percent — reflects the upward trend in the general price structure. The December index of farm prices was the highest mid-month average recorded in 1950. Not all of the farm commodities registered price increases. Truck and canning crops, fruits and general crops

declined in price. Poultry and eggs showed the sharpest advance for the month ending December 15 due mainly to the shortage of eggs early in December. The meat animal and milk price indexes also rose. A strong demand for meats due to high consumer income helped to raise the meat animal index. Milk prices were substantially higher than a year earlier.

Prices paid by Wisconsin farmers for goods used on farms rose less than one percent for the month ending December 15. The index has been increasing every month in 1950. During periods of rising prices, farm product prices tend to rise faster than prices paid by farmers. As a result the purchasing power of the farm dollar becomes stronger, for example, by mid-December the purchasing power index of farm products rose to 104 percent of the 1910-14 level—one index point higher than a month earlier and 6 points higher than a year earlier.

United States Farm Prices

As in the state, the national farm product price index also rose last month, increasing from 276 percent of the 1910-14 average in mid-November to 286 percent one month

Current Trends

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Re-reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month		Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month
Farm Price Indexes², 1910-14=100²						Farm Price Indexes¹⁰, 1910-14=100					
Farm prices, general.....%	Dec.	280	276	246	266	Farm prices, general.....%	Dec.	286	276	233	248.8
Livestock and livestock products.....%	Dec.	294	289	253	270	Livestock and livestock products.....%	Dec.	311	299	255	264.4
Milk.....%	Dec.	281	279	264	284	Dairy products.....%	Dec.	272	267	261	280.0
Meat animals.....%	Dec.	341	337	263	264	Meat animals.....%	Dec.	360	357	280	272.8
Poultry and eggs.....%	Dec.	245	224	173	217	Poultry and eggs.....%	Dec.	249	209	194	235.0
Crops.....%	Dec.	183	188	195	237	Crops.....%	Dec.	258	250	210	231.2
Feed grains and hay.....%	Dec.	182	179	169	207	Feed grains and hay.....%	Dec.	202	192	168	199.6
Fruits.....%	Dec.	152	164	142	282	Prices farmers pay.....%	Dec.	257	255	237	213.2
Prices farmers pay.....%	Dec.	270	268	251	223	Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Dec.	111	108	98	116.7
Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Dec.	104	103	98	119						
Dairy Production and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets					
Milk price per cwt. ³\$	Dec.	3.55	3.53	3.34	3.63	Milk price, wholesale ¹⁰\$	Dec. 15	4.45	4.44	4.21	4.36
All utilizations.....\$	Nov.	3.27	3.24	3.28	3.59	Farm price of butterfat in cream ¹⁰ , per lb.....cts.	Dec. 15	64.8	63.5	63.3	68.4
For cheese.....\$	Nov.	3.57	3.50	3.21	3.59	Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb. ¹¹cts.	Dec.	66.6	64.0	62.2	64.66
For butter.....\$	Nov.	3.55	3.45	3.22	3.73	Total milk production ¹⁰ , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Dec.	8490	8376	8622	82427
Condensery products.....\$	Dec.	3.78	3.86	3.58	3.89	Creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	75720	91930	92297	77485
Market milk.....\$	Dec. 15	70	70	68	74.6	American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	45550	58095	51747	47281
Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁴cts.	Dec. 15	67	67	63	68.6	Evaporated whole milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	159000	202000	133540	170612
Farm price of butter ⁵cts.						Dried skim milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	30550	35800	50148	27383
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound						Human food.....lbs.	Nov.	640	700	1000	513
American ⁶ (cheddar).....cts.	Dec.	35.96	33.25	32.27		Animal feed.....lbs.	Nov.	27550	25692	28648	26879
Swiss.....cts.	Dec.	40.5	37.9	43.4	49.7	Butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Dec.	16981	17269	11239	16101
Total milk production ² , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Dec.	1051	945	1044	9187	Cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Dec.	16981	17269	11239	16101
Cows in herd freshening ⁹%	Dec.	10.30	11.10	10.86	10.22	Cold-Storage Holdings¹¹, (000 om.)					
Calves born during month being raised ⁹%	Dec.	44.20	42.63	39.59	34.05	Creamery butter.....lbs.	Dec. 31	105364	159873	113993	50456
Grains and concentrates fed per month, per cow ⁹lbs.	Dec.	110	170	204	182.4	American cheese.....lbs.	Dec. 31	188519	233733	168670	126032
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁸						Swiss cheese.....lbs.	Dec. 31	71111	7188	3555	2560
Per farm.....lbs.	Jan. 1	115.6	110.4	120.0	105.3	All other cheese.....lbs.	Dec. 31	18546	20338	16428	18415
Per cow in herd.....lbs.	Jan. 1	6.51	6.29	6.82	6.11	All varieties of cheese.....lbs.	Dec. 31	214176	261259	188653	147007
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	Jan. 1	34.88	36.40	35.72	34.69	Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	Dec. 31	281601	269640	292513	288661
Wisconsin creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	7475	8875	10045	5944	Eggs, shell, frozen and dried, (case equivalent).....cases	Dec. 31	26	61	110	269
Wisconsin American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	23230	27580	23435	21742	Poultry Production¹⁰					
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Dec.	2898	2968	4715	1914	Layers on hand in month, (000 omitted).....no.	Dec.	390409	381306	400953	398625
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Dec.	11490	10767	8065	10115	Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Dec.	1095	1023	1129	928
Poultry Production¹²						Total eggs produced, (000,000 omitted).....no.	Dec.	4276	3902	4527	3683
Layers on hand in month, (000 om.).....no.	Dec.	16144	15686	16864	16413	Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk¹⁰, (000 omitted)					
Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Dec.	1274	1104	1333	1144	Dried whole milk.....lbs.	Nov. 30	11650	13284	14180	17259
Total eggs produced (000,000 om.).....no.	Dec.	206	173	225	188	Dried skim milk.....lbs.	Nov. 30	24621	32079	48762	32505
Feed Price Changes²						Dried buttermilk.....lbs.	Nov. 30	3008	3896	5392	5683
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100.....%	Dec.	224.6	217.3	188.5	220.4	Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	Nov. 30	10494	9296	5795	9282
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration.....\$	Dec.	27.46	26.33	24.72	28.30	Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	Nov. 30	316662	383173	333264	239054
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy.....lbs.	Dec.	129.3	134.1	135.1	128.9	Slaughter under Federal Meat Inspection¹¹, (000 omitted)					
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton f.o.b. Madison						Cattle.....no.	Dec.	1110	1151	1064	1215
Standard bran.....\$	Dec.	53.75	51.25	48.60	50.19	Calves.....no.	Dec.	445	505	511	579
Linseed oil meal.....\$	Dec.	71.10	68.00	77.60	73.91	Sheep and lambs.....no.	Dec.	918	969	1058	1398
Corn gluten feed.....\$	Dec.	55.75	50.25	54.50	59.27	Hogs.....no.	Dec.	6777	6144	6477	5898
Tankage.....\$	Dec.	128.65	125.50	125.15	107.12	Business and Industry					
Standard middlings.....\$	Dec.	54.10	52.60	48.75	50.88	Wholesale prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
Soybean meal.....\$	Dec.	79.40	76.35	71.80	75.57	All commodities.....%	Dec.	253	250	221	197.2
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration.....\$	Dec.	29.98	29.32	25.32	28.71	Foods.....%	Dec.	271	271	241	224.6
Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy.....lbs.	Dec.	176.8	163.7	138.6	166.3	Retail prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
Farm Product Prices⁵						All commodities.....%	Nov.	254	253	244	216.0
Milk cows, per head.....\$	Dec. 15	255	248	222	171.60	Foods.....%	Nov.	270	270	259	226
Hogs, per cwt.....\$	Dec. 15	17.40	17.50	14.70	19.14	Total personal income ¹⁴%	Nov.	329.4	330.1	292.2	278.8
Beef cattle, per cwt.....\$	Dec. 15	22.90	22.20	16.00	12.98	Total non-agricultural income ¹⁴%	Nov.	336.0	337.1	295.9	277.6
Veal calves, per cwt.....\$	Dec. 15	29.20	29.00	23.50	18.06	Total agricultural income ¹⁴%	Nov.	270.0	266.7	258.6	291.4
Sheep, per cwt.....\$	Dec. 15	11.50	11.30	8.10	6.60	Factory employment (adjusted) ¹⁵ , No. of employees, 1939=100.....%	Oct.	157.0	156.1	136.3	152.1
Lambs, per cwt.....\$	Dec. 15	26.00	25.40	20.60	17.16	Industrial production (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100.....%	Nov.	214	215	173	194.0
Wool, per lb.....\$	Dec. 15	.65	.57	.46	.45	Freight-car loadings (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100.....%	Nov.	136	136	117	139
Chickens, per lb.....cts.	Dec. 15	25.5	23.8	22.2	24.7						
Eggs, per doz.....cts.	Dec. 15	53.0	48.0	35.1	45.8						
Wheat, per bu.....\$	Dec. 15	1.99	1.94	1.93	1.94						
Corn, per bu.....\$	Dec. 15	1.45	1.43	1.05	1.38						
Oats, per bu.....\$	Dec. 15	.82	.78	.68	.81						
Barley, per bu.....\$	Dec. 15	1.31	1.30	1.20	1.56						
Rye, per bu.....\$	Dec. 15	1.30	1.26	1.21	1.68						
Buckwheat, per bu.....\$	Dec. 15	1.14	1.05	.90	1.33						
Flaxseed, per bu.....\$	Dec. 15	3.40	2.95	3.50	4.91						
Red clover seed, per bu.....\$	Dec. 15	18.20	18.10	26.00	23.72						
Alfalfa seed, per bu.....\$	Dec. 15	32.30	30.80	27.30	24.90						
Timothy seed, per bu.....\$	Dec. 15	5.20	4.90	11.40	3.51						
All hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Dec. 15	16.90	16.80	18.30	18.12						
Alfalfa hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Dec. 15	17.80	18.00	19.50	22.10						
Clover and timothy hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Dec. 15	16.00	15.20	18.00	19.28						
Potatoes, per bu.....\$	Dec. 15	1.00	1.00	1.35	1.39						
Apples, per bu.....\$	Dec. 15	2.00	1.75	1.15	3.01						

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

later—the record for the year. All of the individual farm commodities rose in price to effect the general farm product gain in price. Poultry and eggs and truck crops indicated the largest price rises. Dairy products

and meat animals, both important farm products, showed significant gains. Prices received by farmers for livestock and livestock products and crops on December 15, 1950 averaged over one-fifth higher than a year

earlier. Feed grains and hay in December brought the highest prices of any month in 1950.

The index of prices paid by the nation's farmers rose to 257 percent of the 1910-14 average by mid-

December, a rise of two index points from a month earlier, and the highest level for the year. The prices paid index has been creeping higher in line with the upward trend in the whole price level. The purchasing power index of the nation's farm dollar in mid-December was 111 percent of the 1910-14 level and the highest this year.

"Crop Reporter" Begins 30th Year of Publication

With this issue, the "Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter" begins its 30th year of publication. Until the "Reporter" was published, regular crop correspondents received only a monthly mimeographed news letter describing current crop conditions in Wisconsin and the nation.

Joseph A. Becker, then Agricultural Statistician for the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, edited the first issue of the "Reporter" in 1921. At that time the publication was devoted mostly to crop conditions and livestock production. Very little other agricultural or economic information of a monthly nature was available for publication. Crop conditions were rather poor in 1921 and the prices of farm products had slumped badly from the World War I peak. One early issue of the "Reporter" shows that the total value of all crops produced in the state was \$187,748,000, which was only 47 percent of the peak value of the crops harvested in 1919 a few years before.

Following 1921 Wisconsin agriculture developed rapidly, but the growth was marked by sharp economic changes. These changes have been recorded monthly in the "Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter." As the various branches of the state's agriculture became more specialized and the economic life of the farmer became more complex, demand grew for more up-to-date agricultural information. More new features appeared in the "Reporter" as the years passed. And the demand for copies of the publication increased.

The "Reporter" had a circulation of only a few hundred when it was first published. The readers then were mostly farm crop and livestock correspondents. As it begins its 30th year, the circulation of this publication has

reached nearly 16,000 copies monthly. In addition to a greatly increased coverage of farmers, the "Reporter" reaches many other readers interested in agriculture. This list of readers includes county agricultural agents, bankers, state officials, agricultural teachers, newspaper editors, manufacturers, and businessmen engaged in a wide variety of wholesale and retail trade enterprises.

Probably one of the most important uses made of the "Reporter" is that made by teachers of vocational agriculture. During the past 10 years the circulation of this publication has greatly increased in Wisconsin's schools. Now practically every student of vocational agriculture receives a copy together with a study sheet each month during the time school is in session. The study sheet consists of questions to be answered mainly from the information furnished in the "Reporter." This is a unique development in acquainting students with basic current facts on agriculture. Veteran trainers also use this material in their programs. The Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service was the first agency in its field to furnish this service.

Some 1950 Corn Unhusked Because of Early Snow

About 8 percent more corn for grain than usual was reported to be unhusked in Wisconsin on January 1 according to crop and dairy reporters. A large part of the unhusked corn, however, is in the shock. In some areas corn picking was mostly finished when the snow came, but in others some corn is still standing.

On September 24 most of the corn was frozen. For a time there was apprehension about the soft, unripe corn and the danger that it would not keep well. However, the fall weather was unusually warm and dry and it was favorable for drying, harvesting, and shredding the corn crop. A considerable amount of shredding remained to be done when the snow fell, especially in the central and eastern areas of the state.

In the north, nearly all of the corn was cut for silage. In the important corn producing areas more of the corn is usually picked than in other parts of the state. In the southwest

only 4 percent, and in the south 7 percent more corn than normal was in the field on January 1. Particular counties where picking was delayed were Jefferson, Rock, and Dodge. In Lafayette, Iowa, and Grant Counties picking was about normal. In general, except for small areas, probably little of the Wisconsin corn crop will be seriously damaged by the early winter.

Farm Wage Rates Up

Farm wages rates have gone up during the past year along with the other operating costs of Wisconsin farmers. According to reports from Wisconsin crop correspondents, the January level of farm wages paid to hired workers is 7 percent above a year ago. Farm wages now equal the all-time January high-point established in 1949.

Farm wages paid by Wisconsin farmers at the beginning of January averaged practically the same as they did in October. Usually there is a decline in wage rates during the winter months. The fact that farm wages did not show the usual seasonal drop reflects in part the attempt on the part of farmers to keep dependable workers and meet the competition of increasing opportunities to industrial employment.

Reports from Wisconsin crop correspondents show that the January farm wages averaged \$102 a month with board and room, \$132 a month with a house furnished, \$4.90 per day with board and room, and \$6.10 per day without board or room. Hourly wages averaged 81 cents without board or room. The average monthly wage with board and room was \$9 above January last year and the rate with a house furnished was \$6 higher.

United States Farm Wages

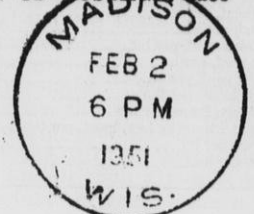
For the United States, farm wages also showed an increase of 7 percent over January of last year. All types of individual rates were higher than a year ago, and the general average of all rates was slightly higher than the previous peak reached in October 1948. Individual wage rates, except hourly rates, also generally increased from October 1.

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Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal—State Crop Reporting Service

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IN THIS ISSUE

1951 Livestock Numbers

Livestock numbers on farms in Wisconsin and the nation generally are higher than a year ago. For Wisconsin, the value of all livestock on farms this year is 23 percent above a year ago and the highest on record.

Milk Production

Milk production on Wisconsin farms in January was about 3 percent above a year ago, but for the nation total milk production was slightly below January of last year. Demand for milk and dairy products is increasing with growing consumer incomes.

Egg Production

Both Wisconsin and the nations are starting out the year with fewer layers on hand than a year ago. Total egg production in the state and nation in January was below a year ago.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Wisconsin farm product prices in January were 2 percent above the December index and the highest for the month since 1948. No appreciable increase in the prices paid by farmers occurred from December to January. Farm dollar purchasing power in January was about 12 percent above a year ago.

Current Trends

Wholesale and retail prices continue upward along with the increasing incomes of many workers. Butter and American cheese in cold-storage decreased substantially through January and stocks at the end of the month were lower than a year earlier. Stocks of dried, condensed, and evaporated milk also have declined from a year ago. Slaughter of hogs in January was substantially larger than a year earlier and there was a slight increase in cattle slaughter.

Special News Items (Page 4)

Per Acre Value of Crops
The Weather

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS generally are higher than a year ago. Wisconsin farmers have more milk cows and all cattle, swine, sheep, and lambs, and turkeys than a year ago but there has been a decrease in the number of chickens and horses. These changes in livestock numbers were revealed in the annual January livestock inventory which also showed that the value of all livestock on farms at the beginning of this year was the highest ever recorded for Wisconsin.

Of the 3,918,000 head of cattle on Wisconsin farms in January, there were 2,456,000 cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk. The milk cow population increased only about 1 percent and is well below the record number estimated at the beginning of 1945 and 1946. There has also been some increase from last year in the number of heifers and heifer calves being saved for milk cows. The total value of the milk cows in the state is estimated at a little over 631 million dollars, which is the highest on record and more than two-thirds the value of all livestock on farms.

Swine Population Up

Wisconsin's swine population is estimated at 1,941,000 head. This includes 405,000 sows and gilts, which is 5,000 head more than a year ago and the highest number since 1944. Some increase over a year ago is also shown for the number of other hogs over six months, and as a result of the larger fall pig crop there were more pigs under six months. The total value of all swine was estimated at the beginning of the year at a little over 69 million dollars.

The number of all sheep and lambs on Wisconsin farms in January was estimated at 285,000 head compared with 265,000 head last year. A slight decrease is shown for sheep and lambs on feed but there are more stock sheep and lambs.

While the number is less than a fourth that of the stock sheep and lambs on farms in the early days of Wisconsin agriculture, the value this year is the highest on record. The value at the beginning of this year is over 6 million dollars with the value per head averaging over 27 dollars.

A decrease in the number of chickens occurred during the past year with 17,694,000 birds over three months old on farms in the state on January 1. This was the smallest number estimated for any year after 1942. There were about 72,000 turkeys at the beginning of the year, which was an increase over a year ago. The January value of chickens on Wisconsin farms is estimated at over 26½ million dollars and the turkeys were valued at over one-half million dollars.

Weather Summary, January 1951

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	January 1951	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	-33	35	6.8	7.9	0.56	0.97	-0.41
Spoooner....	-36	38	8.3	10.3	0.28	0.82	-0.54
Park Falls..	-36	43	9.3	8.7	0.58	1.26	-0.68
Rhinelande..	-34	44	8.8	10.4	0.52	0.87	-0.35
Wausau.....	-32	39	13.9	14.2	0.66	1.05	-0.39
Marinette...-	-27	43	18.0	19.0	0.69	1.83	-1.14
Escanaba...-	-22	41	16.2	15.4	0.63	1.49	-0.86
Minneapolis-	-29	40	9.3	12.7	0.44	0.86	-0.42
Eau Claire..-	-35	41	11.1	13.4	0.51	1.14	-0.63
La Crosse...-	-35	46	13.5	16.1	1.18	1.08	+0.10
Hancock....-	-43	43	10.3	14.2	1.01	1.06	-0.05
Oshkosh....-	-32	45	13.2	17.2	1.08	1.22	-0.14
Green Bay...-	-31	39	11.6	15.7	0.87	1.54	-0.67
Manitowoc...-	-23	40	19.0	19.1	1.21	1.43	-0.22
Dubuque....-	-26	46	17.0	19.1	1.41	1.30	+0.11
Madison....-	-26	43	15.5	16.7	1.78	1.38	+0.40
Beloit.....-	-21	45	18.8	20.3	1.35	1.43	-0.08
Milwaukee...-	-24	43	18.6	20.6	2.38	1.78	+0.60
Average for 18 Stations	-30.3	41.9	13.3	15.1	0.95	1.25	-0.30

The horse population has been steadily decreasing for many years and this year the number of horses on Wisconsin farms is estimated at 202,000 head. There are also about 1,000 mules in the state. The value of the horses is estimated at over 12½ million dollars.

Values at Record Levels

A value of nearly 916 million dollars was placed on the livestock on Wisconsin farms at the beginning of this year. This is the highest value recorded for Wisconsin livestock and is 23 percent above last year. The January 1950 inventory showed a decrease in value of about 10 percent from 1949.

For the United States, the livestock inventory shows that the trend in animal numbers was very similar to that shown for Wisconsin. There

Movement of Wisconsin Livestock to Packers and Stockyards Number 1940-1950

Year	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
1940	457,493	1,066,900	2,388,426	318,475
1941	495,458	1,130,186	2,314,741	328,119
1942	601,903	1,190,559	2,657,411	363,476
1943	464,710	1,133,752	2,983,076	410,544
1944	605,653	1,313,023	3,224,756	369,426
1945	566,021	1,217,446	1,976,155	343,678
1946	468,870	1,132,178	2,083,997	331,255
1947	654,208	1,294,086	2,151,518	281,300
1948	563,657	1,201,619	2,242,524	288,155
1949	545,731	1,216,509	2,534,689	201,705
1950*	609,714	1,160,451	2,731,853	192,420

*Preliminary.

Number and Value of Livestock, January 1
Wisconsin

Class of Livestock	Number (000 omitted)								Farm Price per Head ¹			Farm Value (000 omitted)		
	1951 (Preliminary)	1950 (Revised)	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1951 (Preliminary) Dollars	1950 Dollars	Average 1940-49 Dollars	1951 (Preliminary) Dollars	1950 Dollars	Average 1940-49 Dollars
Cows and heifers, 2 years old and over kept for milk.....	2,456	2,432	2,432	2,482	2,559	2,585	2,585	2,552	257.00	214.00	140.00	631,192 ²	520,448 ²	346,473 ²
Heifers, 1 to 2 years old kept for milk cows.....	539	529	499	504	505	507	548	552						
Heifer calves being saved for milk cows.....	608	545	545	505	526	527	512	580						
All other calves.....	92	72	66	74	84	87	88	110						
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over not kept for milk.....	20	17	20	20	22	24	28	28						
Heifers 1 to 2 years old not for milk.....	33	29	26	27	28	28	25	29						
Steers 1 year old and over.....	88	95	90	97	101	103	104	86						
Bulls 1 year old and over.....	82	85	88	95	97	101	112	118						
All Cattle.....	3,918	3,804	3,766	3,804	3,922	3,962	4,002	4,055	204.00	170.00	112.00	799,272	646,680	428,944
Horses.....	202	224	264	300	337	379	412	451	62.00	62.00	86.40	12,524	13,888	36,602
Mules.....	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	63.00	63.00	91.60	63	63	318
Sows and gilts.....	405	400	380	355	355	350	370	405						
Other hogs over 6 months.....	416	373	372	387	431	506	486	611						
Pigs under 6 months.....	1,120	960	898	815	819	1,010	810	1,500						
All Swine.....	1,941	1,733	1,650	1,557	1,605	1,866	1,666	2,516	35.60	30.30	25.20	69,100	52,510	45,075
Ewes 1 year and over.....	161	153	158	180	191	212	243	297						
Ewe lambs.....	54	42	38	44	53	53	52	64						
Wether and ram lambs.....	3	2	1	2	3	4	3	4						
Rams and wethers 1 year and over.....	10	8	8	10	10	10	12	15						
Stock sheep and lambs.....	228	205	205	236	257	279	310	380	27.10	18.50	11.30	6,179 ³	3,792 ³	3,428 ³
Sheep and lambs on feed.....	57	60	55	66	90	100	95	93						
All Sheep and Lambs.....	285	265	260	302	347	379	405	473	26.88	18.61	10.84	7,661	4,932	4,423
Chickens over 3 months old.....	17,694	17,954	17,349	17,705	17,970	19,018	18,096	19,766	1.51	1.41	1.16	26,718	25,315	20,697
Turkeys.....	72	65	54	83	119	125	105	116	7.30	7.10	5.42	526	462	517
Total Value.....												915,864	743,850	536,576

United States

Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk.....	24,579	24,573	24,416	25,039	26,098	26,695	27,770	27,704	218.00	177.00	111.00	5,367,735 ²	4,342,234 ²	2,891,998 ²
Heifers 1 to 2 years kept for milk cows.....	5,692	5,582	5,496	5,649	5,602	5,803	6,307	6,352						
All other cattle.....	53,908	49,897	48,386	47,438	49,507	49,936	51,496	51,278						
All Cattle.....	84,179	80,052	78,298	78,126	81,207	82,434	85,573	85,334	160.00	123.00	76.80	13,441,384	9,847,676	6,106,979
Horses.....	4,763	5,274	5,898	6,589	7,249	8,053	8,715	9,192	43.40	45.80	65.80	206,729	241,362	576,132
Mules.....	1,990	2,149	2,348	2,541	2,772	3,010	3,235	3,421	82.00	99.40	126.00	163,094	213,547	408,004
Swine including pigs.....	65,028	60,502	57,128	55,028	56,921	61,301	59,331	83,741	33.20	27.10	23.30	2,161,835	1,641,313	1,428,343
Sheep and lambs.....	31,505	30,743	31,654	34,827	37,818	42,436	46,520	50,782				827,933	547,750	451,619
Chickens over 3 months old.....	466,686	480,834	448,676	461,550	474,441	530,203	516,497	582,197	1.45	1.36	1.13	677,676	655,326	557,973
Turkeys.....	5,975	5,986	5,540	4,450	6,650	8,493	7,203	7,429	6.39	6.25	5.08	38,197	37,418	33,894
Total Value.....												17,516,848	13,184,392	9,562,944

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

was only a slight increase in the number of cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk cows. More detailed data are given on livestock numbers and values for the state and nation in the accompanying table.

Milk Production

Milk production on Wisconsin farms during January was a little more than three percent above January of last year. This increase resulted from a larger number of milk cows on the state's farms and a higher production per milk cow. The total production for the month was 1,121,000,000 pounds. Milk production for the United States was slightly lower in January than a year ago. Since last July the nation's milk production on farms has been below that of a year earlier.

Estimates of total milk production on Wisconsin farms during 1950 show that the state's output was 15,612,000,000 pounds or practically the same as the production for the previous year. While milk cow numbers in 1949 and 1950 have been the smallest since 1941, the production

per cow has increased annually since that date. This increase has offset the decrease in cow numbers, and Wisconsin's milk output last year was a little more than the record 1946 production.

For the United States, milk production on farms last year totaled about 120,600,000,000 pounds. This was 1 percent more than in 1949 but a billion pounds below the record output of 1945. Milk production per cow set a new high record for the nation as it did for Wisconsin.

A year ago dairymen were faced with a problem of large stocks and high production. Huge stocks of butter and cheese were held both commercially and by the government. As this year begins, dairy farmers are being urged to increase production all along the line including more food and feed crops, more livestock production, and more milk. Stock of butter and cheese are rapidly decreasing and probably will continue to do so. Consumer demand has increased the quantity of milk being sold as fluid milk as well as the demand for more butter and cheese. With no substan-

tial increase in milk production, a smaller proportion of milk will be used in butter and cheese output this year and more milk will be sold as fluid milk as consumer incomes continue to increase.

Egg Production

Both Wisconsin and the United States are starting out the year with fewer layers on hand than a year ago—the reported decrease being about 2½ percent. Also, the number of layers during January this year averaged a little below the 5-year average for the month in the state and nation. The decline in layers this January compared with one year before is a reflection of the lowered pullet population in Wisconsin as well as in the United States.

Surprising as it may seem the cold weather in January this year did not lower the state egg production per layer for the month. The January rate of lay equaled the January 1950 record rate of 14.32 eggs per layer and was over three times the January rate 26 years before. This year's January rate of lay in the nation's

run chicks than last year while sexed pullet chicks and sexed cockerel chicks ran 4 percent and over a third higher than last year's purchases respectively. The high intentions for sexed cockerels may well indicate farmers' plans to increase broiler output this year.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

Wisconsin farmers received a higher average price for farm products in January than in December. The increase of about 2 percent reflects the upward trend in the general price structure. The January index of farm prices was the highest mid-month average recorded since November 1948. Meat animal prices showed the sharpest increase in price, especially when compared with prices a year ago. Milk, crops, feed grains and hay, and fruit also showed price increases while poultry and egg prices declined almost 25 percent from December 15, 1950 price level.

Prices paid by Wisconsin farmers for goods used on farms did not change during the month ending January 15. This is the first time since December 1949 that this index has not increased. At 270 this index is 18 points above a year ago. The farmer's purchasing power increases whenever the index of prices received goes up more than the index of prices paid. This is what happened during the last month. A year ago, the prices received index was 242 and the index of prices paid 252, so the farmer is in a relatively better position today than a year ago with regard to prices he receives for what he produces and prices paid for what he buys.

United States Farm Prices

As in the state, the national farm product price index also rose last month. The increase was from 286 percent of the 1910-14 average in mid-December to 300 percent by January 15, 1951. Not since January 1948 has this index reached the 300 mark. All of the individual farm commodity prices with the exception of poultry and eggs and fruit rose to effect the general farm product gain in price. Poultry and egg prices dropped sharply—almost one-fifth—during the month ending January 15. Meat animal prices—which are now about one-third greater than the average a year ago—showed the largest

increases with dairy products and crops making substantial gains during the month. Poultry and egg prices were higher in the month ending January 15 than they were in the first ten months of 1950. All other products are higher than at any time during 1950.

The index of prices paid by the nation's farmers rose to 262 percent of the 1910-14 average by mid-January and is the highest it has ever been. The increase in the index of prices received together with a smaller increase in the index of prices paid resulted in an increase in the purchasing power of the nation's farm dollar. For the month ending January 15, the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar was 115 percent of the 1910-14 level.

The Weather

Wisconsin's average normal temperature for January is 15 degrees above zero, and this year the weather table shows 13 degrees. But that doesn't tell the story. A comparison with the January weather table of last year will show that the minimum average temperature for the month was 30 degrees below zero this year and only 21 degrees below a year ago.

But that still doesn't tell the story. Many an old timer, particularly in southern Wisconsin will tell you that he never saw it so cold as it was in the last half of January. His best stories of cold weather to tell his grandchildren will be about the first and second months of 1951. Those were the days when unofficial temperatures were reported as low as 53 degrees below zero. And there wasn't anything wrong with a man's eyesight when he saw 35 and 40 below on a cold, frosty morning.

Wisconsin's Crops Vary Widely

In Per Acre Values

Wisconsin crops harvested last year showed a wide range in the values per acre. Usually the crops which produced the most dollars per acre are the crops which require the greatest investment in labor and capital. Wisconsin has one of the longest crop lists among the states and to produce this variety of crops a large amount of capital for machinery and other equipment is needed. In some instances, the amount of labor required

to raise crops with a high per acre value is much greater than for the feed crops.

For the most part, Wisconsin crops grown on the major part of the crop acreage average less than \$100 an acre. Of the cereal crops produced in the state last year, corn averaged the highest. While corn yields were rather low, the price was good and the average value per acre was \$61.50. Rye averaged only \$15.63 per acre. With the exception of rye, all cereal crops had a higher per acre value in 1950 than in 1949. The oat crop averaged \$38.80 per acre, which was a little below the \$40.18 average value per acre for hay. The hay crops also averaged higher in value in 1949.

Some of the crops with high average per acre values are potatoes, \$244; commercial onions, \$370; snap beans for canning, \$172; beets for canning, \$163; and cabbage for market and kraut, \$126. Many of the truck and canning crops showed lower per acre values in 1950 than in the previous year. In some cases these lower values were the result of smaller yields last year. Weather conditions were not particularly favorable in 1950 for the production of some truck and canning crops.

Crop Values Per Acre—Wisconsin

Crop	Dollars per acre	
	1950	1949
Cereals		
Corn.....	61.50	59.50
Oats.....	38.80	27.47
Barley.....	55.36	43.18
Rye.....	15.63	16.12
Spring wheat.....	49.02	43.19
Winter wheat.....	46.00	42.56
Buckwheat.....	18.69	14.87
Other Grains and Seeds		
Soybeans for grain.....	34.79	36.53
Flax.....	42.67	46.41
Red clover seed.....	20.57	25.75
All Hay.....	40.18	37.11
Other Field Crops		
Potatoes.....	243.75	241.40
Cabbage for market.....	128.25	209.68
Cabbage for kraut.....	127.39	115.11
Onions, commercial.....	369.55	620.00
Sugar beets.....	99.00	101.01
Cucumbers for pickles.....	90.00	130.48
Peas for canning.....	89.27	80.42
Corn for canning.....	37.24	65.00
Snap beans for canning.....	172.17	187.85
Beets for canning.....	162.53	143.24
Green lima beans for canning.....	79.02	124.81
Tomatoes for canning.....	88.75	208.67

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Federal—State Crop Reporting Service

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IN THIS ISSUE

Planting Plans This Spring

Wisconsin farmers expect to plant more corn, spring wheat, flax, canning peas, and increase their hay acreage this year. The total planted acreage in the state this year probably will be about the same as a year ago with smaller acreages shown for some crops. For the nation, increases over a year ago are expected in the acreages of corn, spring wheat, tobacco, and canning peas.

Milk Production

Milk production on Wisconsin farms in February was above a year earlier but production for the nation showed a decrease from February of last year. Wisconsin's milk production was the highest on record for February.

