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# WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MARKETS  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service

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Vol. XI, No. 1

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

January, 1932

**M**ILK PRODUCTION in recent months has been maintained at high levels. Production per cow in Wisconsin and also for the country as a whole was slightly under that of a year ago this month, but the number of cows on farms is larger than last year so that total January milk production probably is at a record level. According to the Wisconsin reporters, the average production per cow at the beginning of the present month was 14.7 pounds as compared with 14.9 a year ago and the five-year average of 13.9. For the United States the average production this month was 12.52 as compared with 12.69 a year ago and the five-year average of 11.86 pounds. In the eastern states where much of the feed is purchased, farmers have been feeding about nine per cent less grain per cow than a year ago, which reduced their milk production. In the states just west of the Mississippi River where local feed supplies are abundant, cows are being fed liberally and production of milk is above a year ago. The winter so far has been very mild and favorable to milk production. Wisconsin farmers have been feeding less than a year ago, partly because of the lower milk prices and partly because of the poor crops of the past year.

Wisconsin dairy reporters indicate that the commercial uses of milk are quite different from a year ago. The quantity of milk sold as whole milk has declined about ten per cent during the past year; whereas the portion separated for the sale of cream has increased about 16 per cent. Milk used for household purposes such as household cream, milk, or the making of farm butter has increased about nine per cent. The portion fed to calves during the past month was about 15 per cent lower than a year ago.

While cattle numbers in Wisconsin are still increasing, the rate of increase is less rapid than in the past few years. About 7.5 per cent fewer calves are being raised now than a

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year ago, and fewer dairymen indicate plans to expand their herds. With feed supplies low and with low prices prevailing for both cattle and milk, there is less of a tendency to raise young stock than for any year since 1927.

### Wisconsin Milk Prices

In Wisconsin, the farm price of milk means more to the farmers and to business groups dependent upon farmers than any other price item, for over one-half of the farm income of the state is obtained from milk; and the welfare of the agriculture of the state is very closely linked with milk prices. For the past year, the average price of milk received by farmers in the state was \$1.15 per hundred pounds as compared with \$1.63 in 1930, and \$2.05 in 1929. The 1931 price was 29 per cent below 1930, and 44 per cent below 1929.

The 1931 average milk price of \$1.15 per hundred is the lowest since 1911 when the average was \$1.14 per hundred. In 1900, the average was 82 cents per hundred pounds. During 1931, the highest monthly average milk price reported was in January when it stood at \$1.35. From January to June there was a gradual decline in prices, reaching an average of 99 cents per hundred. This was the first time that milk in Wisconsin had

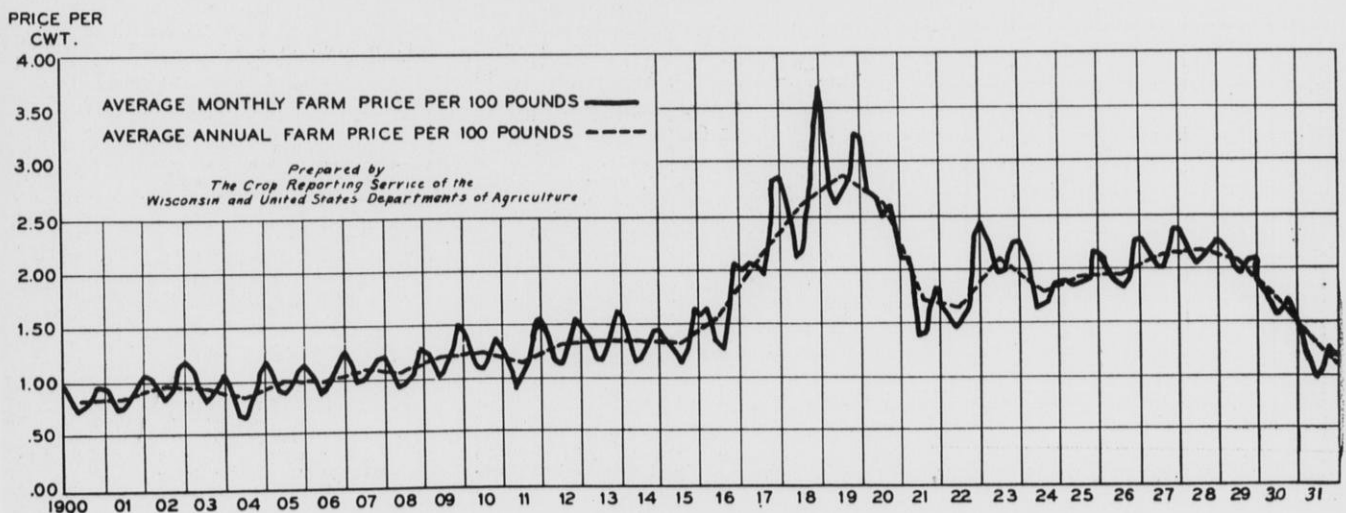
averaged below one dollar since 1911. Following the low point in June, milk prices again rose, reaching the autumn high of \$1.29 in October. Since October they have declined to an average of \$1.21 for December. This is the lowest December average since 1905, a period of twenty-six years. The 1931 average milk price, \$1.15 per hundred-weight, is 41 per cent below the 1920-24 average, nine per cent below the 1910-14 average price, and only 31 per cent above the going milk price in Wisconsin for 1900 to 1904.

### Farm Price Review

Prices of other Wisconsin farm products have declined much more sharply than milk. This loss in the value of farm products has cut the earning power of Wisconsin farmers almost in half in two years. The present business depression is undoubtedly the most serious one which has ever faced the farmers of the state. Agriculture never recovered as completely from the 1921 depression as did other industries. In 1929 farm prices were relatively much lower than other prices. From October, 1929, to December, 1931, Wisconsin farm prices have fallen 48 per cent, which makes severe readjustments necessary. Such readjustments are harder to make in modern agriculture than was the case when the industry was less highly commercialized.

The changes in farm prices which have occurred during the last three years are best shown by comparison with prices from 1910 to 1914. In 1928, Wisconsin farm products were worth nearly 56 per cent more than in this earlier period. The year 1929 was not much different from 1928. Prices broke appreciably in the autumn of the year, but the average price of Wisconsin farm products for the period was still 55 per cent above the pre-war level. The full force of the down-swing was first apparent in 1930. At the beginning of that year, prices were 45 per cent above pre-war. By December

## 32 YEARS OF WISCONSIN MILK PRICES



WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

Prices Paid To Wisconsin Producers For Farm Products

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Buckwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Hogs cwt.	Beef cattle cwt.	Veal calves cwt.	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Milk cows head	Milk cwt.	Butterfat lb.	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Butter lb.	Wool lb.	Dry beans bu.	Hay (loose) ton	Clover seed bu.	Potatoes bu.	Horses head
1910-14	90.8	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	7.35	4.91	7.23	4.25	6.01	53.65	1.265	30.2	11.2	21.3	28.1	20.1	2.25	12.78	8.83	50.7	169.83
1914	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	7.65	5.83	8.22	4.64	6.60	66.90	1.31	30.0	11.6	22.3	28.4	19.6	2.22	10.00	7.72	50.9	172.50
1915	114.7	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	6.55	5.46	7.95	5.00	7.08	62.30	1.30	30.3	11.0	21.7	28.3	25.2	2.92	9.88	8.07	37.2	161.40
1916	119.4	79.5	44.2	78.5	98.6	94.0	129.2	8.47	5.90	8.87	5.87	8.26	64.80	1.55	34.9	13.0	25.0	32.1	30.3	4.75	11.29	9.40	98.3	156.50
1917	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	274.4	14.17	7.52	11.46	8.85	12.36	77.65	2.18	45.3	16.2	33.9	40.6	49.2	8.28	14.28	10.95	163.3	151.30
1918	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	386.2	16.09	8.71	13.17	10.22	14.17	88.70	2.60	54.0	22.2	39.5	48.2	63.3	6.84	19.42	17.26	78.6	147.70
1919	212.7	140.4	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	16.52	9.02	14.31	9.08	13.51	104.25	2.85	64.9	22.9	43.8	57.7	53.0	4.22	20.68	25.86	114.4	143.70
1920	214.7	137.3	78.6	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	12.93	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	104.30	2.60	62.9	24.0	46.8	59.1	38.0	3.57	22.89	22.03	223.3	141.20
1921	120.1	59.5	37.2	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	7.61	4.57	7.62	3.89	7.37	58.20	1.69	41.7	19.8	32.9	41.7	18.7	2.88	15.51	10.40	58.9	111.70
1922	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.7	8.32	4.54	7.73	4.92	10.22	57.00	1.64	39.0	18.3	28.5	38.6	27.4	3.85	15.04	11.04	80.0	111.20
1923	105.0	77.7	42.4	61.7	66.8	84.0	214.4	6.97	4.57	7.99	5.16	10.55	62.35	2.09	46.8	17.3	29.2	45.7	37.9	4.28	13.41	11.42	58.9	111.70
1924	113.5	94.4	49.2	73.8	77.1	97.6	215.5	7.29	4.67	8.17	5.62	10.83	63.75	1.77	43.6	17.8	30.2	42.5	37.7	3.65	15.33	13.08	64.6	106.90
1925	143.7	102.9	43.9	80.7	98.8	97.8	238.3	10.87	5.18	9.17	6.13	12.36	66.25	1.90	46.3	19.2	33.2	44.2	35.9	3.63	13.02	15.84	84.6	108.20
1926	137.2	74.3	39.2	66.2	82.1	78.8	205.0	11.70	5.73	10.14	6.19	12.06	80.50	1.92	45.7	21.4	31.3	43.8	40.3	5.27	13.22	16.41	158.3	111.70
1927	123.1	87.1	46.2	73.6	88.4	84.6	192.7	9.52	6.49	10.52	5.75	11.85	89.85	2.11	50.3	19.3	28.6	47.0	33.0	5.45	14.25	18.58	117.2	113.70
1928	117.4	92.8	52.3	80.6	98.0	88.0	189.7	8.74	8.22	12.14	6.05	12.37	103.10	2.15	51.5	20.7	30.3	47.8	39.2	4.22	13.06	16.02	65.0	117.60
1929	111.7	88.2	45.7	65.7	89.7	88.8	237.0	9.50	8.22	12.43	6.07	12.23	107.25	2.05	48.7	22.0	31.5	46.5	34.5	5.33	12.60	15.09	71.2	117.90
1930	93.1	79.7	38.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	8.82	6.54	9.87	4.33	8.56	84.40	1.63	38.8	17.4	24.1	37.0	23.8	3.86	11.07	10.52	115.8	108.20
January	113.	81.	44.	64.	88.	90.	262.	8.70	7.70	11.80	5.50	11.40	101.	1.81	42.	18.5	37.	37.	32.	4.21	10.70	9.60	120.	115.
February	111.	81.	43.	62.	79.	87.	255.	9.40	7.50	11.60	5.20	10.70	97.	1.75	40.	19.4	32.	38.	30.	4.33	10.60	9.70	125.	115.
March	104.	78.	42.	62.	70.	87.	251.	9.70	7.40	10.80	5.30	9.80	89.	1.72	40.	20.3	21.	36.	29.	3.91	10.10	9.70	120.	110.
April	104.	80.	43.	62.	67.	86.	255.	9.30	7.60	10.10	5.40	8.80	89.	1.68	40.	21.0	21.	39.	28.	3.87	10.50	10.40	135.	115.
May	100.	79.	42.	62.	63.	90.	253.	9.00	7.40	8.80	5.10	9.30	89.	1.60	40.	19.8	20.	38.	22.	3.91	10.50	10.30	145.	112.
June	98.	78.	41.	61.	63.	87.	241.	9.00	7.30	9.50	5.50	9.40	88.	1.51	36.	16.7	18.	34.	20.	4.10	10.60	10.30	145.	107.
July	88.	77.	37.	54.	48.	90.	205.	8.40	6.20	9.40	3.90	8.70	82.	1.52	36.	15.6	18.	34.	20.	3.89	10.40	9.60	145.	111.
August	88.	89.	37.	55.	55.	91.	190.	8.50	5.30	9.60	3.40	7.40	80.	1.60	38.	16.6	20.	38.	21.	4.01	11.40	10.30	105.	107.
September	84.	90.	37.	57.	57.	92.	173.	9.50	6.00	10.20	3.70	7.70	77.	1.68	40.	17.0	24.	40.	22.	4.13	11.70	11.20	110.	105.
October	79.	82.	36.	55.	51.	93.	166.	8.80	5.50	9.90	2.90	6.60	77.	1.69	41.	16.0	24.	39.	21.	3.49	12.40	12.50	90.	104.
November	75.	71.	32.	51.	44.	80.	150.	8.10	5.30	8.80	3.30	6.70	74.	1.60	38.	14.5	31.	37.	21.	3.27	12.30	11.60	80.	100.
December	73.	70.	33.	51.	43.	75.	143.	7.40	5.30	8.00	2.80	6.60	70.	1.50	37.	13.9	23.	34.	20.	3.15	11.70	11.00	70.	97.
1931	63.7	56.7	28.5	44.8	37.9	63.4	124.6	5.76	4.37	6.70	2.62	6.22	56.83	1.15	29.2	14.7	17.8	27.8	14.8	2.44	10.88	9.79	56.7	91.00
January	73.	68.	31.	49.	42.	79.	136.	7.20	5.10	8.20	3.20	7.00	66.	1.35	31.	15.2	20.0	29.	19.	2.89	11.50	11.20	70.	92.
February	72.	64.	31.	47.	38.	73.	130.	6.80	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	63.	1.28	30.	14.4	13.0	28.	18.	2.61	11.10	10.80	65.	95.
March	70.	61.	30.	46.	39.	70.	129.	6.70	4.60	6.60	3.40	7.10	63.	1.23	31.	15.8	16.5	29.	18.	2.62	10.70	10.30	55.	98.
April	70.	63.	31.	47.	36.	72.	131.	6.80	4.80	6.60	3.70	7.60	63.	1.08	29.	17.2	16.1	28.	17.	2.71	10.80	10.90	70.	98.
May	70.	62.	30.	48.	36.	72.	131.	6.30	4.80	6.60	3.50	7.30	61.	1.01	26.	15.2	12.9	23.	15.	2.83	10.90	11.40	55.	99.
June	66.	58.	29.	44.	35.	74.	128.	5.50	4.40	6.80	2.40	7.20	57.	.99	24.	14.6	13.4	23.	13.	2.83	10.90	11.50	55.	94.
July	65.	59.	29.	44.	34.	62.	130.	6.10	4.20	6.60	2.20	6.00	57.	1.03	25.	14.9	13.9	24.	13.	2.45	10.50	10.30	85.	95.
August	53.	57.	26.	40.	35.	61.	120.	6.10	4.50	7.10	2.30	5.90	52.	1.12	28.	15.7	17.4	27.	13.	2.47	10.70	10.70	85.	90.
September	53.	50.	25.	41.	36.	55.	117.	5.30	4.20	7.50	1.90	5.00	51.	1.23	30.	15.0	17.8	30.	14.	2.30	11.10	8.40	60.	83.
October	52.	43.	25.	42.	37.	51.	104.	4.50	3.90	6.60	1.80	4.90	51.	1.29	35.	12.9	22.2	33.	13.	2.25	10.80	6.90	30.	83.
November	61.	50.	28.	45.	46.	47.	121.	4.20	3.80	5.40	1.80	4.80	50.	1.24	31.	12.9	27.2	30.	13.	1.98	10.70	7.40	30.	83.
December	59.	45.	27.	44.	41.	45.	118.	3.60	3.30	4.70	1.80	4.60	48.	1.21*	30	12.9	22.8	29.	12.	1.69	10.90	7.70	30.	82.

\*Preliminary.

AVERAGE ANNUAL WISCONSIN MILK PRICES, 1900-1932 WITH INDEX NUMBER

	Estimated average price per cwt.	Index 1900-1904 = 100	Index 1910-1914 = 100	Index 1920-1924 = 100
1900	.82	93	65	42
1901	.84	95	67	43
1902	.96	109	76	49
1903	.94	107	75	48
1904	.84	95	67	43
1905	1.00	114	79	51
1906	.99	113	79	51
1907	1.10	125	87	56
1908	1.07	122	85	55
1909	1.21	137	96	62
1910	1.24	141	98	63
1911	1.14	130	90	58
1912	1.30	148	103	66
1913	1.33	151	105	68
1914	1.31	149	104	67
1915	1.30	148	103	66
1916	1.55	176	123	79
1917	2.18	248	172	111
1918	2.60	295	206	133
1919	2.85	324	225	145
1920	2.60	295	206	133
1921	1.69	192	134	86
1922	1.64	186	130	84
1923	2.09	237		

Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and month	Wisconsin										United States <sup>1</sup>													
	Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices (Average of prices January, 1910-December, 1914=100)										Purchasing Power		Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices (Average of prices August, 1909-July, 1914=100)										Purchasing Power	
	Wisconsin Farm Price Index (30 items)	All groups milk excluded (29 items)	Grain	Livestock	Milk	Poultry products	Four leading cash crops <sup>2</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Unclassified <sup>3</sup>	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>4</sup>	Ratio of prices received for milk to prices paid <sup>5</sup>	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm real estate values <sup>6</sup>	United States Farm Price Index	Grain	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton and cotton seed	Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought <sup>7</sup> 1910-14=100	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>8</sup>	Index numbers of U. S. farm real estate values <sup>9</sup>		
1910	99	99	101	101	98	103	84	100	103	101	100	-----	103	104	103	100	104	91	113	98	106	-----		
1911	91	92	111	85	90	91	99	100	118	90	89	-----	95	96	87	97	91	106	101	101	93	-----		
1912	102	101	111	95	103	101	117	90	111	102	103	97	99	106	95	103	101	110	87	100	99	100		
1913	104	102	85	110	105	100	94	102	82	104	105	100	100	102	103	112	100	101	92	100	99	100		
1914	105	105	93	111	104	104	105	108	85	104	103	103	100	100	112	100	105	100	85	101	101	103		
1915	101	99	117	101	103	101	90	89	89	95	97	104	100	120	104	98	103	83	78	106	95	103		
1916	122	122	125	119	123	117	142	151	103	99	100	117	117	126	120	102	116	123	119	123	95	108		
1917	174	176	200	175	172	155	208	197	133	116	115	124	176	217	173	125	157	202	187	150	118	117		
1918	198	192	216	200	206	184	157	216	173	111	116	133	200	226	202	152	185	162	245	178	112	129		
1919	215	205	188	209	225	195	204	254	172	105	110	143	209	231	206	173	206	189	247	205	102	140		
1920	203	200	211	173	206	219	299	218	172	99	100	171	205	231	173	188	222	249	248	205	99	170		
1921	123	123	114	102	134	160	161	215	119	82	86	168	116	112	108	148	161	148	101	156	75	157		
1922	124	119	100	107	130	141	143	178	123	82	86	154	124	105	113	134	139	152	156	152	81	139		
1923	137	111	102	99	165	141	123	116	121	90	108	147	135	114	106	148	145	136	216	153	88	135		
1924	123	116	118	103	140	146	129	127	130	83	91	139	134	129	109	134	147	124	211	154	87	130		
1925	144	138	133	133	150	160	154	129	115	91	94	130	147	156	139	137	161	160	177	159	92	127		
1926	152	152	114	145	152	158	216	126	119	87	97	125	136	129	146	136	156	189	122	156	87	124		
1927	154	142	121	136	167	144	183	142	121	100	108	122	131	128	139	138	141	155	128	154	85	119		
1928	156	143	130	145	170	153	140	169	115	100	109	120	139	130	150	140	150	146	152	156	90	117		
1929	155	148	116	152	162	160	144	177	114	100	105	119	138	121	156	140	159	136	145	155	89	116		
1930	129	130	95	129	129	124	170	154	99	88	88	117	117	100	134	123	126	158	102	146	80	115		
1931	90	90	67	85	91	95	109	102	90	-----	-----	104	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	106		
1930	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Jan.	145	146	114	141	143	172	179	173	101	95	93	-----	134	118	146	135	178	167	128	153	88	-----		
Feb.	142	146	109	144	133	155	183	173	99	93	91	-----	131	115	150	129	154	168	121	152	86	-----		
March	138	139	103	143	136	119	179	173	96	91	90	-----	125	107	151	126	115	169	113	151	83	-----		
April	136	139	103	139	133	121	192	173	98	91	83	-----	127	110	146	126	117	187	120	150	85	-----		
May	131	136	100	134	125	115	200	173	96	87	84	-----	124	105	142	123	110	193	119	150	83	-----		
June	127	134	99	134	119	101	200	173	96	85	80	-----	123	106	141	118	103	193	115	149	82	-----		
July	122	124	86	123	120	98	188	134	95	82	81	-----	111	92	127	115	101	173	99	148	75	-----		
Aug.	123	119	90	118	125	108	155	134	100	84	86	-----	103	101	119	117	107	149	94	147	74	-----		
Sept.	131	129	91	130	133	122	160	134	102	90	91	-----	111	100	128	123	125	148	83	146	76	-----		
Oct.	127	121	86	121	134	120	145	134	105	88	93	-----	105	92	123	125	129	127	76	144	74	-----		
Nov.	122	118	77	113	125	141	136	134	104	86	89	-----	103	80	118	124	146	114	80	142	73	-----		
Dec.	113	108	77	106	119	112	127	134	100	81	86	-----	97	80	112	117	127	108	73	139	70	-----		
1931	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Jan.	105	104	75	104	107	104	125	104	97	77	78	-----	94	77	112	107	110	108	72	137	69	-----		
Feb.	99	96	72	98	101	78	120	104	94	73	74	-----	90	75	106	101	79	109	76	136	66	-----		
March	96	95	70	94	97	93	112	104	92	72	72	-----	91	74	106	101	92	109	80	134	68	-----		
April	92	98	71	96	85	95	125	104	92	70	64	-----	91	74	106	99	90	120	78	132	69	-----		
May	85	92	70	92	80	79	113	104	92	66	61	-----	85	74	99	91	77	119	74	131	66	-----		
June	83	87	67	84	78	80	113	104	92	64	60	-----	80	67	91	86	81	114	65	129	62	-----		
July	85	91	66	87	81	82	128	100	87	67 <sup>a</sup>	63 <sup>a</sup>	-----	79	57	92	85	83	110	71	128 <sup>b</sup>	61 <sup>c</sup>	-----		
Aug.	91	94	60	89	89	96	129	100	88	72 <sup>d</sup>	70 <sup>d</sup>	-----	75	54	92	87	93	97	53	127 <sup>e</sup>	59 <sup>f</sup>	-----		
Sept.	91	86	60	82	97	96	98	100	90	73 <sup>g</sup>	78 <sup>g</sup>	-----	72	50	86	92	99	83	47	124 <sup>h</sup>	58 <sup>i</sup>	-----		
Oct.	90	79	60	73	102	107	80	100	88	73 <sup>j</sup>	83 <sup>j</sup>	-----	63	46	79	95	110	70	42	123 <sup>k</sup>	55 <sup>l</sup>	-----		
Nov.	89	80	68	68	98	125	81	100	87	72 <sup>m</sup>	80 <sup>m</sup>	-----	71	57	76	95	123	68	50	123 <sup>n</sup>	58 <sup>o</sup>	-----		
Dec.	84 <sup>p</sup>	73	64	59	95 <sup>q</sup>	109	81	100	88	68 <sup>r</sup>	78 <sup>r</sup>	-----	66	52	68	92	120	68	45	123 <sup>s</sup>	55 <sup>t</sup>	-----		

<sup>1</sup>Prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. <sup>2</sup>Includes potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and clover seed. <sup>3</sup>Includes dry beans, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, sugar beets, and wool. <sup>4</sup>The ratio of the index number of prices received for Wisconsin farm products to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. <sup>5</sup>Average of estimated values, 1912-14=100. <sup>6</sup>The ratio of the index number of Wisconsin milk prices to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. <sup>7</sup>These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December. <sup>8</sup>Purchasing power of the farmer's dollar expressed as the ratio of the index number of the prices received to the index number of the prices paid for commodities farmers buy. <sup>9</sup>Preliminary.

have declined more than other prices. Ever since the war, prices which farmers have had to pay have been higher than the prices which they receive. The present decline has intensified this difference because the costs of food, clothing, farm equipment, machinery, taxes and interest and all the expenditures which farmers must make have fallen only a little as compared with farm product values. While Wisconsin farm prices have fallen 48 per cent since the beginning of the depression, the prices which farmers must pay have declined only 21 per cent. The dollar which the Wisconsin farmer receives for the sale of his product today will actually buy only about two-thirds as much as it did in 1929.

Not only have farm prices fallen more rapidly than the retail prices which farmers pay, but the sharp deflation in farm product values is larger than the decline which has taken

place in other commodities. The price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that wholesale prices in October of 1931 were 29 per cent below October, 1929. During the same period, the wholesale price of farm products dropped, not a similar 29 per cent, but 43 per cent. The deflation in agricultural prices is nearly twice as great as that occurring in the general price level.

Sheep and Cattle Feeding

The number of sheep and lambs on feed in Wisconsin at the beginning of the present year was about 15 per cent larger than a year ago. The total number in the feed yards of the state at the beginning of the present year is estimated at 130,000 head as compared with 113,000 last year and 95,000 in 1930.

The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market in the principal feeding states on January 1, 1932 was

6,186,000 head, according to the estimates of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This represents an increase of 758,000 head or 14 per cent over the revised estimate of 5,428,000 head on feed January 1, 1931. The number January 1, 1930 was 5,886,000 head. The average number on feed January 1 for the five years, 1927 to 1931 was 4,982,000 head.

The estimated number on feed January 1 this year was larger than a year earlier in both the Corn Belt States and in the Western States. The estimated total in the Corn Belt States, including western Nebraska was 3,303,000 head this year compared to 2,757,000 last year and 2,901,000 two years ago. The number on feed January 1 this year was larger than a year ago in all of the eleven Corn Belt States except Missouri, where there was a small decrease. The largest increases were in Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. Reports from

Summary of Wisconsin Crop Production—1931 and 1930

CROP	Acreage (000 omitted)		Yield per Acre		Production (000 omitted)		Farm Price per Unit December 1		Farm Value Dec. 1 (000 omitted)		Unit
	1931	1930 (Revised)	1931	1930 (Revised)	1931	1930 (Revised)	1931	1930 (Revised)	1931	1930 (Revised)	
	<b>CEREALS</b>										
Corn.....	2,080	1,981	28.0	34.0	58,240	67,354	.47	.72	\$27,373	\$48,495	Bus.
Oats.....	2,459	2,435	28.0	40.0	68,852	97,400	.27	.33	18,590	32,142	Bus.
Barley.....	731	703	26.0	34.0	19,006	23,902	.43	.51	8,173	12,190	Bus.
Rye.....	175	194	12.5	12.5	2,188	2,425	.44	.45	963	1,091	Bus.
Spring wheat.....	64	67	17.0	21.0	1,088	1,407	.58	.73	631	1,027	Bus.
Winter wheat.....	24	32	19.0	20.5	456	656	.57	.72	260	472	Bus.
Buckwheat.....	11	19	10.0	11.0	110	209	.50	.82	55	171	Bus.
<b>OTHER GRAINS AND GRASSES</b>											
Dry peas.....	25	30	10.5	14.5	262	435	1.90	2.25	498	979	Bus.
Dry edible beans.....	7	9	4.0	6.7	28	60	1.92	3.38	54	203	Bus.
Soy beans for grain <sup>1</sup> .....	2	2	10.0	11.5	20	23	.90	2.50	18	58	Bus.
Flax.....	7	7	9.5	11.0	66	77	1.23	1.56	81	120	Bus.
Clover seed.....	283	2138.5	1.2	1.4	99.6	193.9	7.50	11.40	747	2,210	Bus.
Timothy seed.....	19	18	3.5	3.8	66.5	68.4	1.70	3.10	113	212	Bus.
Sweet clover seed.....	21.6	25	3.7	4.5	5.9	22.5	3.70	4.05	22	91	Bus.
Alfalfa seed.....	218.2	216.4	1.4	1.7	25.5	27.9	11.70	13.00	298	363	Bus.
<b>HAY AND FORAGE</b>											
All tame hay.....	3,180	3,360	1.21	1.49	3,833	4,992	11.20	12.70	42,930	63,398	Tons
Wild hay.....	249	244	1.00	1.05	249	256	6.50	7.60	1,618	1,946	Tons
<b>OTHER FIELD CROPS</b>											
Potatoes.....	268	239	93.0	76.0	24,924	18,164	.30	.80	7,477	14,531	Bus.
Tobacco.....	40	43	1,180.0	1,230.0	47,200	52,900	.08	.10	3,776	5,289	Lbs.
Cabbage, for market.....	12	18.78	4.97	7.12	59.6	133.7	9.09	7.08	542	947	Tons
Cabbage, for kraut.....	5	7.2	5.7	8.5	28.5	61.2	6.20	8.50	177	520	Tons
Onions (commercial).....	.87	.94	270.0	280.0	235	263	.75	.55	176	145	Bus.
Hemp.....	.32	1.9	850.0	1,000.0	272	1,900	.045	.06	12	114	Lbs.
Sugar beets.....	10	12	8.2	8.5	82	102	6.00	7.35	492	750	Tons
Cucumbers for pickles.....	14.2	19	58.0	58.0	824	1,102	.61	.89	503	981	Bus.
Peas for canning.....	98	127	1,100.0	1,810.0	107,800	229,870	.027	.029	2,911	6,666	Lbs.
Corn for canning.....	12.5	13	2.3	2.4	28.8	31.2	10.10	11.10	291	346	Tons
Snap beans for canning.....	7.2	9.5	1.2	1.1	8.6	10.4	59.50	71.80	512	747	Tons
<b>FRUIT</b>											
Apples.....					1,820	1,015	.85	1.45	1,547	1,472	Bus.
Cherries.....					6	5.2	60.00	150.00	360	780	Tons
Cranberries.....	2	2	22.5	20.0	45	40	7.00	12.50	315	500	Bbls.
Maple sirup.....	286	258			79	72	2.20	2.40	174	173	Gals.
Maple sugar.....					19	12	.37	.42	7	5	Lbs.
Strawberries.....	2.9	2.84	69.0	51.0	200	145	2.45	4.80	490	696	Cr'ts
Grand Total.....	9,256.99	9,353.16							\$122,186	\$199,830	

<sup>1</sup>Not included in acreage grown for hay.

<sup>2</sup>Not included in total acreage.

<sup>3</sup>Trees tapped.

nearly all of the commercial feed yards, adjacent to middle western markets, show that the total in these yards January 1 this year was but little different from the number a year earlier. The Scottsbluff area of Nebraska and Wyoming had about 375,000 head this year compared to 310,000 last year and 435,000 two years ago.

Shipments of feeding lambs into the eleven Corn Belt States, inspected through markets, for the last six months of 1931 were about 11 per cent larger than for these months in 1930 and were the largest for this period since 1926 and second largest since 1919. In addition, there was a large increase over last year in the number of feeding lambs shipped direct from range states to Corn Belt feeders. From Montana this direct movement was nearly 300,000 head larger this year than last.

The number of beef cattle on feed for market in Wisconsin feed lots at present is about five per cent smaller than a year ago. The number on feed in the eleven Corn Belt States also shows a decline of about five per cent from last year. In general, the eastern Corn Belt is feeding more cattle this year, but the western Corn Belt is feeding fewer cattle. Crop conditions favored the eastern Corn Belt States this year. Of the cattle on feed in Wisconsin on the first of January, 10.8 per cent were expected to be ready during the present month, 13.6 per cent in February, 10.4 per cent in March, and the remainder in April or later.

**1931 Crop Summary**

While Wisconsin farmers are less directly dependent upon returns from crops than the farmers of most states, they have nevertheless experienced a sharp setback from poor crop production in 1931. The year will long be remembered as combining poor crops with the lowest prices experienced in over two decades. Final revisions of the crop acreage and production for the past few years now make possible a comparison of the 1931 crop production with 1930 and previous years.

The crop season of 1931 was influenced by a marked deficiency in moisture resulting from the drought of 1930. The winter of 1930 and 1931 had very little snow, and the spring

was unusually dry. While this was favorable for field work, it was unfavorable for hay crops to which about 36 per cent of Wisconsin's cropped land is devoted. As the season advanced, hot and unusually dry weather caused serious difficulty in the production of hay, grains, and a number of the cash crops. The late maturing crops such as corn, potatoes, and the late harvested truck crops made somewhat better production than the early harvested crops. Of the great variety of crops grown in Wisconsin, only potatoes, apples, cherries, cranberries, strawberries, and maple products made larger production in 1931 than in 1930. All of the important crops fell decidedly short of normal production. The tame hay crop was the smallest in 13 years, the corn crop the shortest in 6 years, and the oat crop the poorest in 10 years.

In addition to the drastic reduction in crop yields, the year also brought the greatest decline in agricultural prices that has occurred within the memory of most men now living. The total farm value of the state's leading crops is estimated for 1931 at about \$122,186,000 as compared with \$199,830,000, the revised figure of 1930, a decline of about 39 per cent. None of the important crops in the state in 1931 came even close to the 1930 farm value.

Feed crops which are of primary importance in Wisconsin had a particularly poor year in 1931. Corn made an estimated production of about 15 per cent under 1930, and oats declined 31 per cent below the crop of 1930. The aggregate production of all of our cereal grains was slightly under 150 million bushels as compared with over 193 million bushels in 1930, a decline of about 22 per cent. Tame hay production is now estimated at 22 per cent below 1930 and 35 per cent below the five-year average. The estimated tame hay production this year is 3,833,000 tons which is the lowest since 1918. Pastures, too, were unsatisfactory during most of the year, they being especially poor during the summer. After September there was an appreciable improvement in fall forage which helped the late season milk production, but milk production

during the summer was greatly reduced by lack of pastures.

Cash crops in Wisconsin likewise have not been very satisfactory in 1931. The potato crop which is normally an important source of cash income improved materially after the moisture became abundant during the fall. The production of this crop is now estimated at 24,924,000 bushels as compared with 18,164,000 in 1930. The quality of the crop is not as good as usual and the markets are extremely unsatisfactory with the result that the income from this crop is only about half as large as it was from the very small crop of 1930. Canning peas which are normally an important source of cash income had the poorest year in a long time. The unusual heat and drought during June caused the abandonment of much of the late pea acreage, and the early varieties made only moderate production. The production for the state in 1931 was only about 47 per cent of that reported for 1930, thus making one of the poorest pea crops ever harvested in the state. Tobacco has made fair production, the total being estimated at 47,200,000 pounds as compared with 52,900,000 last year, but prices are considerably less satisfactory than a year ago. The cabbage crop made low yields, though prices were not greatly different from a year ago. The fruit crops are the only ones that made better production than 1930, but with the low prices that prevailed even these did not equal the 1930 farm values. Detailed data on the various crops are given in the accompanying table.

As was the case in Wisconsin, United States crops declined drastically in value from 1930 to 1931. Crop yields for the country as a whole were 11.7 per cent higher in 1931 than in 1930, but they were slightly below the ten-year average. The value of all crops in the United States was estimated at about \$4,123,000,000 which is 49 per cent less than crop values of two years ago. The decline in crop values is rather uniform throughout the United States with the exception of some of the drought stricken regions of the West where both low production and prices have brought crop values to extremely low levels.

# WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MARKETS  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service

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DAIRYING has for years been Wisconsin's foremost industry and it has been the primary factor in the relative stability which has characterized Wisconsin agriculture as compared with that for the country as a whole. The prices of dairy products, while they have gone down much during the past two years, have not declined as much as those of most other farm products. This has left the dairymen and the agriculture of the state of Wisconsin in a somewhat better position than producers of livestock or cash crops in regions where dairying is less important. It has also brought about a greater interest in dairying with the result that the industry has shown a marked expansion during the last few years. Farmers who were dairying on only a small scale as well as some who were not in the industry at all have undertaken to milk more cows in order to help out their income. They have found the dairy cow a better market for the feed grown on the farms than any other outlet available to them.

The number of cows in the United States has grown steadily since 1928. It is estimated that there are on the farms of the nation 24,379,000 head of milk cows and heifers two years old and over. This represents an increase of over 6.4 per cent from two years ago. In Wisconsin we have a new high point in cattle numbers as well as in dairy cows, the state having an estimated number of 2,150,000 head of milk cows and heifers two years old and over, which is the largest number of milk cows ever recorded in any state.

With the increased interest in dairying and the increased number of cows, production has been maintained at high levels in spite of the drought of 1930 and 1931 and the feed shortage which has been apparent in many states. During the past year production in the North Central States where the bulk of dairy manufacturing is done, was materially reduced during the summer months, but with the improvement of pastures in the fall and the mild weather which has been maintained throughout the present winter, production has run along at record levels. In spite of relatively high production, the dairy products manufactured have been taken by the market fully as rapidly as they have been produced with the result that storage stocks are now lower than they were a year or two ago. Foreign production has been high and some imports have taken place in recent months. It is estimated that the consumption of dairy products during 1931 was over two per cent greater than in 1930, the major increase being in butter and evaporated milk, with cheese and some of the other items showing decreases. With the relatively low prices of butter, people have been using it quite generally and the sales of butter substitutes have declined sharply.

In Wisconsin the prospects are for a continuation of milk production at a high level for some time to come. To be sure, feed supplies are rather low and the production per cow may not hold up to previous levels during the next few months, but with a larger

number of cows on the farms of the state, the production is certain to be high. The number of heifers now on farms is slightly smaller than a year ago, but there seems to be little tendency to sell off old cows at the present unsatisfactory prices received for them at the stock yards.

An examination of the data available indicates that at the beginning of the present month farmers were raising at least 15 per cent fewer heifers than a year ago. This decline in the number of calves being raised will eventually result in a reduction in cow numbers, though for the coming year there probably will be further expansion in the state's dairy herds because of the large number of dairy heifers which are now on farms.