Egg Production

Egg production on farms in the state and nation was lower in February than a year earlier. The high rate of production per layer was offset by a smaller number of layers in farm flocks this year.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

The index of Wisconsin farm product prices rose between January and February of this year instead of showing a seasonal decline. Milk prices did not drop seasonally and meat animal prices showed more than the usual increase for this time of year. Purchasing power of the Wisconsin farm dollar in February was 3 percent above a month earlier.

Current Trends

American cheese and creamery butter production is below a year ago. Cold-storage stocks of butter, all cheese, frozen poultry, and shell eggs are all below a year ago. Total livestock slaughter during February was lower than in February 1950.

Special Items (pages 3 and 4)

Feed Grinding Practices
Locker and Freezers Used
by Farmers
Chicks Mostly Purchased

PLANTING PLANS as reported in early March indicate Wisconsin's acreages of corn, spring wheat, flax, canning peas, and hay will be larger than a year ago. These increases in acreage will be offset by smaller acreages of other crops, and the total crop acreages this year will be about the same as in 1950.

At the time the planting intentions reports were made, Wisconsin was still well covered with snow. Farmers then believed that the new seedings of grain and hay would come through the winter in above average condition. Recent thawing and freezing since the snow melted has caused some apprehension about the condition of the fall seedings. Any serious loss in the hay acreage would upset earlier planting plans.

If the present plans for Wisconsin's acreages of feed crops materialize, much of the needed increase in total feed production this year will have to come from increased yields. This of course depends upon favorable weather conditions during the crop season and a greater use of improved seed. Moisture conditions at the present time would indicate good planting and early growing conditions. Substantial increases in feed crop acreages this year would seem desirable as a hedge against unfavorable production conditions and increases in livestock numbers.

Larger Canning Pea Acreage

Farmers' present plans are for an increase of 50,000 acres or 2 percent more corn than planted in Wisconsin last year. The acreage of oats and barley will remain the same as last year. Increases of 5 percent are indicated for spring wheat, 11 percent for flax, 2 percent for hay, and 13 percent for canning peas. No change is shown for the prospective onion acreage, but decreases of 10 percent are anticipated in both the tobacco and potato acreages. The soybean acreage may be reduced 6 percent from last year.

If the present planting plans are carried out, Wisconsin's acreages of corn, oats, and spring wheat will be above the 10-year average. The hay and canning pea acreages will be nearly up to average but barley and soybean acreages will be much smaller. Sharp decreases from average are also shown for flax and potatoes. The onion acreage is now expected to be much above average.

United States Acreages

A relatively large acreage of spring planted crops is in prospect. However, the acreages of the 17 crops now estimated is somewhat smaller than in 1950. Much of this decrease in acre-

Weather Summary, February 1951

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	February 1951	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	-24	44	14.6	11.4	1.47	1.05	+0.01
Spooner.....	-36	44	15.0	13.2	1.35	0.91	-0.10
Park Falls....	-32	47	14.9	12.9	2.73	1.24	+0.81
Rhinelanders..	-40	44	13.5	13.3	2.10	0.93	+0.82
Wausau.....	-29	45	18.7	15.1	1.28	1.09	-0.20
Marinette....	-19	43	21.8	22.2	1.84	1.82	-1.12
Escanaba....	-17	39	18.9	15.4	1.94	1.49	-0.41
Minneapolis..	-28	44	17.5	15.9	1.71	0.95	+0.34
Eau Claire....	-25	48	18.2	16.4	2.27	1.17	+0.47
La Crosse....	-24	51	20.6	19.2	1.88	1.07	+0.91
Hancock....	-35	40	16.6	16.9	1.44	1.19	+0.20
Oshkosh.....	-23	46	19.1	19.1	1.55	1.13	+0.28
Green Bay....	-24	40	17.5	17.6	1.72	1.56	-0.51
Manitowoc...-	-16	45	23.0	20.9	1.43	1.59	-0.38
Dubuque.....	-21	51	21.0	22.2	1.93	1.38	+0.66
Madison.....	-18	46	21.2	19.1	1.86	1.50	+0.76
Beloit.....	-20	50	24.5	22.5	2.32	1.35	+0.89
Milwaukee...-	-19	48	23.5	21.2	1.87	1.83	+0.64
Average for 18 Stations	-25.0	45.3	18.9	17.5	1.82	1.29	+0.23

age is offset by a larger acreage of wheat sown last fall.

A sharp reduction in the acreages of feed grain crops is in prospect. Some of this reduction will be partly made up in increased corn production. While the corn acreage this year is expected to be 2 million acres less in the South, there may be an increase of 3 million acres in the high-yielding area of the Corn Belt. Possible cuts in oat acreages are general but two-thirds of the decrease is in the North Central states, and the sharp reduction in the barley acreage will be in the North Central and Western states. Some increase in food grains is in prospect, but the acreage of soybeans, flax, and peanuts combined reduced the oilseed acreage from a year ago by more than 1 million acres.

March planting plans of the nation's farmers indicated increases over a year ago in the acreages of corn, spring wheat, rice, tobacco, dry peas, and dry beans. Smaller acreages are indicated for oats, barley, flax, sorghums, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, soybeans, cowpeas, peanuts, and sugar beets. The hay acreage is expected to remain the same as in 1950.

Milk Production

Milk production on Wisconsin farms during February was the highest on record for the month. With more milk produced in both January and February, the state's output for the two months was about 2½ percent above the corresponding period in 1950.

Wisconsin and United States Planted Acreage

Crop	Wisconsin					United States				
	Acreage planted (000 omitted)			1951 as a percent of		Acreage planted (000 omitted)			1951 as a percent of	
	Intended 1951	1950	10-year average 1940-49	1950	10-year average 1940-49	Intended 1951	1950	10-year average 1940-49	1950	10-year average 1940-49
Corn.....	2,647	2,595	2,522	102	105	85,694	84,370	89,481	101.6	95.8
Oats.....	3,000	3,000	2,754	100	109	44,191	46,642	43,510	94.7	101.6
Barley.....	217	217	306	100	71	11,413	13,235	14,281	86.2	79.9
Spring wheat.....	67	64	55	105	122	21,850	18,509	18,672	118.1	117.0
Flax.....	10	9	12	111	83	3,921	4,064	4,158	96.5	94.3
Potatoes.....	70	78	134	90	52	1,589.6	1,866	2,624.6	85.2	60.6
Tobacco ¹	19.0	21.1	22.2	90	86	1,745	1,593.9	1,612.7	109.5	108.2
Soybeans ²	66	70	104	94	63	13,772	14,704	12,266	93.7	112.3
All hay ¹	4,025	3,946	4,081	102	99	75,656	75,741	74,845	99.9	101.1
Canning peas.....	139	123	140.8	113	99	486.2	436.3	446.1	111.4	109.0
Onions.....	2.2	2.2	1.8	100	122	98.8	134.1	130.4	73.7	75.8

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

Although the first half of February was unusually cold, milk production per cow was the highest on record for the month. The increase in production per cow and a slightly larger number of cows milked resulted in the all-time high production for February. Milk production on Wisconsin farms during February is estimated at 1,144,000,000 pounds, which is over 10 percent above the 10-year average production for the month. The February production was 3 percent above February 1946 when there was a record number of milk cows in the state.

March reports showed that Wisconsin milk cows average a little over seven pounds of grain and concentrates daily. This ration is about 5 percent below the record rate of feeding reported on March 1 last year.

Nation's Milk Production Lower

Milk production on farms in the United States during February is estimated at about 8,500,000,000 pounds, which is 2 percent below the record February production last year. The number of milk cows was about the same as a year ago but production per cow was appreciably lower than last February. Milk production in the nation was equal to 1.99 pounds a day per person. This was the lowest February per capita average for the nation in a dozen years. Milk production in the first two months of this year was about 2 percent below the nation's output in January and February last year.

Egg Production

Wisconsin's farm flocks consisted of about 3 percent fewer layers during February than a year ago. However, the number of layers was close to 1½ percent more than the 5-year, 1945-49, average for the month. The number of layers in the nation was also smaller in February than a year ago but unlike the state it was below the 5-year average.

The February rate of lay per layer was a record in Wisconsin as well as in the United States. Wisconsin's record of 13.69 eggs compares with the national record of 13.46 eggs. These peak rates of egg production were made even though the weather was cold during the first part of February. The high egg output per layer in February was not enough to offset

the decline in layers on hand with the result that total egg production was below February 1950. This was true in both the state and nation.

Both the egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationships for Wisconsin were more favorable in mid-February this year than a year earlier. This improved situation was due to the prices of eggs and chickens rising more than the price of poultry feeds. The February 15 price relationship of turkeys and feed was less favorable in the state than on February 15 last year.

Prices received by Wisconsin farmers for eggs in mid-February this year averaged 37.6 cents a dozen. This compares with the mid-February average of 26.2 cents a year ago. Important factors back of the egg price increase are increased buying power of the consumer, some transportation restrictions to terminal markets due to inclement weather, and diversion of eggs to hatcheries and to unusually low storage stocks. Chicken prices averaged 29.4 cents a pound live weight in mid-February compared with the average of 23.6 cents a year ago. High pork and beef prices are helping to pull chicken prices upward.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

Due to the fact that Wisconsin milk prices did not show the usual decrease while meat animal prices showed more than the usual seasonal increase, Wisconsin farm prices as an average rose between January and February of this year instead of showing the usual small decline. The average of prices received by Wisconsin farmers on February 15 was 4 percent above January 15 and more than 25 percent above February of a year ago.

Although none of the average prices received for different products showed a decline, there were different rates of increase reported. The average price for milk, the state's largest single source of farm income, as well as the average price of truck and canning crops showed no change between January and February. The price of milk, however, was 22 percent above a year ago, but the truck and canning crops price index was considerably below a year ago. Meat animal prices showed the greatest increase, 12 percent, of all products between January and February as well as showing the

greatest increase, 38 percent, from a year ago. The price indexes for poultry and eggs, crops, feed grains and hay, and fruits all showed small increases ranging from 1 to 4 percent.

Because the index of prices received increased over 4 percent while the index of prices paid increased only a little over 1 percent, the purchasing power of the Wisconsin farm dollar, on the average, increased almost 3 percent between January and February.

United States Farm Prices

Because the meat animal price index showed such a sharp increase between January and February and because income from meat animals is more important in national farm income than it is in Wisconsin farm income, the United States farm price index increased slightly more than the Wisconsin farm index between January and February. Farmers for the nation as a whole in February received prices over 4 percent above January and one-third above a year ago. All prices, except for tobacco and dairy products which declined only slightly, rose markedly between January and February with meat animal prices leading with an increase of almost 9 percent. Individual meat animal prices all set record highs in mid-February except hog prices while marketings were down 16 percent from the previous month. The index of prices received for food grains rose almost 6 percent during the month as all food grains registered increases. It was 16 percent higher than a year ago but one-fifth below the record-high reached in January of 1948. The average wool price at \$1.09 per pound in mid-February was an all-time record high and was 60 cents per pound above a year ago.

The index of prices paid by farmers increased about 2 percent during the month largely as a result of higher prices for food, feeder livestock, feed, and building materials. Although the average of prices paid by farmers increased 2 percent between January and February, the index of prices received increased over 4 percent so that the actual increase in purchasing power of the United States farmers' dollar increased almost 2 percent.

Current Trends

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month		Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month
Farm Price Indexes², 1910-14=100*						Farm Price Indexes¹⁰, 1910-14=100					
Farm prices, general.....%	Feb.	308	296	245	251	Farm prices, general.....%	Feb.	313	300	237	241.6
Livestock and livestock products.....%	Feb.	325	312	252	253	Livestock and livestock products.....%	Feb.	340	323	257	253.0
Milk.....%	Feb.	312	312	255	262	Dairy products.....%	Feb.	285	286	250	265.2
Meat animals.....%	Feb.	407	365	294	268	Meat animals.....%	Feb.	425	391	306	274.0
Poultry and eggs.....%	Feb.	194	186	142	177	Poultry and eggs.....%	Feb.	205	203	155	194.2
Crops.....%	Feb.	194	192	199	236	Crops.....%	Feb.	283	275	215	229.4
Feed grains and hay.....%	Feb.	202	199	170	199	Feed grains and hay.....%	Feb.	222	214	171	189.2
Fruits.....%	Feb.	163	159	155	277	Prices farmers pay.....%	Feb.	267	262	237	214.2
Prices farmers pay.....%	Feb.	277	273	253	226	Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Feb.	117	115	100	112.8
Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Feb.	111	108	97	111						
Dairy Production and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets					
Milk price per cwt. ³						Milk price, wholesale ¹⁰\$	Feb. 15	4.63	4.66	3.98	4.09
All utilizations.....\$	Jan.	3.95	3.75	3.25	3.49	Farm price of butterfat in cream ¹⁰ , per lb.....cts.	Feb. 15	70.3	70.2	63.1	63.8
For cheese.....\$	Jan.	3.90	3.62	3.08	3.33	Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb. ¹¹cts.	Feb.	68.9	69.8	62.1	61.20
For butter.....\$	Jan.	3.84	3.67	3.25	3.37	Total milk production ¹⁰ , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Feb.	8527	8960	8721	82467
Condensery products.....\$	Jan.	3.93	3.85	3.27	3.53	Creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Jan.	86280	79000	101195	87730
Market milk.....\$	Jan.	4.05	3.89	3.70	3.80	American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Jan.	48620	45265	54180	50533
Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁴cts.	Feb. 15	75	75	69	70.0	Evaporated whole milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Jan.	182000	156300	169800	192703
Farm price of butter ⁵cts.	Feb. 15	70	71	63	63.2	Dried skim milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Jan.	42000	39480	64600	43872
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound						Human food.....lbs.	Jan.	780	750	1750	933
American ⁶ (cheddar).....cts.	Feb.	41.88	41.24	32.18		Animal feed.....lbs.	Jan.	28787	35098	30022	27525
Swiss.....cts.	Feb.	44.4	43.8	42.2	45.1	Cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Feb.	16846	22094	13073	16104
Total milk production ² , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Feb.	1144	1121	1125	10367	Cold-Storage Holdings¹¹, (000 om.)					
Cows in herd freshening ⁸%	Feb.	10.04	10.46	11.25	10.59	Creamery butter.....lbs.	Feb. 28	52861	75329	92886	27675
Calves born during month being raised ⁸%	Feb.	41.49	42.75	39.02	33.91	American cheese.....lbs.	Feb. 28	138721	155117	149004	102071
Grains and concentrates fed per month, per cow ⁹lbs.	Feb.	197	208	204	184.0	Swiss cheese.....lbs.	Feb. 28	5259	6696	3076	1876
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁸						All other cheese.....lbs.	Feb. 28	17690	17764	11912	14062
Per farm.....lbs.	Mar. 1	125.3	123.7	129.2	116.1	All varieties of cheese.....lbs.	Feb. 28	161670	179577	163992	118009
Per cow in herd.....lbs.	Mar. 1	7.14	6.94	7.43	6.70	Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	Feb. 28	242126	284623	260523	258989
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	Mar. 1	32.08	33.29	32.93	32.90	Eggs, shell.....cases	Feb. 28	164	75	735	610
Wisconsin creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Jan.	10090	8910	12390	8318	Eggs, shell, frozen and dried, (case equivalent).....cases	Feb. 28	9128	9960	10405	6219
Wisconsin American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Jan.	27650	24450	28570	26208	Poultry Production¹⁰					
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Feb.	2797	4377	5086	2242	Layers on hand in month, (000 omitted).....no.	Feb.	386649	394642	395607	392193
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Feb.	10317	14634	8863	9905	Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Feb.	1346	1272	1326	1237
						Total eggs produced, (000,000 omitted).....no.	Feb.	5203	5021	5245	4846
Poultry Production¹²						Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk¹⁰, (000 omitted)					
Layers on hand in month, (000 om.).....no.	Feb.	16142	16272	16602	15915	Dried whole milk.....lbs.	Jan. 31	10784	10156	9738	14335
Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Feb.	1369	1432	1355	1302	Dried skim milk.....lbs.	Jan. 31	23036	22721	44817	33313
Total eggs produced (000,000 om.).....no.	Feb.	221	233	225	207	Dried buttermilk.....lbs.	Jan. 31	5193	3459	4157	5617
						Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	Jan. 31	7598	6898	5249	6785
Feed Price Changes²						Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	Jan. 31	88859	159795	151401	141921
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100.....%	Feb.	242.0	236.9	188.0	212.1	Slaughter under Federal Meat Inspection¹¹, (000 omitted)					
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration.....\$	Feb.	29.52	29.03	24.44	26.94	Cattle.....no.	Feb.	887	1160	939	1013
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy.....lbs.	Feb.	133.8	136.1	132.2	123.4	Calves.....no.	Feb.	374	433	443	476
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton f.o.b. Madison						Sheep and lambs.....no.	Feb.	740	1058	863	1317
Standard bran.....\$	Feb.	54.75	54.00	44.55	47.79	Hogs.....no.	Feb.	4159	6584	4191	4122
Linseed oil meal.....\$	Feb.	75.10	75.20	73.00	70.92	Business and Industry					
Corn gluten feed.....\$	Feb.	58.00	58.00	55.50	55.12	Wholesale prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
Tankage.....\$	Feb.	131.90	129.90	112.50	105.18	All commodities.....%	Feb.	268	263	223	196.4
Standard middlings.....\$	Feb.	55.75	54.10	44.70	48.47	Foods.....%	Feb.	282	242	218.4	
Soybean meal.....\$	Feb.	85.55	80.20	68.05	67.60	Retail prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration.....\$	Feb.	32.20	31.41	24.97	27.39	All commodities.....%	Jan.	259	242	217.4	
Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy.....lbs.	Feb.	116.8	117.5	104.9	132.3	Foods.....%	Jan.	286	279	253	
						Total personal income ¹⁴%	Jan.	360.8	341.4	323.7	
						Total non-agricultural income ¹⁴%	Jan.	365.8	348.4	325.9	
						Total agricultural income ¹⁴%	Jan.	314.1	276.8	303.1	
						Factory employment (adjusted) ¹⁵%	Dec.	157.1	157.4	139.3	
						No. of employees, 1939=100.....%	Jan.	220	217	183	
						Industrial production (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100.....%	Jan.	146	140	117	
						Freight-car loadings (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100.....%	Jan.	146	140	117	

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

Locker and Freezer Storage Popular With Wisconsin Farmers

More than one-half of Wisconsin's farmers rent locker space and almost one-third have deep freeze units on their farms, according to a recent survey made by the Crop Reporting Service.

Renting of locker space for storing frozen food has been increasing for a number of years in Wisconsin as well as the North Central States as a whole. It is estimated more than half of the frozen food locker space in the United States is in the North Central States, and farmers rent about two-

thirds of the lockers in the nation. Meat and meat products account for about 90 percent of the perishable foods stored in the nation's locker plants. About two pounds of pork for every pound of beef is stored in lockers. The use of home freezers has also

expanded rapidly in recent years, particularly since World War II ended.

Reports from Wisconsin farmers indicate that the largest percentage of farmers renting lockers is in the western and southwestern counties. In this area about seven out of ten farmers rent lockers. Only a little more than one-third of the farmers in the southeastern counties rent locker space. In most areas of the state at least one-half of the farmers report locker rentals and for the state as a whole 57 percent have locker space.

The average capacity of the lockers rented is rather uniform throughout the state. For the state as a whole the average locker capacity is about 250 pounds, and the rental costs average \$12.79 a year.

In general, the percentage of Wisconsin farmers having deep freeze units is the smallest in areas where locker rentals are most common and the largest where fewer farmers rent locker space. This is particularly true in the southeastern counties where nearly two-thirds of the farmers reported deep freeze units. Only one-seventh of the farmers reported deep freeze units in the northeastern counties but two-thirds reported rented locker space.

Practically all farmers in the state use their home freezers for storing meat and vegetables. About eight in ten store fruit and over seven in ten store baked goods. Almost six in ten farmers used their freezer for dairy products. The capacity of home freezers is rather uniform throughout most of the state. The average for the state is 14.6 cubic feet.

Large Share of Feed Ground At Mills and Elevators

Over three-fourths of the feed ground for Wisconsin farmers in 1950 was ground at mills or elevators. According to the survey of Wisconsin crop correspondents made early this year, the rest of the feed was ground at the farm. Of the feed grinding done on the farm, 16 percent was ground by the farmers with their own

hammermills while 8 percent was ground by custom grinders with portable mills.

For many years it has been the practice of farmers to take their feed grain to local mills or elevators in town for grinding. In fact, for many years local mills were the only places available for feed grinding. Then, too, farmers go to town at fairly regular intervals to purchase supplies; it is not surprising that so large a percentage of the feed grains are still ground at mills or elevators. However, the development of hammermills suitable for farm use and the use of portable mills has increased the practice of feed grinding at the farm.

As indicated by the accompanying table, a larger share of the feed is ground at mills or elevators in the northern third of the state than in the rest of the state. In the southern third of the state hammermills owned by farmers are used more to grind feed grains than elsewhere.

Farmers estimated that it cost them nearly 10 cents per 100 pounds to have feed ground in 1950. The cost ranged from 8.5 cents in the east-central part of the state to just over 11 cents in the southwestern district.

Feed Grinding Practices 1950*

District	Ground at the farm by		Ground at mill or elevator off the farm
	Farmer's own hammermill	Custom grinder with portable mill	
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Northwest.....	9	3	88
North.....	10	4	86
Northeast.....	7	9	84
West.....	17	10	73
Central.....	10	7	83
East.....	14	5	81
Southwest.....	22	11	67
South.....	21	9	70
Southeast.....	19	15	66
State.....	16	8	76

*As reported by Wisconsin crop correspondents.

Wisconsin Chicks Are Largely Purchased

During the last 15 years there has been a sharp increase in the percentage of chicks purchased by Wisconsin farmers. In 1935 less than 60 percent of the chicks were bought compared with 90 percent reported in a survey made last fall. Other sources of chicks reported in the survey include nearly 5 percent hatched under hens, approximately 3 percent custom hatched, and hatchings in incubators on farms accounted for about 2 percent.

The increase in the percentage of chicks purchased has been largely brought about by a trend toward commercialization in the chicken and egg industry. Farmers may be assured of better laying strains through the purchase of quality chicks from commercial hatcheries rather than rely on home hatchings. By using chicks bred for high production the farmer may realize larger profits since it costs no more to feed good layers than poor layers.

Beginning with 1947 the trend in the various sources of chicks raised has leveled off fairly well and the percentage from each source has remained about the same. Previous to 1947, there was a gradual increase in the percentage of chicks purchased while a gradual decrease was taking place in the percentage from other sources.

Those districts of the state having the greatest concentration of chickens tend to lead in the percentage of chicks bought. This is to be expected since commercial hatcheries are located mainly in areas where the chicken population is the greatest. However, in all of the districts over 80 percent of the chicks raised on farms are purchased. The southeast district led all others in the number of chicks purchased but was behind all other districts in the percentage of chicks from custom hatching and incubators on farms. In general, the percentage of chicks from the various sources is about the same among the districts of Wisconsin. The greatest variance among districts is in the percentage of chicks hatched under hens.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal—State Crop Reporting Service

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April 1951

IN THIS ISSUE

April Crop Report

Farm work in Wisconsin and generally throughout the North Central States has been slow in starting this year. Moisture conditions in the state are good for spring planting, and early reports indicate little winter-killing of fall seedings. March was a cold month with more than the usual amount of snow. The nation's winter wheat crop is expected to be smaller than in 1950 or the 10-year average production.

Stocks of Grain on Farms

For both Wisconsin and the United States stocks of corn on farms are much smaller than a year ago. Stocks of small grains are larger than last year with a good carry-over of oats in both the state and nation.

Milk Production

Milk production on Wisconsin farms during March was about the same as a year earlier but for the nation milk production was 3 percent below March of last year.

Egg Production

Wisconsin farm flocks produced fewer eggs in March than a year earlier. Total egg production in the first quarter of this year was lower in the state and nation than in the corresponding period of 1950.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Seasonal decreases in farm product prices occurred from February to March. Prices paid by Wisconsin farmers during March were the highest on record, and some loss in the purchasing power of the farm dollar occurred.

Current Trends

Wholesale prices have been fairly stable since mid-February. Consumer buying recently has shown some signs of leveling off. Total personal income is well above a year ago, and consumer credit shows a substantial gain over the first part of 1950.

Special News Items (pages 3 and 4)

- Farm Wage Rates Higher
- Cash Receipts and Farm Expenses
- Farm Product Prices by Years

SEEDINGS of spring grain are late in Wisconsin this year. Most of the northern states are likewise having a late season. March was a wintry month with more than the usual amount of snow in most northern states. In this region there is plenty of moisture. The lateness of spring planting may change the plans of farmers in this area and it may result in less oats than was expected earlier and in somewhat more corn.

The nation's winter wheat crop is expected to be smaller than last year or the 10-year average production. Much of the southwestern part of the United States, especially the southern great plains region, has been unusually dry and much winter wheat has been lost. Prospects in this region have declined considerably during the past month. The present estimate for the nation's winter wheat crop is 726 million bushels, which is about 3 percent under last year's crop and about 8 percent under average.

Winter Wheat Production

	Thousands of bushels			1951 as a percent of	
	Indicated 1951	1950	10-yr. average 1940-49	1950	10-yr. average 1940-49
Wisconsin.....	529	529	692	100.0	76.4
United States....	726,512	750,666	791,764	96.8	91.8

Pasture conditions in Wisconsin are above average this year. For the country as a whole pastures are about as good as a year ago, but below average. In the southern and southwestern states where there has been a shortage of moisture pastures are reported to be the poorest in several years.

Rye and Pasture Conditions, April 1

Crop	Wisconsin			United States		
	1951	1950	10-yr. av. 1940-49	1951	1950	10-yr. av. 1940-49
Rye.....	95	88	88	83	85	84
Pasture....	93	83	88	80	80	82

Milk Production

A total of 9,690 million pounds of milk was produced on United States farms in March. Of this 1,371 million pounds or 14 percent was produced by Wisconsin dairy cows. For the country as a whole milk production was 3 percent lower than in March 1950 because of slightly lower milk production per cow and a smaller percentage of milk cows in production. In Wis-

Weather Summary, March 1951

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Lowest	Highest	Mean	Normal	March 1951	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	-8	48	19.6	23.7	2.22	1.54	+0.69
Spooner.....	-16	46	21.0	26.5	2.53	1.44	+0.99
Park Falls...-	-7	50	21.5	23.8	2.58	1.87	+1.52
Rhinelande...-	-7	51	21.8	24.9	3.03	1.78	+2.57
Wausau.....							
Marinette...-	5	58	30.1	31.0	3.59	2.14	+0.33
Escanaba...-	3	44	26.5	24.2	3.11	1.89	+0.81
Minneapolis-10	46	21.2	29.6	3.00	1.42	+1.92	
Eau Claire...-	8	57	23.3	30.0	4.04	1.92	+2.59
La Crosse...-	1	54	26.3	31.5	4.68	1.61	+3.98
Hancock...--	8	50	24.4	29.5	3.33	1.66	+1.87
Oshkosh....-	0	51	27.2	30.8	2.09	1.77	+0.60
Green Bay...-	2	49	26.2	28.6	2.66	2.04	+0.11
Manitowoc...-	6	50	30.1	30.6	2.82	2.29	+0.15
Dubuque....-	2	53	27.1	34.0	4.17	2.03	+2.80
Madison....-	4	52	28.2	30.6	2.48	2.07	+1.17
Beloit.....-	9	60	32.9	34.4	3.03	2.26	+1.66
Milwaukee...-	8	60	29.9	30.1	3.33	2.42	+1.55
Average for 18 Stations	-1.4*	51.7	25.7*	29.0	3.10*	1.85	+1.49*

*Average for 17 stations.

consin milk production was just about the same as in March last year.

Over much of the country the weather conditions were not favorable for milk production. In several southern areas grass development was slow. Liberal grain feeding partially offset the handicaps to maintain milk production at a relatively high level.

Egg Production

Wisconsin's farm flocks laid 255 million eggs during March—a little over 1 percent below March a year ago, but about 3 percent above the 5-year average. The slight increase in the March rate of lay from a year ago was not enough to offset the decreased number of layers, which resulted in the decreased total egg output. The nation's total egg output in March this year was lower than last year and the March average.

Egg production in the state for the first quarter of this year was 2 percent below the output for the corresponding period last year. The nation also reported about the same decline percentage-wise. In both Wisconsin and the United States the decrease in layer numbers was responsible for the decline in total egg production during the first quarter. In March 1951 layers declined by over 1½ percent in Wisconsin and by 2½ percent in the nation.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on hand in the state on April 1 this year averaged higher in number per farm than one year

Current Trends

WISCONSIN					UNITED STATES						
	Latest Report		Previous Reports			Date	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. sv. of same month		Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. sv. of same month	
Farm Price Indexes², 1910-14=100³					Farm Price Indexes¹⁰, 1910-14=100						
Farm prices, general.....%					Farm prices, general.....%						
Livestock and livestock products.....%					Livestock and livestock products.....%						
Milk.....%					Milk.....%						
Meat animals.....%					Meat animals.....%						
Poultry and eggs.....%					Poultry and eggs.....%						
Crops.....%					Crops.....%						
Feed grains and hay.....%					Feed grains and hay.....%						
Fruits.....%					Fruits.....%						
Prices farmers pay.....%					Prices farmers pay.....%						
Purchasing power, farm products.....%					Purchasing power, farm products.....%						
Dairy Production and Markets					Dairy Production and Markets						
Milk price per cwt. ³					Milk price, wholesale ¹⁰\$						
All utilizations.....\$					Farm price of butterfat in cream ¹⁰ , per lb.....cts.						
For cheese.....\$					Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb. ¹¹cts.						
For butter.....\$					Total milk production ¹⁰ , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.						
Condensery products.....\$					Creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.						
Market milk.....\$					American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.						
Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁴cts.					Evaporated whole milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.						
Farm price of butter ⁵cts.					Dried skim milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.						
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound					Human food.....lbs.						
American ⁶ (cheddar).....cts.					Animal feed.....lbs.						
Swiss.....cts.					Butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.						
Total milk production ² , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.					Cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.						
Cows in herd freshening ⁸%					Cold-Storage Holdings¹¹, (000 om.)						
Calves born during month being raised ⁸%					Creamery butter.....lbs.						
Grains and concentrates fed per month, per cow ⁹lbs.					American cheese.....lbs.						
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁸					Swiss cheese.....lbs.						
Per farm.....lbs.					All other cheese.....lbs.						
Per cow in herd.....lbs.					All varieties of cheese.....lbs.						
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.					Total frozen poultry.....lbs.						
Wisconsin creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.					Eggs, shell.....cases						
Wisconsin American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.					Eggs, shell, frozen and dried, (case equivalent).....cases						
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.					Poultry Production¹⁰						
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.					Layers on hand in month, (000 omitted).....no.						
Poultry Production¹²					Eggs per 100 layers.....no.						
Layers on hand in month, (000 om.).....no.					Total eggs produced, (000,000 om.).....no.						
Eggs per 100 layers.....no.											
Total eggs produced, (000,000 om.).....no.											
Feed Price Changes²											
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100.....%											
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration.....%											
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy.....lbs.											
Wisconsin by-product feed cost per ton f.o.b. Madison											
Standard bran.....\$											
Linsed oil meal.....\$											
Corn gluten feed.....\$											
Tankage.....\$											
Standard middlings.....\$											
Soybean meal.....\$											
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration.....\$											
Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy.....lbs.											
Farm Product Prices⁵											
Milk cows, per head.....\$											
Hogs, per cwt.....\$											
Beef cattle, per cwt.....\$											
Veal calves, per cwt.....\$											
Sheep, per cwt.....\$											
Lamb, per cwt.....\$											
Wool, per lb.....\$											
Chickens, per lb.....cts.											
Eggs, per doz.....cts.											
Wheat, per bu.....\$											
Corn, per bu.....\$											
Oats, per bu.....\$											
Barley, per bu.....\$											
Rye, per bu.....\$											
Buckwheat, per bu.....\$											
Flaxseed, per bu.....\$											
Red clover seed, per bu.....\$											
Alfalfa seed, per bu.....\$											
Timothy seed, per bu.....\$											
All hay, loose, per ton.....\$											
Alfalfa hay, loose, per ton.....\$											
Clover and timothy hay, loose, per ton.....\$											
Potatoes, per bu.....\$											
Apples, per bu.....\$											

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

before. The indicated increase in young chicken holdings on April 1 during the hatching season is in line with the improved egg-feed price relationship over a year ago. Farmers usually plan their chick orders in

accordance with the general egg-feed situation. On each of the three mid-month dates this year the egg-feed price picture was more favorable than on the same dates last year.

Farm Dollar Drops Slightly in Purchasing Power

Wisconsin's farm dollar dropped nearly 2 percent in purchasing power from February to March. This decrease was a result of the rise in the

index of prices paid for goods and services used in farm production and family living and a small decline in the index of prices received for farm products.

Prices paid by Wisconsin farmers reached the highest point on record during March. The index of prices paid on March 15 was 281 percent of the 1910-14 average, and it indicated gains of over 10 percent from March last year and 1½ percent from February this year in the general level of prices paid.

Seasonal declines in livestock and milk prices were reflected in the slight decrease from February to March in the index of prices received for products sold by Wisconsin farmers. The index of prices received for farm products in March was 306 percent of the 1910-14 average. This was nearly 1 percent below the February index but 25 percent above the general level of prices in March last year.