## IN THIS ISSUE

*The Dairy Situation*

*Livestock Summary*

*Farm Prices*

The utilization of milk on the farms of Wisconsin dairy reporters is quite different now from a year ago. There appears to have been a shift to the manufacture of butter and away from cheese and other whole milk outlets. A year ago over 60 per cent of the milk from the farms of dairy reporters was being sold as whole milk. At the beginning of the present month this had declined to less than 56 per cent. The portion of milk being separated for the sale of cream showed a corresponding increase, having risen from 29 to 34 per cent of the total. Apparently, the dairymen of the state are using somewhat more milk in their own households than they did a year ago. This is particularly true of the quantity going into farm butter. With the low buying power of agriculture there is a marked tendency to live at home and it is quite evident that the dairymen are trying to do this fully as well as other groups. The schedules of dairy reporters indicate an increase of nearly one-third in the manufacture of farm butter now as compared with a year ago, in addition to the increases shown for the consumption of fluid milk in the homes of the dairymen. With the reduction in the number of calves being raised, there has also been a marked decline in whole milk being fed.

The average price received for the year 1931 for all milk marketed in Wisconsin as reported by our crop and livestock reporters was \$1.15 per hundred pounds. This compared with \$1.63 in 1930 and \$2.05 in 1929. In January of 1932 our preliminary average price of milk in Wisconsin was given as \$1.11 per hundred pounds

when two years previously the average was \$1.81, a decline of nearly 40 per cent. This decline of about 40 per cent in milk prices compares with a decline of 58 per cent in the Wisconsin index of livestock prices, 53 per cent in the index of poultry products, and a decline of about 52 per cent in the index of all Wisconsin farm products other than milk.

Milk prices when the trend is eliminated and the comparison is made with the same month for the previous year have been declining constantly for the past forty months, which is the longest period of declining milk prices of which we have record, and the trend is still downward. There seems to be little chance of a definite upturn until after the seasonal low point which is ordinarily reached in June.

There is a marked difference in the prices paid by the various milk outlets. The average for market milk in Wisconsin during January is reported as \$1.53; the average reported paid by condenseries was \$1.20; the average by creameries was \$1.05; and the average paid by cheese factories was \$1.01, the average for all groups, as already mentioned, being \$1.11.

The dairy industry in Wisconsin finds itself today with a large and efficient producing organization, with markets that are consuming the dairy products about as rapidly as they are being produced, but at the lowest prices in a generation. Feed supplies are low and will probably make for below average production per cow for the next few months, but this will be offset by the larger number of cows on farms. While last months prices of milk were the lowest for any January in 28 years and considerably lower than the relatively low periods of 1911 or 1921 the dairy cow still furnishes a better market for hay and grain than any alternative outlet known to us. Because of this fact dairy production is destined to continue at high levels for some time to come, but with the rapid rate at which dairy products are being consumed the industry should benefit with any improvement in general conditions. The dairy cow has carried the state through previous depressions better than other types of farming and it will probably do it again.

### Wisconsin Livestock Summary

The livestock situation in both Wisconsin and the United States is a story of increasing numbers and sharply declining values. Estimates indicate that Wisconsin now has more milk cows and cattle than ever before in her history. The number of hogs on the farms of the state on January 1 was the largest since 1928, and the number of sheep the largest in twenty years. Horses and mules were the only livestock classes to show a decline in numbers.

In spite of the large gain in livestock numbers, the value of the state's stock has subsided to a point only a little above the value of the much

# WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

Number and Value of Livestock on January 1, 1932, 1931 and 1930

## Wisconsin

Class of livestock	Number (000 omitted)			Farm Price <sup>1</sup> per head			Farm Value (000 omitted)		
	1932 Pre- liminary	1931 (Re- vised)	1930 (Re- vised)	1932 (Pre- liminary)	1931 (Re- vised)	1930 (Re- vised)	1932 (Pre- liminary)	1931 (Revised)	1930 (Revised)
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk.....	2,150	2,006	2,015	\$43.00	\$64.00	\$97.00	\$92,450	\$134,144	\$195,455
Heifers 1 to 2 years old kept for milk cows.....	399	402	385						
Heifer calves being saved for milk cows.....	409	412	415						
All Other Calves.....	45	62	66						
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over not for milk.....	25	20	23						
Heifers 1 to 2 years old not for milk.....	15	15	12						
Steers 1 year old and over.....	40	43	43						
Bulls 1 year old and over.....	101	100	97						
All cattle.....	3,184	3,150	3,056	\$34.60	\$51.80	\$78.40	\$110,253	\$163,206	\$239,583
Horses.....	534	544	550	\$77.00	\$91.00	\$102.00	41,273	49,580	55,975
Mules.....	7	7	7	\$74.00	\$79.00	\$92.00	518	553	644
Sows and gilts.....	365	347	342						
Other hogs over 6 months.....	505	538	464						
Pigs under 6 months.....	788	651	616						
All swine.....	1,658	1,536	1,422	\$5.90	\$12.50	\$14.30	\$9,785	\$19,254	\$20,341
Ewes 1 year old and over.....	314	310	317						
Ewe lambs for breeding.....	82	85	82						
Wether and ram lambs.....	4	4	5						
Rams and wethers.....	16	17	18						
Sheep and lambs on feed.....	190	113	95						
All sheep.....	546	529	517	\$3.20	\$5.30	\$9.00	\$1,761	\$2,809	\$4,668
Total five species.....							\$163,590	\$235,402	\$321,211

## United States

Cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk.....	24,379	23,558	22,910	\$39.61	\$57.11	\$82.80	\$966,758	\$1,315,479	\$1,897,011
Heifers 1 to 2 years old kept for milk cows.....	4,665	4,777	4,700						
All other cattle.....	33,363	32,580	32,120						
All cattle.....	62,407	60,915	59,730	\$26.64	\$39.31	\$56.69	\$1,662,222	\$2,394,411	\$3,386,010
Horses.....	12,679	13,165	13,684	\$53.37	\$60.43	\$69.86	\$676,698	\$795,541	\$955,964
Mules.....	5,082	5,215	5,366	\$60.69	\$69.17	\$83.76	\$308,440	\$360,736	\$449,480
Swine including pigs.....	59,511	54,374	55,301	\$6.14	\$11.36	\$13.46	\$365,133	\$617,668	\$744,308
Sheep and lambs.....	53,912	52,745	51,383	\$3.40	\$5.35	\$8.94	\$183,255	\$282,352	\$459,208
Total five species.....							\$3,195,748	\$4,450,708	\$5,994,970

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

smaller 1910 livestock population. On January 1, the total value of livestock was estimated at 164 million dollars, while a year ago a somewhat smaller number of livestock was worth 235

### Movement of Wisconsin Livestock to Packers and Stock Yards 1920-1931

Year	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
1920.....	381,601	738,667	1,648,222	329,841
1921.....	336,322	744,986	1,825,310	319,592
1922.....	371,954	807,841	1,748,167	269,320
1923.....	356,615	824,118	2,177,587	238,780
1924.....	321,120	860,713	2,095,693	276,197
1925.....	338,060	887,447	1,687,097	280,506
1926.....	405,868	848,828	1,961,848	316,295
1927.....	393,288	833,108	2,156,100	364,481
1928.....	418,734	836,823	1,891,549	344,264
1929.....	332,638	817,834	1,817,298	372,386
1930.....	340,007	856,696	1,758,954	409,885
1931.....	367,195	915,588	1,913,506	449,749

million. The value of Wisconsin livestock has been cut almost in half in two years, and has fallen below the 200 million dollar mark for the first time since 1913.

Wisconsin's herd of cattle has been increasing in number every year since 1929, which marked the completion of the previous cycle in cattle numbers. On January 1, there were 3,184,000 head of cattle on the farms of the state as compared with 3,150,000 last year. In 1929, the number was 2,913,000 head, so cattle inventories have been expanded a little more than nine per cent in three years. The change in cow numbers has been similar. When the year opened, there were 2,150,000 head of milk cows on the farms, the largest number on record. This compares with 2,096,000 a year ago and 2,015,000 on January 1, 1930. The state's cow numbers have increased almost twelve per cent since January 1, 1929 when 1,925,000 head were on the farms.

This year, dairy cows were the only important cattle class to show a substantial increase. Classes of young heifers and heifer calves being saved for milk cows were smaller than a year ago, indicating that the expansion has about run its course. The bargain counter livestock prices which

are prevailing cut the value of Wisconsin's record-sized cattle herd 54 per cent in two years. This year, the value of cattle on farms on January 1 was estimated at \$110,253,000 as compared with \$163,206,000 a year ago and \$239,583,000 in 1930. This is the lowest total since 1914 when 2,570,000 head of cattle were worth 119 million dollars. This year's value of dairy cows, representing Wisconsin's basic investment in dairying, totaled \$92,450,000 for the 2,150,000 head on the farms. This valuation represents a decline of 53 per cent in two years and is the lowest since 1914.

Wisconsin's cow population exceeds that of the next ranking state—Minnesota—by 26 per cent, and is 52 per cent larger than New York, the outstanding eastern dairy state. Wisconsin passed the million mark in cow numbers in 1902. In 1925, the two million mark was reached for the first time. With the present recorded total of 2,150,000 head now in the state, Wisconsin has over 70 milk cows for each 100 people reported by the last census, while the United States as a whole has only about 20 cows for each 100 people.

Wisconsin's herd of hogs showed an increase of eight per cent from last year bringing the total number to 1,658,000 head at the beginning of this year. This year marks the second consecutive increase from a low point in 1930 when farm stocks were down to 1,422,000 head. Hog numbers move in fairly distinct cycles of three or four years duration. Since the war, low points have been apparent in 1919, 1922, 1925, and 1930; with peak numbers in 1921, 1923, and 1927. The hog population reached the highest level in the history of the state in 1923 with 1,960,000 head.

The number of sows and gilts are estimated at 365,000 head on January 1 as compared with 347,000 last year and 342,000 head two years ago. This increase in breeding stock indicates the possibility for further expansion this year. The December pig survey, also, indicated that farmers then planned to increase the number of sows farrowing this spring by 10.8 per cent over last spring. Farmer's plans have undoubtedly been considerably modified since December because of unsatisfactory hog markets.

With recent hog prices forced down to levels which have been unknown this century, the value of the comparatively large swine inventory has undergone a tremendous loss. This year's estimate of the value of Wisconsin's hog population was \$9,785,000. In 1930, there were 236,000 fewer hogs in the state but the value was \$20,341,000. The total worth of Wisconsin's stock of hogs has been cut 52 per cent in two years, and about equals the value of a smaller number in 1908.

The number of sheep in Wisconsin has been increasing for some years and this year reached 546,000 head. This is a 3.2 per cent increase from the 529,000 head reported last year and is the largest number on hand since 1912. The low point appeared in 1923 when farm herds comprised only 329,000 head. The number of sheep and lambs on feed on January 1 this year amounted to 130,000 head, the largest number in recent years. Last year only 113,000 head were being fed while the number two years ago was 95,000 head. The total value of the sheep on Wisconsin farms January 1, was only \$1,761,000 as compared with \$2,809,000 last year and \$4,668,000 the year before.

Horse and mule numbers were the only class of livestock to decline from January 1931. At the opening of the year, there were 541,000 head of these animals on the farms of the state as compared with 551,000 head last year

Prices Paid To Wisconsin Producers For Farm Products

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Buckwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Hogs cwt.	Beef cattle cwt.	Veal calves cwt.	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Milk cows head	Milk cwt.	Butterfat lb.	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Butter lb.	Wool lb.	Dry beans bu.	Hay (loose) ton	Clover seed bu.	Potatoes bu.	Horses head
	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c	c	c	c	c	\$	\$	\$	c	\$
1910-14	90.8	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	7.35	4.91	7.23	4.25	6.01	53.65	1.265	30.2	11.2	21.3	28.1	20.1	2.25	12.78	8.83	50.7	169.83
1914	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	7.65	5.83	8.22	4.64	6.60	66.90	1.31	30.0	11.6	22.3	28.4	19.6	2.22	10.00	7.72	50.9	172.50
1915	114.7	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	6.55	5.46	7.95	5.00	7.08	62.30	1.30	30.3	11.0	21.7	28.3	25.2	2.92	9.88	8.07	37.2	161.40
1916	119.4	79.5	44.2	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	8.47	5.90	8.87	5.87	8.26	64.80	1.55	34.9	13.0	25.0	32.1	30.3	4.75	11.29	9.40	98.3	156.50
1917	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	274.4	14.17	7.52	11.46	8.85	12.36	77.65	2.18	45.3	16.2	33.9	40.6	49.2	8.28	14.28	10.95	163.3	151.30
1918	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	388.2	16.09	8.71	13.17	10.22	14.17	88.70	2.60	54.0	20.2	39.5	48.2	63.3	6.84	19.42	17.26	78.6	147.70
1919	212.7	140.4	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	16.52	9.02	14.31	9.08	13.51	104.25	2.85	64.9	22.9	43.8	57.7	53.0	4.22	20.68	25.86	114.4	143.70
1920	214.7	137.3	78.6	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	12.93	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	104.30	2.60	62.9	24.0	46.8	59.1	38.0	3.67	22.89	22.03	233.3	141.20
1921	120.1	59.5	37.2	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	7.61	4.57	7.62	3.89	7.37	58.20	1.69	41.7	19.8	32.9	41.7	18.7	2.88	15.51	10.60	79.9	114.30
1922	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.7	8.32	4.54	7.73	4.92	10.22	67.00	1.64	39.0	18.3	28.5	38.6	27.4	3.85	15.04	11.04	80.3	111.20
1923	105.0	77.7	42.4	61.7	66.8	84.0	214.4	6.97	4.57	7.99	5.16	10.55	62.35	2.09	46.8	17.3	29.2	45.7	37.9	4.28	13.41	11.42	58.9	111.70
1924	113.5	94.4	49.2	73.8	77.1	97.6	215.5	7.29	4.67	8.17	5.62	10.83	63.75	1.77	43.6	17.8	30.2	42.5	37.7	3.68	15.33	13.08	64.6	106.90
1925	143.7	102.9	43.9	80.7	98.8	97.8	238.3	10.87	5.18	9.17	6.13	12.36	66.25	1.90	46.3	19.2	33.2	44.2	40.3	3.63	13.02	15.84	84.6	108.20
1926	137.2	74.3	39.2	66.2	82.1	78.8	205.0	11.70	5.73	10.14	6.19	12.09	80.50	1.92	45.7	21.4	31.3	43.9	35.9	5.27	13.82	16.41	158.3	111.70
1927	123.1	87.1	46.2	73.6	88.4	84.6	192.7	9.52	6.49	10.52	5.75	11.85	69.85	2.11	50.3	19.3	28.6	47.0	33.0	4.45	14.25	18.68	117.2	113.70
1928	117.4	92.8	52.3	80.6	98.0	88.0	189.7	8.74	8.22	12.14	6.05	12.37	103.10	2.15	51.5	20.7	30.3	47.8	39.2	4.72	13.06	16.02	65.0	117.60
1929	111.7	88.2	45.7	65.7	89.7	88.3	237.0	9.50	8.32	12.43	6.07	12.23	107.25	2.05	48.7	22.0	31.5	46.5	34.5	5.33	12.60	15.09	71.2	117.90
1930	93.1	79.7	38.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	8.82	6.54	9.87	4.33	8.56	84.40	1.63	38.8	17.4	24.1	37.0	23.8	3.86	11.07	10.52	115.8	108.20
1931	63.7	56.7	28.5	44.8	37.9	63.4	124.6	5.76	4.37	6.70	2.62	6.22	59.83	1.15	29.2	14.7	17.8	27.8	14.8	2.44	10.88	9.79	56.7	91.00
January	73.	68.	31.	49.	42.	79.	136.	7.20	5.10	8.20	3.20	7.00	66.	1.35	31	15.2	20.0	29.	19.	2.89	11.50	11.20	70.	92.
February	72.	64.	31.	47.	38.	73.	130.	6.80	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	63.	1.28	30	14.4	13.0	28.	18.	2.61	11.10	10.80	65.	95.
March	70.	61.	30.	46.	39.	70.	129.	6.70	4.60	6.60	3.40	7.10	63.	1.23	31	15.8	16.5	29.	18.	2.62	10.70	10.30	55.	98.
April	70.	63.	31.	47.	38.	72.	131.	6.80	4.80	6.60	3.70	7.60	63.	1.08	29	17.2	16.1	28.	17.	2.71	10.80	10.90	70.	98.
May	70.	62.	30.	48.	36.	72.	131.	6.30	4.40	6.60	3.50	7.30	61.	1.01	26	15.2	12.9	23.	15.	2.53	10.90	11.40	55.	99.
June	66.	58.	29.	44.	35.	74.	128.	5.50	4.40	6.80	2.40	7.20	57.	.99	24	14.6	13.4	23.	13.	2.83	10.90	11.50	55.	94.
July	65.	59.	29.	44.	34.	62.	130.	6.10	4.20	6.60	2.20	6.00	57.	1.03	25	14.9	13.9	24.	13.	2.45	10.50	10.30	85.	95.
August	53.	57.	26.	40.	35.	61.	120.	6.10	4.50	7.10	2.30	5.90	52.	1.12	28	15.7	17.4	27.	13.	2.47	10.70	10.70	85.	90.
September	53.	50.	25.	41.	36.	55.	117.	5.30	4.20	7.50	1.90	5.00	51.	1.23	30	15.0	17.8	30.	14.	2.20	11.10	8.40	80.	83.
October	52.	43.	25.	42.	37.	51.	104.	4.50	3.90	6.60	1.80	4.90	51.	1.29	35	12.9	22.2	33.	13.	2.35	10.80	6.90	30.	83.
November	61.	50.	28.	45.	46.	47.	121.	4.20	3.80	5.40	1.80	4.80	50.	1.24	31	12.9	27.2	30.	13.	1.98	10.70	7.40	30.	83.
December	59.	45.	27.	44.	41.	45.	118.	3.60	3.30	4.70	1.80	4.60	48.	1.20	30	12.9	22.8	29.	12.	1.69	10.90	7.70	30.	82.
1932																								
January	59.	45.	27.	43.	41.	47.	123.	3.50	3.40	5.00	1.90	4.40	46.	1.11*	26	12.7	14.7	25.	13.	1.62	10.90	7.90	29.	86.

\*Preliminary.

and 557,000 head on January 1, 1930. The mechanization of farms has resulted in a long and steady decline in horse and mule numbers ever since 1915 when the farms had 752,000 head.

United States Livestock Summary

The number of cattle, hogs and sheep on the farms of the nation increased during 1931 while the number of horses and mules decreased according to estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In spite of this increase in numbers, the total value of the livestock on farms the first of the year was far below the previous two years. On January 1, 1932 farm livestock was worth \$3,195,748,000 compared with \$4,450,708,000 on January 1, 1931 and \$5,994,970,000 two years ago. This is a decline of 47 per cent in two years.

The number of cattle on the farms of the United States is of primary interest to Wisconsin dairymen. This cattle population continued an increase which commenced in 1928. The number of cattle on January 1 was 62,407,000 head compared with 60,915,000 head last year and 59,730,000 head two years ago. The number of milk cows was 24,379,000 at the opening of the year compared with 23,558,000 head last year and 22,910,000 on January 1, 1930. While the number of milk cows increased last year, the number of heifers from one to two years old being saved for milk cows declined from 4,777,000 head on January 1, 1931 to 4,700,000 this January, a loss of 1.6 per cent. Wisconsin's stock of young heifers declined only about three-fourths of a per cent during the period. The

value of the cattle on farms January 1 was estimated at \$1,662,222,000, a decline of 51 per cent from the 1930 valuation of 3,386,010,000 dollars.