March milk prices averaged about 2½ percent below February but the index of poultry and egg prices indicate an increase of 10 percent. Compared with a year ago, the March farm prices of practically all products were higher this year. Meat animal, poultry, and egg prices showed the greatest gains over a year ago. Prices farmers received for meat animals increased 38 percent from March last year and the poultry and egg index showed an increase of 35 percent. Milk prices averaged 22 percent higher.

The purchasing power of the Wisconsin farm dollar on March 15 was 109 percent of the 1910-14 average. While it was about 2 percent below the index of February, farmer purchasing power showed an increase of nearly 14 percent above March of last year.

United States Farm Prices

The index of prices received by farmers in the United States declined nearly 1 percent, the same as for Wisconsin, during the period from February 15 to March 15. However, the index, now 311 percent of the 1910-14 average, is over 30 percent higher than a year ago March.

The index of prices paid by the nation's farmers on March 15 was at the all-time high of 271 percent of the 1910-14 average, which is 13 percent above a year ago.

Farm Wage Rates Higher This Year

Wages paid to Wisconsin's farm workers this spring average well above the wages of a year ago, according to reports from the state's crop correspondents.

These reports show that on April 1 hired workers on Wisconsin farms received wages averaging \$137 a month with a house and \$112 a month with board and room. Wages with a house averaged \$10 a month more than a year ago and the monthly rates with board and room showed an increase of \$16 above April last year.

Wages paid farm workers averaged \$5.30 a day with board and room on April 1 and \$6.60 a day without board

or room. These rates averaged 80 cents a day more than a year ago. At 87 cents an hour without board or room, the hourly wages this year average 10 cents above April last year.

Usually farm wages decline between fall harvesting and spring planting time. This seasonal trend was reversed this year with the January rates in Wisconsin averaging higher than reported for any quarter last year.

Wisconsin Farm Wage Rates

	Per Month		Per Day		Per Hour
	With house	With board and room	With board and room	Without board or room	Without board or room
1950					
Jan....	\$126.00	\$ 93.00	\$4.60	\$5.80	\$.77
Apr....	127.00	96.00	4.50	5.80	.77
July....	130.00	99.00	4.90	6.10	.79
Oct....	130.00	103.00	5.20	6.30	.82
1951					
Jan....	132.00	102.00	4.90	6.10	.81
Apr....	137.00	112.00	5.30	6.60	.87

Cash Receipts from Marketings and Farm Expenses

Wisconsin farmers received \$959,742,000 for the products they sold last year. These cash receipts were only slightly higher than received in 1949 but were 17 percent below the record returns of 1948. In actual figures, Wisconsin farmers received only \$7,314,000 more in 1950 than the cash receipts of 1949 and \$192,987,000 less than in 1948.

For some Wisconsin farmers cash receipts were down more than is shown for the state as a whole while other farmers found their incomes much above 1949. Last year the gains in the prices of farm products varied sharply. Sharp increases in meat animal prices increased livestock producers' cash receipts materially from 1949 to 1950. Cash receipts from milk

production showed a much smaller gain, but some farmers engaged in other types of farming found their cash receipts last year were lower than in the previous year.

Cash Income and Expenses This Year

The continued high level of prices received for meat animals, higher prices for poultry and eggs, and a substantial gain in milk prices are reflected in further gains in total cash income from Wisconsin farm marketings the first quarter of this year. Cash receipts since the first of the year are substantially above those of the first part of 1950.

Farmers will handle more dollars this year than in 1950. More money will be coming in and more money will be paid out. The following is a summary of the general situation for the nation but it can be applied to Wisconsin farm operations as well.

Farmers' production expenses in 1951 are expected to be 10 to 15 percent higher than in 1950 when they reached the highest level on record.

During the first three months of 1951, prices paid by farmers for production items, interest, taxes, and wage rates averaged 12 percent higher than in the same months of 1950 and 13 percent higher than in 1949. For the year, these production items will average higher than in any previous year. However, total production expenses will be up even more than prices of production items because an increased quantity of goods and services will be needed for the record farm production in prospect this year.

Not only will most production goods and services cost more than in 1951, but other expense items will be up. With farmers using more credit, total interest payments will increase. Taxes also will be higher. Those buying land will find that prices are substantially higher than a year ago and at an all-time peak in many parts of the country.

Stocks of Grain on Farms

(April 1 estimates)

Crop	Thousands of bushels on hand			Percent of previous year's crop		
	1951	1950	10-yr. average 1940-49	1951	1950	10-yr. average 1940-49
Wisconsin						
Corn ¹	24,176	41,181	20,984	45.0	53.0	38.1
Wheat.....	933	1,084	804	45.0	43.0	45.1
Oats.....	56,726	45,556	41,448	40.0	38.0	38.2
Barley.....	3,365	2,109	1,710 ²	38.0	33.0	28.6
Rye.....	218	347	297 ²	19.0	29.0	29.9
Soybeans.....	104	114	214 ²	30.0	46.0	40.2
United States						
Corn ¹	1,353,106	1,637,208	1,241,674	47.6	52.6	47.1
Wheat.....	217,261	199,175	222,565	21.2	17.5	22.1
Oats.....	559,676	484,685	467,789	38.2	36.5	36.7
Barley.....	88,869	69,921	82,323 ²	29.5	29.5	28.5 ²
Rye.....	4,237	3,332	4,769 ²	18.4	17.8	18.9 ²
Soybeans.....	46,114	45,778	37,427 ²	16.1	19.8	19.1 ²

¹Data based on corn for grain.

²Short-time average.

Stocks of Grain on Farms

For both Wisconsin and the United States stocks of corn on farms are much smaller than a year ago. Nationally, wheat stocks on farms are above last year. Because of a rather

good oat crop in 1950 farm stocks of oats both in this state and for the nation as a whole are much larger than a year ago. Nationally, barley, rye, and soybean farm stocks are also above last year.

Prices Received by Wisconsin Farmers for Farm Products¹

Table with columns for Year, Livestock, Poultry, and Wool (Hogs, Beef cattle, Veal calves, Milk cows, Sheep, Lambs, Wool, Chickens, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Flaxseed), Grains, Seeds (Red clover, Alfalfa, Timothy), Hay (Loose), and Other Crops (Potatoes, Apples). Rows list years from 1910-14 to 1951 with corresponding prices in dollars and cents.

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

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May 1951

IN THIS ISSUE

May Crop Report

Planting of spring grains got off with an unusually slow start in Wisconsin this spring. Prospects for fall-sown grains and hay are well above average. For the nation, a good crop year is anticipated although winter wheat production is below earlier estimates and spring planting has been slow in starting.

Milk Production

Wisconsin's milk production in April was slightly below a year earlier but for the first four months of this year it has been a little higher than the corresponding period last year. The nation's milk production in April was 2 percent below April last year, and so far this year production has been below the first four months of 1950.

Egg Production

April egg production on Wisconsin farms showed some increase over a year earlier, but for the nation egg production was below last year.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Farm product prices received by Wisconsin farmers declined seasonally, and prices paid by farmers in mid-April showed an increase for the sixteenth consecutive month. The increase in prices paid and the lower level of prices received resulted in some decline in the purchasing power of the farm dollar.

Current Trends

Cold storage stocks of butter, cheese, eggs, and frozen poultry were smaller at the beginning of May than a year ago. April slaughter of hogs was larger than a year earlier but decreases occurred in the slaughter of cattle, calves, and sheep and lambs.

Special Items (page 4)

Maple Products Output
Smaller This Year

New Bulletins Available

Farm Mortgage Debt

BRIGHT PROSPECTS for an early crop season were canceled by heavy April rainfall. Precipitation for April was nearly 1¼ inches above normal for Wisconsin. Saturated soil conditions with the additional rainfall forced the planting season further behind as seeding operations were halted to wait for clearer weather.

Wisconsin's acreage of spring grains is usually 88 percent seeded by May 1. Crop correspondents reported only 11 percent of their spring grains seeded by May 1 this year compared with 31 percent by May 1 last year which was considered an unusually late season.

Farmers are hard-pressed to get all the spring work completed in the short period now remaining. Favorable growing conditions in early May along with modern equipment for plowing and planting are helping to get the crop season back on schedule.

Excellent soil moisture conditions and very little winter-killing benefited fall-sown grains and new hay crops. Early indications on the yield of both rye and winter wheat were promising on May 1 in Wisconsin. The May 1 condition of pastures and hay crops were also brighter than average and considerably ahead of May 1 last year. Over-all prospects for a good farm production year are still encouraging at this time for Wisconsin if farmers can continue their intensive planting activities. The delayed spring has favored the bloom on fruit trees and increased the possibilities of a good set although the crops are still subject to hazards, including a late frost.

Spring Grain Sown by May 1, 1951 and 1950 Compared with Usual

District	Sown by May 1, 1951	Sown by May 1, 1950	Usually sown by May 1 ¹
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Northwest.....	9	2	73
North.....	2	6	70
Northeast.....	12	6	76
West.....	11	40	90
Central.....	25	37	89
East.....	4	23	89
Southwest.....	16	58	94
South.....	11	40	94
Southeast.....	17	36	93
State.....	11	31	88

¹5-year average.

Carryover stocks of hay on farms at the beginning of May were running slightly under the carryover at this time a year ago. Considered in the light of the longer feeding season this past winter and the more severe temperatures, supplies of hay were relatively good.

Weather Summary, April 1951

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Lowest	Highest	Mean	Normal	April 1951	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	21	77	38.2	37.0	2.42	2.06	+1.05
Spooner.....	16	81	40.5	42.9	1.92	1.79	+1.12
Park Falls.....	21	79	39.2	40.7	3.75	2.65	+2.62
Rhineland.....	19	78	39.7	40.8	2.85	2.24	+3.18
Wausau.....	24	82	43.2	43.8	2.78	2.49	+1.41
Marinette.....	27	83	43.2	43.3	3.65	2.57	+1.41
Escanaba.....	25	69	39.5	37.9	2.70	2.23	+1.28
Minneapolis.....	24	79	42.3	46.4	1.86	2.23	+1.55
Eau Claire.....	24	85	42.2	46.2	3.05	2.50	+3.14
La Crosse.....	26	80	43.7	47.2	5.28	2.42	+6.84
Hancock.....	21	85	42.2	44.7	5.18	2.63	+4.42
Oshkosh.....	25	82	42.7	45.0	4.72	2.73	+2.59
Green Bay.....	26	80	41.8	43.2	4.79	2.65	+2.25
Manitowoc.....	30	81	42.8	42.3	5.10	2.63	+2.62
Dubuque.....	22	78	43.5	48.6	4.34	2.85	+4.29
Madison.....	28	80	44.2	45.4	4.72	2.77	+3.12
Beloit.....	28	84	46.5	47.8	2.91	2.72	+1.85
Milwaukee.....	29	82	42.9	42.2	4.91	2.68	+3.78
Average for 18 Stations	24.2	80.3	42.1	43.6	3.72	2.49	+2.77 ¹

¹Average for 17 stations.

United States Crops

Crop prospects nationally were also rather discouraging during much of April. Farm work and development of crops, previously retarded by cool, wet weather in much of the country, made rapid progress when the weather turned favorable. Seeding of spring grains was delayed in much of the North Central region, and some farmers may have found it impractical to seed in full their intended acreages of oats and barley. Pastures also have been developing slowly.

In the Northeast and most Atlantic States, northern Minnesota, and the Dakotas, and in much of the West, progress was mostly satisfactory to advanced. In the larger portion of the country, however, delays resulted from the lower than usual

Winter Wheat and Rye Production and Yield

Crop	Wisconsin			United States		
	Indicated 1951	1950	10-yr. av. 1940-49	Indicated 1951	1950	10-yr. av. 1940-49
Production, thousand bushels						
Winter wheat	528	529	692	682,196	750,666	791,764
Rye.....	1,313	1,150	1,282	23,263	22,977	30,173
Yield, bushels						
Winter wheat	24.0	23.0	20.5	16.6	17.1	17.7
Rye.....	13.0	12.5	11.4	12.8	12.6	12.2

temperatures generally, coupled with dry soils in the central and southern Great Plains, but wet fields elsewhere. Frosts in April dipped deep into the South, resulting in light additional damage to fruit.

Condition of Tame Hay and Pasture May 1, 1951, 1950 and 10-year Average

(Percent of normal)

Crop	Wisconsin			United States		
	1951	1950	10-yr. av. 1940-49	1951	1950	10-yr. av. 1940-49
Hay.....	94	76	87	85	79	84
Pasture.....	89	73	84	78	74	82

Pastures and hay meadows developed slowly until warm weather in late April speeded growth. Pasture conditions on May 1 averaged 78 percent compared with 74 percent a year earlier. With grazing capacity less than usual, particularly in the South and West, continued feeding of hay and roughage has been necessary which has caused local shortages in spite of the very large supply available last fall.

Stocks of Hay on Farms

(May 1 estimate)

	Thousand tons			Percent of previous year's crop		
	1951	1950	10-yr. av. 1940-49	1951	1950	10-yr. av. 1940-49
Wisconsin...	1,128	1,132	1,170	16.0	18.0	17.1
United States	15,616	14,837	15,322	14.6	14.9	15.2

Milk Production Lower In State and Nation

Milk production on Wisconsin farms during April was slightly below April of last year but 8 percent above the 1940-49 average for the month. Monthly estimates show that for the first four months of this year the state's dairy herds produced nearly 1 percent more milk than in the corresponding period of 1950.

Wisconsin's dairy herds produced 1,473 million pounds of milk during April of this year, which was 9 million pounds less than a year earlier. Total milk production for the first four months of this year is estimated at 5,109 million pounds or 41 million pounds more than the 10-year average for the month. At the beginning of May milk production per cow in herds of Wisconsin crop reporters averaged 23.5 pounds per day, which was equal to the high production of a year ago. Although not equal to the 1950 record, the quantity of grains and concentrates fed the state's dairy herds since the first of the year has been high.

United States Milk Production

Milk production on farms in the United States during April was estimated at 10.3 billion pounds, which

was 2 percent below the April 1950 output but nearly 2 percent above the average production for the month. On a per capita basis, milk production in April averaged 2.24 pounds per day. This per capita supply for the nation's population was the lowest for any April in more than 20 years.

Late development of pasture feed slowed the spring increase in milk production in many areas of the nation this year. Most farmers have been feeding liberal quantities of grain, hay, and silage to their milk cows. High prices for cull milk cows and a favorable income prospect for other enterprises such as meat animal production appear to have encouraged close culling of milking herds in some areas.

The proportion of milk cows in production in herds of crop reporters was somewhat less on May 1 than a year earlier but a little above the 10-year average. Milk production per cow on May 1 averaged slightly below the production a year ago but about 10 percent above the 10-year average.

More Eggs Produced On Wisconsin Farms

Farm flocks in Wisconsin laid 253 million eggs in April, 2 percent above April a year ago but just a little under the 5-year average for the month. The increased egg output over a year ago was due to a larger number of layers on hand and a higher rate of egg production per layer.

April was the first month since last December in which the average number of layers on hand was higher than the corresponding month a year earlier. The decline in the number of layers from March to April this year was less than for the same period in 1950. The smaller decline this year was undoubtedly due to the very favorable egg-feed price relationship as compared with a year ago. Flock owners have practiced lighter culling of layers this spring. The April rate of production per layer, 17.10 eggs, was 2 percent above April 1950.

Egg production by the nation's farm flocks during April was surpassed both by April last year and the 5-year April average. Egg production per layer in April was a little higher than April last year, but this advantage was more than offset by the declining layer numbers. Farm flocks were 2½ percent smaller in April than a year ago, and total egg output was nearly 2 percent less.

Hatchery Production

Commercial hatchery production in the state started out rather briskly this year. Both the egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationships were higher than a year earlier, and this encouraged placing orders for baby chicks. Unfavorable weather conditions during March and April were probably responsible for the slowing down of orders in those two months. The March and April hatchery production was smaller than for the two months of last year.

For the first four months of this year commercial hatcheries had a total production of 13,690,000 chicks, which was about 2 percent below the output for the corresponding period last year. The April hatch of 7,000,000 chicks was nearly 2 percent below April 1950. If the production trend this year follows that of 1950, chick production for 1951 may be below last year. Fully three-fourths of the chick output of commercial hatcheries last year occurred in March, April, and May with the April output accounting for nearly a third of the 1950 production.

Farm Product Prices Show Seasonal Decline

During the month ending in mid-April prices paid by Wisconsin farmers increased while prices received for farm products declined for the second consecutive month.

The April index of prices paid by farmers for things they buy was 282 percent of the 1910-14 average, 1 percent above the 279 percent for the previous month. In April 1950 this index stood at 256 percent, which indicates that farmers in Wisconsin are paying, on the average, about 10 percent more for the things they buy now than they did a year ago. April of this year marked the sixteenth consecutive month that the index of prices paid has risen and now has reached a new high. This index has not shown a decline from a previous month since November 1949.

The index of prices received by farmers in the month ending April 15th was 301 percent of the 1910-14 base, and it was down about 2 percent from the 306 percent in mid-March this year. A year ago this index was at 236, thus Wisconsin farmers in April this year received over one-fourth more for the farm products they sold than a year ago. A decline of more than 3 percent in the price of milk from mid-March to mid-April of this year was responsible for a large part of the decline in the prices received index.

Record Price for Veal Calves

April prices received by Wisconsin farmers for veal calves averaged \$34.00 per hundredweight, a new high in the history of this average. This is almost \$10.00 higher than a year ago, and came at a time when marketings were seasonally heavy. The demand for veal at the retail level has been heavy due to the high prices of other meats. Meat animals and poultry and eggs are up about 40 percent and 35 percent, respectively, over a year ago while milk prices are only about 25 percent higher.

With the index of prices paid at 282 and the index of prices received at 301, the purchasing power of a dollar of Wisconsin farm income is now 107 percent of the 1910-14 average. This is down slightly from the 110 percent of March but still well above the 92 percent level of April 1950. At 107 the purchasing power index was higher than in any month during 1949 or 1950.

counted for most of the increase since mid-March.

The index of prices received by farmers in the nation in mid-April was at 309 percent of the 1910-14 base. This is down slightly from the 311 percent of a month earlier, but over one-fourth higher than the 241 percent of a year ago. The biggest increases in the last year have been in meat animals, poultry and eggs, and oil-bearing crops.

Output of Maple Products Smaller This Year

While weather conditions appeared to be favorable for a high production of maple products this spring, the output in Wisconsin as well as the nation was well below last year.

Only 59,000 gallons of maple sirup were made in Wisconsin this spring compared with 76,000 gallons reported last year. The state's 10-year average output is 56,000 gallons of sirup and 1,000 pounds of sugar. Wisconsin's decreased output this year is attributed to a smaller number of trees tapped compared with last year and the average number for the 1940-49 period.

The 1951 production of maple sirup in the nation was 1,726,000 gallons or 12 percent below that of last year. Production of maple sugar was 213,000 pounds, which was also much below the 1950 production. Total output of maple products in the United States this year was below the 1940-49 average with the sharpest

decrease shown in the amount of sugar made.

Increase in Mortgage Debt Less Than in Farm Land Values

Wisconsin's farm mortgage debt has shown an annual increase since 1947, but the rate of increase has been less than the rapid upswing in farm real estate values.

At the beginning of this year, Wisconsin's farm mortgage debt was estimated at \$292,468,000 or a little more than 7 percent above the debt estimated for January 1950. The debt this year is slightly less than it was in 1914 when the state's farm land values were much below the values of the present time. The increase in the farm mortgage debt during 1950 was a little below the increase in the farm real estate values during the year.

A comparison of mortgage debt to land values in the inflationary periods of 1920 and the present time show that the Wisconsin farmer is now in a much sounder financial position. Farm real estate values now are only about 5 percent below the all-time high of 1920. The farm mortgage debt, however, at the beginning of this year was only 63 percent of the total farm mortgage debt in 1920. At that time it was estimated at \$466,959,000.

In addition to farmers in the state carrying a much smaller debt than in the period of high prices following World War I, their ability to meet their obligations is better if prices should fall than it was in 1920.

Financing of farm mortgages in recent years has been for a longer period of time and at lower rates of interest than in the 1920's.

Wisconsin's farm mortgage debt reached its peak in 1924 when it was estimated at \$583,148,000. It remained at a relatively high level until the beginning of the depression. Refinancing at a lower level and reduced interest rates during and following the depression enabled farmers to gradually reduce their debt until in 1947 it had reached the lowest point since 1912.

Although farm income has greatly increased since the beginning of World War II, Wisconsin farmers have not gone into debt to a great extent for more land and improvements. The increased income has been partly used to reduce the debt or pay cash for land purchases or farm improvements. Farm land values have increased 93 percent since 1940 while the farm mortgage debt had decreased 18 percent.

New Potato and Tobacco Bulletins

Two bulletins have been issued recently by the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. These bulletins are the result of studies made concerning the problems of production and marketing of potatoes and tobacco. The rapid changes in our economy have brought about new problems to growers of these two crops, which in turn greatly stimulated a demand for a survey of the two industries.

Special Bulletin No. 4, "Wisconsin Potato Production, Storage and Marketing" attempts to bring together basic data on the potato industry to provide the needed information for understanding and improving the production, storage, and marketing methods employed in the industry.

Bulletin No. 305, "Wisconsin Tobacco Production and Marketing" was prepared primarily to provide data and other relevant information on the current tobacco marketing methods as they are practiced in Wisconsin and other states.

Copies of these bulletins will be mailed free upon request to the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, Post Office Box 351, Madison 1, Wisconsin.

Maple Sugar and Sirup Production by States

State	Trees tapped (1,000 trees)			Sugar made ¹ (1,000 pounds)			Sirup made ¹ (1,000 gallons)		
	1951	1950	Average 1940-49	1951	1950	Average 1940-49	1951	1950	Average 1940-49
	Maine.....	85	90	111	7	11	6	14	20
New Hampshire.....	191	210	230	8	15	18	42	48	49
Vermont.....	2,814	3,127	3,577	102	122	228	638	786	802
Massachusetts.....	146	149	178	12	19	20	46	46	48
New York.....	2,337	2,460	2,773	47	49	86	594	632	634
Pennsylvania.....	338	348	370	17	26	26	75	95	96
Ohio.....	447	491	682	0	8	2	120	134	180
Michigan.....	510	515	516	16	5	10	127	115	107
Wisconsin.....	218	291	271	0	0	1	59	76	56
Maryland.....	29	30	35	4	7	9	11	16	15
10 States.....	7,115	7,711	8,744	213	262	405	1,726	1,968	2,005

¹Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal—State Crop Reporting Service

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IN THIS ISSUE

June Crop Report

Crop conditions improved during May both in Wisconsin and the United States as a whole. Pasture conditions in Wisconsin on June 1 were the highest on record, and high condition figures were reported for hay and grain crops.

Milk Production

Milk production on Wisconsin farms increased more than seasonally during May. The output of milk in the state in May was 5 percent above a year ago, but production for the nation was about equal to May last year.

Egg Production

More eggs were produced on Wisconsin farms in May than a year ago. Egg production for the nation in May was below a year earlier with a smaller number of layers offsetting the record May production per layer.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Purchasing power of the Wisconsin farm dollar declined from April to May as prices of farm products dropped more than prices paid by farmers for goods and services used in farm production and family living. Although showing a decline, prices received for farm products as a whole in May were a fifth above a year ago.

Current Trends

Cold storage stocks of butter are much below last year and some decrease is shown for holdings of all cheese. Total stocks of poultry and eggs are also below a year ago. Stocks of condensed and evaporated whole milk, case goods, are larger than a year ago. Business activity continues at a high level with employment and personal incomes well above last year.

Special Items (pages 3 and 4)

1950 Dairy Manufactures

Condition of June Pastures

Percent of Wisconsin Corn Planted June 1

WHILE THE CROP SEASON in Wisconsin got underway slowly this year conditions have been unusually favorable during May and June. Crop progress has been so rapid that the handicap of late planting has been largely overcome. While grain planting was late, corn planting was more nearly on time. Prospects generally are now much better than seemed likely a month or two ago.

The condition of grain crops is well above last year and also above average. Hay crops and pastures show unusually high conditions. A large hay crop is about ready for the harvest in Wisconsin.

For the United States, crop conditions are about average. Wheat production will be lower than last year especially winter wheat. The nation's hay crop will probably be a little larger than last year. Pastures vary greatly in different parts of the country, but the average for the nation is somewhat above a year ago. The northern states generally are having good hay and pasture progress while in the south there are many poor areas.

Condition of Crops, June 1, 1951 1950, and 10-year Average (Percent of normal)

Crop	Wisconsin			United States		
	1951	1950	10-yr. av. 1940-49	1951	1950	10-yr. av. 1940-49
Winter wheat	93	81	87	86	82	84
Spring wheat	92	87	91	85	78	85
Oats	91	86	90	83	79	83
Barley	90	86	90	81	78	82
Rye	92	86	87			
All hay	99	75	86			
Clover and timothy hay	99	75	85	90	82	85
Alfalfa hay	101	74	89	91	82	86
Wild hay	93	86	87	85	80	82
Pasture	97	75	86	86	83	85

Milk Production Up Sharply in Wisconsin

With excellent pastures, favorable weather, and a continued high level of concentrate feeding, Wisconsin farmers reported a sharp rise in milk production in May. The amount of milk produced in May was 5 percent greater than in May 1950 whereas in April milk production was about 1 percent below April a year ago. During the first five months of 1951 milk production in Wisconsin was 2 percent above the same period in 1950.

For the nation as a whole milk production in May was about the same as in May a year ago and was just

Weather Summary, May 1951

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Lowest	Highest	Mean	Normal	May 1951	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth	29	81	51.7	47.3	2.84	3.25	+0.64
Spooner	21	83	58.3	54.7	3.90	3.19	+1.83
Park Falls	30	83	56.5	52.5	4.61	3.50	+3.73
Rhineland	28	81	56.8	52.7	4.30	3.18	+4.30
Wausau	33	85	61.3	55.2	*3.39	3.44	-----
Marinette	31	85	59.6	55.1	1.83	3.12	+0.12
Escanaba	28	81	53.6	49.6	2.00	2.93	+0.35
Minneapolis	38	81	61.8	57.7	4.14	3.67	+2.02
Eau Claire	35	90	62.2	57.4	2.72	4.04	+1.82
La Crosse	37	86	63.3	59.3	3.08	3.75	+6.17
Hancock	30	88	60.4	56.4	2.07	4.11	+2.38
Oshkosh	33	86	60.0	56.4	1.24	3.52	+0.31
Green Bay	32	83	57.7	54.9	0.89	3.52	-0.38
Manitowoc	37	80	57.6	52.2	0.60	3.49	-0.27
Dubuque	39	83	60.6	60.3	5.68	4.22	+5.75
Madison	39	85	61.1	57.6	2.93	3.85	+2.20
Beloit	38	89	63.3	58.5	3.01	3.54	+1.32
Milwaukee	38	86	57.9	52.6	3.87	3.35	+4.30
Average for 18 Stations	33.1	84.2	59.1	55.0	2.95	3.54	+2.15 ¹

*Does not include rainfall on May 31.

¹Average for 17 stations.

about equal to the 10-year, 1940-49, average. January-May production for the entire country was nearly 2 percent below the total for the same five months last year.

In most important dairy sections favorable conditions resulted in a slightly above average milk production per cow. Nationally, milk production is expected to reach its seasonal peak a little later than usual because of the fact that the heavy milk flow started later in the Midwest. Milk production per cow averaged 21.1 pounds on June 1—the Wisconsin average on that date was 27.4 pounds.

Wisconsin Egg Output Increased in May

Wisconsin farm flocks produced 254 million eggs in May, which was over 3½ percent more than in May a year ago but just a little under the 5-year May average. Egg output during May, usually the highest of any month, exceeded the output in May last year mainly because of the increased rate of lay. Layers average 18.41 eggs per layer in May or about 3 percent over the production rate in May last year and the highest rate for the month since 1938. May is generally the month when egg production is highest per layer. In May 1951 layers numbered just a little higher than the corresponding month last year but under the average.

Wisconsin Farm Price Index Lower in May

Milk prices declined nearly 4 percent during the month ending in mid-May to register the largest price drop of any Wisconsin farm product in that period. This is larger than the usual seasonal decline which comes with the production increase at this time of the year. The average price for milk for all uses was \$3.55 per hundredweight.

In mid-May the index of prices received for all Wisconsin farm products stood at 291 percent of the 1910-14 average, down 8 points from the 299 percent in April of this year. However, this is still about one-fifth higher than a year ago. Meat animal prices, although much higher than milk in relation to the 1910-14 base, dropped by a smaller amount—slightly over 2 percent. Both meat animal and milk prices are now about 20 percent higher than a year ago. Only poultry and eggs of the more important Wisconsin farm products showed a price increase during the month. They were up less than 3 percent, and are now over 40 percent higher than a year ago.

The index of prices paid by Wisconsin farmers in May was 281 percent of the 1910-14 base compared with 282 percent in April and 258 percent a year ago. This index is now about one-tenth above May 1950. With these changes in the indexes of prices received and paid, the purchasing power of the Wisconsin farm dollar dropped to 104 percent of the 1910-14 level compared with 106 percent a month earlier.

United States Farm Prices

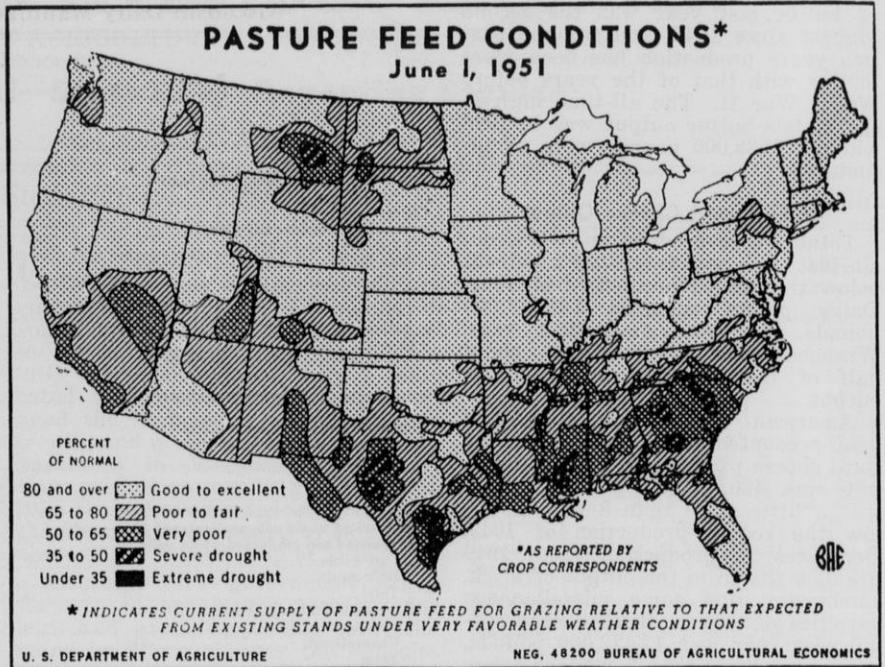
The index of prices paid by the nation's farmers was down slightly from April and is now 272 percent of the 1910-14 level compared with 273 percent a month ago. The index of prices received by farmers in the nation as a whole was also down for the month. It now stands at 305 percent, compared with 309 percent a month earlier, but it is almost one-fourth higher than a year ago.

As a result of these price movements the purchasing power of the nation's farm dollar declined slightly. It is now 112 percent of the 1910-14 base compared with 113 percent in April of this year. In May 1950 this index stood at 101 percent.

Excellent Pastures In Wisconsin

Pasture conditions in Wisconsin at the beginning of June averaged 97 percent of normal or the highest on record for the month. For the nation, pasture conditions varied greatly with good to excellent reports for much of the north to poor with near-drought conditions in parts of the south and southwest. Pasture conditions for the nation as a whole averaged 86 percent of normal on June 1 compared with 83 percent a year ago.

Many Wisconsin crop reporters commented that they had never seen better pastures for June 1. Pasture



conditions in many counties averaged 100 percent or over. Conditions were the best in the northwestern, southwestern, and southern counties. Very few counties in the state reported a condition below 95 percent.

With milk production costs relatively high, any lowering of these costs or conservation of feed supplies are welcomed by Wisconsin farmers. Pastures are considered a cheap source of feed for milk cows. This year the lush June pastures are furnishing 86 percent of the feed fed to milk cows while a year ago June 1 reports from dairy correspondents showed that for the state only 54 percent of the feed fed to milk cows came from pastures.

Wisconsin Corn Planting Behind Schedule

Normally 87 percent of Wisconsin's corn acreage is planted by the first of June. This year the state's crop correspondents reported that only 74 percent of the acreage was planted by June 1. The percentage of the acreage planted this year, while smaller than usual, is somewhat larger than on June 1 last year when reports showed 68 percent of the acreage planted at the beginning of June.

Percent of Corn Planted by June 1

District	1951	Normal
	Percent	Percent
Northwest.....	76	85
North.....	74	82
Northeast.....	72	74
West.....	90	95
Central.....	78	88
East.....	60	73
Southwest.....	81	92
South.....	72	90
Southeast.....	52	82
State.....	74	87

The percentage of corn planted by June 1 was closer to normal in the northern and central counties of the state than in the southern counties. Counties in the West District showed 90 percent of the corn planted this year compared with 95 percent reported as normal. In the Southeast District only 52 percent of the corn was planted compared with the normal of 82 percent.

In the southern counties a larger part of the corn crop is harvested for grain than in the north where much of the crop is silage corn. The late planting could result in poor quality corn as it did last year when planting was also late.

Less Dairy Products Made In Wisconsin Last Year

Wisconsin's dairy plants produced less butter, cheese, and condensed and powdered milk products in 1950 than their reports of total output of these products showed for 1949. Production of individual dairy products, however, varied greatly from 1949 to 1950.

This information as shown in more detail in the accompanying table comes from the annual reports of dairy manufactures made by the state's plants at the close of each year. A Wisconsin law requires annual production reports of all licensed dairy plants.

Milk production on Wisconsin farms during 1950 was practically the same as the output in 1949. The drop in the manufacture of dairy products last year probably was the result of more milk going to fluid milk distributing plants and less used in the manufacture of dairy products.

Butter Production Down

Wisconsin's output of creamery butter last year is reported at 161,644,000 pounds or nearly 4 percent less than the 1949 output. The output

of butter last year was the second highest since 1942, and for the past two years production has been more in line with that of the years before World War II. The all-time high in the state's butter output was in 1938 when 188,933,000 pounds were manufactured.

Near-Record Cheese Output

Total cheese production in Wisconsin last year was less than 1 percent below the record production of 1949. Dairy plants reported 561,171,000 pounds of cheese made last year. Wisconsin usually produces about half of the nation's annual cheese output.

American cheese production last year accounted for 75 percent of the total cheese production. The 1950 output was 420,700,000 pounds, which was a little more than 2 percent below the record production of 1949. Decreases in production from 1949 are also shown in the output of brick, Limburger, and some miscellaneous varieties of cheese. Brick cheese output last year was 17,422,000 pounds, which was more than 5 percent below the 1949 production but the second highest output since 1941. Limburger cheese output in Wisconsin has been declining annually since 1945. The output last year was 3,479,000 pounds compared with 3,528,000 pounds in 1949. Wisconsin will probably hold the lead in Limburger cheese output although the production has been declining in recent years. The production of miscellaneous varieties of cheese made in the state declined more than 14 percent from 1949 to 1950.

Swiss cheese production last year increased more than 10 percent over the 1949 output. The production in 1950 was 53,260,000 pounds, which was the second largest output of any type of cheese made in the state and the largest Swiss output on record for Wisconsin. Italian cheese output increased 13 percent from 1949 to 1950 with 31,334,000 pounds made last year. Cream cheese production of 15,486,000 pounds showed a gain of nearly 5 percent from 1949. Munster cheese output last year of 9,655,000 pounds was only slightly above the 1949 production.

Condensery Products Change

Total production of condensed and evaporated whole milk increased 3½ percent from 1949 to 1950. An increase of more than 9 percent in the

Wisconsin Dairy Manufactures, 1950, 1949, and 1948

Product	1950 (000 omitted)	1949 (000 omitted)	1948 (000 omitted)	1950 1949 percent change
Creamery butter (includes whey butter)lb.	161,644	168,214	99,992	— 3.9
Cheese				
American (cheddar and Colby).....lb.	420,700	430,102	386,020	— 2.2
Swiss (drum and block).....lb.	53,260	48,271	43,192	+ 10.3
Munster.....lb.	9,655	9,613	7,990	+ 0.4
Brick.....lb.	17,422	18,387	15,726	— 5.2
Brick and Munster, total.....lb.	27,077	28,000	23,716	— 3.3
Limburger.....lb.	3,479	3,528	3,637	+ 1.4
Italian.....lb.	31,334	27,771	19,492	+ 12.8
Cream.....lb.	15,486	14,777	13,339	+ 4.7
All other cheese (not cottage cheese).....lb.	9,835	11,511	12,708	+ 14.6
Total cheese (excluding cottage cheese)lb.	561,171	563,980	502,104	— 0.5
Condensed and powdered products				
Sweetened condensed whole milk				
Case goods.....lb.	5,384	23,103	35,041	— 76.7
Bulk goods.....lb.	11,865	17,809	8,595	— 33.4
Total.....lb.	17,249	40,912	43,636	— 57.8
Unsweetened condensed whole milk (bulk).....lb.	17,615	27,207	32,457	— 35.3
Evaporated whole milk unsweetened (case goods)lb.	634,767	578,578	875,123	+ 9.7
Evaporated and condensed whole milk				
Case goods.....lb.	640,151	601,681	910,164	+ 6.4
Bulk goods.....lb.	29,480	45,016	41,052	— 34.5
Total.....lb.	669,631	646,697	951,216	+ 3.5
Condensed skim milk (bulk)				
Sweetened.....lb.	32,489	23,360	30,947	+ 39.1
Unsweetened.....lb.	74,028	104,477	88,412	— 29.1
Total.....lb.	106,517	127,837	119,359	— 16.7
Concentrated whey.....lb.	67,590	52,554	41,988	+ 23.6
Powdered skim milk for human use				
Spray process.....lb.	202,337	175,246	122,129	+ 15.5
Roller process.....lb.	55,414	84,935	79,431	— 34.8
Total.....lb.	257,751	260,181	201,560	— 0.9
Powdered skim milk for animal feedlb.	3,555	4,657	3,306	— 23.7
Powdered whole milk.....lb.	39,856	45,648	73,336	— 12.7
Powdered buttermilk.....lb.	3,394	4,258	2,152	— 20.3
Powdered whey.....lb.	58,297	76,216	64,686	— 23.5
Malted milk powder.....lb.	26,635	20,665	23,866	+ 28.9
Total condensed and powdered products (except dried casein¹) lb.	1,233,305	1,238,989	1,488,003	— 0.5
Other products				
Dried casein.....lb.	2,354	2,954	1,862	— 20.3
Ice cream.....gal.	16,145	16,600	16,639	— 3.3
Ice cream mix shipped out of state.....gal.	1,585	1,978	1,198	— 19.9
Cottage cheese curd.....lb.	20,770	18,322	17,194	+ 13.4
Cottage cheese, creamed.....lb.	15,360	11,660	9,763	+ 31.7
Whole milk shipped out of state.....lb.	944,738	994,814	985,041	— 5.0
Butterfat in cream shipped ²lb.	32,863	33,122	52,773	— 0.8

¹Includes dried cream, 1950—56,000 pounds; 1949—90,000 pounds; 1948—107,000 pounds; and concentrated skim milk for animal feed, 1950—none; 1949—186,000 pounds; 1948—6,427,000 pounds; and for 1950 condensed buttermilk, 23,000 pounds.

²Includes butterfat in whey cream shipped out of state.

output of unsweetened evaporated whole milk, case goods, more than offset sharp decreases in other types of condensed and evaporated whole milk products. Total output of all condensed and evaporated whole milk products in 1950 was reported at 669,631,000 pounds.

Condensed skim milk, bulk goods, output in 1950 was more than 16 percent lower than in 1949 with the production decrease of unsweetened skim milk more than offsetting the increase in the sweetened product. Concentrated whey output in 1950 was more

than 28 percent above 1949. Powdered milk products output last year decreased sharply from 1949 although an increase of 16 percent is shown for the spray process powdered skim milk for human use. Malted milk powder last year increased nearly 30 percent over the 1949 output.

Dried casein, ice cream, and ice cream mix production last year declined from 1949, but the production of cottage cheese in 1950 was greater than the previous year. Less whole milk was shipped out of the state last year than in 1949.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal—State Crop Reporting Service

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IN THIS ISSUE

July Crop Report

Wisconsin's July crop report indicates more corn and less oats to be harvested compared with the 1950 production. The hay crop may be a record for the state. Pasture conditions average the highest on record. Smaller potato and tobacco crops are expected as a result of reduced acreage. For the nation, crop prospects are among the best on record.

Milk Production

Milk production on Wisconsin farms during June was the highest since June 1946. June production was 5 percent above last year for the state, but milk production for the nation remained at about the same level as June last year.

Egg Production

Wisconsin farm flocks produced 4 percent more eggs in June than a year ago, and an increase of 1 percent is shown for the nation. Nationally, June egg production was the highest since June 1945.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

The index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers in June remained unchanged from May. Prices paid by farmers also remained unchanged from a month ago. A slight drop in the prices received by the nation's farmers is shown for the past month but no change in the index of prices paid occurred.

Current Trends

Slaughter of cattle, calves, and sheep and lambs is below a year ago, but some increase is reported for the number of hogs slaughtered. Cold storage holdings of butter are 60 percent below a year ago and stocks of all cheese are about 10 percent smaller.

Special Items (page 4)

Spring Pig Crop and Indicated Fall Farrowings
Farm Stocks of Grain

CROP PRODUCTION in Wisconsin this year may be somewhat different from a year ago as a result of some acreage changes and difference in yields. Reports from the state's crop correspondents on July 1 indicated that pasture conditions averaged the highest on record for any month, and a record hay crop may be harvested in Wisconsin this year. Corn production may be a little larger than the crop harvested last year, but the oat crop is estimated to be a little short of the record crop of 1945.

Although the government urged farmers to use larger acreages for corn and grain crops this year, the trend in Wisconsin was the opposite with an increase in hay acreage and a smaller acreage of other feed crops. Farmers reduced their corn acreage 4 percent and oat acreage 2 percent from last year but increased the tame hay acreage about 8 percent. The spring wheat acreage is 14 percent below last year and a slight drop in the barley acreage is indicated. These decreases in acreages more than offset some increases in the acreages of rye and winter wheat.

Record Hay Crop

Wisconsin will have the largest hay production for any state in the nation. Yields are estimated to be better than 2 tons per acre. If the present forecast materializes, Wisconsin's record hay crop will be about 2 million tons larger than last year. With the larger acreage and unusually favorable growing conditions, tame hay production in the state this year is expected to reach 9 million tons. This would be a crop nearly 30 percent larger than last year and a third above the 10-year average production. The weather has been excellent for the growing crop but unfavorable for harvesting hay. While a record crop is forecast, the quality of much of the first cutting has often been poor.

The corn crop is now forecast at nearly 107½ million bushels. The higher yield indicated for this year would more than offset the reduced acreage and raise production about 3 million bushels above 1950. A slightly lower oat yield and a smaller acreage than last year results in the oat production estimate of 137½ million bushels being about 4½ million bushels below the 1950 crop. Yields of spring and winter wheat and rye are above last year but barley yields are lower.

Smaller tobacco and potato crops are in prospect mostly because of the decreases in acreage this year. The potato acreage is about 20 percent smaller and a reduction of 15 percent is shown for tobacco. Increases in

Weather Summary, June 1951

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Lowest	Highest	Mean	Normal	June 1951	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	34	81	56.3	57.2	5.04	3.91	+1.77
Spooner.....	33	83	60.4	64.1	7.07	3.94	+4.96
Park Falls...	32	79	58.7	62.8	7.00	4.88	+5.85
Rhineland			62.7			4.68	
Wausau.....			64.7			4.15	
Marinette...	38	85	63.2	66.5	3.50	3.16	+0.46
Escanaba...	38	75	59.3	60.7	3.47	3.22	+0.60
Minneapolis	42	87	64.7	67.5	5.50	4.22	+3.30
Eau Claire...	39	87	64.9	66.9	5.82	4.72	+2.92
La Crosse...	43	83	65.3	68.3	5.17	4.07	+7.27
Hancock....	36	86	62.5	66.3	4.97	4.47	+2.88
Oshkosh....	40	85	64.2	66.3	1.79	3.94	-1.84
Green Bay...	37	82	61.3	64.9	2.30	3.70	-1.78
Manitowoc...	42	81	61.7	62.1	2.35	3.30	-1.22
Dubuque....	42	83	63.7	69.4	2.02	4.31	+3.46
Madison....	45	84	64.9	67.2	3.21	3.76	-1.65
Beloit.....	43	89	66.3	68.0	3.34	4.05	+0.61
Milwaukee...	44	86	61.9	62.1	2.97	3.40	+3.87
Average for 18 Stations	39.2 ¹	83.5 ¹	62.5 ¹	64.9	4.10 ¹	3.99	+2.17 ¹

¹ Average for 16 stations.

both acreage and yield may result in a canning pea crop about 10 percent larger than last year.

United States Crop Prospects

Crop prospects on July 1 for the nation were among the most favorable on record. Farmers have been able to plant the largest aggregate acreage since 1933, and yield prospects are reported virtually as good as the best in recent years. Wheat prospects improved during June, and the crop is expected to be 16 million bushels above a month ago. The corn crop is expected to be the third largest on record, and a larger than average oat crop is in prospect. The forecast is for a relatively small barley crop, but the quantity of sorghum grain is likely to be about as large as in 1950.

With a relatively large carryover, including large stocks of corn and oats, farm supplies of feed grains per animal unit will be slightly less than in the last 3 years. Hay supplies will be the largest on record.

Sharp Increase In Wisconsin's Milk Output

Dairy herds on Wisconsin farms produced 1,797 million pounds of milk during June. This was 5 percent more than was produced in the state in June 1950 and was 6 percent greater than the 10-year, 1940-49, average for the month. Milk production this June

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for July 1, 1951

Crop	Acreage			Production				Unit	Yield per Acre			
	1951 (Preliminary)	1950	1951 as a percent of 1950	July 1, 1951 forecast	1950	10-year average 1940-49	1951 as a percent of		Indicated 1951	1950	10-year average 1940-49	
							1950					10-year average
Corn	2,442,000	2,544,000	96.0	107,448,000	104,304,000	107,906,000	103.0	99.6	Bu.	44.0	41.0	43.1
Potatoes	62,000	77,000	80.5	12,090,000	15,015,000	12,708,000	80.5	95.1	Bu.	195	195	103
Tobacco	17,900	21,100	84.8	26,480,000	30,645,000	32,968,000	86.4	80.3	Lb.	1479	1452	1484
Oats	2,866,000	2,924,000	98.0	137,568,000	141,814,000	113,497,000	97.0	121.2	Bu.	48.0	48.5	42.3
Barley	216,000	216,000	99.1	8,346,000	8,856,000	9,930,000	94.2	84.0	Bu.	39.0	41.0	34.0
Rye	97,000	92,000	105.4	1,406,000	1,150,000	1,282,000	122.3	109.7	Bu.	14.5	12.5	11.4
Winter wheat	25,000	23,000	108.7	650,000	529,000	692,000	122.9	93.9	Bu.	26.0	23.0	20.5
Spring wheat	54,000	63,000	85.7	1,404,000	1,544,000	1,219,000	90.9	115.2	Bu.	26.0	24.5	22.0
All tame hay	4,159,000	3,861,000	107.7	8,993,000	6,945,000	6,746,000	129.5	133.3	Ton	2.16	1.80	1.70
Alfalfa hay	2,182,000	1,818,000	120.0	5,564,000	4,000,000	2,372,000	139.1	234.6	Ton	2.55	2.20	2.18
Clover and timothy hay	1,767,000	1,767,000	100.0	3,181,000	2,562,000	3,997,000	124.2	79.6	Ton	1.80	1.45	1.52
Other tame hay	210,000	276,000	76.1	248,000	383,000	377,000	64.8	65.8	Ton	1.18	1.39	1.42
Wild hay	64,000	85,000	75.3	86,000	106,000	138,000	81.1	62.3	Ton	1.35	1.25	1.17
Flax	9,000	9,000	100.0	112,000	126,000	142,000	88.9	78.9	Bu.	12.5	14.0	11.7
Sugar beets	111,000	15,800	70.3	111,000	160,500	137,270	69.2	80.9	Ton	10.0	10.2	9.9
Sorghum	1,000	1,000	100.0									
Peas for canning	129,000	118,100	109.2	283,800,000	257,460,000	250,140,000	110.2	113.5	Lb.	2200	2180	1860
Snap beans for canning	12,200	12,000	101.7	18,300	18,000	14,900	101.7	122.8	Ton	1.5	1.5	1.4
Onions	2,100	2,200	95.5		478,500	372,000			Cwt.		217.5	201
Green lima beans for canning	7,800 ¹	6,090 ¹	130.0									
Beets for canning	8,600 ¹	8,200 ¹	104.9									
Tomatoes for canning	1,700 ¹	1,900 ¹	89.5									
Apples, commercial				720,000	740,000	729,000	97.3	98.8	Bu.			
Cherries				12,800	13,000	12,840	98.5	99.7	Ton			
Strawberries	3,100	2,700	114.8	279,000	243,000	168,000	114.8	166.1	Crt. ²	90	90	82
Pasture										100 ³	88 ³	88 ³

¹Planted acreage.

²24-quart crates.

³July 1 condition.

was the highest for the month since 1946 when the number of milk cows on farms was considerably larger than now.

About 12,553 million pounds of milk were produced on the farms of the United States in June. This was practically the same as the quantity produced in June last year and was the fourth highest output on record for the month. However, in terms of milk available per person, this was the smallest June milk production in more than twenty years of record.

The seasonal peak in milk production, which came early in June, was somewhat earlier than usual in the eastern dairy areas, but it was a little later than usual in the western sections. Milk production per cow on July 1 averaged 20.07 pounds, which was a record for that date. The percentage of cows milked on July 1 was the lowest in five years.

Egg Production Up In State and Nation

Wisconsin farm flocks laid 227 million eggs during June. This production was about 4 percent above June last year and 1 percent above the 5-year average for the month. The increased total egg output over June a year ago was because of the larger number of layers on hand as well as the higher rate of lay per bird. Egg production per layer was over 3 percent higher. The rate of lay started to decline seasonally, but it was a record for June.

The nation's farm flocks produced 5,270 million eggs in June, which was nearly 1 percent more than in June 1950 and the highest output since June 1945. June production was substantially above the 5-year average for the month. The number of layers on hand in June was below June last

year, but the production per layer was enough higher to result in the larger total egg production. Nationally, egg production per layer was also a record for the month.

Chicks and young chickens on Wisconsin farms on July 1 averaged higher in number per farm than a year ago. This indicates that the number of potential layers on January 1 next year may exceed the number at the beginning of this year.

Farm Product Prices Show Little Change

From mid-May to mid-June the averages of prices paid and prices received by Wisconsin farmers were unchanged. A few farm products increased in price during the month but these gains were offset by several others that declined in price. In mid-June the index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers was at 297 percent

Crop Summary of the United States for July 1, 1951

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)			1951 production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per acre		
	1951 (Preliminary)	1950	1951 as a percent of 1950	July 1, 1951 forecast	1950	10-year average 1940-49	1951 as a percent of			Indicated 1951	1950	10-year average 1940-49
							1950	10-year average				
Corn	84,575	83,302	101.5	3,295,143	3,131,009	2,980,777	105.2	110.5	Bu.	39.0	37.6	33.9
Potatoes	1,509.3	1,847.1	81.7	356,043	439,500	410,203	81.0	86.8	Bu.	235.9	237.9	164.0
Tobacco	1,785.3	1,603.8	111.3	2,302,963	2,032,450	1,787,136	113.3	128.9	Lb.	1290	1267	1100
Oats	37,851	42,027	90.1	1,367,967	1,465,134	1,311,651	93.4	104.3	Bu.	36.1	34.9	33.2
Barley	9,793	11,191	87.5	262,590	301,009	306,523	87.2	85.7	Bu.	26.8	26.9	24.4
Rye	1,828	1,822	100.3	25,648	22,977	30,173	111.6	85.0	Bu.	14.0	12.6	12.2
Winter wheat	40,893	43,816	93.3	706,749	759,666	791,764	94.1	89.3	Bu.	17.3	17.1	17.7
Durum wheat	2,622	2,729	96.1	40,906	36,064	37,386	113.4	109.4	Bu.	15.6	13.2	14.8
Spring wheat other than durum	19,061	15,196	125.4	322,477	240,025	242,169	134.4	133.2	Bu.	16.9	15.8	15.9
Flax	3,696	3,893	94.9	37,961	39,263	37,186	96.7	102.1	Bu.	10.3	10.1	9.4
Tame hay	61,762	60,717	101.7	99,571	94,310	89,293	105.6	111.5	Ton	1.61	1.55	1.46
Wild hay	14,811	15,024	98.6	13,356	12,509	12,351	106.8	108.1	Ton	.96	.83	.89
Pasture										90 ¹	85 ¹	86 ¹

¹July 1 condition.

Current Trends

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Re-ported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month		Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month
Farm Price Indexes², 1910-14=100*						Farm Price Indexes¹⁰, 1910-14=100					
Farm prices, general.....%	June	297	297	243	251	Farm prices, general.....%	June	301	305	247	247.6
Livestock and livestock products.....%	June	314	313	247	253	Livestock and livestock products.....%	June	335	335	268	257.4
Milk.....%	June	292	292	231	253	Dairy products.....%	June	269	270	227	244.0
Meat animals.....%	June	399	393	324	280	Meat animals.....%	June	422	418	342	293.2
Poultry and eggs.....%	June	215	220	148	191	Poultry and eggs.....%	June	217	221	156	199.8
Crops.....%	June	184	189	214	241	Crops.....%	June	263	271	225	237.2
Feed grains and hay.....%	June	181	193	186	202	Feed grains and hay.....%	June	217	223	190	210.2
Fruits.....%	June	167	167	192	283	Prices farmers pay.....%	June	272	272	245	219.0
Prices farmers pay.....%	June	281	281	260	230	Purchasing power, farm products.....%	June	111	112	101	113.1
Purchasing power, farm products.....%	June	106	106	93	109						
Dairy Production and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets					
Milk price per cwt. ³						Milk price, wholesale ¹⁰\$	June 15	4.21	4.25	3.45	3.69
All utilizations.....\$	May	3.70	3.74	2.92	3.15	Farm price of butterfat in cream ¹⁰ , per lb.....cts.	June 15	69.8	69.5	59.7	61.5
For cheese.....\$	May	3.45	3.51	2.78	3.02	Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb. ¹¹cts.	June	68.2	69.5	59.9	60.04
For butter.....\$	May	3.77	3.71	3.01	3.10	Total milk production ¹⁰ , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	June	12553	11856	12538	12392 ⁷
Condensery products.....\$	May	3.79	3.84	2.98	3.17	Creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	May	133725	104395	157585	143895
Market milk.....\$	May	4.00	4.08	3.12	3.42	American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	May	102380	75190	106085	107893
Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁴cts.	June 15	75	74	66	66.8	Evaporated whole milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	May	388000	289500	347000	415729
Farm price of butter ⁵cts.	June 15	71	70	62	61.2	Dried skim milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	May	94600	66750	113700	96938
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound						Human food.....lbs.	May	1600	1000	2750	2561
American ⁶ (cheddar).....cts.	June	39.20	38.14	31.15		Animal feed.....lbs.	May	40355	36835	45698	47556
Swiss.....cts.	June	39.4	38.7	33.0	39.2	Butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	June	40355	36835	45698	47556
Total milk production ² , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	June	1797	1800	1704	1688 ⁷	Cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	June	18986	19720	12273	19256
Cows in herd freshening ⁸%	June	4.25	6.21	4.10	4.27	Cold-Storage Holdings¹¹, (000 om.)					
Calves born during month being raised ⁸%	June	41.29	37.40	35.47	30.29	Creamery butter.....lbs.	June 30	73853	42590	185167	88443
Grains and concentrates fed per month, per cow ⁹lbs.	June	106	179	138	106.8	American cheese.....lbs.	June 30	202012	169553	229785	150299
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁸						Swiss cheese.....lbs.	June 30	6521	6417	4487	2284
Per farm.....lbs.	July 1	55.2	68.7	60.0	52.6	All other cheese.....lbs.	June 30	23830	21442	19974	23383
Per cow in herd.....lbs.	July 1	3.15	3.93	3.43	3.10	All varieties of cheese.....lbs.	June 30	232363	197412	254246	175966
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	July 1	11.54	13.32	12.69	12.24	Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	June 30	112161	125359	122328	128346
Wisconsin creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	May	16560	13225	19425	13031	Eggs, shell.....cases	June 30	2425	2083	3667	5140
Wisconsin American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	May	48325	38850	45395	45817	Eggs, shell, frozen and dried, (case equivalent).....cases	June 30	11786	11246	17988	15462
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	June	6398	5347	8297	5339	Poultry Production¹⁰					
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	June	11744	12300	8840	12683	Layers on hand in month, (000 omitted).....no.	June	319287	336221	323413	322149
Poultry Production¹²						Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	June	1651	1831	1615	1586
Layers on hand in month, (000 om.).....no.	June	13071	13802	12924	13468	Total eggs produced, (000,000 omitted).....no.	June	5270	6156	5224	5106
Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	June	1740	1841	1686	1672	Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk¹⁰, (000 omitted)					
Total eggs produced, (000,000 om.).....no.	June	227	254	218	225	Dried whole milk.....lbs.	May 31	19190	16564	10307	19376
Feed Price Changes²						Dried skim milk.....lbs.	May 31	79240	44321	84505	84518
Index of feed prices, 1910-14=100.....%	June	236.9	245.0	213.8	228.6	Dried buttermilk.....lbs.	May 31	8120	7056	4871	5391
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration.....\$	June	27.57	28.90	26.90	28.27	Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	May 31	8627	8325	7650	9566
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy.....lbs.	June	134.2	128.0	108.6	114.9	Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	May 31	283708	148505	222300	222603
Wisconsin byproduct feed cost per ton f.o.b. Madison						Slaughter under Federal Meat Inspection¹¹, (000 omitted)					
Standard bran.....\$	June	57.50	59.50	50.00	53.96	Cattle.....no.	June	787	986	1066	986
Linsed oil meal.....\$	June	62.50	65.10	73.25	64.18	Calves.....no.	June	406	414	485	511
Corn gluten feed.....\$	June	55.00	52.40	54.50	58.86	Sheep and lambs.....no.	June	811	657	1019	1237
Tankage.....\$	June	114.90	121.55	112.50	98.26	Hogs.....no.	June	4700	4952	4154	3621
Standard middlings.....\$	June	66.60	63.10	57.75	59.74	Business and Industry					
Soybean meal.....\$	June	79.30	79.55	88.15	75.55	Wholesale prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration.....\$	June	31.91	32.61	28.05	29.99	All commodities.....%	June	265	266	230	200.4
Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy.....lbs.	June	133.8	132.5	98.0	130.9	Foods.....%	June	289	289	251	224.6
Farm Product Prices⁵						Retail prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
Milk cows, per head.....\$	June 15	290	295	235	182.40	All commodities.....%	May	269	268	245	219.0
Hogs, per cwt.....\$	June 15	20.90	20.50	17.80	18.16	Foods.....%	May	293	291	258	228
Beef cattle, per cwt.....\$	June 15	25.90	26.00	21.00	16.18	Total personal income ¹⁴%	May	365.3	367.3	317.6	292.1
Veal calves, per cwt.....\$	June 15	34.90	32.50	26.10	19.88	Total non-agricultural income ¹⁴%	May	370.3	372.2	324.5	291.9
Sheep, per cwt.....\$	June 15	16.50	18.50	9.10	7.74	Total agricultural income ¹⁴%	May	319.4	321.2	253.7	293.7
Lambs, per cwt.....\$	June 15	30.40	32.40	23.60	19.34	Factory employment (adjusted) ¹⁵ , No. of employees, 1939=100.....%	Apr.	161.1	161.5	143.2	151.9
Wool, per lb.....\$	June 15	.96	1.06	.58	.44	Industrial production (adjusted) ¹⁶ , 1935-39=100.....%	May	223	223	195	187.0
Chickens, per lb.....cts.	June 15	30.3	32.3	24.9	26.5	Freight-car loadings (adjusted) ¹⁷ , 1935-39=100.....%	May	133	136	122	131
Eggs, per doz.....cts.	June 15	42.7	43.2	27.5	38.1	¹ Preliminary. ² Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. ³ Based on Wisconsin crop reporters' data. (Subsidy payments excluded.) ⁴ Based on Wisconsin price reporters' data. (Subsidy payments excluded.) ⁵ As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. ⁶ Subsidy of 3.75 cts. included from December 1942 to January 1946. ⁷ 10-year average. ⁸ Based on Wisconsin dairy reporters' data. ⁹ Computed on the basis of the average reported quantity fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin dairy correspondents times number of days in the month. ¹⁰ Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. ¹¹ Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. D. A. ¹² Based on Wisconsin crop reporters' data. ¹³ Bureau of Labor Statistics converted to 1910-14 base. ¹⁴ U. S. Dept. of Commerce, corresponding month 1935-39=100. ¹⁵ Federal Reserve Board. ¹⁶ Unrevised					

of the 1910-14 average or the same as a month earlier but over one-fifth above June a year ago.

Meat animal prices were up during the month. Poultry and egg prices to farmers were down somewhat but

still 45 percent over June 1950. Crops and feed grains and hay prices were also down slightly from May. The price of milk did not change during the month and averaged about \$3.70 a hundred pounds for all uses in mid-

June. Market milk averaged about \$3.99 for the month. If seasonal milk price trends hold true this summer, higher prices will probably be paid for milk in the next few months.

The index of prices paid by Wis-

consin farmers in mid-June was 281 percent of the 1910-14 level—unchanged from the preceding month. Purchasing power of the Wisconsin farm dollar was 106 percent, the same as in mid-May, but 14 percent over a year ago.

Wisconsin's Spring Pig Crop Second Largest On Record

The spring pig crop in Wisconsin this year was the second largest one produced in the state. While the number of sows which farrowed this spring is the same as the number estimated for the spring of 1950, the number of pigs saved per litter this year was the largest and increased the size of the spring crop 3 percent above a year ago.

This information comes from the nation-wide June Pig Survey which is made annually by the Department of Agriculture with the cooperation of the Post Office Department. Thousands of farmers in the state and nation helped make this survey possible by their livestock reports to the Department of Agriculture.

Wisconsin's spring pig crop is estimated at 2,346,000 head compared with 2,266,000 head a year ago. This year 346,000 sows farrowed on Wisconsin farms and the number of spring pigs saved per litter averaged 6.78 head.

More Fall Pigs Expected

An increase over a year ago is also shown in the number of sows to be bred for fall farrowing. According to reports of breeding intentions, Wisconsin farmers expect to have 196,000 sows bred to farrow this fall. This would be an increase of 3 percent over the number of sows which farrowed in the fall of 1950. If these breeding intentions materialize, Wisconsin's 1951 pig crop probably will be the second largest on record.

The number of pigs saved per litter in the Corn Belt averaged higher this year than a year ago. The number of sows which farrowed in the Corn Belt was 5 percent larger than in the spring of last year, but the spring pig crop was 8 percent above a year ago. Increases in spring pig production were indicated for all of the Corn Belt states. The largest percentage

Spring and Fall Pig Crops

(000 omitted)

	Spring		Fall		Total number pigs saved spring and fall
	Sows farrowed	Pigs saved	Sows farrowed	Pigs saved	
Wisconsin					
10-yr. Av., 1940-49.....	329	2,188	175	1,175	3,363
1950.....	346	2,266	190	1,290	3,556
1951.....	346	2,346	196*		
Corn Belt**					
10-yr. Av., 1940-49.....	6,627	41,976	3,562	23,231	65,207
1950.....	7,236	45,822	4,247	28,605	74,427
1951.....	7,570	49,320	4,443*		
United States					
10-yr. Av., 1940-49.....	8,920	55,710	5,550	35,575	91,284
1950.....	9,473	59,801	6,117	40,657	100,458
1951.....	9,873	63,818	6,374*		

*Estimates based on intentions of farmers as reported in the June Pig Survey and subject to revision.

**Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

increases were reported in the states west of the Mississippi River. A larger fall pig crop is also expected. The number of sows to be bred for fall farrowing in the Corn Belt is estimated to be 5 percent more than the number which farrowed in the fall of 1950.

For the nation as a whole, the spring pig crop was 7 percent larger than in 1950. The crop is estimated at 63,818,000 pigs saved, which is the

second largest spring pig crop on record. The number of sows farrowed showed an increase of only 4 percent but the number of pigs saved per litter was above a year ago and equal to the record of 1946. An increase of 4 percent is shown in the number of sows to farrow this fall.

The accompanying table gives in more detail the size of the spring pig crops and prospective fall farrowings for the state and nation.

Stocks of Grains on Farms

(July 1 estimates)

Crop	Thousands of bushels			Percent of previous year's crop		
	1951	1950	10-yr. average 1940-49	1951	1950	10-yr. average 1940-49
Wisconsin						
Corn ¹	14,505	24,087	11,530	27.0	31.0	20.8
Oats.....	26,945	17,983	19,267	19.0	15.0	17.8
Wheat.....	477	605	477	23.0	24.0	26.8
Soybeans.....	35	20	37 ²	10.0	8.0	6.9 ²
United States						
Corn ¹	814,923	1,060,377	727,272	28.6	34.0	27.5
Oats.....	264,557	192,392	215,400	18.1	14.5	16.8
Wheat.....	72,738	67,907	95,363	7.1	6.0	9.3
Soybeans.....	9,620	7,064	8,421 ²	3.4	3.1	4.3 ²

¹Data based on corn for grain.

²Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal—State Crop Reporting Service

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IN THIS ISSUE

August Crop Report

Crop prospects in Wisconsin continue above average. August pasture conditions were the highest on record for the month. Weather conditions were generally good for pastures, hay, and grain but retarded the growth of corn. The corn estimate remains the same as for July and shows a larger crop than harvested in 1950. The second largest crop production on record is forecast for the nation.