The 59,511,000 hogs on the farms of the nation January 1, valued at \$365,133,000, represented an increase of 9.4 per cent over the number a year ago, but a loss in value of 41 per cent. Last year the 54,374,000 hogs on the farms were worth \$617,668,000, while on January 1, 1930 an inventory of 55,301,000 head was valued at \$744,308,000. Accordingly, the value of hog stocks on American farms have been cut in half in two years in spite of an increase in hog numbers.

Sheep numbers made a further increase in 1931. The number January 1 of this year was 53,912,000 head, compared with 52,745,000 a year ago and 51,383,000 head on January 1, 1930. The total value this January was \$183,255,000, a decline of 35 per cent from last year and 60 per cent since January 1, 1930.

Unlike the other livestock classes, the number of horses and mules on farms at the beginning of the year was smaller than last year. The mechanization of farms has led to a reduction in horse and mule numbers for a number of years, and the trend continues. A year ago, farm stocks of horses and mules consisted of 18,380,000 head. On January 1, 1932 the number had been further reduced to 17,761,000 head.

Receipts at Packers and Stockyards

Receipts of Wisconsin livestock at packing houses and stockyards during

1931 show substantial increases over 1930. Cattle shipments amounted to 367,195 head in 1931 as compared with 340,007 head in 1930. Shipments of calves were particularly heavy, reaching 915,588 head. This is not only a 6.9 per cent increase from the 856,696 head shipped to primary markets last year but is the largest volume of calves marketed for one year since 1920 when these records begin. Expansion in pig crops both in the fall of 1930 and the spring of 1931 increased the volume of hog marketings to 1,913,506 last year as compared with 1,758,954 the year before, an increase of 8.8 per cent, and about equal to the ten year average of 1,900,887 head. Over 449,749 Wisconsin sheep and lambs passed over the scales in 1931, the largest number in the 12 year period beginning with 1920. A year ago 409,885 sheep were marketed.

Dairymen in other states and foreign countries were more active buyers of Wisconsin dairy cattle in 1931 than the year before. In 1931, 59,852 head of cattle were shipped from the state for dairy purposes. This is an increase of 3,386 head over the low exports of 1930 which amounted to 56,466 head. The high point for sales of this type was reached in 1927 when 83,000 head of Wisconsin dairy cattle were shipped across the borders of the state to enter producing herds the world over.

Last year shipments were made to 44 states and seven foreign countries. New Jersey was the best customer taking 19,703 head, while Illinois was second with 16,583 head.



## General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and month	Wisconsin											United States <sup>1</sup>										
	Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices (Average of prices January, 1910-December, 1914=100)										Purchasing Power	Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices (Average of prices August, 1909-July, 1914=100)										Purchasing Power
	Wisconsin Farm Price Index (30 items)	All groups milk excluded (29 items)	Grain	Livestock	Milk	Poultry products	Four leading cash crops <sup>2</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Unclassified <sup>3</sup>	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>4</sup>	Ratio of prices received for milk to prices paid <sup>5</sup>	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm real estate values <sup>6</sup>	United States Farm Price Index	Grain	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton and cotton seed	Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought <sup>7</sup> 1910-14=100	Ratio of prices received to prices paid	Index numbers of U. S. farm real estate values <sup>8</sup>
1910	99	99	101	101	98	103	84	100	103	101	100	103	104	103	100	104	104	91	113	98	106	-----
1911	91	92	111	85	90	91	99	100	118	90	89	95	96	87	97	91	106	101	101	93	-----	-----
1912	102	101	111	95	103	101	117	90	111	102	103	103	99	106	95	103	101	110	87	100	99	97
1913	104	102	85	110	105	100	94	102	82	104	105	100	100	92	108	100	101	92	97	100	99	100
1914	105	106	93	111	104	104	105	108	85	104	103	103	102	103	112	100	105	100	85	101	101	103
1915	101	99	117	101	103	101	90	89	89	95	97	104	100	120	104	98	103	83	78	106	95	103
1916	122	122	125	119	123	117	142	151	103	99	100	117	117	126	120	102	116	123	119	123	95	108
1917	174	176	200	175	172	155	208	197	133	116	115	124	176	217	173	125	157	202	187	150	118	117
1918	198	192	216	200	206	184	157	216	173	111	116	133	200	226	202	152	185	162	245	178	112	129
1919	215	205	188	209	225	195	204	254	172	105	110	143	209	231	206	173	206	189	247	205	102	140
1920	203	200	211	173	206	219	299	218	172	99	100	171	205	231	173	188	222	249	248	206	99	170
1921	128	123	114	102	134	160	161	215	119	82	86	168	116	112	108	148	161	148	101	156	75	157
1922	124	119	100	107	130	141	143	178	123	82	86	154	124	105	113	134	139	152	156	152	81	139
1923	137	111	102	99	165	141	123	116	121	90	108	147	135	114	106	148	145	136	216	153	88	135
1924	128	116	118	103	140	146	129	127	130	83	91	139	134	129	109	134	147	124	211	154	87	130
1925	144	138	133	133	150	160	154	129	115	91	94	130	147	156	139	137	161	160	177	159	92	127
1926	152	152	114	145	152	158	216	126	119	87	97	125	136	129	146	136	156	189	122	156	87	124
1927	154	142	121	136	167	144	183	142	121	100	108	122	131	128	139	138	141	155	128	154	85	119
1928	156	143	130	145	170	153	140	169	115	100	109	120	139	130	150	140	150	146	152	156	90	117
1929	155	148	116	152	162	160	144	177	114	100	105	119	138	121	156	140	159	136	145	155	89	116
1930	129	130	95	129	129	124	170	154	99	88	88	117	117	100	134	123	126	158	102	146	80	115
1931	90	90	67	85	91	95	109	102	90	70 <sup>9</sup>	71 <sup>9</sup>	104	80 <sup>9</sup>	63 <sup>9</sup>	93 <sup>9</sup>	94 <sup>9</sup>	96 <sup>9</sup>	98 <sup>9</sup>	63 <sup>9</sup>	129 <sup>9</sup>	62 <sup>9</sup>	106
1931																						
Jan.	105	104	75	104	107	104	125	104	97	77	78	-----	94	77	112	107	110	108	72	137	69	-----
Feb.	99	96	72	98	101	78	120	104	94	73	74	-----	90	75	106	101	79	109	76	136	66	-----
March	96	95	70	94	97	93	112	104	92	72	72	-----	91	74	106	101	92	109	80	134	68	-----
April	92	98	71	96	85	95	125	104	92	70	64	-----	91	74	106	99	90	120	78	132	69	-----
May	86	92	70	92	80	79	113	104	92	66	61	-----	86	74	99	91	77	119	74	131	66	-----
June	83	87	67	84	78	80	113	104	92	64	60	-----	80	67	91	86	81	114	65	129	62	-----
July	86	91	66	87	81	82	128	100	87	67 <sup>9</sup>	63 <sup>9</sup>	-----	79	57	92	85	83	110	71	128 <sup>9</sup>	61 <sup>9</sup>	-----
Aug.	91	94	60	89	89	96	129	100	88	72 <sup>9</sup>	70 <sup>9</sup>	-----	75	54	92	87	93	97	53	127 <sup>9</sup>	59 <sup>9</sup>	-----
Sept.	91	86	60	82	97	96	98	100	90	73 <sup>9</sup>	78 <sup>9</sup>	-----	72	50	86	92	99	83	47	124 <sup>9</sup>	58 <sup>9</sup>	-----
Oct.	90	79	60	73	102	107	80	100	88	73 <sup>9</sup>	83 <sup>9</sup>	-----	68	46	79	95	110	70	42	123 <sup>9</sup>	55 <sup>9</sup>	-----
Nov.	89	80	68	68	98	125	81	100	87	72 <sup>9</sup>	80 <sup>9</sup>	-----	71	57	76	95	123	68	50	123 <sup>9</sup>	58 <sup>9</sup>	-----
Dec.	83	73	64	59	95	109	81	100	88	68 <sup>9</sup>	78 <sup>9</sup>	-----	66	52	68	92	120	68	45	123 <sup>9</sup>	54 <sup>9</sup>	-----
1932																						
Jan.	78 <sup>9</sup>	69	64	59	88 <sup>9</sup>	80	80	100	88	64 <sup>9</sup>	73 <sup>9</sup>	-----	63	52	68	85	87	70	45	121 <sup>9</sup>	52 <sup>9</sup>	-----

<sup>1</sup>Prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

<sup>2</sup>Includes potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and clover seed.

<sup>3</sup>Includes dry beans, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, sugar beets, and wool.

<sup>4</sup>The ratio of the index number of prices received for Wisconsin farm products to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy.

<sup>5</sup>The ratio of the index number of Wisconsin milk prices to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. <sup>6</sup>Average of estimated values. 1912-14=100.

<sup>7</sup>These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December.

<sup>8</sup>Purchasing power of the farmer's dollar expressed as the ratio of the index number of the prices received to the index number of the prices paid for commodities farmers buy.

<sup>9</sup>Preliminary.

## Wisconsin Farm Prices

The January 1932 level of Wisconsin farm prices, which was 22 per cent below the 1910-14 average, is not only the lowest reported for the present depression but 21 per cent below any January price level since 1910.

An eight per cent decline in milk prices and a 36 per cent drop in egg prices from December were chiefly responsible for the January loss. Wisconsin milk prices averaged \$1.11 per hundredweight during January as compared with \$1.20 for December and \$1.35 a year ago. This January price is the lowest for that month since January 1904 when the price was \$1.04. Milk prices have been cut in half since January, 1929, and are now 12 per cent below the pre-war average. The absolute low of milk prices since the war

was reached last June when the average was 99 cents per hundred.

Egg prices are continuing the sharp decline which commenced in November. On January 15, farm price reporters estimated that Wisconsin farmers were receiving 14.7 cents per dozen for eggs. The December price was 22.8 cents, while on November 15 reports indicated an average of 27.2 cents. Grain and livestock prices as reported on January 15 were practically unchanged from the unusually low levels which existed in December.

## United States Farm Prices

The January index of farm prices for the nation declined to 63 per cent of 1910 to 1914 as a result of the pressure from declining dairy and poultry prices. This price level compares with the Wisconsin index of 78. The United States level was at 66 in December and

94 a year ago. The average farm prices of grain for the nation were 52 per cent of pre-war levels, livestock 68 per cent and dairy products 85 per cent. Cotton prices are in the least favorable position, the January quotation averaging only 45 per cent of pre-war values.

The prices which farmers pay continued their slow but consistent decline. In January these prices were 21 per cent above pre-war, compared with 37 per cent a year ago and 53 per cent above two years ago. When the level of prices which farmers pay is compared with the prices the farmers receive, the American farmer's dollar will now buy only as much as 52 cents would in 1910-1914, while the present day Wisconsin farm dollar commands only as much as 64 cents did before the war.

# WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MARKETS  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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**WISCONSIN FARMERS** plan to grow greatly increased acreages of all of the grain and feed crops with the exception of hay this year. Much smaller acreages of some of the cash crops and hay are planned. According to information from Wisconsin crop reporters, there is a general shift in acreages from cash crops to the more important feed crops and grains. This is partly the result of the poor production of feed crops last year and in part due to the fact that the cash crops last year did not make very satisfactory returns.

As a result of the poor production last year supplies of grain and hay are very low throughout the state. In addition to this, the livestock population is very large, which brings about an unusual need for feed crops. Since most cash crops did not do very well last year it is only natural that some of them will be replaced by crops intended for livestock feeding.

Unfortunately the dry year of 1931 was quite destructive to the new seedings, and as a result, about half of the clover and grass seeded in the spring of 1931 was lost. The hay acreage for 1932 will have in it more than the usual proportion of old meadows. Some attempts will be made to grow emergency hay crops in place of the usual clovers and grasses, but these can only replace the regular hay crops to a limited extent.

### Corn, Oats, and Barley Increase

Sharp increases are planned for our leading feed crops such as corn, oats, and barley. Wisconsin farmers expect to increase barley acreage seven per cent, their corn acreage three per cent, their oats acreage two per cent, and spring wheat, which is not very important in this state, about ten per cent. For the United States as a whole an increase of 53.3 per cent in spring wheat acreage is indicated, for barley 21.3 per cent, oats 8.4 per cent, and corn 2.2 per cent.

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Corn, oats, and barley are the important feed crops in Wisconsin and their state-wide as well as nation-wide expansion indicates rather clearly that farmers are planning to depend more upon the livestock industry in 1932 than before. Hay production which is less easily expanded than the grain crops will probably be limited to a small acreage in spite of the small supplies now prevailing on farms, and the decrease in Wisconsin in tame hay acreage is now estimated at about three per cent. For the United States there is a small increase in tame hay acreage, the indicated change being an increase of 1.4 per cent.

### Cash Crops Decrease

A decrease of two per cent in the potato acreage for Wisconsin is indicated by the intentions-to-plant reports. If this is carried out, it will

**PLANTING PLANS OF AGRICULTURE**  
Intended Percentage Change in Acreage from Last Year as Given by Crop Reporters for 1932  
(+) = Increase in Acreage  
(-) = Decrease in Acreage

	Wisconsin	North Central States	United States
	%	%	%
Potatoes.....	- 2	+ 5.3	+ 1.7
Tobacco.....	-15	-16.3	-22.6
Corn.....	+ 3	+ 1.8	+ 2.2
Oats.....	+ 2	+ 8.0	+ 8.4
Barley.....	+ 7	+17.6	+21.3
Spring Wheat.....	+10	+48.7	+53.3
Flax.....		+10.8	+16.3
Dry Beans.....	-10	-10.8	-11.8
Soy Beans.....	+75	- 6.6	- 0.3
Hay (All Tame).....	- 3	- 0.4	+ 1.4
Canning Peas.....	-22	-18.2	-13.7

mean that the acreage of Wisconsin's leading cash crop in 1932 will be 263,000. Potato growers for the United States are apparently planning to expand the acreage of this crop for the country as a whole though they may not carry out these intentions because of the rather unsatisfactory market which has prevailed for the 1931 crop.

There will be a nation-wide decline in tobacco acreage this year. Wisconsin crop reporters indicate that the reduction in this state will be about 15 per cent and for the United States the reporters indicate a decrease of 22.6 per cent. This will be one of the largest tobacco decreases recorded in some time if the present plans of farmers are carried out.

Sharp changes are also indicated in the acreage of some of the minor crops. Canning peas which are especially important in Wisconsin will show a sharp decrease this year. Reports from a number of canners indicate a decrease of about 22 per cent in acreage from last year's plantings in this state. For the country as a whole this decrease is about 13.7 per cent. It must be remembered in this connection that a large part of Wisconsin's pea acreage was lost last year.

Flax while showing a little change in Wisconsin will probably be increased materially for the country as a whole. The intentions-to-plant reports indicate that the United States' flax acreage will probably be increased by about 16.3 per cent.

Soy beans in Wisconsin will show a large increase, the crop being doubtless intended mostly as an emergency hay. Wisconsin reports indicate that the small acreage of this crop in the state will be expanded about 75 per cent this year, but for the country as a whole a decrease of 0.3 per cent is indicated. Dry beans will probably decrease in acreage. Wisconsin reporters indicate a reduction of about ten per cent in their acreage plans and for the country as a whole the indicated decline is 11.8 per cent.

Cabbage acreage for the United States as reported will probably be about 134,130 acres as compared with a total of 146,010 the estimate for last year. The intentions-to-plant reports on onions indicate an acreage of 87,810 as compared with 76,680 acres the estimate for last year.

## March 1 Estimates of Grain and Potato Stocks in thousand bushels

	Wisconsin			United States		
	5-year average	Mar. 1, 1931	Mar. 1, 1932	5-year average	Mar. 1, 1931	Mar. 1, 1932
Corn.....	17,524	14,144	8,736	1,051,029	703,529	1,103,691
Oats.....	34,860	33,116	19,279	451,515	429,616	372,136
Barley.....	5,056	7,171	4,752	53,623	80,162	41,457
Rye.....	557	655	394	5,902	9,231	5,750
Wheat.....	535	516	232	124,977	161,442	207,323
Potatoes.....		5,268	8,723		81,769	112,279

## DAIRY SUMMARY

Production of milk per cow in Wisconsin at the beginning of March was about the same as a year ago, though the number of cows is somewhat larger with the result that the total milk output of the state's dairy industry shows a small increase over a year ago. Weather up to March was quite favorable, but March has been a cold month and probably production in recent weeks has been below a year ago. According to the data received from dairy reporters, a larger percentage of the cows are in milk than was the case last year at this time.

For the United States as a whole, milk production per cow on March 1 was about two per cent lower than a year ago, but since there are about 3.5 per cent more cows the total output of milk was about two per cent above last year. As is the case in Wisconsin, a larger percentage of the cows seems to have been milked during the present month than was true a year ago. Production was definitely above last year in the southern and south central states, whereas it was below in the northeastern states and some of the western states where feed is scarce.

In Wisconsin much of the milk marketed from farms at the beginning of March seems to have gone into slightly different channels from a year ago. The portion of milk separated for cream is about one-fourth larger than last year and the portion sold as whole milk to cheese factories, condenseries, and city markets is about nine per cent smaller than a year ago. Slightly more is being used in the farm households than last year and a considerably smaller portion is being used for the feeding of calves. The fact that less milk is used for calf feeding is accounted for by the smaller

number of calves raised as well as by the fact that more milk is separated for the sale of cream, and therefore more skim milk is available for calf feeding. These facts are shown in the following table:

## Milk Utilization, March 1931 and 1932 in Per Cent of Total Production

	1931	1932
Sold as whole milk.....	63.7	58.0
Separated for sale of cream.....	25.7	32.8
Separated for household cream.....	.9	1.0
Household milk.....	3.2	3.4
Farm butter.....	1.2	1.1
Fed to calves.....	5.3	3.7

Wisconsin dairymen, because of the rather low prices of milk and the general shortage of grain and hay, are feeding less than a year ago. Wisconsin dairy reporters indicate that the quantity of grain fed per cow in the herds was about four per cent under last year. Dairymen for the United States as a whole were feeding about 10 per cent less grain this month than a year ago.

The number of calves raised during the early months of the present year has been well under a year ago. During February it appears that there were about 8 per cent fewer calves raised than in the same month last year.

Prices of milk have been quite unsatisfactory, the preliminary state average for February being 97 cents and the January price being \$1.07. This February price is the lowest for that month recorded in Wisconsin since 1901. The average price reported in February by those shipping to city markets was \$1.43 per hundred, for creameries 93 cents, for cheese factories 90 cents, and the condensery reports averaged \$1.08. Even with these low prices for milk the income from this source is better than from our other farm products. In February the index of Wisconsin farm milk prices was still six points above that for the state's other farm products.

Prices of Wisconsin milk cows are also the lowest in over twenty years. On March 15 the average price for milk cows was reported to be \$42 per head as compared with \$44 in February and \$89 a year ago. The lowest previous milk cow average reported since these prices are being collected was \$42.90 in 1910.