Milk Production

Milk production by Wisconsin dairy herds in July was above a year ago, but the nation's output for the month was slightly lower than July of last year.

Egg Production

Egg production on Wisconsin farms showed a seasonal decline in July but was larger than a year ago. For the nation, egg production per layer reached an all-time high for the month.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Wisconsin farm product prices as a whole have gradually declined since February. Prices paid by farmers leveled off from June to July after gradually increasing for 18 months. A downward trend in farm prices is also shown for the nation.

Current Trends

Cold storage stocks of all cheese and butter are lower than a year ago. Stocks of frozen poultry are a little larger than a year ago but holdings of eggs, shell, frozen, and dried, are much below last summer's holdings. Case goods stocks of condensed milk are lower but evaporated milk stocks are higher than a year ago.

Special Items

Custom Rates Paid
By Farmers

IMPROVED PROSPECTS for Wisconsin's oat crop marks the major change in crop conditions during the past month. Weather conditions continued favorable for hay and pastures as well as for maturing grains. Low temperatures, particularly at night, retarded the growth of corn during much of July. The August 1 forecast for the corn crop remained the same as the estimated production a month earlier.

Some sections of Wisconsin received an unusual amount of rainfall during July, and precipitation for the state as a whole was above normal for the month. Temperatures during July were about average for the state as a whole. Rainfall in some sections during July slowed up harvesting of the first crop of hay. Up to July 1 Wisconsin farmers had harvested only 37 percent of the first crop hay compared with 52 percent usually harvested.

The heavy rainfall and flood damage in southwestern Wisconsin during July reduced the state's tobacco production prospects in the past month by about 3 million pounds. The August forecast shows Wisconsin's tobacco crop may be 23½ million pounds compared with nearly 31 million pounds harvested last year.

Wisconsin's corn crop was planted later than usual this year but made good progress by July 1 when yield prospects appeared to be above last year. Progress of the crop has been slow the past month with only about a week or so of favorable temperatures. The August 1 forecast for the crop showed no change from the 107½ million bushels estimated a month earlier.

Except for corn and tobacco, crop yields in the state this year now appear to be above average. Some improvement in yield prospects occurred during July. The oat crop is now expected to be about 143½ million bushels with yields for the state averaging 50 bushels per acre. Rye and wheat yields may be a little better than last year but barley and buckwheat yields may average slightly smaller than in 1950.

Potato prospects continue good with the state's yield forecast at 195 bushels per acre. The crop will be about a fifth smaller than last year as a result of the reduced acreage. Truck and canning crops generally are expected to yield better than last year.

United States Crop Prospects

Total crop production in the nation this year is expected to be the second largest on record. Production prospects on August 1 indicated the all-

Weather Summary, July 1951

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Lowest	Highest	Mean	Normal	July 1951	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	44	88	64.5	63.9	4.15	3.76	+2.16
Spooner....	44	89	68.0	69.1	5.04	3.96	+6.04
Park Falls..	43	86	65.2	67.2	6.15	4.50	+7.50
Rhineland..	45	85	65.3	67.1	8.62	4.41	-----
Wausau....	45	89	70.5	68.4	4.65	4.07	-----
Marinette..	47	92	70.5	71.1	6.58	3.37	+3.67
Escanaba... 49	87	66.2	66.0	9.93	3.33	+7.20	
Minneapolis 51	91	71.8	72.3	5.44	3.73	+5.01	
Eau Claire... 48	91	72.0	71.5	3.77	3.59	+3.10	
La Cross.... 49	88	71.5	72.8	6.15	3.90	+9.52	
Hancock.... 41	90	68.5	71.3	4.17	3.45	+3.60	
Oshkosh.... 47	92	70.6	71.7	3.99	3.42	-1.27	
Green Bay... 44	88	67.6	70.0	4.12	3.46	-1.12	
Manitowoc... 52	91	69.9	68.0	3.20	3.50	-1.52	
Dubuque.... 48	90	69.9	74.1	7.01	3.94	+6.53	
Madison.... 54	89	71.3	72.1	3.01	3.88	+0.78	
Beloit.... 49	92	71.7	72.8	4.48	3.58	+1.51	
Milwaukee... 51	90	69.9	68.2	3.12	2.83	+4.16	
Average for 18 Stations	47.3	89.3	69.2	69.9	5.20	3.70	+3.55 ¹

¹Average 16 stations.

crop volume in 1951 will be only slightly below 1948.

Weather conditions varied by areas within the country. Several million acres of crops were destroyed by floods in a large central area in July and drought conditions prevailed in some of the southern states. These conditions resulted in declines during the past month in the production of such important crops as corn, wheat, barley, flaxseed, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and tobacco.

Prospects improved for all hay, oats, rice, sugarbeets, dry beans, and peas. Crops for which current estimates are first made in August promise better than average yields. These crops are cotton, soybeans, sorghum grain, and peanuts. Favorable prospects for these crops are important to the dairy farmers. Like Wisconsin the nation has a record hay crop this year with a production of 113 million tons, 100 million of which is tame hay.

Wisconsin Milk Production Gains—Nation's Output Drops

Excellent pastures and favorable weather for milk cows have kept Wisconsin milk production well above last year. For the month of July an estimated total of 1,590 million pounds of milk was produced which is nearly 3 percent more than was produced in July 1950. Farmers have fed grain and concentrates liberally, too, although not at record levels.

United States milk production was reported as about 11,829 million

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for August 1, 1951

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per Acre		
	1951 (Preliminary)	1950	1951 as a percent of 1950	August 1, 1951 forecast	1950	10-year average 1940-49	1951 as a percent of			Indicated 1951	1950	10-year average 1940-49
							1950	10-year average				
Corn.....	2,442,000	2,544,000	96.0	107,448,000	104,304,000	107,906,000	103.0	99.6	Bu.	44.0	41.0	43.1
Potatoes.....	62,000	77,000	80.5	12,090,000	15,015,000	12,708,000	80.5	95.1	Bu.	195	195	103
Tobacco.....	17,900	21,100	84.8	23,478,000	30,645,000	32,968,000	76.6	71.2	Lb.	1312	1452	1484
Oats.....	2,866,000	2,924,000	98.0	143,300,000	141,814,000	113,497,000	101.0	126.3	Bu.	50.0	48.5	42.3
Barley.....	214,000	216,000	99.1	8,346,000	8,856,000	9,930,000	94.2	84.0	Bu.	39.0	41.0	34.0
Rye.....	97,000	92,000	105.4	1,310,000	1,150,000	1,282,000	113.9	102.2	Bu.	13.5	12.5	11.4
Winter wheat.....	25,000	23,000	108.7	612,000	529,000	692,000	115.7	88.4	Bu.	24.5	23.0	20.5
Spring wheat.....	54,000	63,000	85.7	1,323,000	1,544,000	1,219,000	85.7	108.5	Bu.	24.5	24.5	22.0
Buckwheat.....	12,000	13,000	92.3	192,000	221,000	266,000	86.9	72.2	Bu.	16.0	17.0	15.0
All tame hay.....	4,159,000	3,861,000	107.7	9,205,000	6,946,000	6,746,000	132.5	136.5	Ton	2.21	1.80	1.70
Alfalfa hay.....	2,182,000	1,818,000	120.0	5,564,000	4,000,000	2,372,000	139.1	234.6	Ton	2.55	2.20	2.18
Clover and timothy hay.....	1,767,000	1,767,000	100.0	3,269,000	2,562,000	3,997,000	127.6	81.8	Ton	1.85	1.45	1.52
Wild hay.....	64,000	85,000	75.3	86,000	106,000	138,000	81.1	62.3	Ton	1.35	1.25	1.17
Flax.....	9,000	9,000	100.0	122,000	126,000	142,000	96.8	85.9	Bu.	13.5	14.0	11.7
Canning peas.....	129,000	118,100	109.2	283,800,000	257,460,000	250,140,000	110.2	113.5	Lb.	2200	2180	1860
Corn for canning.....	98,000	63,500	154.3	245,000	146,000	194,800	167.8	123.5	Ton	2.5	2.3	2.4
Snap beans for canning.....	12,200	12,000	101.7	18,300	18,000	14,900	101.7	122.8	Ton	1.5	1.5	1.4
Tomatoes for canning.....	1,600	1,600	100.0	8,000	5,900	9,200	135.6	87.0	Ton	5.0	3.7	5.8
Cabbage, domestic.....	10,000	10,500	95.2	120,000	136,500	91,100	87.9	131.7	Ton	12.0	13.0	9.0
Cabbage, Danish.....	3,800	3,800	100.0	49,400	33,200	37,200	76.1	88.9	Ton	13.0	13.0	9.1
Onions.....	2,100	2,200	95.5	446,000	478,500	372,000	93.2	119.9	Cwt.	212.5	217.5	201.0
Sugar beets.....	11,100	15,800	70.3	122,100	160,500	137,270	76.1	88.9	Ton	11.0	10.2	9.9
Apples, commercial.....				750,000	740,000	729,000	101.4	102.9	Bu.			
Cherries.....				13,600	13,000	12,840	104.6	105.9	Ton			
Pasture.....										98 ¹	88 ¹	78 ¹

¹Condition August 1.

pounds—just fractionally lower than a year earlier. Milk production per cow continued at a very high level boosted by very good pastures in the major dairy areas and record high grain feeding in the regions with poorer pastures. However, milk cow numbers were down slightly resulting in the lower milk production.

Egg Production Shows Seasonal Drop

Egg production by Wisconsin farm flocks is declining seasonally but the July output still exceeded July last year by 2 percent and it was nearly 2 percent above the 5-year average for the month. While showing a seasonal decline, the number of layers on hand in July was over 2 percent above July 1950. Egg production per layer in July was just slightly less than the record rate of a year ago.

Total egg output in the nation during July, while a little above a year ago, was 6 percent above the 5-year average for the month. Egg production per layer was the highest on record for July and more than offset the decrease from a year ago in the number of layers.

Broiler Output Up Sharply

Commercial broiler production has become an important part of the state's poultry industry. In 1950 commercial broiler output amounted to over 6.6 million birds. In 1934 there were only 350,000 commercial broilers produced in Wisconsin while 5 years later production was increased to 1 million. Broiler production increased sharply beginning with World War II. By 1942 the 3 million mark had been passed and in 1948 production was well over 4 million birds.

Several factors are responsible for

this increase in broiler output. Pork and beef shortages during the war encouraged chicken consumption. During the war period, feed was plentiful and prices were favorable to the producer. Cold storage facilities and improved store marketing practices during and after the war played a large part in boosting broiler consumption. Relatively high red meat prices in recent years have tended to increase the demand for broilers.

Farm Product Prices Show Six Months of Decline

The general level of prices received for products sold by Wisconsin farmers has been declining steadily for the past six months. Prices paid by farmers leveled off from June to July after a steady increase for 18 months.

Farm product prices as a whole

Crop Summary of the United States for August 1, 1951

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)			1951 production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per acre		
	1951 (Preliminary)	1950	1951 as a percent of 1950	August 1, 1951 forecast	1950	10-year average 1940-49	1951 as a percent of			Indicated 1951	1950	10-year average 1940-49
							1950	10-year average				
Corn.....	84,575	83,302	101.5	3,206,992	3,131,009	2,980,777	102.4	107.6	Bu.	37.9	37.6	33.9
Potatoes.....	1,509.3	1,847.1	81.7	351,186	439,500	410,203	79.9	85.6	Bu.	232.7	237.9	164.0
Tobacco.....	1,785.3	1,603.8	111.3	2,249,280	2,032,450	1,787,136	110.7	125.9	Lb.	1260	1267	1100
Oats.....	37,851	42,027	90.1	1,393,323	1,465,134	1,311,651	95.1	106.2	Bu.	36.8	34.9	33.2
Barley.....	9,793	11,191	87.5	255,131	301,009	306,523	84.8	83.2	Bu.	26.1	26.9	24.4
Rye.....	1,828	1,822	100.3	25,138	22,977	30,173	109.4	83.3	Bu.	13.8	12.6	12.2
Winter wheat.....	40,893	43,816	93.3	650,738	750,666	791,764	86.7	82.2	Bu.	15.9	17.1	17.7
Durum wheat.....	2,622	2,729	96.1	36,870	36,064	37,386	102.2	98.6	Bu.	14.1	13.2	14.8
Spring wheat other than durum.....	19,061	15,196	125.4	310,678	240,025	242,160	129.4	128.3	Bu.	16.3	15.8	15.9
Flax.....	3,696	3,893	94.9	35,525	39,263	37,186	90.5	95.5	Bu.	9.6	10.1	9.4
Buckwheat.....	226	266	85.0	4,053	4,749	6,976	85.3	58.1	Bu.	17.9	17.9	17.4
Tame hay.....	61,762	60,717	101.7	99,808	94,310	89,293	105.8	111.8	Ton	1.62	1.55	1.46
Wild hay.....	14,811	15,024	98.6	13,441	12,509	12,351	107.5	108.8	Ton	.91	.83	.89
Pasture.....										86 ¹	88 ¹	81 ¹

¹Condition August 1.

Current Trends

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Re-reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-Yr. av. of same month		Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. Av. of same month
Farm Price Indexes² 1910-14=100*						Farm Price Indexes¹⁰, 1910-14=100					
Farm prices, general.....%	July	295	297	254	263	Farm prices, general.....%	July	294	301	263	253.6
Livestock and livestock products.....%	July	311	314	260	266	Livestock and livestock products.....%	July	332	335	287	267.0
Milk.....%	July	292	292	234	269	Dairy products.....%	July	272	269	232	254.6
Meat animals.....%	July	389	399	356	288	Meat animals.....%	July	414	422	371	302.6
Poultry and eggs.....%	July	214	215	163	202	Poultry and eggs.....%	July	222	217	173	210.8
Crops.....%	July	183	184	216	244	Crops.....%	July	252	263	236	238.8
Feed grains and hay.....%	July	171	181	191	201	Feed grains and hay.....%	July	213	217	195	219.2
Fruits.....%	July	167	167	192	281	Prices farmers pay.....%	July	271	272	247	220.8
Prices farmers pay.....%	July	283	283	262	231	Purchasing power, farm products.....%	July	108	111	106	114.9
Purchasing power, farm products.....%	July	104	105	97	114						
Dairy Products and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets					
Milk price per cwt. ³\$	June	3.70	3.71	2.92	3.22	Milk price, wholesale ¹⁰\$	July 15	4.30	4.19	3.58	3.93
All utilities.....\$	June	3.55	3.51	2.81	3.13	Farm price of butterfat in cream ¹⁰ , per lb.....cts.	July 15	68.8	69.8	59.4	66.5
For cheese.....\$	June	3.79	3.77	3.03	3.15	Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb. ¹¹cts.	July	66.7	68.2	60.0	64.48
For butter.....\$	June	3.72	3.79	2.92	3.21	Total milk production ¹⁰ , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	July	11829	12535	11870	11621
Condensery products.....\$	June	3.95	3.98	3.10	3.45	Creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	June	143855	134545	167025	147728
Market milk.....\$	June	75	75	65	70.6	American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	June	112040	102515	115675	111177
Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁴cts.	July 15	70	71	60	67.2	Evaporated whole milk production ¹⁰ (000 omitted).....lbs.	June	370250	388000	348800	414897
Farm price of butter ⁵cts.	July 15	37.46	39.20	30.92	41.8	Dried skim milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	June	102500	94600	116750	95346
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound						Human food.....lbs.	June	2300	1600	2350	2764
American ⁶ (cheddar).....cts.	July	38.9	37.3	34.5	41.8	Animal feed.....lbs.	June	41164	40355	38450	43135
Swiss.....cts.	July	1590	1789	1547	14837	Butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	20124	18986	15129	21602
Total milk production ⁷ , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	July	3.60	4.25	3.37	3.36	Cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	105243	72598	230063	120550
Cows in herd freshening ⁸%	July	39.89	41.29	32.67	29.09	Creamery butter.....lbs.	July 31	224292	204009	256395	171869
Calves born during month being raised ⁸%	July	100	106	111	98.0	American cheese.....lbs.	July 31	8885	6472	5262	3062
Grains and concentrates fed per month, per cow ⁹lbs.	July	58.3	55.2	65.2	55.0	Swiss cheese.....lbs.	July 31	25835	24127	19291	24604
Per farm.....lbs.	Aug. 1	3.28	3.15	3.72	3.23	All other cheese.....lbs.	July 31	259012	234608	280948	199535
Per cow in herd.....lbs.	Aug. 1	14.03	11.54	16.68	15.33	All varieties of cheese.....lbs.	July 31	106848	112369	103367	123857
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	Aug. 1	16840	16795	20240	12731	Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	July 31	2243	2427	3163	4886
Wisconsin creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	June	53915	48465	52330	48963	Eggs, shell.....cases	July 31	10842	11805	18165	15547
Wisconsin American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	June	6383	6398	6637	4939	Eggs, shell, frozen and dried, (case equivalent).....cases	July 31	304656	319287	308936	303237
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	13943	11744	11176	14530	Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	July	1546	1651	1517	1466
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	12471	13071	12202	12733	Total eggs produced, (000,000 omitted).....no.	July	4711	5270	4687	4445
Poultry Production¹²											
Layers on hand in month, (000 om.).....no.	July	1652	1740	1655	1593	Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk¹⁰, (000 omitted)					
Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	July	206	227	202	203	Dried whole milk.....lbs.	June 30	22241	19190	13219	22172
Total eggs produced, (000,000 om.).....no.	July	234.8	236.9	221.7	238.4	Dried skim milk.....lbs.	June 30	112096	79240	95307	96050
Feed Price Changes²						Dried buttermilk.....lbs.	June 30	7380	8120	5831	5799
Index of wholesale feed prices, 1910-14=100.....%	July	27.24	27.57	28.13	29.02	Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	June 30	8796	8627	9733	10265
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration.....\$	July	135.8	134.2	105.2	119.3	Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	June 30	426747	283708	343988	317159
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy.....lbs.	July	56.70	57.50	56.50	54.69	Slaughter under Federal Meat Inspection¹¹, (000 omitted)					
Wisconsin byproduct wholesale feed cost per ton f.o.b. Madison						Cattle.....no.	July	920	787	1070	1144
Standard bran.....\$	July	64.40	62.50	75.50	72.84	Calves.....no.	July	408	406	443	544
Linseed oil meal.....\$	July	56.20	55.00	56.00	60.91	Sheep and lambs.....no.	July	863	811	960	1230
Corn gluten feed.....\$	July	113.30	114.90	126.15	110.43	Hogs.....no.	July	3826	4700	3314	3368
Tankage.....\$	July	65.60	66.60	65.25	59.89	Business and Industry					
Standard middlings.....\$	July	83.50	79.30	99.40	87.00	Wholesale prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
Soybean meal.....\$	July	31.83	31.91	29.95	31.89	All commodities.....%	July	261	265	238	204.8
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration.....\$	July	139.8	133.8	104.2	130.4	Foods.....%	July	---	---	265	238.0
Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy.....lbs.	July	291	290	238	184.40	Retail prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
Farm Product Prices⁵						All commodities.....%	June	268	269	247	220.6
Milk cows, per head.....\$	July 15	20.20	20.90	19.80	18.98	Foods.....%	June	293	293	262	231
Hogs, per cwt.....\$	July 15	25.50	25.90	22.20	16.38	Total personal income ¹⁴%	June	355.2	365.7	309.8	284.0
Beef cattle, per cwt.....\$	July 15	34.30	34.90	27.20	20.34	Total non-agricultural income ¹⁴%	June	360.5	371.8	317.6	284.0
Veal calves, per cwt.....\$	July 15	14.80	16.00	9.50	8.04	Total agricultural income ¹⁴%	June	305.8	310.4	237.7	283.5
Sheep, per cwt.....\$	July 15	28.10	30.40	24.00	19.00	Factory employment (adjusted) ¹⁵ , No. of employees, 1939=100.....%	May	160.8	161.7	147.1	150.8
Lambs, per cwt.....\$	July 15	.85	.96	.58	.45	Industrial production (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100.....%	June	223	223	199	187.0
Wool, per lb.....\$	July 15	25.9	30.3	25.2	28.0	Freight-car loadings (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100.....%	June	131	133	127	133
Chickens, per lb.....cts.	July 15	44.5	42.7	31.2	40.2	Footnote: ¹ Preliminary. ² Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. ³ Based on Wisconsin crop reporters' data. (Subsidy payments excluded.) ⁴ Based on Wisconsin price reporters' data. (Subsidy payments excluded.) ⁵ As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. ⁶ Subsidy of 3.75 cts. included from December 1942 to January 1948. ⁷ 10-year average. ⁸ Based on Wisconsin dairy reporters' data. ⁹ Computed on the basis of the average reported quantity fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin dairy correspondents times number of days in the month. ¹⁰ Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. ¹¹ Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. D. A. ¹² Based on Wisconsin crop reporters' data. ¹³ Bureau of Labor Statistics converted to 1910-14 base. ¹⁴ U. S. Dept. of Commerce, corresponding month 1935-39=100. ¹⁵ Federal Reserve Board. ¹⁶ Unrevised					

dropped less than 1 percent from June to July, and they were 4½ percent below the February level. Although declining, farm prices in July averaged 16 percent above July of last year. Milk prices as a whole

averaged \$3.70 a hundredweight in July and showed no seasonal upswing from June. Farm prices of most of the other important products including meat animals showed some weakness during the past month.

Prices paid by Wisconsin farmers for goods and services used in farm production and family living leveled off from June to July at a point 2½ percent above the February index. Prices paid by the state's farm-

ers were 8 percent above the July index of last year.

Declining farm prices and increases in prices paid in the past six months have resulted in lower buying power of the Wisconsin farm dollar. Compared with February, the farm dollar in July showed a decrease of about 7 percent. In spite of the recent decline in the purchasing power of the Wisconsin farm dollar it is 7 percent above last year.

Custom Rates Paid by Wisconsin Farmers

A recent survey of custom rates paid for machine work by Wisconsin farmers was made by vocational agricultural veteran trainees throughout the state. Instructors of these classes had their students complete these schedules which were then returned to the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service for tabulation and analysis. In addition to questions on the going rates for custom work, questions were asked on the importance of forage harvesters in hay making and silo filling.

In the accompanying tables most of the rates, by the hour and by the acre, for commonly hired custom

Custom Rates for Tilling and Seeding Operations, Wisconsin 1951¹

Operation	Average Rate Reported	
	Per hour	Per acre
Plowing		
2 bottom.....	2.85	3.20
3 bottom.....	3.50	3.40
Field cultivating and quack digging		
7 foot or less.....	2.75	2.30
8 foot or more.....	3.10	2.45
Discing (tandem)		
7 foot or less.....	2.75	1.95
8 foot or more.....	3.00	2.00
Cultivating		
2 row.....	2.50	1.40
4 row.....	3.30	1.70
Seeding grain		
With fertilizer attachment.....	2.80	1.50
Without fertilizer attachment.....	2.40	1.25
Planting corn		
2 row.....	2.55	1.70
4 row.....	2.90	1.75

¹Based on surveys made in cooperation with vocational agriculture veteran trainee classes.

²Averages are for machine, tractor, and one man.

Custom Rates for Combining, Wisconsin 1951¹

Crop	Small combines (less than 6 feet) ²		Large combines (6 ft. and over) ²	
	Average rates reported		Average rates reported	
	Per hour	Per acre	Per hour	Per acre
Small grains.....	5.00	4.70	5.70	4.80
Flax.....	5.15	4.90	6.00	5.40
Legume seeds.....	5.25	4.80	5.80	5.20
Grass seeds.....	5.10	4.75	6.00	5.00
Soybeans.....	5.25	4.50	6.25	4.75
Buckwheat.....	5.10	4.90	6.10	5.00

¹Based on a survey made in cooperation with vocational agriculture veteran trainee classes.

²Averages are for tractor, combine, and one man.

machine work are listed. It should be remembered when studying these rates that they are averages of rates reported for the 1950 season. Since the pattern of minor services provided by the machine operators may be slightly different in various neighborhoods, the rates reported may not be exactly comparable in all cases. However, these rates provide an indication of the average charges for such work in the state as a whole.

In addition to these rates in the tables, data were also made available on the cost of the forage harvesters for hay making and silo filling. On the farms familiar to the veteran trainees almost one-third of the corn silage was being made with forage harvesters. About one-eighth of the hay on the same farms was made with forage harvesters according to this survey.

Many combinations of tractors, wagons, and men were furnished together with the forage harvester and blower for these operations. For corn chopping the most frequently reported combination was two men, two tractors, and two wagons together with the chopper and blower. The rate for this combination was \$9.75 per hour. The second most common combination was as indicated above, but with an additional wagon, which brought the average rate up to \$10.25 per hour. A rather large part of the forage harvester hiring is done on an hourly basis. Only a few reports were returned which indicated the work had been paid for by the acre, or in the case of corn chopping for silos, by the foot.

The most commonly reported combination for hay chopping was two

tractors, two men, and three wagons for which an average charge of \$10.50 per hour was made to farmers. The second most important combination for hay chopping had one less wagon, and the charge was \$10.00 per hour.

In 1950, silo filling with the customary cutter and blower averaged \$3.61 per hour.

When the rates reported in this 1950 survey are compared with the 1946 rates a substantial increase is noted. Combining rates for small grains are over 20 percent higher, while corn picking rates have gone up 10 percent or more. However, in the same period farm machinery prices have gone up about one-third while farm wages have also increased considerably.

Custom Rates for Harvesting Operations, Wisconsin, 1951¹

Operation	Average rates reported ²	
	Per hour	Per acre
Mowing hay.....	2.80	1.45
Side raking.....	2.70	1.35
Corn shredding.....	4.55	
Corn picker		
1 row.....	4.70	4.65
2 row.....	6.20	4.40
Corn binder.....	3.15	2.85
Grain binder		
7 ft. or less.....	3.00	2.40
8 ft. or more.....	3.40	2.35
Silo filling		Per foot
Less than 12 ft.....		.78
12 ft.....		1.03
Over 12 ft.....		1.31

¹Based on surveys made in cooperation with vocational agriculture veteran trainee classes.

²Averages are for machine, tractor and one man.

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IN THIS ISSUE

September Crop Report

Cool, cloudy weather during August retarded the growth of the corn crop in Wisconsin and caused grain and hay harvesting to be done under unfavorable conditions. Pasture conditions continued excellent. The United States as a whole experienced a reduction in crop prospects during the past month. Some areas of the nation suffered from hot and dry weather while other areas such as Wisconsin had too many rainy and cool days.

Milk Production

Milk production on Wisconsin farms during August was 4 percent above a year earlier. Total milk production for the first eight months was 2½ percent above the corresponding period last year. The nation's milk production in August was a little larger than a year ago but so far this year it has been below the first eight months of 1950.

Egg Production

Egg production on Wisconsin farms in August was a record for the month with an increase of about 1 percent above August last year. August egg production for the nation was a little below a year earlier.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Wisconsin's farm product prices as a whole rose from July to August after declining for six months. Some increase in the value of the farm dollar followed the increase in prices received. Farm product prices continued downward for the nation with sharpest drop reported for cotton.

Current Trends

Cold storage stocks of butter, cheese, and frozen, shell, and dried eggs are all below those of a year ago. Larger storage stocks than a year ago are reported for condensed and evaporated milk, case goods, and for stocks of dried whole and skim milk and for dried buttermilk.

Special News Items (page 4)

Smaller Cranberry Crop
Number of Wisconsin
Farms by Counties

PROGRESS OF CROPS and farm work in Wisconsin has been mixed during the past month. The cool, cloudy weather in August was favorable for pastures and the growth of second crop hay, but it made harvesting and threshing of grain difficult and brought about some loss of grain as well as a reduction in the quality of hay made during that time. Likewise the weather was not favorable for the development of the corn crop which has been delayed in ripening this year.

Wisconsin's grain crops as reported by farmers are not threshing out quite as well as expected earlier. Much grain stood too long before it could be combined. As a result yields are lower than earlier estimates. Generally, Wisconsin grew a good quality grain crop this year but much of it was put into the bins with high moisture content, which with the damp weather has made a problem on some farms.

Wisconsin's corn crop made less than normal progress during the past month. On most farms it is late and will require favorable weather if it is to ripen before frost. Reports from farmers for September 1 indicated that the corn often was not as good as it appeared to be from the roadside and the yields indicated were 2 bushels lower than a month earlier. Unless September turns out to be unusually favorable, the yield estimates are likely to decline further.

Nevertheless, Wisconsin has a large supply of feed this year. The corn crop while not measuring up to earlier expectations is still a large crop. Grain supplies will be above average and the hay crop is the largest on record even though much of the hay was reduced in quality by poor harvesting weather.

United States Crops

The United States as a whole has experienced a reduction in crop prospects during the past month. In a number of the southern states, a part of the Ohio valley, and eastward, it has been too dry, in Wisconsin and some nearby areas it was cool and wet. As a result, crop prospects in these areas declined somewhat but in the West North Central States corn improved. The improvement, however, was not enough to offset the decreases elsewhere. Harvesting in the spring grain areas was interfered with by rain. Pastures in the northern states are good to excellent while in much of the south they have been poor.

Trucks crops for market this summer are in lower supply than last year but the canning crops have had a good year. Wisconsin has produced

Weather Summary, August 1951

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches	
	Lowest	Highest	Mean	Normal	August 1951	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	42	81	58.7	62.6	6.40	3.18 +5.38
Spooner.....	36	83	62.8	66.1	5.92	3.50 +8.46
Park Falls...	36	83	60.5	63.6	5.51	4.21 +8.80
Rhinelanders	37	83	60.7	64.0	4.83	4.15 +8.52
Wausau.....	45	84	65.5	66.0	3.79	3.52 +4.20
Marinette...	43	86	65.8	68.3	3.55	3.02 +4.20
Escanaba...	42	80	61.9	64.3	3.84	3.19 +7.85
Minneapolis	51	90	68.1	69.9	1.94	3.12 +3.83
Eau Claire...	49	90	67.6	69.1	3.91	3.68 +3.33
La Crosse...	53	88	67.7	70.0	4.44	3.71 +10.25
Hancock....	42	88	65.2	68.6	3.12	3.41 +3.31
Oshkosh....	44	87	66.7	68.8	3.35	3.04 -0.96
Green Bay...	40	85	64.2	67.7	5.50	3.18 +1.20
Manitowoc...	50	86	67.1	66.6	3.50	2.90 -0.92
Dubuque....	50	89	66.4	71.7	4.63	3.24 +7.92
Madison....	52	84	67.4	69.8	3.74	3.21 +1.31
Beloit.....	48	87	68.6	70.7	5.68	3.31 +3.88
Milwaukee...	48	87	67.0	67.6	2.56	2.66 +4.06
Average for 18 Stations	44.9	85.6	65.1	67.5	4.22	3.35 +4.73 ¹

¹Average 17 stations.

the largest crop of canning peas in its history. The sweet corn crop, however, is not having a very good year. Potato production this year is much smaller than last year and below average. The crop now being estimated at about 347 million bushels compared with 439 million bushels last year and a 10-year average of 410 million bushels. Tobacco production is fairly large being well above a year ago and above average.

Wisconsin Milk Production Ahead of Last Year

Milk production on Wisconsin farms during August was 4 percent greater than a year ago and about 11 percent above the 10-year average for August. Total milk production for the first eight months of this year was about 2½ percent above the corresponding period of 1950. Dairy herds produced 1,406 million pounds of milk in August of this year, and since the beginning of the year Wisconsin's milk production has been 11,694 million pounds.

For the United States, milk production in August showed an increase of 1 percent over a year ago and 2 percent more than the 10-year average production for the month. Total milk production for the first eight months of this year was nearly 1 percent below the nation's output in the corresponding period of 1950.

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for September 1, 1951

Crop	Acreage			Production				Unit	Yield per Acre			
	1951 (Preliminary)	1950	1951 as a percent of 1950	September 1, 1951 forecast	1950	10-year average 1940-49	1951 as a percent of		Indicated 1951	1950	10-year average 1940-49	
							1950					10-year average
Corn	2,442,000	2,544,000	96.0	102,564,000	104,304,000	107,906,000	98.3	95.0	Bu.	42.0	41.0	43.1
Potatoes	62,000	77,000	80.5	12,090,000	15,015,000	12,708,000	80.5	95.1	Bu.	195	195	103
Tobacco	17,900	21,100	84.8	23,385,000	30,645,000	32,968,000	76.3	70.9	Lb.	1306	1452	1484
Oats	2,866,000	2,924,000	98.0	143,300,000	141,814,000	113,497,000	101.0	126.3	Bu.	50.0	48.5	42.3
Barley	214,000	216,000	99.1	7,490,000	8,856,000	9,930,000	84.6	75.4	Bu.	35.0	41.0	34.0
Rye	97,000	92,000	105.4	1,310,000	1,150,000	1,282,000	113.9	102.2	Bu.	13.5	12.5	11.4
Winter wheat	25,000	23,000	108.7	612,000	529,000	692,000	115.7	88.4	Bu.	24.5	23.0	20.5
Spring wheat	54,000	63,000	85.7	1,269,000	1,544,000	1,219,000	82.2	104.1	Bu.	23.5	24.5	22.0
Buckwheat	12,000	13,000	92.3	186,000	221,000	266,000	84.2	69.9	Bu.	15.5	17.0	15.0
All tame hay	4,159,000	3,861,000	107.7	9,416,000	6,945,000	6,746,000	135.6	139.6	Ton	2.26	1.80	1.70
Alfalfa hay	2,182,000	1,818,000	120.0	5,673,000	4,000,000	2,372,000	141.8	239.2	Ton	2.60	2.20	2.18
Clover and timothy hay	1,767,000	1,767,000	100.0	3,357,000	2,562,000	3,997,000	131.0	84.0	Ton	1.90	1.45	1.52
Other tame hay	210,000	276,000	76.1	386,000	383,000	377,000	100.8	102.4	Ton	1.84	1.39	1.42
Wild hay	64,000	85,000	75.3	86,000	106,000	138,000	81.1	62.3	Ton	1.35	1.25	1.17
Flax	9,000	9,000	100.0	117,000	126,000	142,000	92.9	82.4	Bu.	13.0	14.0	11.7
Sugar beets	11,100	15,800	70.3	11,000	160,500	137,270	69.2	80.9	Ton	10.0	10.2	9.9
Peas for canning	129,000	118,100	109.2	283,800,000	257,460,000	250,140,000	110.2	113.5	Lb.	2200	2180	1860
Corn for canning	98,000	63,500	154.3	235,200	146,000	194,800	161.1	120.7	Ton	2.4	2.3	2.4
Snap beans for canning	12,200	12,000	101.7	18,300	18,000	14,900	101.7	122.8	Ton	1.5	1.5	1.4
Lima beans for canning	7,400	5,300	139.6	9,620,000	6,580,000	4,800,000	146.2	200.4	Lb.	1300	1240	1280
Beets for canning	8,200	7,800	105.1	65,600	71,000	43,300	92.4	151.5	Ton	8.0	9.1	8.0
Tomatoes for canning	1,600	1,600	100.0	8,000	5,900	9,200	135.6	87.0	Ton	5.0	3.7	5.8
Cabbage	13,800	14,300	96.5	165,600	185,900	124,300	89.1	133.2	Ton	12.0	13.0	9.1
Onions, commercial	2,100	2,200	95.5	430,500	478,500	372,000	90.0	115.7	Cwt.	205.0	217.5	201.0
Apples, commercial				780,000	740,000	729,000	105.4	107.0	Bu.			
Cherries				13,600	13,000	12,840	104.6	105.9	Ton			
Cranberries				204,000	219,000	137,000	93.2	148.9	Bbl.			
Pasture										97 ¹	81 ¹	70 ¹

¹September 1 condition.

The increase in milk production on Wisconsin farms this year is the result of a higher production per cow. Excellent pasture conditions throughout the summer contributed greatly to maintaining a high production per cow. For Wisconsin as well as the nation as a whole, milk production per cow in herds of crop correspondents was the highest on record. This record production in the nation more than offset the decrease in the number of milk cows during the past year.

Record Egg Production on Wisconsin Farms

Layers on Wisconsin farms produced a record number of eggs in August. The 181 million eggs pro-

duced was about 1 percent above August last year and 4½ percent more than the 5-year average for the month. The increase in layer numbers from a year earlier more than offset the decline in egg production per layer.

The number of layers on hand in the state during August, while about average, exceeded the August 1950 number by more than 2 percent. August is usually the month with the smallest number of layers. On September 1 this year, pullets not yet of laying age averaged higher in number per farm flock than September 1 last year, which indicates a larger number of layers later in the season. The favorable egg-feed price relationship during the hatching sea-

son was undoubtedly a major factor in influencing farmers to increase the size of their flocks.

Farm Product Price Level Turns Upward for Wisconsin

Wisconsin farm product prices as a whole increased from July to August after declining steadily for six months. With the increase in prices received for farm products and a slight drop in the general level of prices paid, the value of the Wisconsin farm dollar in August was nearly 2 percent above the previous month.

Increases in the prices received by farmers for milk and poultry and eggs were mostly responsible for the upturn in the general level of farm prices in the past month. Milk prices

Crop Summary of the United States for September 1, 1951

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)			1951 production as a percent of		Unit	Yield per Acre		
	1951 (Preliminary)	1950	1951 as a percent of 1950	September 1, 1951 forecast	1950	10-year average 1940-49	1951 as a percent of			Indicated 1951	1950	10-year average 1940-49
							1950	10-year average				
Corn	84,575	83,302	101.5	3,130,775	3,131,009	2,980,777	100.0	105.0	Bu.	37.0	37.6	33.9
Potatoes	1,509	1,847	81.7	346,840	439,500	410,203	78.9	84.6	Bu.	229.8	237.9	164.0
Tobacco	1,785	1,604	111.3	2,226,433	2,032,450	1,787,136	109.5	124.6	Lb.	1247	1267	1100
Oats	37,851	42,027	90.1	1,377,965	1,465,134	1,311,651	94.1	105.1	Bu.	36.4	34.9	33.2
Barley	9,793	11,191	87.5	257,585	301,009	306,523	85.6	84.0	Bu.	26.3	26.9	24.4
Rye	1,828	1,822	100.3	25,138	22,977	30,173	109.4	83.3	Bu.	13.8	12.6	12.2
Winter wheat	40,893	43,816	93.3	650,738	750,666	791,764	86.7	82.2	Bu.	15.9	17.1	17.7
Durum wheat	2,622	2,729	96.1	36,536	36,064	37,386	101.3	97.7	Bu.	13.9	13.2	14.8
Spring wheat other than durum	19,061	15,196	125.4	311,875	240,025	242,160	129.9	128.8	Bu.	16.4	15.8	15.9
Flax	3,696	3,893	94.9	34,959	39,263	37,186	89.0	94.0	Bu.	9.5	10.1	9.4
Buckwheat	226	266	85.0	3,891	4,749	6,976	81.9	55.8	Bu.	17.2	17.9	17.4
Tame hay	61,762	60,717	101.7	99,426	94,310	89,293	105.4	111.3	Ton	1.61	1.55	1.46
Wild hay	14,811	15,024	98.6	13,496	12,509	12,351	107.9	109.3	Ton	.91	.83	.89
Pasture										79 ¹	85 ¹	77 ¹

¹September 1 condition.

Current Trends

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Re-reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month		Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month
Farm Price Indexes² 1910-14=100*						Farm Price Indexes¹⁰, 1910-14=100					
Farm prices, general.....%	Aug.	298	292	263	271	Farm prices, general.....%	Aug.	292	294	267	251.8
Livestock and livestock products.....%	Aug.	314	309	270	275	Livestock and livestock products.....%	Aug.	336	332	292	272.4
Milk.....%	Aug.	296	289	245	279	Dairy products.....%	Aug.	277	272	240	261.8
Meat animals.....%	Aug.	387	389	362	294	Meat animals.....%	Aug.	416	414	369	305.2
Poultry and eggs.....%	Aug.	225	214	182	211	Poultry and eggs.....%	Aug.	231	222	191	219.6
Crops.....%	Aug.	186	183	218	242	Crops.....%	Aug.	244	252	239	229.4
Feed grains and hay.....%	Aug.	172	171	190	197	Feed grains and hay.....%	Aug.	215	213	193	212.6
Fruits.....%	Aug.	152	167	192	264	Prices farmers pay.....%	Aug.	271	271	248	221.0
Prices farmers pay.....%	Aug.	282	283	263	232	Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Aug.	103	103	108	113.9
Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Aug.	106	104	100	117						
Dairy Products and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets					
Milk price per cwt. ³\$	July	3.65	3.67	2.96	3.45	Milk price, wholesale ¹⁰\$	Aug. 15	4.45	4.29	3.77	4.10
All utilizations.....\$	July	3.47	3.53	2.83	3.34	Farm price of butterfat in cream ¹⁰ , per lb.....cts.	Aug. 15	68.5	68.8	60.3	67.2
For cheese.....\$	July	3.64	3.72	3.06	3.34	Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, per lb. ¹¹cts.	Aug.	66.4	66.7	60.7	65.56
For butter.....\$	July	3.75	3.73	2.94	3.45	Total milk production ¹⁰ , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	10713	11829	10620	105057
Condensery products.....\$	July	4.10	3.84	3.19	3.69	Creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	134265	143960	147100	138874
Market milk.....\$	Aug. 15	75	75	65	73.0	American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	100750	112040	100140	98574
Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁴cts.	Aug. 15	69	70	61	68.2	Evaporated whole milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	314750	370250	302100	363146
Farm price of butter ⁵cts.						Dried skim milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	78100	102500	90000	76930
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound						Human food.....lbs.	July	1775	2300	1975	2179
American ⁶ (cheddar).....cts.	Aug.	37.98	37.46	31.19	43.6	Animal feed.....lbs.	July	78100	102500	90000	76930
Swiss.....cts.	Aug.	39.2	38.7	35.0	43.6	Butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	39037	41164	36008	38430
Total milk production ² , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	1406	1590	1350	12607	Cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	20261	20124	13892	20125
Cows in herd freshening ⁸%	Aug.	4.85	3.60	4.59	4.24						
Calves born during month being raised ⁸%	Aug.	43.29	39.89	38.74	30.60	Cold-Storage Holdings¹¹, (000 om.)					
Grains and concentrates fed per month, per cow ⁹lbs.	Aug.	101	100	117	103.6	Creamery butter.....lbs.	Aug. 31	116964	104405	239398	132844
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁸lbs.	Sept. 1	57.2	58.3	66.0	58.6	American cheese.....lbs.	Aug. 31	237271	227199	287977	190596
Per farm.....lbs.	Sept. 1	3.26	3.28	3.82	3.46	Swiss cheese.....lbs.	Aug. 31	9460	8542	6618	3670
Per cow in herd.....lbs.	Sept. 1	16.40	14.03	19.68	18.88	All other cheese.....lbs.	Aug. 31	28296	26799	22066	27286
Wisconsin creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	17045	17345	16600	11434	Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	Aug. 31	275027	262540	316661	221552
Wisconsin American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	July	48000	53915	44780	42295	Eggs, shell.....cases	Aug. 31	120286	106692	105179	133408
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	6530	6383	5952	3955	Eggs, shell, frozen and dried, (case equivalent).....cases	Aug. 31	1653	2270	2568	4074
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	13358	13943	10227	13228						
						Poultry Production¹⁰					
Poultry Production¹²						Layers on hand in month, (000 om.).....no.	Aug.	302161	304656	307294	294032
Layers on hand in month, (000 om.).....no.	Aug.	12138	12471	11877	12141	Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Aug.	1400	1546	1391	1310
Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Aug.	1494	1652	1510	1422	Total eggs produced, (000,000 omitted).....no.	Aug.	4231	4711	4274	3849
Total eggs produced, (000,000 om.).....no.	Aug.	181	206	179	173						
						Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk¹⁰, (000 omitted)					
Feed Price Changes²						Dried whole milk.....lbs.	July 31	24129	22241	13935	23485
Index of wholesale feed prices, 1910-14=100.....%	Aug.	232.6	234.9	211.7	229.3	Dried skim milk.....lbs.	July 31	128885	112096	84088	89815
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration.....%	Aug.	27.24	27.30	26.15	27.52	Dried buttermilk.....lbs.	July 31	8302	7380	5956	6129
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy.....lbs.	Aug.	137.7	133.7	118.5	131.4	Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	July 31	7892	8796	7368	11211
Wisconsin byproduct wholesale feed cost per ton f.o.b. Madison						Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	July 31	524154	426747	340962	366610
Standard bran.....\$	Aug.	56.25	56.70	48.60	49.30						
Linseed oil meal.....\$	Aug.	70.90	65.60	72.40	71.10	Slaughter under Federal Meat Inspection¹¹, (000 omitted)					
Corn gluten feed.....\$	Aug.	58.00	56.20	54.10	60.95	Cattle.....no.	Aug.	1064	920	1184	1192
Tankage.....\$	Aug.	112.10	113.30	132.90	112.47	Calves.....no.	Aug.	422	408	484	553
Standard middlings.....\$	Aug.	59.00	65.60	51.30	51.49	Sheep and lambs.....no.	Aug.	898	863	1076	1259
Soybean meal.....\$	Aug.	80.40	83.50	81.20	87.11	Hogs.....no.	Aug.	4236	3826	3626	3011
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration.....\$	Aug.	31.46	31.83	29.11	31.05						
Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy.....lbs.	Aug.	152.6	139.8	124.0	143.4	Business and Industry					
						Wholesale prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
Farm Product Prices⁵						All commodities.....%	Aug.	258	261	242	207.0
Milk cows, per head.....\$	Aug. 15	291	291	234	188.00	Foods.....%	Aug.	---	287	270	241.4
Hogs, per cwt.....\$	Aug. 15	20.80	20.20	21.60	20.54	Retail prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
Beef cattle, per cwt.....\$	Aug. 15	24.60	25.50	21.70	15.53	All commodities.....%	July	269	268	249	223.8
Veal calves, per cwt.....\$	Aug. 15	34.10	34.30	28.30	20.33	Foods.....%	July	294	293	269	237
Sheep, per cwt.....\$	Aug. 15	14.30	14.80	10.10	8.26	Total personal income ¹⁴%	July	359.9	355.0	318.6	289.8
Lambs, per cwt.....\$	Aug. 15	28.80	28.10	24.50	18.64	Total non-agricultural income ¹⁴%	July	363.8	360.7	323.8	289.3
Wool, per lb.....\$	Aug. 15	.80	.85	.58	.46	Total agricultural income ¹⁴%	July	324.6	302.9	271.0	294.2
Chickens, per lb.....cts.	Aug. 15	24.1	25.9	25.5	27.1	Factory employment (adjusted) ¹⁵%	June	160.2	161.2	148.9	150.7
Eggs, per doz.....cts.	Aug. 15	48.0	44.5	36.1	43.0	No. of employees, 1939=100.....%					
Wheat, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	2.06	2.08	1.97	1.92	1935-39=100.....%	July	215	222	196	181.0
Corn, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	1.69	1.68	1.38	1.63	Freight-car loadings (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100.....%	July	---	131	126	132
Oats, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	.74	.79	.71	.73						
Barley, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	1.25	1.23	1.40	1.48						
Rye, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	1.45	1.57	1.24	1.56						
Buckwheat, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	1.15	1.25	1.10	1.41						
Flaxseed, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	3.10	3.20	3.19	4.33						
Red clover seed, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	17.00	17.50	24.80	22.13						
Alfalfa seed, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	32.00	32.00	33.00	24.50						
Timothy seed, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	3.35	4.50	4.65	3.80						
All hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Aug. 15	13.30	12.00	19.60	17.06						
Alfalfa hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Aug. 15	14.20	12.60	21.30	19.54						
Clover and timothy hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Aug. 15	12.00	11.40	17.80	17.86						
Potatoes, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	1.25	1.10	1.70	1.81						
Apples, per bu.....\$	Aug. 15	2.00	2.40	2.50	2.82						

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

began the seasonal upward movement in August this year. Some decline in the prices of meat animals occurred during the period from mid-July to mid-August. The August index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers

was 298 percent of the 1910-14 average. The August price level was 3½ percent below the recent high-point of February 1951 and 12 percent below the all-time high reported in July 1948.

Prices paid by Wisconsin farmers for goods and services used in farm production and family living dropped less than 1 percent from July to August after increasing almost steadily for nearly a year and a half.

United States Farm Prices

The index of prices received by the nation's farmer registered its sixth consecutive monthly decline from mid-July to mid-August. Sharpest drop among the farm commodities was made by cotton. Losses were shown for most other products except fruit, some meat animals, milk, and eggs. The steady decline since February has erased about a third of the gain in farm product prices in the first 9 months after the outbreak in Korea. Both farm product prices and prices paid by farmers increased about 9 percent from August last year.

Cranberry Crop Expected to Be Smaller This Year

A smaller output of cranberries than a year ago is in prospect for Wisconsin and the nation as a whole. The Wisconsin crop as well as for the nation will be above average, according to September 1 estimates.

Wisconsin's cranberry production, which ranks second in the nation, is now estimated at 204,000 barrels compared with 219,000 barrels harvested last year. The average production for the 10-years, 1940-49, is 137,000 barrels.

For the nation, cranberry production is expected to total 915,000 barrels compared with 984,300 barrels harvested last year. The 10-year average production for the nation is 728,200 barrels.

Cranberry Production
(Thousand barrels)

State	Sept. 1, 1951 forecast	1950	1949	10-year average 1940-49
Massachusetts	580	610	520	468.6
Wisconsin	204	219	200	137.0
New Jersey	73	108	67	75.4
Washington	41	33	40	35.1
Oregon	17	14.3	13.4	12.1
5 States	915	984.3	840.4	728.2

Number of Wisconsin Farms Smallest in 50 Years

The number of Wisconsin farms has been declining for about 15 years. According to the United States Census the state has about 168,560 farms, which is about 1,000 less than there were in 1900. There are now about five farms for every six in 1935 when the number of farms in the state reached its peak.

Some of the decrease in the number of farms is the result of farms being combined. The census figures show that while farms are fewer in number they are larger in size. In addition to farms being combined some new acreage has been added to the state's farm land in recent years. This has been particularly true in the northern counties.

Number of Wisconsin Farms United States Census of 1950

County	Number of farms
Barron	3,986
Bayfield	1,567
Burnett	1,478
Chippewa	3,445
Douglas	1,533
Polk	3,608
Rusk	2,129
Sawyer	1,016
Washburn	1,175
Northwest District	19,937
Ashland	1,037
Clark	4,738
Iron	372
Lincoln	1,670
Marathon	6,061
Oneida	607
Price	2,085
Taylor	2,865
Vilas	254
North District	19,689
Florence	395
Forest	652
Langlade	1,586
Marinette	2,363
Oconto	2,813
Shawano	3,503
Northeast District	11,312

County	Number of Farms
Buffalo	1,828
Dunn	3,077
Eau Claire	2,080
Jackson	1,939
La Crosse	1,519
Monroe	2,911
Pepin	818
Pierce	2,591
St. Croix	2,857
Trempealeau	2,889
West District	22,509
Adams	1,041
Green Lake	1,271
Juneau	1,881
Marquette	1,179
Portage	2,552
Waupaca	3,155
Waushara	1,890
Wood	2,647
Central District	15,616
Brown	3,079
Calumet	1,884
Door	2,085
Fond du Lac	3,703
Kewaunee	1,919
Manitowoc	3,519
Outagamie	3,409
Sheboygan	3,136
Winnebago	2,357
East District	25,091
Crawford	1,828
Grant	3,749
Iowa	2,331
Lafayette	2,155
Richland	2,328
Sauk	3,144
Vernon	3,697
Southwest District	19,232
Columbia	2,767
Dane	5,472
Dodge	4,229
Green	2,271
Jefferson	2,934
Rock	3,368
South District	21,041
Kenosha	1,403
Milwaukee	1,390
Ozaukee	1,355
Racine	2,095
Walworth	2,341
Washington	2,500
Waukesha	3,049
Southeast District	14,133
State	168,560

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Federal—State Crop Reporting Service

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IN THIS ISSUE

October Crop Report

Below normal temperatures and heavy rains in some areas of Wisconsin during September retarded late harvesting of crops and the maturing of corn. In general, crop yields have been good this year, but the quality of the crops has been below average as a result of poor harvesting conditions. For the nation, crop production as a whole has been satisfactory, but total production of feed crops probably will be a little below last year.

Milk Production

Milk production on Wisconsin farms during September was above a year earlier. Excellent pasture conditions helped to maintain a high production per cow. For the nation, milk production in September was only slightly higher than a year earlier but total production so far this year is below the corresponding period in 1950.

Egg Production

Egg production on Wisconsin farms as well as for the nation in September was a record for the month. More layers are being added to farm flocks and egg production per layer is at a high level.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

Seasonal increases in the prices received for products sold by Wisconsin farmers occurred between August and September. Poultry and egg prices showed the most strength during the past month. Milk prices for the nation showed greater gains than for Wisconsin, but otherwise farm price increases were generally smaller.

Current Trends

Cold storage stocks of butter and cheese show substantial reductions from a year ago. Total frozen poultry in storage is well above a year ago but holdings of shell, frozen, and dried eggs are smaller this fall. Stocks of dried, condensed, and evaporated milk products are larger than a year ago.

Special News Items (page 4)
Potato Varieties in Wisconsin
Farm Wage Rates

COOL AND WET WEATHER during September was favorable to pastures and new seedings on Wisconsin farms, but the corn crop made little progress and late harvesting generally was done under unfavorable conditions. Heavy rains during the past month in the northern and western counties caused some loss in yields of late harvested crops.

Wisconsin's 1951 crop yields as a whole are as good or better than average although weather conditions throughout the crop season were unusual. Harvesting conditions have been poor, and the quality of the crops often has not been up to average. This is particularly true of the hay and oat crops. Wisconsin has the largest hay crop on record, a little over 9½ million tons, and the oat crop is now forecast at more than 140 million bushels.

During the past month, the state's production prospects for the potato crop declined sharply because of heavy rains in some of the important areas of production. Yields are now expected to be 180 bushels per acre or 15 bushels below the estimated yield a month ago. Tobacco, another important cash crop, will be a smaller crop than last year as a result of a lower yield and a smaller harvested acreage.

Prospects for the quality of the corn crop may have improved some in the first two weeks of October, but heavy frosts in the last week of September caused considerable damage to the crop to be harvested for grain. Present estimates indicate the crop will be 105 million bushels or about equal to the 1950 production. The crop will be smaller than average. Larger crops of rye and winter wheat have been harvested, but barley production is a fifth smaller than last year.

United States Crops

September weather varied widely from normal in most of the nation. For the most part weather conditions had an adverse affect on crop production. The aggregate all-crop production fell off slightly from September to October, but it is still equal to the 1949 volume which was the second largest on record. Production this year of wheat, corn, and oats is smaller than last year. Hay production was a record this year. Production prospects of oil seed crops declined during September but the total output probably will be a third above average.

Grain Stocks on Farms

Stocks of grain corn on Wisconsin farms at the beginning of October were only 42 percent of the holdings

Weather Summary, September 1951

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches	
	Lowest	Highest	Mean	Normal	September 1951	Normal Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	27	75	51.5	55.1	7.48	3.31 +9.55
Spooner.....	28	80	53.4	58.5	6.19	3.44 +11.21
Park Falls....	28	79	51.3	55.9	4.58	4.17 +9.21
Rhinelander...	29	79	53.3	56.9	4.26	3.94 +8.84
Wausau.....	27	80	57.1	58.9	3.32	3.72
Marquette....	34	81	58.6	62.5	3.82	3.52 +4.50
Escanaba....	34	73	55.3	57.1	3.77	3.32 +8.30
Minneapolis...	32	86	56.9	61.4	5.80	3.13 +6.50
Eau Claire....	32	84	57.0	61.2	3.91	4.10 +3.14
La Crosse....	35	83	58.7	62.2	2.87	3.99 +9.13
Hancock.....	28	82	56.2	61.0	2.38	3.81 +1.88
Oshkosh.....	29	87	58.7	62.1	2.57	3.40 +1.79
Green Bay...	29	85	56.7	60.4	2.93	3.52 +0.61
Manitowoc...	36	77	58.8	60.0	1.80	3.61 +2.73
Dubuque....	33	83	58.3	64.0	1.47	4.01 +5.38
Madison.....	36	84	58.6	62.4	2.93	3.72 +0.52
Beloit.....	40	88	61.5	63.8	2.78	3.87 +2.79
Milwaukee...	36	87	59.7	61.0	2.75	3.29 +3.52
Average for 18 Stations	31.8	81.8	56.8	60.2	3.64	3.66 +4.74 ¹

¹ Average for 17 stations.

a year ago but a little larger than the 10-year average stocks. A little larger quantity of oats was held by farmers but compared with a year ago the stocks of wheat and rye are smaller. Holdings of barley and soybeans are larger than a year ago and larger than average stocks.

Farm stocks of corn, wheat, oats, barley, and rye held by the nation's farmers on October 1 were all smaller

Grain Stocks on Farms

(October 1 estimates)

Crop	Thousand bushels on hand			Percent of current year's crop ¹		
	1951	1950	10-yr. av. 1940-49	1951	1950	10 yr. av. 1940-49
WIS.						
Corn ² ...	5,910	13,986	5,551	11.0	18.0	10.0
Wheat.....	1,335	1,928	1,756	72.0	93.0	91.9
Oats.....	130,604	129,051	103,592	93.0	91.0	91.3
Barley....	6,767	6,731	4,257	93.0	76.0	42.9
Rye.....	799	897	784	61.0	78.0	61.2
Soybeans	24	10	18 ³	7.0	4.0	3.4 ³
U. S.						
Corn ² ...	317,693	486,150	351,801	11.2	15.6	13.4
Wheat.....	481,775	483,642	523,739	48.5	47.1	49.6
Oats.....	1,142,888	1,168,742	1,059,171	83.3	79.8	80.8
Barley....	169,113	180,508	171,206 ³	66.6	60.0	62.6 ³
Rye.....	12,218	12,852	12,195 ³	48.6	55.9	53.4 ³
Soybeans	2,555	1,204	2,919 ³	.9	.5	1.5 ³

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

² Based on corn for grain.

³ Short-time average.

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for October 1, 1951

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per Acre		
	Preliminary 1951	1950	1951 as a percent of 1950	Preliminary 1951	1950	10-year average 1940-49	1951 as a percent of			Indicated 1951	1950	10-year average 1940-49
							1950	10-year average				
Corn	2,442,000	2,544,000	96.0	105,006,000	104,304,000	107,906,000	100.7	97.3	Bu.	43.0	41.0	43.1
Potatoes	62,000	77,000	80.5	11,160,000	15,015,000	12,708,000	74.3	87.8	Bu.	180	195	103
Tobacco	17,900	21,100	84.8	23,922,000	30,645,000	32,968,000	78.1	72.6	Lb.	1336	1452	1484
Oats	2,866,000	2,924,000	98.0	140,434,000	141,814,000	113,497,000	99.0	123.7	Bu.	49.0	48.5	42.3
Barley	214,000	216,000	99.1	7,276,000	8,856,000	9,930,000	82.2	73.3	Bu.	34.0	41.0	34.0
Rye	97,000	92,000	105.4	1,310,000	1,150,000	1,282,000	113.9	102.2	Bu.	13.5	12.5	11.4
Winter wheat	25,000	23,000	108.7	612,000	529,000	692,000	115.7	88.4	Bu.	24.5	23.0	20.5
Spring wheat	54,000	63,000	85.7	1,242,000	1,544,000	1,219,000	80.4	101.9	Bu.	23.0	24.5	22.0
Buckwheat	12,000	13,000	92.3	192,000	221,000	266,000	86.9	72.2	Bu.	16.0	17.0	15.0
All tame hay	4,159,000	3,861,000	107.7	9,705,000	6,945,000	6,746,000	139.7	143.9	Ton	2.33	1.80	1.70
Alfalfa hay	2,182,000	1,818,000	120.0	6,000,000	4,000,000	2,372,000	150.0	253.0	Ton	2.75	2.20	2.18
Clover and timoth hay	1,767,000	1,767,000	100.0	3,357,000	2,562,000	3,997,000	131.0	84.0	Ton	1.90	1.45	1.52
Other tame hay	210,000	276,000	76.1	348,000	383,000	377,000	90.9	92.3	Ton	1.66	1.39	1.42
Wild hay	64,000	85,000	75.3	86,000	106,000	138,000	81.1	62.3	Ton	1.35	1.25	1.17
Flax	9,000	9,000	100.0	117,000	126,000	142,000	92.9	82.4	Bu.	13.0	14.0	11.7
Sugar beets	11,100	15,800	70.3	105,400	160,500	137,270	65.7	76.8	Ton	9.5	10.2	9.9
Peas for canning	129,300	118,100	109.5	331,000,000	257,460,000	250,140,000	128.6	132.3	Lb.	2560	2180	1860
Corn for canning	98,000	63,500	154.3	245,000	146,000	194,800	167.8	125.8	Ton	2.5	2.3	2.4
Snap beans for canning	12,200	12,000	101.7	18,300	18,000	14,900	101.7	122.8	Ton	1.5	1.5	1.4
Lima beans for canning	7,400	5,300	139.6	10,360,000	6,580,000	4,800,000	157.4	215.8	Lb.	1400	1240	1280
Beets for canning	8,200	7,800	105.1	69,700	71,000	43,300	98.2	161.0	Ton	8.5	9.1	8.0
Tomatoes	1,600	1,600	100.0	8,000	5,900	9,200	135.6	87.0	Ton	5.0	3.7	5.8
Cabbage	13,800	14,300	96.5	165,600	185,900	124,300	89.1	133.2	Ton	12.0	13.0	9.1
Onions, commercial	2,100	2,200	95.5	420,000	478,500	372,000	87.8	112.9	Cwt.	200.0	217.5	201.0
Apples, commercial				750,000	740,000	729,000	101.4	102.9	Bu.			
Cherries				13,600	13,000	12,840	104.6	105.9	Ton			
Cranberries				185,000	219,000	137,000	84.5	135.0	Bbl.			
Pasture										96 ¹	79 ¹	77 ¹

¹October 1 condition

than a year earlier but soybean holdings were substantially larger. Corn, wheat, and barley holdings in the nation are below average for this time of year.

Wisconsin Milk Output Above September 1950

Excellent pastures and favorable weather contributed in maintaining a high milk production per cow on Wisconsin farms during September. According to Wisconsin farm reporters, the state's September milk production totaled about 1,178 million pounds. This production was 2 percent above September of last year and 10 percent higher than the 10-year average for the month.

A relatively high milk production in the North Central States and other

areas more than offset the decrease from a year ago in some of the southern states where drought conditions prevailed during the summer and pastures are poor. Milk production in September for the nation is estimated at 9,464 million pounds, which is nearly 1 percent above a year earlier and 2 percent more than the 10-year average production for the month.

Wisconsin Layer Numbers and Egg Output Higher

A record production for September of 166 million eggs was estimated for Wisconsin farm flocks. This was nearly 4½ percent above September last year and 14½ percent more than the 5-year average for the month. The increase in the September total egg output compared with a year earlier

was due to a record rate of lay and a substantial seasonal rise in the number of layers. A significant number of pullets has been added to the laying flocks, which has increased flock sizes above a year ago.

Total egg production in September for the nation is also a record for the month. It is 1½ percent above September last year. Layers on hand during September totaled slightly under a year ago. However, the increase in egg production per layer in September was more than sufficient to offset the decline in the number of layers. The nation's September laying rate was a record for the month, but it was below the production per layer for Wisconsin.

Egg prices have been encouraging to Wisconsin flock owners this year. On September 15 the farm price of

Crop Summary of the United States for October 1, 1951

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per Acre		
	Preliminary 1951 (000 omitted)	1950 (000 omitted)	1951 as a percent of 1950	Preliminary 1951 (000 omitted)	1950 (000 omitted)	10-year average 1940-49 (000 omitted)	1951 as a percent of			Indicated 1951	1950	10-year average 1940-49
							1950	10-year average				
Corn	84,575	83,302	101.5	3,104,988	3,131,009	2,980,777	99.2	104.2	Bu.	36.7	37.6	33.9
Potatoes	1,509	1,847	81.7	337,122	439,500	410,203	76.7	82.2	Bu.	223.4	237.9	164.0
Tobacco	1,785	1,604	111.3	2,249,844	2,032,450	1,787,136	110.7	125.9	Lb.	1260	1267	1100
Oats	37,851	42,027	90.1	1,372,248	1,465,134	1,311,651	93.7	104.6	Bu.	36.3	34.9	33.2
Barley	9,793	11,191	87.5	254,409	301,009	306,523	84.5	83.0	Bu.	26.0	26.9	24.4
Rye	1,828	1,822	100.3	25,138	22,977	30,173	109.4	83.3	Bu.	13.8	12.6	12.2
Winter wheat	40,893	43,816	93.3	650,738	750,666	791,764	86.7	82.2	Bu.	15.9	17.1	17.7
Durum wheat	2,622	2,729	96.1	36,369	36,064	37,386	100.8	97.3	Bu.	13.9	13.2	14.8
Spring wheat other than durum	19,061	15,196	125.4	306,491	240,025	242,160	127.7	126.6	Bu.	16.1	15.8	15.9
Flax	3,696	3,893	94.9	32,284	39,263	37,186	82.2	86.8	Bu.	8.7	10.1	9.4
Buckwheat	226	266	85.0	4,060	4,749	6,976	85.5	58.2	Bu.	18.0	17.9	17.4
Tame hay	61,762	60,717	101.7	100,363	94,310	89,293	106.4	112.4	Ton	1.62	1.55	1.46
Wild hay	14,811	15,024	98.6	13,496	12,509	12,351	107.9	109.3	Ton	.91	.83	.89
Pasture										81 ¹	87 ¹	77 ¹

¹October 1 condition.