For the country as a whole very few cows and heifers are now being sold for slaughter. In the range areas cows are so cheap that many stockmen are holding

them with the hope that prices will rise. Many others are holding the old cows because the dairy industry furnishes a better market for existing feed supplies than any other available outlet.

## Farm Stocks of Grain and Potatoes

Wisconsin farm stocks of grain are much smaller than a year ago and potato stocks are larger, according to the state crop reporters. Corn supplies in the state are over one-third smaller than last year; oats supplies are over 40 per cent smaller, and barley stocks are about one-third under a year ago. Potato stocks on the other hand show an increase of 65 per cent in Wisconsin.

In the United States the barley and oat stocks are also short, the barley stocks being only a little over half as large as a year ago and oat stocks about five-sixths as large as last year. Wheat and corn stocks on the other hand are large, farm wheat stocks of the nation being about 28 per cent larger than last year and corn stocks being estimated to be about 58 per cent larger than a year ago. The above table shows farm stocks of grain and potatoes at the beginning of March for Wisconsin and the United States.

## Egg Production

Production of eggs on farms of Wisconsin crop reporters on March 1, was nearly twenty per cent below a year ago. This extreme change is due both to a decline in the average size of these farm flocks and a reduction in the number of eggs laid per 100 hens and pullets. On March 1 of this year, the average farm flock included 98 hens and pullets of laying age, as compared with 104 birds last year, a decline of six per cent. Average layings per 100 birds on March 1 this year was 36 eggs as compared with 42 last year, a decline of 15 per cent.

This reduction in egg production was not confined alone to Wisconsin but was in evidence in many sections of the nation. The number of layers in farm flocks the country over on March 1 was fully five per cent smaller than a year ago and below the average number from 1925 to 1929. The number of eggs laid per hundred hens for the nation was 41, five eggs more than the Wisconsin average. At this figure, egg production per hundred birds on March 1 was 4 per cent below last year, but above the five-year average of 37 eggs. When both reductions in the rate of laying and the number of birds are considered, egg production was about nine per cent below last year.

## Early Spring Lamb Crop

The early lamb crop of 1932 in the principal early lambing states, as a whole, is somewhat smaller than the early crop of 1931, according to reports received by the Department of Agriculture. The decrease is indicated as from three to five per cent. In general the condition of the early lambs at the beginning of March this year was not as good as a year earlier at which date a high condition was reported from all states.

Prices Paid To Wisconsin Producers For Farm Products

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Buckwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Hogs cwt.	Beef cattle cwt.	Veal calves cwt.	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Milk cows head	Milk cwt.	Butterfat lb.	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Butter lb.	Wool lb.	Dry beans bu.	Hay (loose) ton	Clover seed bu.	Potatoes bu.	Horses head
1910-14	90.8	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	7.35	4.91	7.23	4.25	6.01	53.65	1.265	30.2	11.2	21.3	28.1	20.1	2.25	12.78	8.83	50.7	169.83
1914	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	7.65	5.83	8.22	4.64	6.60	66.90	1.31	30.0	11.6	22.3	28.4	19.6	2.22	10.00	7.72	50.9	172.50
1915	114.7	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	6.55	5.46	7.95	5.00	7.08	62.30	1.30	30.3	11.0	21.7	28.3	25.2	2.92	9.88	8.07	37.2	161.40
1916	119.4	79.5	44.2	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	8.47	5.90	8.87	5.87	8.26	64.80	1.55	34.9	13.0	25.0	32.1	30.3	4.75	11.29	9.40	98.3	156.50
1917	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	274.4	14.17	7.52	11.46	8.85	12.36	77.65	2.18	45.3	16.2	33.9	40.6	49.2	8.28	14.28	10.95	163.3	151.30
1918	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	386.2	16.09	8.71	13.17	10.22	14.17	88.70	2.60	54.0	20.2	39.5	48.2	63.3	6.84	19.42	17.26	78.6	147.70
1919	212.7	147.4	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	16.52	9.02	14.31	9.08	13.51	104.25	2.85	64.9	22.9	43.8	57.7	53.0	4.22	20.68	25.86	114.4	143.70
1920	214.7	137.3	78.6	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	12.93	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	104.30	2.60	62.9	24.0	46.8	59.1	38.0	3.57	22.89	22.03	23.3	141.20
1921	120.1	95.5	37.2	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	7.61	4.57	7.62	3.89	7.37	58.20	1.69	41.7	19.8	32.9	41.7	18.7	2.88	15.51	10.60	79.9	114.30
1922	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.7	8.32	4.54	7.73	4.92	10.22	57.00	1.64	39.0	18.3	28.5	38.6	27.4	3.85	15.04	11.04	80.0	111.20
1923	105.0	77.7	42.4	60.9	65.8	84.0	214.4	6.97	4.57	7.99	5.16	10.55	62.35	2.09	46.8	17.3	29.2	45.7	37.9	4.28	13.41	11.42	58.9	111.70
1924	113.5	94.4	43.2	73.0	77.1	97.6	215.5	7.29	4.67	8.17	5.62	10.83	63.75	1.77	43.6	17.8	30.2	42.5	37.7	3.65	15.33	13.08	64.6	106.90
1925	143.7	102.9	43.9	79.8	98.8	97.8	238.3	10.87	5.18	9.17	6.13	12.36	66.25	1.90	46.3	19.2	33.2	44.2	40.3	3.63	13.02	15.84	84.6	108.20
1926	137.2	74.3	39.2	65.4	82.1	78.8	205.0	11.70	5.73	10.14	6.19	12.09	80.50	1.92	45.7	21.4	31.3	43.9	35.9	5.27	13.82	16.41	158.3	111.70
1927	123.1	87.1	46.2	72.8	88.4	84.6	192.7	9.52	6.49	10.52	5.75	11.85	89.85	2.11	50.3	19.3	28.6	47.0	39.0	5.45	14.25	18.58	117.2	113.70
1928	117.4	92.8	52.3	79.8	98.0	88.0	189.7	8.74	8.22	12.14	6.05	12.37	103.10	2.15	51.5	20.7	30.3	47.8	33.2	4.72	13.06	16.02	65.0	117.60
1929	111.7	88.2	45.7	64.9	89.7	88.8	237.0	9.50	8.32	12.43	6.07	12.23	107.25	2.05	48.7	22.0	31.5	46.5	34.5	5.33	12.60	15.09	71.2	117.90
1930	93.1	79.7	34.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	8.82	6.54	9.87	4.33	8.56	84.40	1.63	38.8	17.4	24.1	37.0	23.8	3.86	11.07	10.52	115.8	108.20
1931	63.7	56.7	28.5	44.8	37.9	63.4	124.6	5.76	4.37	6.70	2.62	6.22	56.83	1.15	29.2	14.7	17.8	27.8	14.8	2.44	10.88	9.79	56.7	91.00
1932	73.0	68.1	31.1	49.2	42.7	79.0	136.0	7.20	5.10	8.20	3.20	7.00	66.0	1.35	31.0	15.2	20.0	29.9	19.0	2.89	11.50	11.20	70.0	92.0
January	73.0	68.1	31.1	49.2	42.7	79.0	136.0	7.20	5.10	8.20	3.20	7.00	66.0	1.35	31.0	15.2	20.0	29.9	19.0	2.89	11.50	11.20	70.0	92.0
February	72.0	64.0	31.0	47.0	38.0	73.0	130.0	6.80	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	63.0	1.28	30.0	14.4	13.0	28.0	18.0	2.61	11.10	10.80	65.0	95.0
March	70.0	61.0	30.0	46.0	39.0	70.0	129.0	6.70	4.60	6.60	3.40	7.10	63.0	1.23	31.0	15.8	16.5	29.0	18.0	2.62	10.70	10.30	55.0	98.0
April	70.0	63.0	31.0	47.0	36.0	72.0	131.0	6.80	4.80	6.60	3.70	7.60	63.0	1.08	29.0	17.2	16.1	28.0	17.0	2.71	10.80	10.90	70.0	99.0
May	70.0	62.0	30.0	48.0	36.0	72.0	131.0	6.30	4.80	6.60	3.50	7.30	61.0	1.01	26.0	15.2	12.9	23.0	15.0	2.63	10.90	11.40	55.0	99.0
June	66.0	58.0	29.0	44.0	35.0	74.0	128.0	5.50	4.40	6.80	2.40	7.20	57.0	.99	24.0	14.6	13.4	23.0	13.0	2.83	10.90	11.50	55.0	94.0
July	65.0	59.0	29.0	44.0	34.0	62.0	130.0	6.10	4.20	6.60	2.20	6.00	57.0	1.03	25.0	14.9	13.9	24.0	13.0	2.45	10.50	10.30	85.0	95.0
August	53.0	57.0	26.0	40.0	35.0	61.0	120.0	6.10	4.50	7.10	2.30	5.90	52.0	1.12	28.0	15.7	17.4	27.0	13.0	2.47	10.70	10.70	85.0	90.0
September	53.0	50.0	25.0	41.0	36.0	55.0	117.0	5.30	4.20	7.50	1.90	5.00	51.0	1.23	30.0	15.0	17.8	30.0	14.0	2.30	11.10	8.40	50.0	83.0
October	52.0	43.0	25.0	42.0	37.0	51.0	104.0	4.50	3.90	6.60	1.80	4.90	51.0	1.29	35.0	12.9	22.2	33.0	13.0	2.25	10.80	6.90	30.0	83.0
November	61.0	50.0	28.0	45.0	46.0	47.0	121.0	4.20	3.80	5.40	1.80	4.80	50.0	1.24	31.0	12.9	27.2	30.0	13.0	1.98	10.70	7.40	30.0	83.0
December	59.0	45.0	27.0	44.0	41.0	45.0	118.0	3.60	3.30	4.70	1.80	4.60	48.0	1.20	30.0	12.9	22.8	29.0	12.0	1.69	10.90	7.70	30.0	82.0
1932	59.0	45.0	27.0	43.0	41.0	47.0	123.0	3.50	3.40	5.00	1.90	4.80	46.0	1.07	26.0	12.7	14.7	25.0	13.0	1.62	10.90	7.90	29.0	86.0
January	59.0	43.0	27.0	43.0	41.0	45.0	117.0	3.30	3.10	5.40	2.00	4.80	44.0	.97	24.0	12.6	13.5	22.0	13.0	1.62	10.60	7.70	28.0	86.0
February	60.0	42.0	28.0	44.0	42.0	46.0	117.0	3.90	3.30	5.10	2.20	5.40	42.0	1.07	23.0	12.9	11.0	22.0	13.0	1.50	10.60	7.40	28.0	82.0

\*Preliminary.

There is a rather marked difference in the situation this year between the early lambing areas of the far west and those of the other parts of the country. In all of the Western States the early lamb crop is smaller than last year and the general condition of the lambs was not as good as in March last year. In most of these states weather conditions during and since lambing were not favorable for saving or developing a large crop of early lambs, and feed supplies have been short in many areas. Moisture conditions, however, are much more favorable for spring feed in all states than a year ago. In the middle western and eastern states and in Texas, weather conditions were very favorable all winter and feed supplies were abundant and cheap.

Weather and feed conditions during the winter in all of the Corn Belt States east of the Missouri River were generally favorable for sheep. In Missouri, the principal early lambing state of this group, the winter was mild and feed abundant and cheap and green pasturage available most of the time. Reports indicate that lambs were dropped earlier than last year with a high percentage saved.

Farm Prices

Preliminary information from farm price reporters shows that prices of livestock, grain, chickens, and hogs were higher on March 15 than the month previous, while dairy product and egg prices declined during the month.

Livestock prices which in February had fallen to a point 43 per cent below pre-war, rose nearly nine per cent during the following month. All meat animals except veal calves participated in the rise, but the most satisfactory increase was noted for hogs. On February 15, the Wisconsin farm price of hogs averaged only \$3.30 per hundred. Primary markets have strengthened considerably since that date, and on March 15, Wisconsin farmers were getting an average price of \$3.90 for these animals. Beef cattle rose from \$3.10 to \$3.30 per hundred during the interval, sheep from \$2.00 to \$2.20, while the farm price of lambs advanced from \$4.80 on February 15 to \$5.40 per hundredweight on March 15. Prices for veal calves have been declining recently under the pressure of increased shipments from farms. A month ago veal calves averaged \$5.40 per hundred, while on March 15, the price had fallen to \$5.10.

Wisconsin farm prices of grain have shown almost no change since December. The index of grain prices remained at 64 per cent of pre-war average prices all during December, January, and February. March 15

reports on farm prices for grain were slightly above the mid-winter levels, so that the index rose to 65 per cent of pre-war. This advance has come in the face of steady or slightly lower prices at primary markets and is probably accounted for by the fact that farm stocks of grain in Wisconsin are so small that farmers have had to purchase considerable grains. Oat prices advanced one cent from February to an average price of 28 cents on March 15. Similar one cent advances were in evidence for wheat, barley, and rye. Corn prices declined one cent to 42 cents per bushel.

No information is yet available as to the average farm price of milk for March. The average February price was only 97 cents per hundred, the lowest price reported for that month in 30 years. While a decline in milk prices beginning with December is customary, the decline has been especially sharp this year. During January the average price of milk was \$1.07 so that the February price was ten cents lower. Normally milk prices decline 3.4 cents during the two months. This year the drop was nine per cent. The farm price of butterfat averaged 26 cents per pound on January 15, by February 15 values had fallen to 24. The March 15 price averaged 23 cents, a one cent decline from February.

Seasonal declines in egg prices have been especially severe this season. In

## General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and month	Wisconsin												United States <sup>1</sup>										
	Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices (Average of prices January, 1910-December, 1914=100)										Purchasing Power		Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices (Average of prices August, 1909-July, 1914=100)										Purchasing Power
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Wisconsin Farm Price Index (30 items)	All groups milk excluded (29 items)	Grain	Livestock	Milk	Poultry products	Four leading cash crops <sup>2</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Unclassified <sup>3</sup>	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>4</sup>	Ratio of prices received for milk to prices paid <sup>5</sup>	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm real estate values <sup>6</sup>	United States Farm Price Index	Grain	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton and cotton seed	Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought <sup>7</sup> 1910-14=100	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>8</sup>	Index numbers of U. S. farm real estate values <sup>9</sup>		
1910.....	99	99	101	101	98	103	84	100	103	101	100	103	104	103	100	104	91	113	98	106	-----		
1911.....	91	92	111	85	90	91	99	100	118	90	89	95	96	87	97	91	106	101	101	93	-----		
1912.....	102	101	111	95	103	101	117	90	111	102	103	97	106	95	103	101	110	87	100	99	97		
1913.....	104	102	85	110	105	100	94	102	82	104	105	100	92	108	100	101	92	97	100	99	100		
1914.....	105	106	93	111	104	104	105	108	85	104	103	103	102	103	112	100	105	100	85	101	101		
1915.....	101	99	117	101	103	101	90	89	89	95	97	104	100	120	104	98	103	83	78	106	95		
1916.....	122	122	125	119	123	117	142	151	103	99	100	117	117	126	120	102	116	123	119	123	95		
1917.....	174	176	200	175	172	155	208	197	133	116	115	124	176	217	173	125	157	202	187	150	118		
1918.....	198	192	216	200	206	184	157	216	173	111	116	133	200	226	202	152	185	162	245	178	112		
1919.....	215	205	188	209	225	195	204	254	172	105	110	143	209	231	206	173	206	189	247	205	102		
1920.....	203	200	211	178	206	219	299	218	172	99	100	171	205	231	173	188	222	249	248	206	99		
1921.....	128	123	114	102	134	160	161	215	119	82	86	168	116	112	108	148	161	148	101	156	75		
1922.....	124	119	100	107	130	141	143	178	123	82	86	154	124	105	113	134	139	152	156	152	81		
1923.....	137	111	102	99	165	141	123	116	121	90	108	147	135	114	106	148	145	136	216	153	88		
1924.....	128	116	118	103	140	146	129	127	130	83	91	139	134	129	109	134	147	124	211	154	87		
1925.....	144	138	133	133	150	160	154	129	115	91	94	130	147	156	139	137	161	160	177	159	82		
1926.....	152	152	114	145	152	158	216	126	119	87	97	125	136	129	146	136	156	189	122	156	87		
1927.....	154	142	121	136	167	144	183	142	121	100	108	122	131	128	139	138	141	155	128	154	85		
1928.....	156	143	130	145	170	153	140	169	115	100	109	120	139	130	150	140	150	146	152	156	90		
1929.....	155	148	116	152	162	160	144	177	114	100	105	119	138	121	156	140	159	136	145	155	89		
1930.....	129	130	95	129	129	124	170	154	99	88	88	117	117	100	134	123	126	158	102	146	80		
1931.....	90	90	67	85	91	95	109	102	90	70 <sup>9</sup>	71 <sup>9</sup>	104	80	63	93	94	96	98	63	129 <sup>9</sup>	62 <sup>9</sup>		
1931																							
Jan.....	105	104	75	104	107	104	125	104	97	77	78	-----	94	77	112	107	110	108	72	137	69		
Feb.....	99	96	72	98	101	78	120	104	94	73	74	-----	90	75	106	101	79	109	76	136	66		
March.....	96	95	70	94	97	93	112	104	92	72	72	-----	91	74	106	101	92	109	80	134	68		
April.....	92	98	71	96	85	95	125	104	92	70	64	-----	91	74	106	99	90	120	78	132	60		
May.....	86	92	70	92	80	79	113	104	92	66	61	-----	86	74	99	91	77	119	74	131	66		
June.....	83	87	67	84	78	80	113	104	92	64	60	-----	80	67	91	86	81	114	65	129	62		
July.....	86	91	66	87	81	82	128	100	87	67 <sup>9</sup>	63 <sup>9</sup>	-----	79	57	92	85	83	110	71	128 <sup>9</sup>	61 <sup>9</sup>		
Aug.....	91	94	60	89	89	96	129	100	88	72 <sup>9</sup>	70 <sup>9</sup>	-----	75	54	92	87	93	97	53	127 <sup>9</sup>	59 <sup>9</sup>		
Sept.....	91	86	60	82	97	96	98	100	90	73 <sup>9</sup>	78 <sup>9</sup>	-----	72	50	86	92	99	83	47	124 <sup>9</sup>	58 <sup>9</sup>		
Oct.....	90	79	60	73	102	107	80	100	88	73 <sup>9</sup>	83 <sup>9</sup>	-----	68	46	79	95	110	70	42	123 <sup>9</sup>	55 <sup>9</sup>		
Nov.....	89	80	68	68	98	125	81	100	87	72 <sup>9</sup>	80 <sup>9</sup>	-----	71	57	76	95	123	68	50	123 <sup>9</sup>	58 <sup>9</sup>		
Dec.....	83	73	64	59	95	109	81	100	88	68 <sup>9</sup>	78 <sup>9</sup>	-----	66	52	68	92	120	68	45	123 <sup>9</sup>	54 <sup>9</sup>		
1932																							
Jan.....	76	69	64	59	85	80	80	100	88	64 <sup>9</sup>	73 <sup>9</sup>	-----	63	52	68	85	87	70	45	121 <sup>9</sup>	52 <sup>9</sup>		
Feb.....	71 <sup>9</sup>	66	64	57	77 <sup>9</sup>	76	79	100	86	-----	-----	-----	60	51	65	79	70	68	47	-----	-----		
Mar.....	-----	68 <sup>9</sup>	65 <sup>9</sup>	62 <sup>9</sup>	-----	68 <sup>9</sup>	78 <sup>9</sup>	100 <sup>9</sup>	86 <sup>9</sup>	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----		

<sup>1</sup>Prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.<sup>2</sup>Includes potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and clover seed.<sup>3</sup>Includes dry beans, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, sugar beets, and wool.<sup>4</sup>The ratio of the index number of prices received for Wisconsin farm products to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy.<sup>5</sup>The ratio of the index number of Wisconsin milk prices to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. <sup>6</sup>Average of estimated values. 1912-14=100.<sup>7</sup>These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December.<sup>8</sup>Purchasing power of the farmer's dollar expressed as the ratio of the index number of the prices received to the index number of the prices paid for commodities farmers buy.<sup>9</sup>Preliminary.