Current Trends

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Re-reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month		Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month
Farm Price Indexes² 1910-14=100³						Farm Price Indexes¹⁰, 1910-14=100					
Farm prices, general.....%	Sept.	302	297	270	277	Farm prices, general.....%	Sept.	291	292	272	252.6
Livestock and livestock products.....%	Sept.	320	314	280	283	Livestock and livestock products.....%	Sept.	337	336	298	275.0
Milk.....%	Sept.	300	296	259	291	Dairy products.....%	Sept.	283	277	248	271.0
Meat animals.....%	Sept.	382	387	360	293	Meat animals.....%	Sept.	411	416	372	300.8
Poultry and eggs.....%	Sept.	264	225	193	223	Poultry and eggs.....%	Sept.	247	231	196	229.6
Crops.....%	Sept.	183	186	204	233	Crops.....%	Sept.	239	244	243	228.2
Feed grains and hay.....%	Sept.	167	172	190	200	Feed grains and hay.....%	Sept.	216	215	194	214.8
Fruits.....%	Sept.	148	152	173	237	Prices farmers pay.....%	Sept.	271	271	252	220.8
Prices farmers pay.....%	Sept.	282	282	265	233	Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Sept.	107	108	108	114.4
Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Sept.	107	105	102	119						
Dairy Products and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets					
Milk price per cwt. ³	Aug.	3.74	3.67	3.10	3.58	Milk price, wholesale ¹⁰\$	Sept. 15	4.60	4.45	4.02	4.30
All utilizations.....\$	Aug.	3.53	3.46	2.93	3.45	Farm price of butterfat in cream ¹⁰ , per lb.....cts.	Sept. 15	68.4	68.5	60.9	69.5
For cheese.....\$	Aug.	3.71	3.64	3.16	3.43	Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, ¹¹ per lb.....cts.	Sept.	67.0	66.4	62.7	67.02
For butter.....\$	Aug.	3.80	3.75	3.10	3.55	Total milk production ¹⁰ , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	9464	10713	9396	92747
Condensery products.....\$	Aug.	4.12	4.03	3.39	3.86	Creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	121080	134265	125025	122678
Market milk.....\$	Sept. 15	74	75	66	75.4	American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	85935	100750	84570	86307
Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁴cts.	Sept. 15	68	69	62	70.2	Evaporated whole milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	263000	314750	284300	309871
Farm price of butter ⁵cts.	Sept.	36.82	37.98	31.43	45.9	Dried skim milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	66100	78100	60950	57801
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound	Sept.	39.5	37.3	35.0	45.9	Human food.....lbs.	Aug.	1200	1775	1075	1611
American ⁶ (cheddar).....cts.	Sept.	36.82	37.98	31.43	45.9	Animal feed.....lbs.	Aug.	1200	1775	1075	1611
Swiss.....cts.	Sept.	39.5	37.3	35.0	45.9	Butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	28068	39037	27424	32454
Total milk production ² , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	1178	1389	1155	10707	Cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	18801	20261	13264	17494
Cows in herd freshening ⁸%	Sept.	8.45	4.85	8.52	7.55						
Calves born during month being raised ⁹%	Sept.	45.60	43.29	40.95	36.58	Cold-Storage Holdings¹¹, (000 om.)					
Grains and concentrates fed per month, per cow ⁹lbs.	Sept.	107	101	120	109.8	Creamery butter.....lbs.	Sept. 30	113617	116790	234111	126652
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁸lbs.	Sept.	69.2	57.2	71.1	65.9	American cheese.....lbs.	Sept. 30	235036	233788	292421	190773
Per farm.....lbs.	Oct. 1	3.85	3.26	4.17	3.86	Swiss cheese.....lbs.	Sept. 30	9044	9166	7743	4129
Per cow in herd.....lbs.	Oct. 1	21.07	16.40	24.14	23.15	All other cheese.....lbs.	Sept. 30	23765	26610	26743	25828
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	Oct. 1	21.07	16.40	24.14	23.15	All varieties of cheese.....lbs.	Sept. 30	267845	269564	326907	220730
Wisconsin creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	15790	17045	12585	9768	Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	Sept. 30	164952	121493	140352	154317
Wisconsin American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Aug.	40695	48000	38085	36202	Eggs, shell.....cases	Sept. 30	931	1615	1558	2840
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	3603	6530	3589	2910	Eggs, shell, frozen and dried, (case equivalent).....cases	Sept. 30	7359	9120	16259	12826
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	11822	13358	9387	11600						
Poultry Production¹²						Poultry Production¹⁰					
Layers on hand in month, (000 om.).....no.	Sept.	13140	12138	12796	12607	Layers on hand in month, (000 omitted).....no.	Sept.	327762	302161	330211	313302
Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Sept.	1263	1494	1242	1148	Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Sept.	1223	1400	1195	1100
Total eggs produced, (000,000 om.).....no.	Sept.	166	181	159	145	Total eggs produced, (000,000 omitted).....no.	Sept.	4007	4231	3947	3444
Feed Price Changes²						Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk¹⁰, (000 omitted)					
Index of wholesale feed prices, 1910-14=100.....%	Sept.	236.5	232.6	214.7	229.1	Dried whole milk.....lbs.	Aug. 31	26325	24129	13630	22750
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration.....\$	Sept.	27.62	27.24	26.18	27.43	Dried skim milk.....lbs.	Aug. 31	131559	128885	60049	80076
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy.....lbs.	Sept.	137.6	137.3	125.3	139.7	Dried buttermilk.....lbs.	Aug. 31	9527	8302	5470	6081
Wisconsin byproduct wholesale feed cost per ton f.o.b. Madison	Sept.	58.40	56.25	49.25	49.32	Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	Aug. 31	7169	7892	7022	11706
Standard bran.....\$	Sept.	76.10	70.90	66.75	67.45	Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	Aug. 31	543744	524154	349397	374110
Linseed oil meal.....\$	Sept.	58.00	58.00	51.50	58.80						
Corn gluten feed.....\$	Sept.	120.80	112.10	131.45	107.71	Slaughter under Federal Meat Inspection¹¹, (000 omitted)					
Tankage.....\$	Sept.	59.90	59.00	51.40	53.84	Cattle.....no.	Sept.	956	1064	1196	1073
Standard middlings.....\$	Sept.	85.80	80.40	68.85	79.83	Calves.....no.	Sept.	373	422	488	544
Soybean meal.....\$	Sept.	32.21	31.46	29.69	31.00	Sheep and lambs.....no.	Sept.	827	889	1063	1293
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration.....\$	Sept.	179.4	152.6	133.4	154.6	Hogs.....no.	Sept.	4398	4236	4137	2848
Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy.....lbs.	Sept.	179.4	152.6	133.4	154.6						
Farm Product Prices⁶						Business and Industry					
Milk cows, per head.....\$	Sept. 15	295	291	243	186.60	Wholesale prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100	Sept.	258	258	249	206.8
Hogs, per cwt.....\$	Sept. 15	19.70	20.80	21.10	20.80	All commodities.....%	Sept.	---	289	274	238.0
Beef cattle, per cwt.....\$	Sept. 15	25.50	24.60	22.00	15.18	Foods.....%	Sept.	---	289	274	238.0
Veal calves, per cwt.....\$	Sept. 15	32.40	34.10	28.40	20.18	Retail prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100	Aug.	269	269	251	225.2
Sheep, per cwt.....\$	Sept. 15	13.30	14.30	10.10	7.82	All commodities.....%	Aug.	293	294	271	240
Lambs, per cwt.....\$	Sept. 15	27.50	28.80	24.50	18.70	Foods.....%	Aug.	363.9	361.1	325.8	291.6
Wool, per lb.....\$	Sept. 15	.80	.80	.59	.45	Total personal income ¹⁴%	Aug.	368.6	365.2	332.2	293.5
Chickens, per lb.....cts.	Sept. 15	25.6	24.1	24.3	27.0	Total non-agricultural income ¹⁴%	Aug.	322.5	323.2	269.0	274.9
Eggs, per doz.....cts.	Sept. 15	57.8	48.0	39.6	46.4	Total agricultural income ¹⁴%	Aug.	322.5	323.2	269.0	274.9
Wheat, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	2.07	2.06	1.97	1.93	Factory employment (adjusted) ¹⁵ , No. of employees, 1939=100.....%	July	160.1	161.1	150.9	150.0
Corn, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	1.73	1.69	1.44	1.68	Industrial production (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100.....%	Aug.	218	213	209	181.4
Oats, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	.74	.74	.73	.74	Freight-car loadings (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100.....%	Aug.	133	125	135	134
Barley, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	1.21	1.25	1.42	1.50						
Rye, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	1.45	1.45	1.24	1.63						
Buckwheat, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	1.19	1.15	1.05	1.35						
Flaxseed, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	3.45	3.10	3.15	4.40						
Red clover seed, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	17.00	17.00	19.40	21.12						
Alfalfa seed, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	32.00	32.00	28.80	23.62						
Timothy seed, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	3.50	3.35	5.20	4.29						
All hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Sept. 15	12.20	13.30	18.50	17.48						
Alfalfa hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Sept. 15	12.50	14.20	19.90	20.02						
Clover and timothy hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Sept. 15	11.50	12.00	16.90	18.26						
Potatoes, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	1.20	1.25	1.35	1.55						
Apples, per bu.....\$	Sept. 15	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.13						

eggs averaged nearly 58 cents per dozen or about 18 cents above September a year ago. The sharp rise in prices received for eggs has more than offset the higher prices paid for poultry ration during the past year.

Seasonal Rise Shown for Wisconsin Farm Product Prices
Higher returns for cattle, poultry, eggs, and milk advanced the index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers 2 percent during the month ending

September 15. Most of the uptrend was due to seasonal influences. The index for September was 302 percent of the 1910-14 base. Most outstanding of the farm price movements during the thirty day pe-

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

riod was the 17 percent gain in poultry and egg prices. High meat prices have stimulated consumer demand for these farm products at a time when production is low. Since mid-September livestock receipts from farms have been stepped up and prices have eased. Along with this trend, egg production is increasing and egg prices are beginning to show the usual seasonal trends although they can be expected to hold above last year's levels.

Crop prices continued to lag behind last years levels by 10 to 15 percent up to mid-September. Milk prices while advancing seasonally have not shown as much strength in late August and early September as for the same period last year. Favorable pastures and good weather have maintained good fall milk production.

United States Farm Prices

Milk prices for September in the country as a whole increased more than in Wisconsin but otherwise price changes for other farm commodities were generally smaller. The index of prices received by farmers for the United States on September 15 was 291 percent of the 1910-14 average.

Wisconsin Farm Wages Well Above Last Year

Monthly wages paid by Wisconsin farmers this fall average about 16 percent above a year ago. Wages paid by Wisconsin farmers have been showing a steady increase for the past two years. The trend in farm wage rates has followed the upswing in industrial wages rather than the trend in farm prices.

According to Wisconsin crop reporters, the average monthly wage paid to hired workers was \$119 with board and room and \$151 with house furnished but no meals. Daily wage rates paid to hired farm workers in Wisconsin gained less than reports show for monthly wages. These rates averaged \$5.75 a day with board and room and are now about 10 percent above a year ago compared with the monthly wage rate increase of 16 percent. Rates paid per day without board and room average about \$7.15 or about 14 percent above October last year. Hourly rates average 93 cents or about 13 percent above a year ago.

Potato Varieties Grown in Wisconsin

Potato growing is one of Wisconsin's leading cash crop enterprises. Because of the increased interest in the varieties of potatoes grown in the state, a survey was conducted this spring. Questionnaires were mailed to potato reporters who supplied information as to their potato acreage and the relative importance of each variety of potato grown.

Results of the survey show that the Chippewa is the leading late variety and accounts for slightly over one-third of all potato acreage in the state. The Katahdin is the next most important variety in Wisconsin, accounting for 12 percent of the total potato acreage. A newer potato in this state, the Sebago, accounts for 10 percent of Wisconsin's total potato acreage and ranks third in acreage grown. Russet Burbanks and Russet Sebagoes account for 6.1 percent and 5.7 percent respectively of the total acreage reported. The Russet Rural which at one time was one of Wisconsin's leading varieties now accounts for only 4.8 percent of the state's total potato acreage. Other late varieties of lesser importance in Wisconsin are: Pontiacs, Red Pontiacs, and Ontarios accounting for 3.9 percent, 3.1 percent, and 1 percent respectively of all the potatoes grown in the state. Green Mountains and Sequoias each account for less than 1 percent.

Of the early varieties, the Irish Cobbler continues to be the most popular. Currently, over half of the

early potatoes grown in the state are Cobblers. Almost 4 percent of both the early and late crop potatoes grown are Triumphs. The Red Warba, another early variety, accounts for 1.8 percent of all the Wisconsin potatoes grown.

There is considerable variation in the prominence of different varieties by the size of grower operations. For example, the Chippewa, which is by far the most important variety grown, accounts for over 40 percent of all the potatoes grown by those farmers reporting under 5 acres of potatoes. This variety accounts for almost 40 percent of all the potato acreage in the 5 to 24.9 acre size group, slightly over 36 percent in the 25 to 74.9 acre size group and about 22 percent in the 75 acres and over group.

The Sebago variety is more prominent in the smaller acreage size groups. This variety accounts for over 12 percent of all the potatoes grown by farmers having less than 5 acres. Only about 5 percent of all the potato acreage grown in plots of 75 acres and over are Sebagoes. Katahdins and Russet Burbanks are important varieties in the larger plots. Although the Katahdin variety accounts for only 6.8 percent of the potatoes grown on plots of less than 5 acres, it accounts for about 12 to 13 percent of the total potato acreage in all other acreage size groups. The Russet Burbank is grown on about 1 percent of the acreage on farms with under 5 acres of potatoes. Over 18 percent of the total acreage on the farms with 75 acres or more of potatoes is planted to this variety.

Wisconsin 1950 Potatoes Varieties by Size Groups

Varieties	0-4.9 Acres	5-24.9 Acres	25-74.9 Acres	75 and Over Acres	Total Acres
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Irish Cobbler.....	5.4	5.4	10.1	9.3	7.6
Triumph.....	1.3	1.0	4.3	8.6	3.7
Red Warba.....	1.5	.9	1.8	3.4	1.8
Pontiac.....	2.8	4.4	3.1	4.1	3.9
Red Pontiac.....	6.3	5.0	1.5	.4	3.1
Chippewa.....	40.4	39.9	36.3	22.2	34.7
Katahdin.....	6.8	12.7	11.8	12.5	12.0
Russet Rural.....	6.6	3.7	3.4	7.9	4.8
Russet Burbank.....	1.1	1.7	3.5	18.3	6.1
Russet Sebago.....	7.6	6.6	7.1	2.0	5.7
Sebago.....	12.2	12.4	10.5	4.8	10.0
Green Mountain.....	1.1	.4	2.2	-----	.9
Ontario.....	.5	.3	1.7	1.9	1.0
Sequoia.....	2.6	1.4	-----	-----	.8
Other.....	3.8	4.2	2.7	4.6	3.9
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal—State Crop Reporting Service

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IN THIS ISSUE

November Crop Report

Weather conditions in Wisconsin were unfavorable for late harvesting during most of October and early November. However, the state has had a good crop year although much planting and harvesting had to be done under poor conditions. The third largest all-crop volume on record for the nation is reported for this year. High demand for farm products is predicted for 1952.

Milk Production

Wisconsin's milk production in October fell behind the output for the month last year. Cold weather in the latter part of the month cut milk production per cow sharply. The nation's milk production continues below last year.

Egg Production

For both the state and nation, October egg production was a record for the month. Increases are reported in the size of laying flocks, and production per layer is high.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

The index of Wisconsin farm product prices in October was the highest for any month since September 1948. Some gain in prices paid by farmers is also noted. Purchasing power of the farm dollar is now about 10 percent above the 1910-14 average.

Current Trends

Cold storage stocks of butter, cheese, and eggs are smaller than a year ago, but holdings of frozen poultry are considerably larger. Evaporated milk, case goods, and stocks of dried milk products are larger than a year ago, but there is a decrease in the case goods stocks of condensed milk.

Special News Item (page 4)

Production and Supplies of Field Seeds

LATE HARVESTING CONDITIONS prevailed over most of Wisconsin. Temperatures during October averaged below normal in the northern counties and in southern Wisconsin rainfall and temperatures averaged above normal. Early November was cold and snow covered most of the state. These conditions put farmers behind in their late harvesting and the quality of some of the late crops has deteriorated.

Weather conditions so far this fall have been favorable to new seedings and pastures. Pasture conditions at the beginning of November were the highest on record. However, early cold weather shortened the pasture season, and dairymen reported a smaller percentage of the feed for milk cows coming from pasture than last year.

Wisconsin's corn crop is now estimated to be almost 108 million bushels, which is a little larger than the crop harvested last year and about an average crop for the state. October and early November was a wet period in much of the state's area where corn is harvested for grain. With the late planting this spring and the wet fall, there is more than the usual amount of low quality corn on farms.

Potato growers also report weather conditions were poor for harvesting the crop. The November average potato yield for the state declined, and the yield of 170 bushels per acre is 25 bushels less than the final yield estimated for last year. As a result of a smaller acreage and lower yield, Wisconsin's potato crop this year may be 10½ million bushels or nearly a third below last year's crop.

Tobacco production this year is also smaller because of a reduced acreage and lower yield. About 24 million pounds of tobacco were produced in the state, which is less than four-fifths of the 1950 production.

Larger acreages harvested this year were responsible for the increased production of most truck and canning crops. Yields of canning peas, however, averaged well above last year. The crop is estimated at 331 million pounds or about 28 percent above 1950 and a third larger than average. Cranberry production is smaller than last year, and some reduction in output is also shown for the commercial apple crop.

United States Crops

For the country as a whole all-crop production prospects declined slightly during October chiefly because of reductions in corn and cotton. Harvesting of late crops was done under mostly favorable conditions, which helped to maintain the volume of crop

Weather Summary, October 1951

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Lowest	Highest	Mean	Normal	October 1951	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	8	74	41.9	44.1	3.21	2.31	+10.45
Spooner.....	13	76	46.2	46.3	2.72	2.37	+11.56
Park Falls... 14	69	43.7	44.2	3.58	2.66	+10.13	
Rhineland... 19	69	43.3	44.6	3.45	2.77	+9.52	
Wausau..... 22	73	48.8	47.2	3.54	2.77	-----	
Marinette... 26	79	50.4	50.9	4.12	2.66	+5.96	
Escanaba... 24	72	45.7	46.0	3.19	2.63	+8.86	
Minneapolis 18	83	48.8	48.9	1.44	2.08	+5.86	
Eau Claire... 21	80	48.5	48.9	2.37	2.91	+2.60	
La Crosse... 25	78	51.3	50.3	4.30	2.32	+11.11	
Hancock... 20	78	48.1	48.4	4.48	2.49	+3.87	
Oshkosh... 25	82	49.3	49.6	4.87	2.25	+0.83	
Green Bay... 25	77	47.6	48.5	4.82	2.54	+2.89	
Manitowoc... 30	78	50.1	49.0	4.66	2.78	-0.85	
Dubuque... 26	83	50.6	51.9	7.44	2.48	+10.34	
Madison... 27	82	50.6	50.3	5.48	2.43	+3.57	
Beloit..... 28	85	53.9	51.3	4.72	2.68	+4.83	
Milwaukee... 30	81	51.1	49.5	4.42	2.35	+5.59	
Average for 18 Stations	22.3	77.7	48.3	48.3	4.04	2.53	+6.30¹

¹Average for 17 stations.

production at the third highest on record.

Corn production for the nation is now estimated at 3,088 million bushels or about 43 million bushels below the 1950 production. The crop is above the 10-year average production. A smaller production of grain crops such as oats, barley, and wheat will also reduce feed supplies this winter.

Outlook for 1952

Present indications are that farmers may plan for another year of high crop production if weather permits. The outlook for the coming year is for a continued strong demand for agricultural products. Consumer incomes are expected to be even larger than they were this year, and food consumption probably will increase. The nation's population continues upward, and people are consuming larger quantities of food per capita than consumption figures showed for a few years back.

The demand for meat and dairy products will require a high level of feed crop production to maintain a large livestock population. Feed supplies probably will decrease sharply before next year's harvest, and a larger acreage of feed crops next year may be necessary. While prices of farm products may increase somewhat, labor and other production costs are likely to reduce net incomes of farmers to the 1951 level.

Crop Summary of Wisconsin for November 1, 1951

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per Acre		
	Preliminary 1951	1950	1951 as a percent of 1950	Preliminary 1951	1950	10-year average 1940-49	1951 as a percent of			Indicated 1951	1950	10-year average 1940-49
							1950	10-year average				
Corn.....	2,442,000	2,544,000	96.0	107,448,000	104,304,000	107,906,000	103.0	99.6	Bu.	44.0	41.0	43.1
Potatoes.....	62,000	77,000	80.5	10,540,000	15,015,000	12,708,000	70.2	82.9	Bu.	170	195	103
Tobacco.....	17,900	21,100	84.8	24,101,000	30,645,000	32,968,000	78.6	73.1	Lb.	1346	1452	1484
Oats.....	2,866,000	2,924,000	98.0	140,434,000	141,814,000	113,497,000	99.0	123.7	Bu.	49.0	48.5	42.3
Barley.....	214,000	216,000	99.1	7,276,000	8,856,000	9,930,000	82.2	73.3	Bu.	34.0	41.0	34.0
Rye.....	97,000	92,000	105.4	1,310,000	1,150,000	1,282,000	113.9	102.2	Bu.	13.5	12.5	11.4
Winter wheat.....	25,000	23,000	108.7	612,000	529,000	692,000	115.7	88.4	Bu.	24.5	23.0	20.5
Spring wheat.....	54,000	63,000	85.7	1,242,000	1,544,000	1,219,000	80.4	101.9	Bu.	23.0	24.5	22.0
Buckwheat.....	12,000	13,000	92.3	186,000	221,000	266,000	84.2	69.9	Bu.	15.5	17.0	15.0
All tame hay.....	4,159,000	3,861,000	107.7	9,705,000	6,945,000	6,746,000	139.7	143.9	Ton	2.33	1.80	1.70
Alfalfa.....	2,182,000	1,818,000	120.0	6,000,000	4,000,000	2,372,000	150.0	253.0	Ton	2.75	2.20	2.18
Clover and timothy hay.....	1,767,000	1,767,000	100.0	3,357,000	2,562,000	3,997,000	131.0	84.0	Ton	1.90	1.45	1.52
Other tame hay.....	210,000	276,000	76.1	348,000	383,000	377,000	90.9	92.3	Ton	1.66	1.39	1.42
Wild hay.....	64,000	85,000	75.3	86,000	106,000	138,000	81.1	62.3	Ton	1.35	1.25	1.17
Flax.....	9,000	9,000	100.0	117,000	126,000	142,000	92.9	82.4	Bu.	13.0	14.0	11.7
Sugar beets.....	11,100	15,800	70.3	113,200	160,500	137,270	70.5	82.5	Ton	10.2	10.2	9.9
Peas for canning.....	129,300	118,100	109.5	331,000,000	257,460,000	250,140,000	128.6	132.3	Lb.	2560	2180	1860
Corn for canning.....	98,000	63,500	154.3	245,000	146,000	194,800	167.8	125.8	Ton	2.5	2.3	2.4
Lima beans for canning.....	6,600	5,300	124.5	7,260,000	6,580,000	4,800,000	110.3	151.2	Lb.	1100	1240	1280
Snap beans for canning.....	12,200	12,000	101.7	18,300	18,000	14,900	101.7	122.8	Ton	1.5	1.5	1.4
Beets for canning.....	8,200	7,800	105.1	69,700	71,000	43,300	98.2	161.0	Ton	8.5	9.1	8.0
Cucumbers for pickles.....	25,900	15,200	170.4	1,347,000	547,000	1,426,000	246.3	94.5	Bu.	52	36	32
Cabbage.....	13,800	14,300	96.5	165,600	185,900	124,300	89.1	133.2	Ton	12.0	13.0	9.1
Onions, commercial.....	2,100	2,200	95.5	420,000	478,500	372,000	87.8	112.9	Cwt.	200.0	217.5	201.0
Apples, commercial.....				710,000	740,000	729,000	95.9	97.4	Bu.			
Cherries.....				13,600	13,000	12,840	104.6	105.9	Ton			
Cranberries.....				180,000	219,000	137,000	82.2	131.4	Bbl.			
Pasture.....												

¹November 1 condition.

Cold Weather Lowers Wisconsin Milk Output

Wisconsin's milk production in October was slightly less than in October 1950. The amount of milk produced on farms was estimated at 1,063 million pounds compared with 1,068 million pounds last year. This drop in production is in sharp contrast with September when milk production in the state was 2 percent higher than in September 1950. Cold weather in the latter part of October was largely responsible for the change—milk production per cow dropped sharply as temperatures declined.

Nationally, the farm production of milk in October totaled 9,025 million pounds, which was almost 1 percent

below the record output of 9,081 million pounds established last year. Production per cow on November 1 was record-high in the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western sections of the country. It was also at a record-high level in New England but in New York and Pennsylvania dry weather lowered production. Cold, stormy weather throughout the North Central States reduced output per cow in that area below 1950 levels.

Outlook for Next Year

It is expected that the net income from dairy farming next year probably will be about equal to 1951 returns. There apparently will be little change in milk production next year, and there is likely to be an even stronger consumer demand. However,

although dairy product prices probably will be higher, cash receipts from the sale of milk are likely to be offset by higher production costs.

Record Egg Production In State and Nation

For the third successive month Wisconsin farm flocks have laid a record number of eggs. The October record output of 178 million eggs exceeded the October production last year by over 7 percent. It was more than one-fifth above the 5-year October average. The increased total production in October compared with the same month last year was a result of both a larger number of layers and a higher production per layer. Layer numbers, which were the highest on record, were close to 5 percent

Crop Summary of the United States for November 1, 1951

Crop	Acreage			Production					Unit	Yield per Acre		
	Preliminary 1951 (000 omitted)	1950 (000 omitted)	1951 as a percent of 1950	Preliminary 1951 (000 omitted)	1950 (000 omitted)	10-year average 1940-49 (000 omitted)	1951 as a percent of			Indicated 1951	1950	10-year average 1940-49
							1950	10-year average				
Corn.....	84,575	83,302	101.5	3,088,092	3,131,009	2,980,777	98.6	103.6	Bu.	36.5	37.6	33.9
Potatoes.....	1,509	1,847	81.7	335,651	439,500	410,203	76.4	81.8	Bu.	222.4	237.9	164.0
Tobacco.....	1,785	1,604	111.3	2,271,670	2,032,450	1,787,136	111.8	127.1	Lb.	1272	1267	1100
Oats.....	37,851	42,027	90.1	1,372,248	1,465,134	1,311,651	93.7	104.6	Bu.	36.3	34.9	33.2
Barley.....	9,793	11,191	87.5	254,409	301,009	306,523	84.5	83.0	Bu.	26.0	26.9	24.4
Rye.....	1,828	1,822	100.3	25,138	22,977	30,173	109.4	83.3	Bu.	13.8	12.6	12.2
Winter wheat.....	40,893	43,816	93.3	650,738	750,666	791,764	86.7	82.2	Bu.	15.9	17.1	17.7
Durum wheat.....	2,622	2,729	96.1	36,369	36,064	37,386	100.8	97.3	Bu.	13.9	13.2	14.8
Spring wheat other than durum.....	19,061	15,196	125.4	306,491	240,025	242,160	127.7	126.6	Bu.	16.1	15.8	15.9
Flax.....	3,696	3,893	94.9	32,284	39,263	37,186	82.2	86.8	Bu.	8.7	10.1	9.4
Buckwheat.....	226	266	85.0	3,834	4,749	6,976	80.7	55.0	Bu.	17.0	17.9	17.4
Tame hay.....	61,762	60,717		100,363	94,310	89,293	106.4	112.4	Ton	1.62	1.55	1.46
Wild hay.....	14,811	15,024	98.6	13,496	12,509	12,351	107.9	109.3	Ton	.91	.83	.89
Pasture.....										79 ¹	82 ¹	76 ¹

¹November 1 condition.

Current Trends

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Re-ported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av of same month		Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month
Farm Price Indexes² 1910-14=100³						Farm Price Indexes¹⁰, 1910-14=100					
Farm prices, general.....%	Oct.	312	304	270	280	Farm prices, general.....%	Oct.	296	291	268	254.8
Livestock and livestock products.....%	Oct.	330	322	282	287	Livestock and livestock products.....%	Oct.	340	337	296	278.2
Milk.....%	Oct.	316	304	270	296	Dairy products.....%	Oct.	294	283	261	278.4
Meat animals.....%	Oct.	382	382	337	287	Meat animals.....%	Oct.	410	411	358	300.0
Poultry and eggs.....%	Oct.	269	264	210	241	Poultry and eggs.....%	Oct.	247	247	201	239.0
Crops.....%	Oct.	189	183	190	229	Crops.....%	Oct.	247	239	238	229.4
Feed grains and hay.....%	Oct.	175	167	180	202	Feed grains and hay.....%	Oct.	219	216	188	204.6
Fruits.....%	Oct.	152	148	164	243	Prices farmers pay.....%	Oct.	272	271	253	222.6
Prices farmers pay.....%	Oct.	283	282	267	235	Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Oct.	109	107	106	114.5
Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Oct.	110	108	101	120						
Dairy Products and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets					
Milk price per cwt. ³						Milk price, wholesale ¹⁰\$	Oct. 15	4.86	4.64	4.28	4.44
All utilizations.....\$	Sept.	3.85	3.75	3.28	3.77	Farm price of butterfat in cream, ¹⁰ per lb.....cts.	Oct. 15	69.9	68.4	62.8	68.9
For cheese.....\$	Sept.	3.62	3.55	3.09	3.65	Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, ¹¹ per lb.....cts.	Oct.	69.9	67.0	63.2	64.94
For butter.....\$	Sept.	3.81	3.70	3.32	3.66	Total milk production ¹⁰ , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	9025	9464	9081	88357
Condensery products.....\$	Sept.	3.89	3.79	3.27	3.73	Creamery butter production, ¹⁰ (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	96380	120980	103115	103561
Market milk.....\$	Sept.	4.17	4.09	3.60	4.03	American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	68950	86015	67940	71350
Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁴cts.	Oct. 15	74	74	69	74.8	Evaporated whole milk production ¹⁰ (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	197250	263000	232600	246063
Farm price of butter ⁵cts.	Oct. 15	69	68	65	69.4	Dried skim milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	45200	66100	42900	44298
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound						Human food.....lbs.	Sept.	1150	1200	820	1104
American ⁶ (cheddar).....cts.	Oct.	38.02	36.82	32.42	37.8	Animal feed.....lbs.	Sept.	45200	66100	42900	44298
Swiss.....cts.	Oct.	43.1	40.2	37.8	48.6	Butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	31149	28068	29365	29714
Total milk production ² , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	1063	1178	1068	9817	Cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	23256	18801	17527	19679
Cows in herd freshening ⁸%	Oct.	10.92	8.45	10.49	9.92						
Calves born during month being raised ⁸%	Oct.	48.78	45.60	43.41	38.22	Cold-Storage Holdings¹¹, (000 om.)					
Grains and concentrates fed per month, per cow ⁹lbs.	Oct.	139	107	142	133.4	Creamery butter.....lbs.	Oct. 31	94812	113501	208228	113634
Per farm.....lbs.	Nov. 1	91.8	69.2	86.1	80.5	American cheese.....lbs.	Oct. 31	227985	239500	276930	176589
Per cow in herd.....lbs.	Nov. 1	5.10	3.85	5.02	4.74	Swiss cheese.....lbs.	Oct. 31	8719	9022	7297	3902
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	Nov. 1	30.36	21.07	29.04	29.70	All other cheese.....lbs.	Oct. 31	21182	23531	26013	23868
Wisconsin creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	11590	15675	10065	8754	All varieties of cheese.....lbs.	Oct. 31	257886	272053	310240	204359
Wisconsin American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Sept.	32750	40695	31430	30857	Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	Oct. 31	258810	166242	217999	222603
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	2882	3603	3695	2593	Eggs, shell.....cases	Oct. 31	513	958	502	1618
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	15450	11822	11578	12912	Eggs, shell, frozen and dried, (case equivalent).....cases	Oct. 31	5765	7311	14142	10750
Poultry Production¹²						Poultry Production¹⁰					
Layers on hand in month, (000 om.).....no.	Oct.	15208	13140	14503	14235	Layers on hand in month, (000 omitted).....no.	Oct.	366608	327762	364145	348621
Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Oct.	1169	1263	1147	1011	Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Oct.	1157	1223	1119	980
Total eggs produced, (000,000 om.).....no.	Oct.	178	166	166	144	Total eggs produced, (000,000 omitted).....no.	Oct.	4240	4007	4074	3416
Feed Price Changes²						Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk¹⁰, (000 omitted)					
Index of wholesale feed prices, 1910-14=100.....%	Oct.	239.4	236.5	212.5	222.4	Dried whole milk.....lbs.	Sept. 30	25511	26325	12503	21042
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration.....\$	Oct.	28.36	27.62	25.54	27.68	Dried skim milk.....lbs.	Sept. 30	115534	131559	43328	64195
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy.....lbs.	Oct.	141.0	139.4	133.5	140.5	Dried buttermilk.....lbs.	Sept. 30	9907	9527	5019	5558
Wisconsin byproduct wholesale feed cost per ton L.O.B. Madison						Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	Sept. 30	5898	7169	9409	11625
Standard bran.....\$	Oct.	60.00	58.40	47.60	49.89	Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	Sept. 30	501655	543744	388620	372249
Linseed oil meal.....\$	Oct.	79.78	76.10	66.80	71.83	Slaughter under Federal Meat Inspection¹, (000 omitted)					
Corn gluten feed.....\$	Oct.	58.00	58.00	50.30	58.82	Cattle.....no.	Oct.	1140	956	1169	1220
Tankage.....\$	Oct.	126.15	120.80	123.90	113.18	Calves.....no.	Oct.	500	373	515	636
Standard middlings.....\$	Oct.	61.40	59.90	50.00	53.07	Sheep and lambs.....no.	Oct.	1084	827	1081	1517
Soybean meal.....\$	Oct.	89.25	85.80	67.90	75.64	Hogs.....no.	Oct.	5651	4398	5102	4250
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration.....\$	Oct.	32.50	32.21	28.99	30.17	Business and Industry					
Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy.....lbs.	Oct.	182.5	179.4	154.2	174.3	Wholesale prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
Farm Product Prices⁵						All commodities.....%	Oct.	259	258	247	209.8
Milk cows, per head.....\$	Oct. 15	300	295	240	186.40	Foods.....%	Oct.	---	291	267	247.8
Hogs, per cwt.....\$	Oct. 15	20.00	19.70	18.40	20.56	Retail prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
Beef cattle, per cwt.....\$	Oct. 15	25.00	25.50	20.90	14.64	All commodities.....%	Sept.	270	269	253	226.8
Veal calves, per cwt.....\$	Oct. 15	32.90	32.40	28.40	20.36	Foods.....%	Sept.	293	293	271	242
Sheep, per cwt.....\$	Oct. 15	14.50	13.30	10.20	7.96	Total personal income ¹⁴%	Sept.	362.4	362.9	331.2	296.4
Lambs, per cwt.....\$	Oct. 15	28.70	27.50	24.20	18.46	Total non-agricultural income ¹⁴%	Sept.	368.5	368.3	338.5	300.0
Wool, per lb.....\$	Oct. 15	.80	.80	.64	.46	Total agricultural income ¹⁴%	Sept.	307.1	315.5	265.7	264.3
Chickens, per lb.....cts.	Oct. 15	25.3	25.6	23.1	26.7	Factory employment (adjusted) ¹⁵ , No. of employees, 1939=100.....%	Aug.	158.5	160.2	155.0	149.9
Eggs, per doz.....cts.	Oct. 15	59.3	57.8	44.7	51.2	Industrial production (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100.....%	Sept.	220	218	211	179.8
Wheat, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	2.10	2.07	1.93	1.98	Freight-car loadings (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100.....%	Sept.	133	133	134	130
Corn, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	1.70	1.73	1.44	1.54						
Oats, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	.77	.74	.73	.76						
Barley, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	1.25	1.21	1.32	1.51						
Rye, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	1.47	1.45	1.26	1.66						
Buckwheat, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	1.16	1.19	1.03	1.30						
Flaxseed, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	3.70	3.45	2.85	4.42						
Red clover seed, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	18.00	17.00	18.60	22.66						
Alfalfa seed, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	29.60	32.00	29.40	24.18						
Timothy seed, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	3.75	3.50	4.95	4.63						
All hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Oct. 15	14.20	12.10	17.30	17.28						
Alfalfa hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Oct. 15	14.50	12.50	17.90	20.50						
Clover and timothy hay, loose, per ton.....\$	Oct. 15	13.50	11.50	16.90	17.72						
Potatoes, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	1.30	1.20	1.05	1.36						
Apples, per bu.....\$	Oct. 15	2.00	1.90	1.75	2.31						

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

above October 1950, and the rate of lay was about 2 percent higher than a year earlier.