January eggs averaged 14.7 cents per dozen. February 15 saw a price of 13.5 cents while on March 15 farm prices of eggs had fallen to 11 cents per dozen, the lowest price for that month since these farm price records have been kept (1909).

The February index of Wisconsin farm prices was 71 per cent of the 1910-14 average. The index of farm prices for the nation was only 60 per cent of pre-war giving Wisconsin a favorable margin of 11 points. While Wisconsin farm prices are better than those for the nation, the February level is the lowest for the present depression and also the lowest since 1910 when records begin. The index of all Wisconsin farm prices except milk rose two per cent during March, to a level of 68 per cent of pre-war prices. This is the most notable improvement in this index since last July.

#### United States Farm Prices

The general level of farm prices received by farmers the nation over registered a new low on February 15 at 60 per cent of the pre-war price level. This represents a decline of five per cent since January 15, 33 per cent since February a year ago, and 55 per

cent since January 1929. In other words, farm prices have been cut by more than half since the onset of the depression.

This decline in the farm price index from January to February was chiefly due to lower prices for eggs, chickens, butter, hogs, cattle and potatoes. These declines were only partially offset by somewhat higher prices for cotton, wool, sheep and lambs. Since the middle of February hog prices have made some advance, cotton has made

moderate gains, while grain prices have lost some of the recent advances, butter and eggs have continued to decline to the end of February with some gains during early March.

Farm product prices have continued to decline more rapidly than prices of the things which farmers commonly buy for farm and home use. The exchange value of farm products for commodities which farmers buy is now about 44 per cent lower than in 1929 and about one-half of what it was before the war.

Business activity in February was at the lowest level of the depression. This contributed greatly to the continued low farm prices for consumers of farm products have little purchasing power at present. While business activity has not improved, there does appear to be a distinct improvement in business sentiment. This improvement is based largely on steadier bond prices and a reduction in the number of bank failures. The January industrial output of the nation was 30 per cent below the average output from 1923 to 1925. This compares with 29 per cent in December and 17 per cent in January 1931.

#### THEODORE WOELFLE

Theodore Woelfle, who joined the staff of Wisconsin dairy reporters last year, passed away at his home in Green County a few weeks ago. We are sorry to lose the services of Mr. Woelfle and extend our sincere sympathy to his family.

# WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MARKETS  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service  
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April, 1932

THE WISCONSIN crop season is off to a slow start. After an unusually mild winter, March and April have been cold and plant growth is generally delayed. The first part of April has been dry and rain would be helpful throughout much of the state. Clovers and grasses are below normal in condition and the outlook for pasture and hay is not as good as usual at this time of the year.

Condition of the winter wheat crop in Wisconsin averaged 84 per cent of normal on April 1. This is two points below the ten-year average but it is four points above the condition a year ago. While the winter wheat crop of Wisconsin is a very small part of the United States' production, the condition of the crop is of importance to farmers in about twelve or fifteen counties of the state. Rye of which Wisconsin in late years generally has had about 200,000 acres is in fairly good condition with a figure of 87 per cent of normal as compared to 84 last year and a ten-year average of 88. Some rye was planted for pasture last fall and some of the acreage intended for pasture will be available for harvest.

The United States winter wheat crop is given a condition of about 76 per cent of normal compared with 89 per cent on April 1, 1931 and the ten-year average of 80.9 for that date. An acre-

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Feed Price Changes  
A New Index

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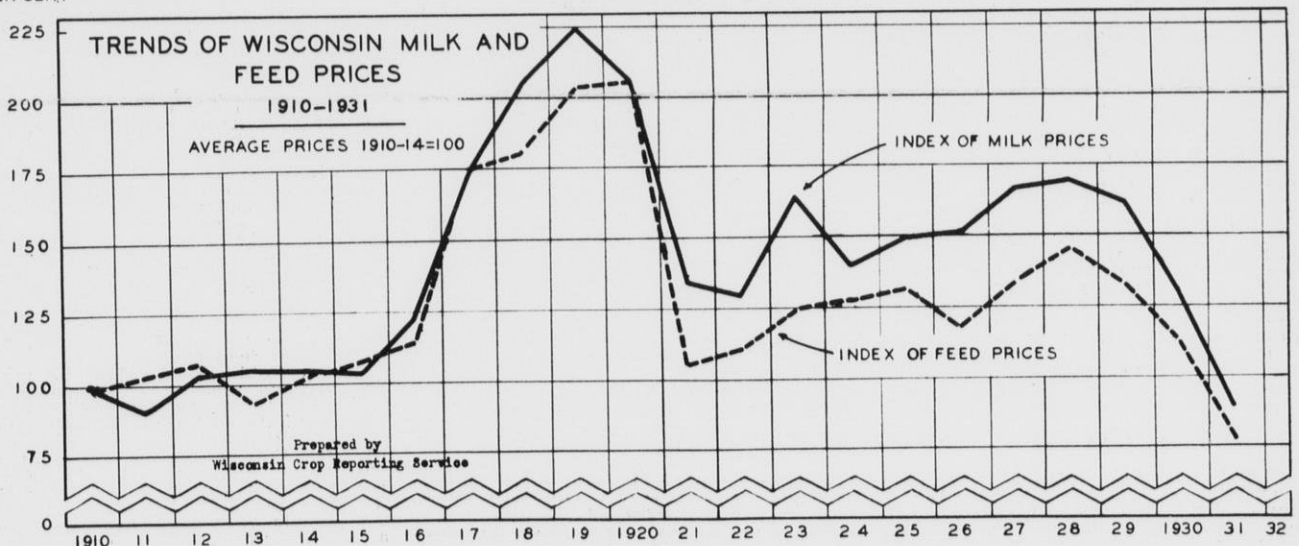
age abandonment of nearly 14 per cent for the United States as a whole is indicated by crop correspondents as compared with the ten-year average of twelve per cent. While April 1 is too early for an accurate forecast of final production, an analysis of condition and weather reports indicates a total production of about 458,000,000 bushels. This is 42 per cent below the very large crop of 787,000,000 bushels in 1931 and 17 per cent less than the average of 551,000,000 bushels produced during the five-year period, 1924 to 1928. Rye condition in the United States was 79 per cent on April 1 as compared to a little less than 82 per cent a year ago and a five-year average of about 84 per cent. The condi-

tion of rye is several points below April 1 last year in all the important rye states except Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

### April Dairy Summary

Reports from dairy correspondents for April show more cows on farms but a smaller milk production per cow than a year ago. The number of cows on each farm in April this year is about four per cent larger than in 1931 and there is an increase of five per cent in the number being milked. A decrease of five per cent in the milk per cow, however, offsets the increased numbers, holding total production at about the same point as a year ago.

Considerable change has been taking place in the uses of milk on Wisconsin farms. The quantity of milk sold whole is about ten per cent smaller than at this time last year, and the portion separated for the sale of cream is correspondingly increased. There is an increased tendency on the part of the farmers to get along with less money expenditure and more milk and cream are being used in the homes of dairy reporters and more farm butter is being made. Household use of milk and cream and farm butter can readily replace some items ordinarily purchased. The most striking change in the use of milk on farms is in the quantity fed to calves, which is about one-third less now than a year ago. This is accounted for in two ways: First, fewer calves are being raised, and second, there is more skim milk available for calf feeding since a larger quantity of milk is being separated for



For the past ten years milk prices have been well above average of feed prices in Wisconsin when the pre-war relationship of these commodities is considered. The spread between them has narrowed considerably during the past two years.

WISCONSIN FEED PRICES

	PRICES												Indexes of Price Changes 1910-14=100 per cent					Spread between Milk and Feed Indexes		
	Standard <sup>2</sup> Bran Ton		Linsed Oil <sup>2</sup> Meal Ton		Standard <sup>2</sup> Middlings Ton		Corn <sup>3</sup> Bushel		Oats <sup>3</sup> Bushel		Barley <sup>3</sup> Bushel		Mill <sup>4</sup> feeds	Pro- tein <sup>5</sup> feeds	Grains whole and ground <sup>6</sup> Per ct	Other <sup>7</sup> feeds	All feeds	Wiscon- sin Index of Milk Prices	Milk under feed	Milk over feed
	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Per ct	Per ct	Per ct	Per ct	Per ct	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
1910-14 Average	22.80	100	32.55	100	23.81	100	56.5	100	39.0	100	69.2	100	100	100	100	100	100			
1910	21.32	94	33.93	104	22.41	94	60.4	102	40.2	103	62.3	90	94	101	100	97	97			1
1911	23.10	101	34.74	107	24.16	102	55.8	94	37.5	96	88.6	128	101	105	101	101	102			12
1912	24.18	105	34.29	105	25.42	107	61.8	104	43.4	111	85.2	123	106	103	110	104	107			4
1913	21.30	93	25.72	88	22.45	94	55.7	94	34.7	89	54.2	78	94	93	90	95	93			13
1914	24.07	106	31.08	96	24.63	103	63.8	107	39.1	100	55.7	80	105	98	100	102	102			2
1915	22.95	101	35.83	110	24.55	103	71.9	121	45.1	116	63.3	92	103	109	113	108	107			4
1916	23.61	104	36.44	112	25.33	106	79.5	134	44.2	113	78.5	113	106	123	122	117	114			8
1917	35.69	155	50.29	154	39.33	165	143.8	242	62.4	160	121.3	175	161	169	196	178	174			1
1918	34.55	152	58.25	179	35.75	150	152.3	256	75.4	193	125.2	181	151	198	215	192	181			14
1919	42.80	188	74.10	278	48.74	205	140.4	236	65.8	169	107.6	156	195	262	194	201	204			10
1920	45.90	201	68.42	210	49.63	208	137.3	231	78.6	202	121.9	176	205	203	208	206	206			0
1921	21.85	96	41.16	125	21.76	91	59.5	100	37.2	96	60.0	87	99	129	98	114	105			28
1922	23.66	104	51.62	159	24.58	103	59.2	100	37.7	97	55.6	80	104	153	96	120	111			17
1923	27.88	122	49.72	153	28.92	122	77.7	131	42.4	109	60.9	88	122	153	114	132	125			32
1924	25.62	112	46.67	143	26.85	113	94.4	159	49.2	126	73.0	106	113	144	136	134	126			10
1925	27.64	121	45.44	140	30.47	128	102.9	173	43.9	113	79.8	115	124	140	139	138	132			14
1926	25.60	112	48.44	149	25.98	109	74.3	125	39.2	101	65.4	94	111	145	110	124	118			29
1927	29.56	130	49.17	151	31.86	134	87.1	146	46.2	118	72.8	105	131	152	128	138	134			25
1928	32.87	144	53.66	165	34.22	144	92.8	156	52.3	134	79.8	115	144	165	140	148	146			16
1929	29.11	128	57.20	176	30.17	127	88.2	148	45.7	117	64.9	94	126	164	126	136	133			22
1930	24.46	107	48.30	148	24.60	103	79.7	134	38.9	100	58.0	84	105	136	112	117	113			14
1931	15.78	69	32.00	98	15.64	66	56.7	95	28.5	73	44.8	65	68	95	82	87	78			17
January	17.80	78	39.00	120	16.70	70	68.	114	31.	80	49.	71	75	118	94	99	89			20
February	16.70	73	37.25	114	15.60	66	64.	108	31.	80	47.	68	70	113	90	96	85			19
March	20.50	90	34.20	105	20.00	84	61.	102	30.	77	46.	66	86	106	87	98	91			7
April	21.70	95	33.35	102	21.35	90	63.	106	31.	80	47.	68	91	103	90	99	93			9
May	16.10	71	30.30	93	15.90	67	62.	104	30.	77	48.	69	69	95	88	91	81			80
June	13.90	61	27.55	85	14.35	60	58.	98	29.	74	44.	64	62	87	83	86	75			1
July	12.65	56	23.20	87	13.80	57	59.	99	29.	74	44.	64	57	88	84	85	73			8
August	13.10	58	23.80	88	12.70	53	57.	96	26.	67	40.	58	57	85	78	81	70			11
September	12.30	54	23.35	87	12.70	53	50.	84	25.	64	41.	59	54	80	73	76	66			47
October	12.55	55	23.30	87	12.70	53	43.	72	25.	64	42.	61	54	78	68	74	64			59
November	16.60	73	34.00	104	16.70	70	50.	84	28.	72	45.	65	71	93	77	84	77			27
December	15.50	68	34.70	107	15.50	65	45.	76	27.	69	44.	64	66	94	72	80	73			30
1932																				
January	15.35	67	32.75	101	14.65	62	45.	76	27.	69	43.	62	64	87	72	78	71			20
February	14.23	62	31.35	96	13.48	57	43.	72	27.	69	43.	62	60	82	71	75	68			12
March	15.98	70	30.60	94	15.10	63	42.	71	28.	72	44.	64	66	80	71	77	71			4

For valuable assistance in providing information on prices and practices acknowledgements are due to the Hay, Feed and Seed Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture; Swift & Co., General Mills, Inc., Northwestern Miller; Corn Products Refining Company; Penick and Ford; Jos. Schmalz; The Wisconsin Public Service Commission; Feed and Fertilizer Inspection Division, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets; Milwaukee Chamber of commerce and associated commission houses, the feed dealers of the state and other individuals and organizations.

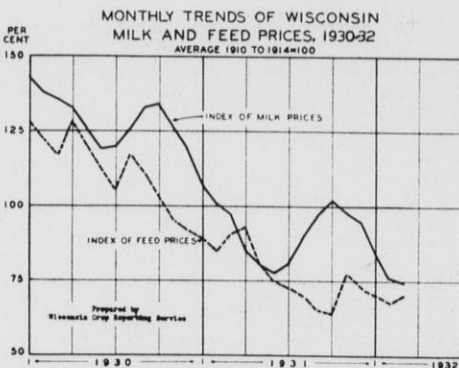
1. Preliminary presentation.
2. Prices per carload lots at Minneapolis plus freight to Madison.
3. Wisconsin farm prices.
4. Based on f. o. b. Madison prices of standard bran, standard middlings, flour middlings, red dog flour, and rye feed.
5. Based on f. o. b. Madison prices of linsed oil meal, cottonseed meal, gluten feed, gluten meal and digester tankage.
6. Based on Wisconsin farm prices of corn, oats, and barley plus a grinding fee for that portion customarily purchased ground.
7. Estimates of price trends for commercial mixed dairy, calf and poultry feeds.

the sale of cream. On April first the disposition of milk at the farm was a little less than 57 per cent sold as whole milk, about a third separated for the sale of cream, between five and six per cent used in farm households and for farm butter and a little more than three and one-half per cent fed to calves.

Dairy reporters have indicated during the past few months and at the present time that farmers are feeding less grain than a year ago. Reports show a decline of more than six per cent in the quantity of grain fed per farm on April 1 this year as compared with the same date in 1931. Since there are more cows on farms the quantity of grain being fed per cow is actually reduced about ten per cent.

The United States Dairy Situation

For the United States milk production per cow on April 1 was apparently about five per cent lower than on that date in any of the last four years and lower than in any April since 1925, when grain feeding was reduced by the shortage of corn. Farmers are nearly everywhere milking more than the usual proportion



A comparison of the monthly relationships of milk and feed prices in Wisconsin since the beginning of 1930 shows that these prices are now much closer together than at any time in recent years. For a short time in 1931 feed prices were actually higher than milk prices, but for the remainder of that year milk prices had a favorable spread above the prices of feed.

of the cows and the low level of production per cow is due chiefly to unfavorable weather during March, and to less intensive feeding.

The condition of dairy pastures on April 1, in states where the cows are normally on pastures by that date, was reported as 70.6 per cent, which is a good deal lower than in any of the previous eight years for which records are available. The effect of the cold weather in holding back pastures is also keenly felt in the area affected by drought last summer, where there is a severe feed shortage and where many farmers are not financially able to purchase feed that is needed.