Total egg production in the nation during October was also a record. It was 4 percent higher than the cor-

responding month last year and close to one-fourth above the October average. The increase in layer numbers and especially the higher rate of lay were responsible for the record egg production.

Prospects for Next Year

According to the outlook report for the nation an increased production of eggs and broilers is expected in 1952. Egg production is expected to be higher next year since more

chickens were raised this year than last and also because the egg output per layer is expected to continue upward. Commercial broiler production probably will continue its long-time upward trend but with the rate of gain a little less than in 1951. The 1952 production of farm chickens is expected to remain about the same as this year while turkey output may be a little higher.

The outlook report, prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture also points out that higher consumer income and employment may further increase demand for poultry products next year. The total value of poultry products produced next year may be higher than this year, but costs of production are also expected to rise so that net returns to producers may be somewhat lower than this year.

Wisconsin Farm Product Prices Highest Since Fall of 1948

The index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers in mid-October was 312 percent of the 1910-1914 average. This was the highest level for any month since September 1948 and the second highest for October on record. Farm prices have been rising since the low point for 1951 made in July.

Higher feed prices especially for corn led the increases for farm products between September and October. However, since Wisconsin is an important livestock state, the higher feed prices mean less favorable feeding ratios this fall and winter unless reflected in the returns for livestock and livestock products.

Milk prices are expected to average close to \$4.00 per hundredweight for the state for October deliveries. Indications point to a smaller than normal seasonal rise in milk prices this October. Returns for other livestock products were also higher in October but some of these gains are due to later livestock marketing this fall because of the backward season and unfavorable harvesting conditions for corn.

About half of the rise in Wisconsin farm prices in October was offset

by higher farm costs and family living expenses. The index of farm costs gained about 1 percent in October while the index of farm prices rose about 2½ percent.

1952 Farm Price Outlook Mixed

Demand for farm products is expected to continue to rise in 1952. Prospective supplies of farm products are fairly high at least until the 1952 farm output becomes available. The situation then will depend to a large extent on the 1952 growing season. Farm prices could rise further under provisions of the Defense Production Act. Price support programs are now in operation for some farm commodities and this will continue into next year.

Farm production expenses are up 12 percent and a further rise is probable next year. Net farm income will probably not be greatly different than 1951 levels.

Large Field Seed Carryover Offsets Drop in 1951 Output

Production of tame hay in Wisconsin this year is a record. Seed production, however, was hindered by adverse weather. Larger acreages of timothy, alsike, white clover, and red clover were harvested for seed in the state than in 1950, but only alsike and white clover show increased production of seed. For the nation, alsike and white clover production is up compared to last year, but timothy, sweet clover, red clover, and alfalfa seed production is lower. However, a larger carryover of timothy, sweet clover, red clover, and alfalfa seed was reported which offsets the sharp drop in the 1951 crops of these seeds.

Wisconsin timothy seed production this year is estimated at 22,000 bushels of clean seed from 10,500 acres harvested compared with the 1950 production of 25,000 bushels from 10,000 acres. The nation's 1951 timothy seed production, estimated at a little over one million bushels of clean seed, is about one-fourth less than last year. However, production plus a large carryover brings the available supply up to about 1,600,000 bushels which is 13 percent greater than last year.

Wisconsin's red clover seed production this year is estimated at 122,000 bushels of clean seed from 143,000 acres as compared with the 1950 production of 123,000 bushels harvested from 130,000 acres. For the United States, red clover seed production is indicated at about 1,455,000 bushels of clean seed which is down about one-third from 1950. The record carryover of red clover seed almost offsets the sharp drop in 1951 production. The supply of red clover seed, including carryover, is now estimated at over 2,225,000 bushels and is only slightly less than last year.

Farmers in Wisconsin obtained an estimated 5,200 bushels of clean alfalfa seed from 8,000 acres this year. This is considerably below the 1950 production of 16,800 bushels of clean seed obtained from 18,000 acres. For the United States, the 1951 alfalfa seed production is estimated at about 1,600,000 bushels which is a little less than last year. The nation's estimated production plus carryover amounts to a supply of over 2,000,000 bushels which is about 8 percent above last year's supply.

Wisconsin farmers produced an estimated 30,000 bushels of clean alsike clover seed from 14,000 acres this year compared with 20,000 bushels harvested from 12,000 acres last year. The state's 1951 white clover clean seed production is estimated at just over 10,000 bushels from 3,200 acres. Acreage and production of both alsike and white clover were up this year as compared with a year ago. Sweet clover seed production in Wisconsin this year is estimated at 16,000 bushels of clean seed from 6,800 acres compared with last year's production of 22,000 bushels from 9,000 acres harvested.

For the United States, 1951 production of alsike seed is estimated at 248,600 bushels of clean seed or a little more than last year's production. The nation's white clover seed production this year, estimated at a little over 78,000 bushels, is the largest on record. The country's 1951 sweet clover seed crop, indicated at 633,300 bushels, is 44 percent below last year.

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WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal—State Crop Reporting Service

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IN THIS ISSUE

The 1951 Crop Report

Wisconsin grain production suffered from an unusually wet crop year. Grain production on the whole was less than that produced in 1950. Feed grain supplies for the nation are down in relation to animal numbers which is being reflected in higher feed prices. Weather was favorable for pasture and hay resulting in a record crop but much hay was damaged by rain during harvest.

Milk Production

Because of smaller grain supplies, lower hay quality, and early removal of cows from pastures, Wisconsin milk production in November was 5 percent below the output for the same month last year. The nation's production in November was also less than in the same month last year.

Egg Production

Total egg production on Wisconsin farms in November was at a record high level. The 13 percent increase over last year was the result of over one million more layers in Wisconsin farm flocks together with a higher than usual production per layer for November.

Current Trends

Cold storage holdings of butter and cheese are below last year. At the beginning of December stocks of eggs, shell, were about four times the holdings of a year earlier. Hog slaughter increased sharply during November, as compared with both a month and a year earlier while sheep and lambs, and cattle and calves each decreased.

Prices Farmers Receive and Pay

The purchasing power of the Wisconsin farm dollar was the same in November as it was in October. Both prices paid and prices received by Wisconsin farmers increased slightly between October and November. The United States index of prices paid by farmers reached an all-time high, 7 percent above a year ago.

Special News Items

- 1951 Pig Crop (pages 3 and 4)
- Number of Sows to Farrow Next Spring
- Index of 1951 Special Items

THE FINAL CROP REPORT for Wisconsin this year shows that we have had an unusual season and the crops have made varied returns. Generally this year was cool and wet. Most crops grew well, but it was a year when harvesting was difficult. Because of rainy weather during harvest, much hay and grain were reduced in quality and harvesting losses were larger than usual.

The spring was wet—especially the month of April. The seeding of grain was one of the latest in many years. Only 11 percent of the spring-sown grain in the state was planted by May 1 compared with the usual of 88 percent planted by that time. May was somewhat more favorable and good work progress was made, but corn planting was a little later than usual. By June 1, 74 percent of the corn was planted compared to the usual of 87 percent. The season was especially favorable for pastures and for the growth of hay—it was less favorable for corn and grain.

Above normal rainfall and cool weather continued in July and most of August. The cloudy weather continued favorable for pastures and for second cuttings of hay, but it was difficult to dry harvested hay or grain. The corn crop progressed rather slowly with the result that when the first frost came in late September much of it was still unripe.

Much Poor Quality Corn

Grain supplies on Wisconsin farms are a little smaller this year than they were last year—the only grain crops that produced more than a year ago were oats and winter wheat, all of the others producing less than last year. The state's corn crop is about 5 million bushels smaller than last year and much of it is greatly reduced in quality because it was frozen before it was ripe and drying weather in the late fall was poor. On many farms there was a soft corn problem and some spoilage has been reported. Likewise there was trouble in storing the grain especially that which was combined with high moisture. Some bin spoilage especially of oats has been reported.

The state produced a record hay crop this year, the total approaching 9 million tons. However, much of the hay was reduced in quality by rainy weather at harvest time. In order to save the hay during wet weather more farmers than ever before made grass silage in Wisconsin. The state's alfalfa hay acreage reached a new high point this year reaching 2 million. Over 5 million tons of the state's hay this year was alfalfa which is the largest percentage in the state's history.

Weather Summary, November 1951

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Lowest	Highest	Mean	Normal	November, 1951	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	5	49	22.4	30.0	1.17	1.45	+10.17
Spooner.....	7	51	22.8	30.9	1.52	1.38	+11.70
Park Falls...	8	46	22.0	28.9	1.59	1.86	+9.86
Rhineland... 1	50	24.8	29.8	1.28	1.72	+9.08	
Wausau..... 0	50	25.4	32.2	2.43	1.72	+9.08	
Marinette... 2	49	28.8	36.7	3.13	2.34	+6.75	
Escanaba... 6	50	27.9	33.1	1.28	2.13	+8.01	
Minneapolis 6	59	25.6	32.4	2.12	2.27	+6.71	
Eau Claire... 0	53	25.4	33.1	1.83	1.82	+2.61	
La Crosse... 2	59	28.1	35.2	1.66	1.56	+11.21	
Hancock... 8	54	24.0	33.5	1.86	1.64	+4.09	
Oshkosh... 0	57	27.4	35.0	1.43	1.89	+0.37	
Green Bay... 5	55	25.4	34.0	1.66	2.16	+2.39	
Manitowoc... 8	50	29.4	36.3	2.40	2.17	-0.62	
Dubuque... 0	60	28.3	37.0	2.57	1.70	+11.21	
Madison... 8	60	29.6	35.2	2.05	1.78	+3.84	
Beloit... 11	60	30.8	37.3	3.87	1.99	+6.71	
Milwaukee... 5	57	29.8	35.9	1.99	1.77	+5.81	
Average for 18 Stations	0.2	53.8	26.6	33.7	1.99	1.80	+6.46 ¹

¹ Average for 17 stations.

United States Crops

The nation as a whole had a very good crop year—only in two previous years, 1948 and 1949, was the country crop production larger. While crop production was generally large losses from adverse weather were heavy and more than the usual amount of the crop production was of poor quality because of unfavorable harvesting conditions.

Feed grain supplies in relation to livestock numbers are smaller this year than last year. Total feed grain production in the nation was about 8 million tons smaller than a year ago.

The Season's Greetings

This issue of the "Reporter" brings to a close another year of valued cooperation by farmers and businessmen around the state who have loyally provided needed information about Wisconsin's agriculture. The public-spirited service of our reporters has helped greatly with needed facts for both the state and the nation. To each of you we express our appreciation and send our best wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

The Wisconsin Crop
Reporting Service

Summary of Wisconsin Crop Acreage, Production, Prices, and Values, 1950 and 1951

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Yield per Acre			Production (000 omitted)			Unit	Farm Price		Value of Production (000 omitted)	
	1951 (Preliminary)	1950	10-year average 1940-49	1951 (Preliminary)	1950	10-year average 1940-49	1951 (Preliminary)	1950	10-year average 1940-49		1951 (Preliminary)	1950	1951 (Preliminary)	1950
CEREALS														
Corn	2,413	2,567	2,500	43.0	42.5	43.1	103,759	109,098	107,906	Bu.	1.70	1.59	176,390	173,466
Oats	2,895	2,924	2,670	49.5	48.5	42.3	143,302	141,814	113,497	Bu.	.85	.81	121,807	114,869
Barley	201	219	298	33.0	41.0	34.0	6,633	8,979	9,930	Bu.	1.30	1.41	8,623	12,660
Rye	97	92	111	11.5	12.5	11.4	1,116	1,150	1,282	Bu.	1.55	1.31	1,730	1,506
Spring wheat	52	63	54	22.5	24.5	22.0	1,170	1,544	1,219	Bu.	2.15	2.00	2,516	3,088
Winter wheat	28	23	34	24.5	23.5	20.5	686	540	692	Bu.	2.15	2.00	1,475	1,080
Buckwheat	22	21	18	14.5	17.0	15.0	319	357	266	Bu.	1.25	1.13	399	403
OTHER GRAINS AND SEEDS														
Soybeans for grain ¹	44	33	35	14.5	14.0	14.3	638	462	497	Bu.	2.75	2.63	1,754	1,215
Flax	13	10	12	11.5	15.5	11.7	150	155	142	Bu.	3.70	3.47	555	538
Red clover seed	143 ²	130 ²	180 ²	.90	1.10	.81	129	143	141.4	Bu.	19.40	19.20	2,503	2,746
Sweet clover seed	6.8 ²	9.0 ²	5.3 ²	2.80	3.00	2.90	19	27	15.2	Bu.	5.90	7.60	112	205
Timothy seed	7	10	13.6	2.40	2.80	3.20	16.8	28	46.1	Bu.	3.90	5.20	66	146
Alfalfa seed	8 ²	18 ²	23.2 ²	.75	1.15	1.03	6	21	24.4	Bu.	33.30	31.90	200	670
Alsike seed	11	12	17.3	2.50	2.00	2.45	28	24	42.1	Bu.	19.50	21.60	546	518
HAY AND FORAGE														
All tame	3,977	3,862	3,963	2.21	1.69	1.70	8,797	6,542	6,746	Ton	17.00	22.10	151,011	147,009
Alfalfa	1,969	1,758	1,087	2.55	2.00	2.18	5,021	3,516	2,372	Ton				
All clover and timothy	1,877	1,858	2,610	1.90	1.45	1.52	3,566	2,694	3,997	Ton				
Annual legume	13	45	55	1.70	1.65	1.68	22	74	97	Ton				
Grain cut green	17	38	40	1.50	1.20	1.26	26	46	52	Ton				
Millet, Sudan, and other hay	101	163	171	1.60	1.30	1.35	162	212	229	Ton				
Wild hay	64 ²	85 ²	118 ²	1.35	1.30	1.17	86	110	138	Ton				
OTHER FIELD CROPS														
Potatoes	53	67	132	185	200	103	9,805	13,400	12,708	Bu.	1.50	1.13	14,708	15,142
Tobacco	15.8	21.7	22.2	1,492	1,449	1,484	23,576	31,434	32,968	Lb.		.263	6,125 ³	8,262
Cabbage for market	8.5	9.7	9.0	11.2	13.0	9.1	95.3 ⁴	126.1	81.9 ⁴	Ton	21.89	11.03	2,086	1,391
Cabbage, kraut	4.6	4.6	4.64	10.0	13.0	9.0	46	59.8	42.4	Ton	10.40	9.80	478	586
Onions, commercial	2.0	2.2	1.84	200		201	400	478.5	372	Cwt.	2.40	1.80	960	861
Hemp	1.0		8.6	1,100	218		1,100		8,753	Lb.	.088		97	
Sorgo sirup			1			75 ⁵			75	Gal.				
Cucumbers for pickles	25.9	15.2	17.3	52	36	82	1,347	547	1,426	Bu.	1.85	2.50	2,492	1,368
Peas, canning	129.3	118.1	134.0	2,480	2,180	1,860	320,660	257,460	250,140	Lb.	.0425	.0410	13,628	10,543
Corn, canning	92.2	63.5	79.8	2.6	2.3	2.4	239.7	146	194.8	Ton	21.80	16.10	5,225	2,351
Snapbeans for canning	12	12	10.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	19.2	18.0	14.9	Ton	115.80	114.80	2,223	2,066
Beets, canning	6.9	7.8	5.3	8.6	9.1	8.0	59.3	71.0	43.3	Ton	19.60	20.50	1,162	1,456
Green lima beans, canning	6.6	5.3	3.6	1,100	1,240	1,280	7,260	6,580	4,800	Lb.	.0683	.0641	496	422
Tomatoes, canning	1.4	1.6	1.6	3.0	3.7	5.8	4.2	5.9	9.2	Ton	28.00	24.00	118	142
FRUITS														
Apples, commercial							710 ⁴	740	729	Bu.	2.00	1.90	1,348	1,406
Cherries							14.6	13.0	12.8	Ton	140.00	135.00	2,044	1,755
Cranberries	3.5	3.3	2.7	54.3	66.4	50.0	190	219 ⁶	137	Bbl.	14.40	9.50	2,736	1,919
Maple sugar	284 ⁷	378 ⁷	271 ⁷				12	15	1	Lb.	.80	.90	10	14
Maple sirup							79	103	56	Gal.	4.55	4.50	359	464
Strawberries	3.0	2.7	2.06	80	90	82	240	243	168	Crt. ⁸	5.75	6.15	1,380	1,494
Grand Total ⁹	10,125.7	10,170.7	10,162.04										527,362	511,761

¹Not included in acreage grown for hay. ²Not included in total acreage. ³1950 season average prices were used in evaluating production. ⁴Includes some quantities not harvested and excluded in computing value. ⁵Short-time average. ⁶Includes 17,000 barrels excess cullage and excluded in computing value. ⁷Trees tapped. ⁸24-quarts. ⁹Sugar beets not included.

and with livestock numbers at high levels the carryover of grain this year will be smaller than last year. Supplies of hay on the other hand are near a record.

Details of Wisconsin's crops for 1951 with comparisons are shown in the accompanying table.

More Winter Wheat But Less Rye Planted

Somewhat larger acreages of winter wheat were planted in both Wisconsin and the United States this year, but smaller acreages of rye. In Wisconsin the rye acreage is down very sharply from last year—about 37 percent. For the United States the percentage decrease in rye plantings is about 12 percent.

Winter Wheat and Rye Plantings for Crops of 1952, 1951 and 10-year Average:

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

	1952	1951	10-year average 1940-49
Winter wheat	32	29	36
Rye	88	140	146
United States			
Winter wheat	56,257	55,802	49,540
Rye	3,164	3,612	4,607

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

Milk Production Lower in November

Wisconsin's milk production in November showed a drop of more than 5 percent from the same month of last year. The month was colder than usual and there was a good deal of wet and cloudy weather. Cattle had to be brought in early from the pastures because of snow and cold. With grain supplies a little smaller than last year lower rates of feeding are reported by farmers. In addition much of the hay was damaged by rain which has reduced its feeding value and all of these factors have resulted in a sharp drop in milk production.

For the United States milk production in November was 1½ percent below the same month of last year.

Current Trends

WISCONSIN	Latest Report		Previous Reports			UNITED STATES	Latest Report		Previous Reports		
	Date	Re-reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month		Date	Reported figure ¹	One month before	One year before	5-yr. av. of same month
Farm Price Indexes² 1910-14=100*						Farm Price Indexes¹⁰, 1910-14=100					
Farm prices, general.....%	Nov.	314	313	276	277	Farm prices, general.....%	Nov.	301	296	276	252.8
Livestock and livestock products.....%	Nov.	331	331	289	284	Livestock and livestock products.....%	Nov.	332	340	299	273.6
Milk.....%	Nov.	328	318	278	297	Dairy products.....%	Nov.	305	294	267	281.2
Meat animals.....%	Nov.	361	382	337	279	Meat animals.....%	Nov.	387	410	357	290.8
Poultry and eggs.....%	Nov.	263	269	224	230	Poultry and eggs.....%	Nov.	249	247	209	234.6
Crops.....%	Nov.	205	189	188	231	Crops.....%	Nov.	267	247	250	230.0
Feed grains and hay.....%	Nov.	184	175	179	206	Feed grains and hay.....%	Nov.	224	219	192	194.6
Fruits.....%	Nov.	152	152	164	255	Prices farmers pay.....%	Nov.	274	272	255	224.0
Prices farmers pay.....%	Nov.	286	285	268	236	Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Nov.	110	109	108	112.9
Purchasing power, farm products.....%	Nov.	110	110	103	118						
Dairy Products and Markets						Dairy Production and Markets					
Milk price per cwt. ³						Milk price, wholesale ¹⁰\$	Nov. 15	5.09	4.89	4.47	4.53
All utilizations.....\$	Oct.	4.15	4.02	3.52	3.85	Farm price of butterfat in cream, ¹⁰ per lb.....cts.	Nov. 15	71.7	69.9	63.5	68.0
For cheese.....\$	Oct.	3.78	3.61	3.24	3.77	Price (wholesale) 92-score butter, Chicago, ¹¹ per lb.....cts.	Nov.	73.0	69.9	64.0	66.22
For butter.....\$	Oct.	4.07	3.86	3.43	3.66	Total milk production ¹⁰ , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	8275	9025	8402	8125 ⁷
Condensery products.....\$	Oct.	4.09	3.90	3.37	3.75	Creamery butter production, ¹⁰ (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	87595	95900	89251	95129
Market milk.....\$	Oct.	4.50	4.40	3.81	4.11	American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	59325	69965	56997	61499
Farm price of butterfat in cream ⁴cts.	Nov. 15	76	74	70	74.4	Evaporated whole milk production ¹⁰ (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	166500	197250	199430	200430
Farm price of butter ⁵cts.	Nov. 15	69	69	67	69.2	Dried skim milk production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	35825	45200	36281	36985
Wholesale prices of cheese, per pound						Human food.....lbs.	Oct.	750	1150	805	770
American ⁶ (cheddar).....cts.	Nov.	38.80	38.02	33.25	35.0	Animal feed.....lbs.	Oct.	24711	31149	25692	24649
Swiss.....cts.	Nov.	45.4	43.9	42.6	51.0	Butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	15908	23256	17269	16597
Total milk production ² , (000,000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	902	1063	951	850 ⁷	Cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	59990	94611	159873	87604
Cows in herd freshening ⁸%	Nov.	10.48	10.92	11.10	10.64	Creamery butter.....lbs.	Nov. 30	204842	229561	233733	156413
Calves born during month being raised ⁸%	Nov.	44.70	48.78	42.63	36.18	American cheese.....lbs.	Nov. 30	9731	8723	7188	3705
Grains and concentrates fed per month, per cow ⁹lbs.	Nov.	171	139	170	158.2	Swiss cheese.....lbs.	Nov. 30	18618	21131	20338	21464
Grains and concentrates fed daily ⁸						All other cheese.....lbs.	Nov. 30	233191	259415	261259	181582
Per farm.....lbs.	Dec. 1	114.5	91.8	110.4	99.8	Total frozen poultry.....lbs.	Nov. 30	308366	259920	269640	265352
Per cow in herd.....lbs.	Dec. 1	6.32	5.10	6.29	5.82	Eggs, shell.....cases	Nov. 30	232	527	61	659
Per 100 lbs. of milk produced.....lbs.	Dec. 1	36.62	30.36	36.40	35.75	Eggs, shell, frozen and dried, (case equivalent).....cases	Nov. 30	4574	5806	11998	8649
Wisconsin creamery butter production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	9960	11685	8455	7689						
Wisconsin American cheese production ¹⁰ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Oct.	28210	32955	26410	27455	Poultry Production¹⁰					
Wisconsin butter receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	2140	2882	2968	2090	Layers on hand in month, (000 omitted).....no.	Nov.	392751	366608	387353	377040
Wisconsin cheese receipts at 4 markets ¹¹ , (000 omitted).....lbs.	Nov.	10605	15450	10767	10799	Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Nov.	1073	1157	1027	888
						Total eggs produced, (000,000 omitted).....no.	Nov.	4215	4240	3977	3346
Poultry Production¹²						Stocks of Dried, Condensed, and Evaporated Milk¹⁰, (000 omitted)					
Layers on hand in month, (000 om.).....no.	Nov.	16740	15208	15686	15837	Dried whole milk.....lbs.	Oct. 31	23288	25511	13284	20270
Eggs per 100 layers.....no.	Nov.	1170	1169	1104	1012	Dried skim milk.....lbs.	Oct. 31	88465	115534	31996	47969
Total eggs produced, (000,000 om.).....no.	Nov.	196	178	173	161	Dried buttermilk.....lbs.	Oct. 31	9264	9907	3935	5059
						Condensed milk (case goods).....lbs.	Oct. 31	6954	5898	9270	9758
Feed Price Changes²						Evaporated milk (case goods).....lbs.	Oct. 31	447976	501655	383161	327155
Index of wholesale feed prices, 1910-14=100.....%	Nov.	247.6	239.4	217.3	220.2	Slaughter under Federal Meat Inspection¹¹, (000 omitted)					
Cost, 1000 lbs. dairy ration.....\$	Nov.	30.14	28.36	26.33	28.25	Cattle.....no.	Nov.	1122	1140	1151	1221
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy.....lbs.	Nov.	137.7	141.7	133.7	137.5	Calves.....no.	Nov.	457	500	505	624
Wisconsin byproduct wholesale feed cost per ton f.o.b. Madison						Sheep and lambs.....no.	Nov.	922	1084	969	1295
Standard bran.....\$	Nov.	67.40	60.00	51.25	50.82	Hogs.....no.	Nov.	6531	5651	6144	5701
Linseed oil meal.....\$	Nov.	79.00	79.78	68.00	79.04	Business and Industry					
Corn gluten feed.....\$	Nov.	58.00	58.00	50.25	59.12	Wholesale prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
Tankage.....\$	Nov.	125.30	126.15	125.50	116.69	All commodities.....%	Nov.	259	259	251	209.2
Standard middlings.....\$	Nov.	67.00	61.40	52.60	53.04	Foods.....%	Nov.	---	293	271	243.4
Soybean meal.....\$	Nov.	89.65	89.25	76.35	79.70	Retail prices ¹³ , 1910-14=100					
Cost, 1000 lbs. poultry ration.....\$	Nov.	33.00	32.50	29.32	29.03	All commodities.....%	Oct.	272	270	254	227.0
Amount of ration 10 doz. eggs would buy.....lbs.	Nov.	177.9	182.5	163.7	175.3	Foods.....%	Oct.	296	293	272	241
						Total personal income ¹⁴%	Oct.	367.9	362.8	334.4	296.2
						Total non-agricultural income ¹⁴%	Oct.	371.6	369.0	339.6	296.5
						Total agricultural income ¹⁴%	Oct.	333.3	307.1	287.0	293.3
Farm Product Prices⁵						Factory employment (adjusted) ¹⁵ , No. of employees, 1939=100.....%	Sept.	156.9	158.4	156.0	146.6
Milk cows, per head.....\$	Nov. 15	295	300	248	187.60	Industrial production (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100.....%	Oct.	220	219	216	179.2
Hogs, per cwt.....\$	Nov. 15	17.90	20.00	17.50	19.72	Freight-car loadings (adjusted) ¹⁵ , 1935-39=100.....%	Oct.	135	133	136	127
Beef cattle, per cwt.....\$	Nov. 15	24.40	25.00	21.30	14.20						
Veal calves, per cwt.....\$	Nov. 15	32.00	32.90	29.00	20.30	1 Preliminary. 2 Prepared by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. 3 Based on Wisconsin crop reporters' data. (Subsidy payments excluded.) 4 Based on Wisconsin price reporters' data. (Subsidy payments excluded.) 5 As reported by Wisconsin price reporters. 6 Subsidy of 3.75 cts. included from December 1942 to January 1946. 7 10-year average. 8 Based on Wisconsin dairy reporters' data. 9 Computed on the basis of the average reported quantity fed at the beginning and end of the month in herds of Wisconsin dairy correspondents times number of days in the month. 10 Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. 11 Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. D. A. 12 Based on Wisconsin crop reporters' data. 13 Bureau of Labor Statistics converted to 1910-14 base. 14 U. S. Dept. of Commerce, corresponding month 1935-39=100. 15 Federal Reserve Board. *Unrevised					

More Layers Boost Egg Output This Winter

In Wisconsin egg production in November was high. It is estimated that there were about a million more layers on farms than a year ago and

the production per layer was higher, which resulted in an increase of egg production for the month of about 13 percent compared with a year ago.

For the United States the number of layers on the farms was nearly 5 million birds larger than a year ago

and the egg production per 100 birds was also higher. As a result total egg production in November was the highest on record and it exceeded the output of the same month last year by 6 percent.

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., 1940-49.....	329	2,190	175	1,175	3,365
1950.....	352	2,306	190	1,290	3,596
1951.....	352	2,387	198	1,319	3,706
1952.....	334*				
Corn Belt**					
10-yr. av., 1940-49.....	6,608	41,850	3,551	23,157	65,007
1950.....	7,122	45,082	4,153	27,963	73,045
1951.....	7,467	48,619	4,284	28,407	77,026
1952.....	6,799*				
United States					
10-yr. av., 1940-49.....	8,870	55,407	5,522	35,400	90,807
1950.....	9,174	57,935	5,923	39,404	97,339
1951.....	9,581	61,957	6,089	40,182	102,139
1952.....	8,794*				

*Estimates based on intentions of farmers as reported in the December Pig Survey and subject to revision.

**Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Wisconsin 1951 Pig Crop Third Largest on Record

With another increase in the number of sows farrowed and the number of pigs saved on Wisconsin farms this fall the year's total pig production in this state becomes the largest since 1943. According to the reports

Wisconsin Pig Crops 1924-51

(000 omitted)

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

of Wisconsin farmers about 198,000 sows farrowed in the state during the 6-month period, June 1 to December 1. This is an increase of 8,000 sows over the number farrowed last fall and an increase of 29,000 pigs over the fall crop of a year ago. The number of fall pigs saved in the state this year is estimated at 1,319,000 head which is the largest number since 1943.

The state's hog production this year is estimated at 3,706,000 head, and an increase of 3 percent over last year. With the strong demand for meat and relatively high meat prices, the up-trend in hog production in this state has continued since the 1947 low point. This year the total number of pigs saved in the state from the spring and fall crops is 28 percent above 1947.

For the United States, the fall pig crop is 2 percent larger than last year. It is the largest fall pig crop since the record crop of 1943. The national total number of pigs saved during 1951 is estimated over 102 million head which is the largest number since the 1943 record crop of nearly 122 million.

1952 Spring Pig Crop to Be Smaller

With rapidly rising feed prices and with feed less abundant than last year and a much less favorable hog-corn price ratio, a down-turn in the number of hogs raised is developing for 1952. The reports of farmers which

show their intentions to produce hogs in 1952 indicate that for the United States the number of sows to be farrowed next spring will be about 8 percent smaller than the number farrowed last spring. If these intentions are carried out the number of pigs saved next spring will probably be over 5 million head less than the number saved in the spring of 1951. It will be the smallest spring pig crop since 1948.

Wisconsin farmers indicate that for the spring of 1952 they expect to breed about 334,000 sows which is about 5 percent less than the number bred last spring. For the corn belt, a reduction in brood sows to farrow next spring is also indicated. If present plans are carried out the reduction for the corn belt states will amount to 9 percent in the number of sows farrowing in the spring of 1952.

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