Storage holdings of dairy and poultry products were at low levels on April 1. Cold storage holdings of creamery butter of nine million pounds were only half as great as a year ago, and less than one-third as great as two years ago, but slightly larger than the average for April 1 for the five years 1925 to 1929. Nearly 37 million pounds of American cheese were in storage this April 1 as compared with 42 million last year. Swiss cheese holdings reported as seven million pounds were only slightly below last year. Cold storage holdings of case eggs on April 1 amounted to only

Prices Paid To Wisconsin Producers For Farm Products

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Buckwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Hogs cwt.	Beef cattle cwt.	Veal calves cwt.	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Milk cows head	Milk cwt.	Butterfat lb.	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Butter lb.	Wool lb.	Dry beans bu.	Hay (loose) ton	Clover seed bu.	Potatoes bu.	Horses head
1910-14	90.8	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	7.35	4.91	7.23	4.25	6.01	53.65	1.265	30.2	11.2	21.3	28.1	20.1	2.25	12.78	8.83	50.7	169.83
1914	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	7.65	5.83	8.22	4.64	6.80	66.90	1.31	30.0	11.6	22.3	28.4	19.6	2.22	10.00	7.72	50.9	172.50
1915	114.7	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	6.55	5.46	7.95	5.00	7.08	62.30	1.30	30.3	11.0	21.7	28.3	25.2	2.92	9.88	8.07	37.2	161.40
1916	119.4	79.5	44.2	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	8.47	5.90	8.87	5.87	8.26	64.80	1.55	34.9	13.0	25.0	32.1	30.3	4.75	11.29	9.40	98.3	156.50
1917	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	274.4	14.17	7.52	11.46	8.85	12.36	77.65	2.18	45.3	16.2	33.9	40.6	49.2	8.28	14.28	10.95	163.3	151.30
1918	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	386.2	16.09	8.71	13.17	10.22	14.17	88.70	2.60	54.0	20.2	39.5	48.2	63.3	6.84	19.42	17.26	78.6	147.70
1919	212.7	140.4	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	16.52	9.02	14.31	9.08	13.51	104.25	2.85	64.9	22.9	43.8	57.7	53.0	4.22	20.68	25.86	114.4	143.70
1920	214.7	137.3	78.6	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	12.93	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	104.30	2.60	62.9	24.0	46.8	59.1	38.0	3.67	22.89	22.03	223.3	141.20
1921	120.1	59.5	37.2	60.0	103.1	100.1	162.2	7.61	4.57	7.62	3.89	7.37	58.20	1.69	41.7	19.8	32.9	41.7	18.7	2.88	15.51	10.60	79.9	114.30
1922	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.7	8.32	4.54	7.73	4.92	10.22	57.00	1.64	39.0	18.3	28.5	38.6	27.4	3.85	15.04	11.04	80.0	111.20
1923	105.0	77.7	42.4	60.9	66.8	84.0	214.4	6.97	4.57	7.99	5.16	10.83	66.25	2.09	46.8	17.3	29.2	45.7	37.9	4.28	13.41	11.42	68.9	111.70
1924	113.5	94.4	49.2	73.0	77.1	97.6	215.5	7.29	4.67	8.17	5.62	10.83	63.75	1.77	43.6	17.8	30.2	42.5	37.7	3.65	15.33	13.08	64.6	106.90
1925	143.7	102.9	43.9	79.8	98.8	97.8	238.3	10.87	5.18	9.17	6.13	12.66	66.25	1.90	46.3	19.2	33.2	44.2	40.3	3.63	13.02	15.84	84.6	108.20
1926	137.2	74.3	39.2	65.4	82.1	78.8	205.0	11.70	5.73	10.14	6.19	12.09	80.50	1.92	45.7	21.4	31.3	43.9	35.9	5.27	13.82	16.41	158.3	111.70
1927	123.1	87.1	46.2	72.8	83.4	84.6	192.7	9.52	6.49	10.52	5.75	11.85	89.85	2.11	50.3	19.3	28.6	47.0	33.0	5.45	14.25	18.58	117.2	113.70
1928	117.4	92.8	52.3	79.8	98.0	88.0	189.7	8.74	8.22	12.14	6.05	12.37	103.10	2.15	51.5	20.7	30.3	47.8	39.2	4.72	13.06	16.02	65.0	117.60
1929	111.7	88.2	45.7	64.9	89.7	88.0	237.0	9.50	8.32	12.43	6.07	12.23	107.25	2.05	48.7	22.0	31.5	46.5	34.5	5.33	12.60	15.09	71.2	117.90
1930	93.1	79.7	38.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	8.82	6.54	9.87	4.33	8.56	84.40	1.63	38.8	17.4	24.1	37.0	23.8	3.86	11.07	10.52	115.8	108.20
1931	63.7	56.7	28.5	44.8	37.9	63.4	124.6	5.76	4.37	6.70	2.62	6.22	56.83	1.15	29.2	14.7	17.8	27.8	14.8	2.44	10.88	9.79	66.7	91.00
1932	63.7	56.7	28.5	44.8	37.9	63.4	124.6	5.76	4.37	6.70	2.62	6.22	56.83	1.15	29.2	14.7	17.8	27.8	14.8	2.44	10.88	9.79	66.7	91.00
January	73.68	31.49	31.49	42.79	42.79	42.79	136.30	7.20	5.10	8.20	3.20	7.00	65.135	1.35	31.15	15.2	20.0	29.19	2.89	11.50	11.20	70.70	92.95	
February	72.64	31.47	31.47	38.75	38.75	38.75	130.68	6.80	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	63.128	1.28	30.14	13.0	28.18	21.61	11.10	10.80	11.50	65.95	95.98	
March	70.61	31.46	31.46	39.70	39.70	39.70	129.67	6.70	4.60	6.60	3.40	7.10	63.123	1.23	31.15	15.8	16.5	29.18	2.62	10.70	10.30	55.98	98.98	
April	70.63	31.47	31.47	36.72	36.72	36.72	131.63	6.80	4.80	6.60	3.40	7.60	63.108	1.08	29.17	16.1	28.17	21.61	11.10	10.80	10.90	70.98	98.98	
May	70.62	31.48	31.48	36.72	36.72	36.72	131.63	6.30	4.80	6.60	3.50	7.30	61.101	1.01	26.15	15.2	12.9	23.15	2.53	10.90	11.40	55.99	99.99	
June	66.58	29.44	29.44	35.74	35.74	35.74	128.55	5.50	4.40	6.80	2.40	7.20	57.99	24.16	13.4	23.13	23.83	10.90	11.50	11.50	55.94	94.94		
July	65.59	29.44	29.44	34.62	34.62	34.62	130.61	6.10	4.20	6.60	2.30	6.00	57.103	25.14	13.9	24.13	24.50	10.50	10.30	85.95	95.95			
August	53.57	26.40	26.40	35.61	35.61	35.61	120.61	5.30	4.20	7.59	1.90	5.00	51.123	30.15	17.8	30.14	2.30	11.10	8.40	50.83	83.83			
September	53.50	25.41	25.41	36.55	36.55	36.55	117.53	5.30	4.20	7.59	1.90	5.00	51.123	30.15	17.8	30.14	2.25	10.80	6.90	30.83	83.83			
October	52.43	25.42	25.42	37.51	37.51	37.51	104.42	4.50	3.90	6.60	1.80	4.90	51.124	31.12	19.9	27.30	1.98	10.70	7.40	30.83	83.83			
November	61.50	28.45	28.45	46.47	46.47	46.47	121.36	4.20	3.80	5.40	1.80	4.80	50.124	31.12	19.9	27.30	1.98	10.70	7.40	30.83	83.83			
December	59.45	27.44	27.44	41.45	41.45	41.45	118.36	3.60	3.30	4.70	1.80	4.60	48.120	30.12	19.9	22.8	29.12	1.69	10.90	7.70	30.82	82.82		
1932	59.45	27.44	27.44	41.45	41.45	41.45	118.36	3.50	3.40	5.00	1.90	4.80	46.107	26.107	14.7	25.13	1.62	10.60	7.70	29.86	86.86			
January	59.43	27.43	27.43	41.45	41.45	41.45	117.33	3.30	3.10	5.40	2.00	4.80	44.96	24.96	12.6	13.5	22.13	1.62	10.60	7.70	28.86	86.86		
February	60.42	28.44	28.44	42.46	42.46	42.46	117.39	3.90	3.30	5.10	2.20	5.40	42.93	23.93	12.9	11.0	22.13	1.50	10.60	7.40	28.82	82.82		

\*Preliminary.

689,000 cases as compared with 1,893,000 cases last year, and a five-year average of 1,528,000 cases.

Farm Wages in Wisconsin

Wages being paid Wisconsin farmers are about one-third lower than the rates prevailing a year ago, and 19 per cent below 1910-14 levels. Returns from crop reporters on April 1 indicate that men working by the month with board are receiving \$22.00 per month. Current rates by the month without board are \$33.00. Daily wages with board average \$1.10, while if board is not provided the daily rate is \$1.70.

These April rates are slightly higher than the wages reported in January but the increase is not as large as the change which usually occurs. In January, monthly wages with board averaged \$18.25 as compared with the April rate, \$22.00. A year ago this April, hired men received \$32.75 plus board.

Changes in Feed Prices

Payments for purchased feeds make up one of the most important elements of farm expense in Wisconsin. While most of the feed for the state's livestock is produced on the farms, large quantities of mill feeds, protein feeds and grains are purchased annually to supplement the basic farm grown feeds. In 1929, Wisconsin farmers spent about 31 million dollars for feeds. This exceeded the farm labor expenditure by one and one-half million dollars.

Since most of the income of Wisconsin farmers arises from the sale of livestock and livestock products, particularly milk, the relative changes in feed prices with respect to milk and livestock prices are exceedingly important. When milk prices go up, and feed prices fall, the farmer can use purchased feeds to supplement his supply of home grown grains to better advantage. When feed prices rise

more rapidly than milk prices, farmers who must purchase considerable quantities of feed find themselves in a particularly unfavorable position.

Individuals closely associated with the livestock interests of Wisconsin have frequently suggested in past years that some measure of the changing relationships between feed, milk and livestock prices would be of great value. The present study, summarized by the chart on page one and the table on page two is a preliminary presentation and it is offered in response to these requests. The material as here presented is still subject to revision both in form and content. Many of the prices of specific feeds have been omitted from the present table but may be included later. Summaries of current changes in the material will be published from time to time.

The chart on page one has been constructed to show the important changes in feed prices and milk prices since 1910. The data for this chart is found on page two. In this table, the average prices of feeds during the five-year pre-war period 1910 to 1914 inclusive are counted as 100 per cent. The changes in prices since that time are expressed as a per cent of this 1910-14 average. Reference to the "all feeds" column in the table will show that the March 1932 index of feed prices was 71. This means that in March of this year the general average of feed prices was only 71 per cent of the average for 1910 to 1914.

This index series is based upon the wholesale prices at Minneapolis and Chicago for five mill feeds and five protein feeds together with farm prices of the three feed grains, corn, oats and barley. The mill feeds included in the index are bran, standard middlings, flour middlings, red dog flour and rye feeds. The protein feeds included are linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal, gluten feed, gluten meal and tankage. To the wholesale prices have been added the freight rates to a Wisconsin point, Madison. The prices of the thirteen feeds have been averaged together so

that the feeds which farmers most commonly buy are weighted most heavily. For example, Wisconsin farmers buy more bran than any other mill feed. In calculating the average price of mill feeds, the price of bran is weighted more heavily than any other feed.

In using this index of feed prices the reader should keep one point in mind. The prices are wholesale prices at Minneapolis and Chicago to which the freight rate to Madison has been added. The farmer buys his feed at retail and must pay a higher price than the prices quoted because of the necessary retailer's profit. The wholesale prices with freight to Madison added as used in the index are thus somewhat lower than the ones farmers actually pay because the retailer's margin is not included. Furthermore, the wholesale market is much more sensitive than the retail market to conditions affecting price. Prices on the wholesale markets rise sooner and fall sooner than retail prices. However, retail prices do follow the major changes in wholesale prices. Therefore, the chart on page 1 shows the important basic changes in Wisconsin feed prices.

The outstanding characteristic of the milk to feed price relationship illustrated on the chart is the wide spread which has existed in favor of milk since the war. When feed prices and milk prices are compared with their 1910-1914 levels the chart shows that ever since 1920 milk prices have been higher than feed prices. In the depression of 1921, milk prices were 28 per cent higher than feed prices. During the recovery of 1923, milk prices advanced much more rapidly than feed prices and had a 32 per cent advantage. This has continued at somewhat lower levels almost constantly to the present time. Recently, however, feed prices have fallen to the lowest level since 1910. The March 1932 index number shows that feeds are now only 71 per cent of the pre-war level so that farmers are able to



General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and month	Wisconsin												United States <sup>1</sup>										
	Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices (Average of prices January, 1910-December, 1914=100)									Purchasing Power			Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices (Average of prices August, 1909-July, 1914=100)									Purchasing Power	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	Wisconsin Farm Price Index (30 items)	All groups milk excluded (29 items)	Grain	Livestock	Milk	Poultry products	Four leading cash crops <sup>2</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Unclassified <sup>3</sup>	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>4</sup>	Ratio of prices received for milk to prices paid <sup>5</sup>	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm real estate values <sup>6</sup>	United States Farm Price Index	Grain	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton and cotton seed	Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought <sup>7</sup> 1910-14=100	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>8</sup>	Index numbers of U. S. farm real estate values <sup>9</sup>	
1910.....	99	99	101	101	98	103	84	100	103	101	100	-----	103	104	103	100	104	91	113	98	106	-----	
1911.....	91	92	111	85	90	91	99	100	118	90	89	-----	95	96	87	97	91	106	101	101	93	-----	
1912.....	102	101	111	95	103	101	117	90	111	102	103	97	99	106	95	103	101	110	87	100	99	97	
1913.....	104	102	85	110	105	100	94	102	82	104	105	100	100	92	108	100	101	92	97	100	99	100	
1914.....	105	106	93	111	104	104	105	108	85	104	103	103	102	103	112	100	105	100	85	101	101	103	
1915.....	101	99	117	101	103	101	90	89	89	95	97	104	100	120	104	98	103	83	78	106	95	103	
1916.....	122	122	125	119	123	117	142	151	103	99	100	117	117	126	120	102	116	123	119	123	95	108	
1917.....	174	176	200	175	172	155	208	197	133	116	115	124	176	217	173	125	157	202	187	150	118	117	
1918.....	198	192	216	200	206	184	157	216	173	111	116	133	200	226	202	152	185	162	245	178	112	129	
1919.....	215	205	188	209	225	195	204	254	172	105	110	143	209	231	206	173	206	189	247	205	102	140	
1920.....	203	200	211	173	206	219	299	218	172	99	100	171	205	231	173	188	222	249	248	206	99	170	
1921.....	128	123	114	102	134	160	161	215	119	82	86	168	116	112	108	148	161	148	101	156	75	157	
1922.....	124	119	100	107	130	141	143	178	123	82	86	154	124	105	113	134	139	152	156	152	81	139	
1923.....	137	111	102	99	165	141	123	116	121	90	108	147	135	114	106	148	145	136	216	153	83	135	
1924.....	128	116	118	103	140	146	129	127	130	83	91	139	134	129	109	134	147	124	211	154	87	130	
1925.....	144	138	133	133	150	160	154	129	115	91	94	130	147	156	139	137	161	160	177	159	92	127	
1926.....	152	152	114	145	152	158	216	126	119	87	97	125	136	129	146	136	156	189	122	156	87	124	
1927.....	154	142	121	136	167	144	183	142	121	100	108	122	131	128	139	138	141	155	128	154	85	119	
1928.....	156	143	130	145	170	153	140	169	115	100	109	120	139	130	150	140	150	146	152	156	90	117	
1929.....	155	148	116	152	162	160	144	177	114	100	105	119	138	121	156	140	159	136	145	155	89	116	
1930.....	129	130	95	129	129	124	170	164	99	88	88	117	117	100	134	123	126	158	102	146	80	115	
1931.....	90	90	67	85	91	95	109	102	90	70 <sup>9</sup>	71 <sup>9</sup>	104	80	63	93	94	96	98	63	129 <sup>9</sup>	62 <sup>9</sup>	106	
1931																							
Jan.....	105	104	75	104	107	104	125	104	97	77	78	-----	94	77	112	107	110	108	72	137	69	-----	
Feb.....	99	96	72	98	101	78	120	104	94	73	74	-----	90	75	106	101	79	109	76	136	66	-----	
March.....	96	95	70	94	97	93	112	104	92	72	72	-----	91	74	106	101	92	109	80	134	68	-----	
April.....	92	98	71	96	85	95	125	104	92	70	64	-----	91	74	106	99	90	120	78	132	69	-----	
May.....	86	92	70	92	80	79	113	104	92	66	61	-----	86	74	99	91	77	119	74	131	66	-----	
June.....	83	87	67	84	78	80	113	104	92	64	60	-----	80	67	91	86	81	114	65	129	62	-----	
July.....	86	91	66	87	81	82	128	100	87	67 <sup>9</sup>	63 <sup>9</sup>	-----	79	57	92	85	83	110	71	128 <sup>9</sup>	61 <sup>9</sup>	-----	
Aug.....	91	84	60	89	97	96	129	100	88	72 <sup>9</sup>	70 <sup>9</sup>	-----	75	54	92	87	93	97	53	127 <sup>9</sup>	59 <sup>9</sup>	-----	
Sept.....	91	86	60	82	97	96	98	100	90	73 <sup>9</sup>	78 <sup>9</sup>	-----	72	50	86	92	99	83	47	124 <sup>9</sup>	58 <sup>9</sup>	-----	
Oct.....	90	79	60	73	102	107	80	100	88	73 <sup>9</sup>	83 <sup>9</sup>	-----	68	46	79	95	110	70	42	123 <sup>9</sup>	55 <sup>9</sup>	-----	
Nov.....	89	80	68	68	98	125	81	100	87	72 <sup>9</sup>	80 <sup>9</sup>	-----	71	57	76	95	123	68	50	123 <sup>9</sup>	58 <sup>9</sup>	-----	
Dec.....	83	73	64	59	95	109	81	100	88	68 <sup>9</sup>	78 <sup>9</sup>	-----	66	52	68	92	120	68	45	123 <sup>9</sup>	54 <sup>9</sup>	-----	
1932																							
Jan.....	76	69	64	59	85	80	80	100	88	64 <sup>9</sup>	73 <sup>9</sup>	-----	63	52	68	85	87	70	45	121 <sup>9</sup>	52 <sup>9</sup>	-----	
Feb.....	71	66	64	57	76	76	79	100	86	-----	-----	-----	60	51	65	79	70	68	47	-----	-----	-----	
Mar.....	71 <sup>9</sup>	68	65	62	74 <sup>9</sup>	68	79	100	86	-----	-----	-----	61	51	69	76	61	73	50	-----	-----	-----	

<sup>1</sup>Prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. <sup>2</sup>Includes potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and clover seed.  
<sup>3</sup>Includes dry beans, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, sugar beets, and wool.  
<sup>4</sup>The ratio of the index number of prices received for Wisconsin farm products to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy.  
<sup>5</sup>The ratio of the index number of Wisconsin milk prices to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. <sup>6</sup>Average of estimated values, 1912-14=100.  
<sup>7</sup>These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December.  
<sup>8</sup>Purchasing power of the farmer's dollar expressed as the ratio of the index number of the prices received to the index number of the prices paid for commodities farmers buy.  
<sup>9</sup>Preliminary.

buy feeds at the cheapest rates in 22 years. At this level prices are relatively cheaper than present milk prices. Milk prices averaged 17 per cent higher than feed prices for 1931. However, the advantage in favor of milk is much smaller now than it has been for some time as is shown by the last two columns of the table. During 1931 there were two months, April and May, when feed prices were higher relatively than milk prices. While feed prices have declined remarkably during the present depression they have not fallen as rapidly as the index of milk prices, especially during recent months when milk prices were in an unusually sharp seasonal decline. March feed prices were somewhat higher than for February so that the milk index of 74 is only four per cent higher than the feed index.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

Wisconsin farm prices for March showed resistance to the sharp decline which began in October. The March index of farm prices remained at 71 per cent of the pre-war average, the

same figure reported for February. The steadiness of this index for the two months is due to the satisfactory advances which marked the livestock markets during mid-March. Advancing prices for hogs, beef cattle and sheep compensated for declines in the value of milk and eggs. On March 15, farm prices of hogs averaged \$3.90 per hundred as compared with \$3.30 for February. Beef cattle advanced from \$3.10 in February to \$3.30 for March. Similar increases were apparent in sheep and lamb prices. Prices for veal calves declined under the pressure of increasing shipments, averaging \$5.10 per hundred on March 15, as compared with \$5.40 in February. Soon after the middle of March the prices of livestock at primary markets turned downward so that a part of the gain reported for March 15 has been lost since that date.

The average price of milk as reported for March was 93 cents per hundred pounds, or a three cent loss from the February price of 96 cents. The March milk price is the lowest reported for the present depression and is 26 per cent below the prices ruling from 1910 to 1914. The sea-

sonal decline in milk prices which began last October usually lasts until May or June. Declining prices have been the rule recently at primary markets for butter and cheese.

Farm prices for eggs have encountered unusually sharp declines recently. The price on March 15 was only eleven cents per dozen, the lowest farm price since records have been kept—1910. March 15 grain prices were slightly higher than for the preceding month.

United States Farm Prices

For the first time in five months the index of the general level of farm prices for the nation made an advance over the preceding month. On March 15 the index was 61 per cent of the 1910-14 level, a one point advance from February. Improvements in livestock and cotton prices together with steady grain prices were more than sufficient to offset the losses reported for dairy and poultry products. With the United States index at 61 and the Wisconsin index at 71, Wisconsin price levels are evidently somewhat more favorable than those for the nation.

# WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

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

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician G. T. GUSTAFSON, Junior Statistician

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THE NEW CROP season has been somewhat more backward than usual, although conditions are not serious enough to cause damage which can not be repaired by more favorable weather as the season advances. April weather was slightly cooler than is customary in Wisconsin and there was some shortage of rainfall in all except the extreme western and northwestern portions of the state. General rains during the first few days of May followed by warmer weather have improved crop prospects. Field conditions have been quite favorable for farm work.

The condition of pasture on May 1 was less encouraging than usual. Subnormal weather conditions which ruled during the early growing season retarded pasture growth so that Wisconsin crop correspondents reported pasture conditions only 66 per cent of normal as compared with 71 last year and a ten-year average of 78 per cent. Not in many years have farmers needed well developed spring pastures as badly as this year. Last year's grain and hay crops were short. The supply of feeds left on farms is extremely low. On May 1, the total supply of hay on Wisconsin farms was estimated at only 204,000 tons, less than half as much as was available this time last year. Pasture condition will improve rapidly if the weather continues favorable. The greatest danger now is that farmers, faced with large herds of cattle and short feed supplies, will be forced to over-graze their pasture before the grass has a chance to recover from the adverse affects of early season weather.

Development of the new hay crop has been retarded by the same influ-

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*Farm Prices*

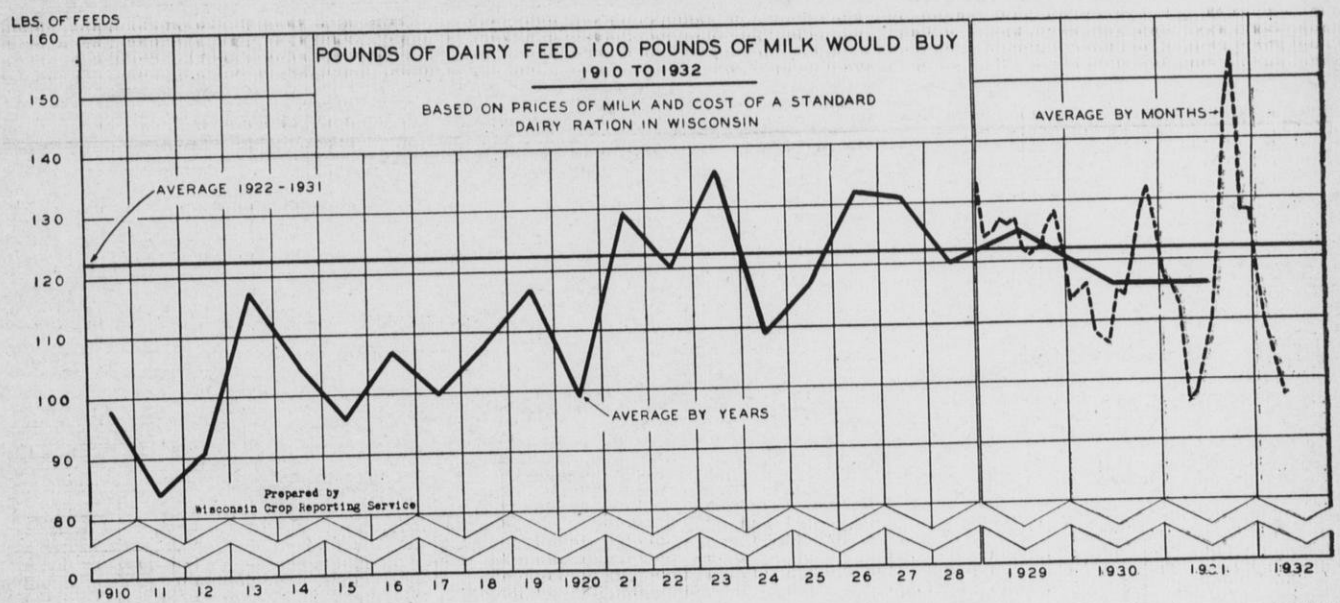
ences affecting pasture. On May 1, the condition of hay was 68 per cent of normal as compared with 74 last year, and a ten year average of 87 per cent. Last summer's drought was particularly harmful to new seedings. Weakened stands were further injured by winter and spring weather. Many hay fields are thin, and have made less than normal development because of unseasonable weather. Farmers will no doubt be forced to supplement their regular hays with annual forage crops to provide for normal feed requirements next winter.

Winter wheat has made an average development to date. The condition on May 1 was 84 per cent of normal, the same as the ten-year average. About four per cent of the acreage planted last fall has been abandoned leaving 36,000 acres for harvest, a larger acreage than last year. The condition of the crop on May 1 indi-

cates a possible harvest of 684,000 bushels for the state. Conditions from now until harvest time may change this estimate materially. Rye is doing about as well as wheat, although abandonment because of winter damage was somewhat lighter. About 218,000 acres remain for harvest, and present conditions point to a production of 3,270,000 bushels. Last year, the state's production was 2,188,000 bushels from 175,000 acres.

For the nation, the May crop report indicates that the growing season has been somewhat backward in nearly all sections, although April weather was somewhat warmer than usual in all except the Lake Region and Eastern States north of North Carolina. Pastures were poorer than usual in all but about six states. United States pasture conditions average only 74 per cent of normal, the second lowest condition reported for May in more than 30 years. The condition of hay also was the lowest in many years averaging 78 per cent as compared with 79 per cent last year and 87 for the ten-year average.

Climatic conditions in important United States winter wheat sections were distinctly unfavorable last fall and this winter. As a result, abandonment of winter wheat acreage has been heavier than usual. At present, it is estimated that 32,277,000 acres remain for harvest. With May 1 condition reduced to 75 per cent of normal as compared with 90 per cent last year and 84 per cent as a ten-year average, present indications point to a possible harvest of 441 million bushels. This is a marked reduction both in acreage and production not only from last year's bumper crop, but from the ten-year average as well.



A rather favorable relationship has existed between milk and dairy feed prices since 1921. For the ten-year period 1922 to 1931 one hundred pounds of milk bought 122 pounds of feed. Since 1929 the ratio has been less favorable and fluctuations have been very marked as is shown by the monthly curve for this period.

WISCONSIN FEED PRICES

	Prices of Feeds in Standard Dairy Ration												Changes in Dairy Feed Prices			Index Numbers of Feed Price Changes					Spread between milk & all feed index <sup>5</sup>		
	Standard Bran <sup>1</sup>		Linseed Oil Meal <sup>1</sup>		Gluten Feed <sup>2</sup>		Corn <sup>1</sup>		Oats <sup>1</sup>		Barley <sup>1</sup>		Value of 1000 lbs. of Dairy Ration <sup>3</sup>	Dairy Ration Index <sup>4</sup> 1910-14=100	Pounds of ration 100 pounds of milk buys <sup>4</sup>	Mill feeds <sup>1</sup> Per cent	Protein Feeds <sup>1</sup> Per cent	Grains whole and ground <sup>1</sup> Per cent	Other Feeds <sup>1</sup> Per cent	All Feeds Per cent	Milk under feed Per cent	Milk over feed Per cent	
	Ton	Index	Ton	Index	Ton	Index	Bushel	Index	Bushel	Index	Bushel	Index											
	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	\$	Lbs.									
1910-14 Average	22.80	100	32.55	100	26.81	100	59.5	100	39.0	100	69.2	100	12.85	100	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	-----	-----
1910	21.32	94	33.93	104	26.80	100	60.4	102	40.2	103	62.3	90	12.59	98	98	94	102	100	98	97	-----	1	
1911	23.10	101	34.74	107	25.18	94	55.8	94	37.5	96	88.6	128	13.51	105	84	101	103	101	100	101	11	-----	
1912	24.18	106	34.29	105	28.08	105	61.8	104	43.4	111	85.2	123	14.27	111	91	106	104	110	105	107	4	-----	
1913	21.30	93	28.72	88	25.78	96	55.7	94	34.7	89	54.2	78	11.36	88	117	94	92	90	94	92	4	14	
1914	24.07	106	31.08	96	28.21	105	63.8	107	39.1	100	55.7	80	12.50	97	105	105	99	100	103	102	-----	2	
1915	22.95	101	35.83	110	26.24	98	71.9	121	45.1	116	63.3	92	13.55	105	96	103	107	113	107	107	4	-----	
1916	23.61	104	36.44	112	29.08	108	79.5	134	44.2	113	78.5	113	14.48	113	107	106	112	122	112	112	-----	10	
1917	35.69	156	50.29	154	46.06	172	143.8	242	62.4	160	121.3	175	21.87	170	100	161	164	196	176	173	1	-----	
1918	34.55	152	58.26	179	54.01	202	152.3	256	75.4	193	125.2	181	24.08	187	108	151	192	215	187	179	-----	15	
1919	42.80	188	74.10	278	63.34	236	140.4	236	65.8	169	107.6	156	24.32	189	117	195	261	194	201	204	-----	10	
1920	45.90	201	68.42	210	66.04	246	137.3	231	78.6	202	121.9	176	26.22	205	99	205	203	208	215	207	0	-----	
1921	21.85	96	41.16	126	35.60	133	59.5	100	37.2	96	60.0	87	13.08	102	129	99	129	98	115	105	-----	28	
1922	23.66	104	51.62	159	36.00	134	59.2	100	37.7	97	55.8	80	13.66	106	120	104	153	96	120	110	-----	18	
1923	27.88	122	49.72	153	43.85	164	77.7	131	42.4	109	60.9	88	15.37	120	136	122	155	114	135	126	-----	31	
1924	25.62	112	46.67	143	40.06	149	94.4	159	49.2	126	73.0	106	16.24	126	109	113	144	136	136	127	-----	10	
1925	27.64	121	45.44	140	39.55	148	102.9	173	43.9	113	79.8	115	16.30	127	117	124	142	139	141	128	-----	17	
1926	25.60	112	48.44	149	35.67	133	74.3	125	39.2	101	65.4	94	14.50	113	132	111	145	110	126	118	-----	29	
1927	29.56	130	49.17	151	35.75	133	87.1	146	46.2	118	72.8	105	16.13	126	131	131	149	128	138	134	-----	25	
1928	32.87	144	53.66	165	41.98	157	92.8	156	52.3	134	79.8	115	17.96	140	120	144	165	140	151	146	-----	16	
1929	29.11	128	57.20	176	41.70	156	88.2	148	45.7	117	64.9	94	16.41	128	125	126	168	126	140	134	-----	21	
1930	24.46	107	48.30	148	34.75	130	79.7	134	38.9	100	58.0	84	14.09	110	116	105	142	112	122	114	-----	13	
1931	15.78	69	32.00	98	23.96	89	56.7	95	28.5	73	44.8	65	9.93	77	116	68	95	82	89	78	-----	17	
January	17.80	78	39.00	120	31.84	119	68.	114	31.	80	49.	71	11.49	89	117	75	118	94	101	90	-----	19	
February	16.70	73	37.25	114	30.30	113	64.	108	31.	80	47.	68	11.06	85	116	70	113	90	97	85	-----	19	
March	20.50	90	34.20	105	29.05	108	61.	102	30.	77	46.	66	11.03	86	112	86	106	87	99	91	-----	7	
April	21.70	95	33.35	102	28.80	107	63.	106	31.	80	47.	68	11.27	88	96	91	103	90	101	94	10	-----	
May	16.10	71	30.30	93	25.78	96	62.	104	30.	77	48.	69	10.34	80	98	69	95	88	93	81	1	-----	
June	13.90	61	27.55	85	24.20	90	58.	98	29.	74	44.	64	9.57	74	103	62	87	83	87	75	-----	4	
July	12.65	56	28.20	87	23.70	88	59.	99	29.	74	44.	64	9.47	74	109	57	87	84	86	73	-----	11	
August	13.10	58	28.80	88	22.84	82	57.	96	26.	67	40.	58	8.98	70	125	57	85	78	82	70	-----	27	
September	12.30	54	28.35	87	18.35	68	50.	84	25.	64	41.	59	8.51	66	145	54	80	73	77	66	-----	47	
October	12.55	55	28.30	87	16.70	62	43.	72	25.	64	42.	61	8.37	65	154	54	78	68	75	64	-----	59	
November	16.60	73	34.00	104	18.35	68	50.	84	28.	72	45.	65	9.67	75	128	71	93	77	85	78	-----	26	
December	15.50	68	34.70	107	18.35	68	45.	76	27.	69	44.	64	9.37	73	128	66	94	72	81	74	-----	28	
1932																							
January	15.35	67	32.75	101	16.90	63	45.	76	27.	69	43.	62	9.15	71	117	64	87	72	79	71	-----	20	
February	14.23	62	31.35	96	14.60	54	43.	72	27.	69	43.	62	8.81	69	109	60	82	71	76	68	-----	12	
March	15.98	70	30.60	94	14.60	54	42.	71	28.	72	44.	64	9.07	71	103	66	80	71	77	71	-----	4	
April	15.80	69	29.90	92	15.40	57	43.	72	28.	72	44.	64	9.07	71	97	67	79	72	78	72	-----	3	

<sup>1</sup> See footnotes to similar table, Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter page 2 Vol. XI, No. 4, April, 1932.  
<sup>2</sup> Prices per ton in car lots at Chicago, plus freight to Madison.  
<sup>3</sup> This ration consists of 100 pounds corn, 300 pounds oats, 200 pounds barley, 200 pounds bran, 100 pounds linseed oil meal and 100 pounds gluten feed. Ration suggested by Prof. George C. Humphrey, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.  
<sup>4</sup> Computations by John R. Bostwick and Robert E. Davies.  
<sup>5</sup> The ratio of index of milk prices to index of all feed prices. For index of milk prices see column 5 of table on page 4.

Maple Sugar Production Low

In spite of the fact that more farmers in Wisconsin tapped maple trees this year, the production of maple sugar and sirup is relatively small. The season was short and rather unfavorable to sirup flow with the result that many producers are reporting very low production. The estimated production of maple sugar and sirup in Wisconsin together with prices is given below for 1931 and 1932:

	1931	1932
Number of trees tapped...	273,200	281,400
Percentage of previous years	106%	103%
Maple sirup produced, gallons	76,212	54,730
Maple sugar produced, pounds	7,737	8,448
Total production in terms of sugar	585,433	446,282
Price to farmers per gallon of sirup	\$2.40	\$1.80
Price to farmers per pound of sugar	.42	.34

Markets have been rather unsatisfactory due to general price declines and prices are considerably under a year ago.

Production in other maple sugar states varies considerably. The states from

Pennsylvania west have had a poor year, whereas New York and the New England States have had a very good year. The production figures for New England are not yet available but New York increased its production twenty per cent this year whereas Wisconsin had a decrease of nearly thirty per cent. For other states there is a decline in production of about seventeen per cent in the area west of New England, and to what extent the data for the country will be modified by the New England figures when they become available is not yet known.

May Dairy Summary

The amount of milk produced per cow has been cut materially by shortage of feeds and poor early season pastures. On the first of May, daily production per cow in the herds of Wisconsin crop reporters averaged 18.1 pounds as compared with 19.5 pounds last year, a decline of 7.2 per cent. Not only was milk production below last year's level but also below the average first of May production from 1925 to 1929 by 4.7 per cent. Total milk production for the state has not been as much affected as the production per cow because there are more

milk cows in Wisconsin this year than ever before.

The reduction in milk production is partly explained by the smaller amount of grain being fed this year. Reports from dairymen indicate that they are feeding 16 per cent less grains, mill-feeds and concentrates to each milking cow than a year ago. In addition hay supplies are low and pastures are in poorer condition than usual.

Milk prices, influenced by both the general downward trend in all prices together with the seasonal decline, have fallen more rapidly than usual so far this season. Average prices for April as reported from all sections of the state averaged only 88 cents per hundred pounds, a five cent drop from March.

Considerable readjustment is taking place in the use and sale of milk on Wisconsin farms. Information from dairy reporters indicates that nearly 8.5 per cent less whole milk is being sold than last year, while the quantity of cream sold has increased correspondingly. This shift from whole milk sales to cream has been in evidence for some time. More milk is being used in the farm household and the production of farm butter is increasing, since farmers are restricting purchases and using more farm prod-

Prices Paid to Wisconsin Producers For Farm Products

	Wheat bu. 1	Corn bu. 2	Oats bu. 3	Barley bu. 4	Rye bu. 5	Buckwheat bu. 6	Flaxseed bu. 7	Hogs cwt. 8	Beef cattle cwt. 9	Veal calves cwt. 10	Sheep cwt. 11	Lambs cwt. 12	Milk Cows head 13	Milk cwt. 14	Butterfat lb. 15	Chickens lb. 16	Eggs doz. 17	Butter lb. 18	Wool lb. 19	Dry Beans bu. 20	Hay (loose) ton 21	Clover seed bu. 22	Potatoes bu. 23	Horses head 24
1910-14	90.8	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	7.35	4.91	7.23	4.25	6.01	53.65	1.265	30.2	11.2	21.3	28.1	20.1	2.25	12.78	8.83	60.7	169.83
1914	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	7.65	5.83	8.22	4.64	6.60	66.90	1.31	30.0	11.6	22.3	28.4	19.6	2.22	10.00	7.72	50.9	172.50
1915	114.7	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	6.55	5.46	7.95	5.00	7.08	62.30	1.30	30.3	11.0	21.7	28.3	25.2	2.92	9.88	8.07	37.2	161.40
1916	119.4	79.5	44.2	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	8.47	5.90	8.87	5.87	8.26	64.80	1.55	34.9	13.0	25.0	32.1	30.3	4.76	11.29	9.40	98.3	156.50
1917	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	274.4	14.17	7.52	11.46	8.85	12.36	77.65	2.18	45.3	16.2	33.9	40.6	49.2	8.28	14.28	10.95	163.3	151.30
1918	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	386.2	18.09	8.71	13.17	10.22	14.17	88.70	2.60	54.0	20.2	39.5	48.2	63.3	6.84	19.42	17.26	78.6	147.70
1919	212.7	140.4	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	334.3	18.52	9.02	14.31	9.08	13.51	104.25	2.85	64.9	22.9	43.8	57.7	53.0	4.22	20.68	25.86	114.4	143.70
1920	214.7	137.3	78.6	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	12.93	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	104.30	2.60	62.9	24.0	46.8	59.1	38.0	3.97	22.89	22.03	223.3	141.20
1921	120.1	59.5	37.2	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	7.61	4.57	7.62	3.89	7.37	58.20	1.69	41.7	19.8	32.9	41.7	18.7	2.88	15.51	10.60	79.9	114.30
1922	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.7	8.32	4.54	7.73	4.92	10.22	57.00	1.84	39.0	18.3	28.5	38.6	27.4	3.85	15.04	11.04	80.0	111.20
1923	105.0	77.7	42.4	60.9	66.8	84.0	214.4	6.97	4.57	7.99	5.16	10.55	62.35	2.09	46.8	17.3	32.2	45.7	37.9	4.28	13.41	11.42	58.9	111.70
1924	113.5	94.4	49.2	73.0	77.1	97.6	215.5	7.29	4.67	8.17	5.62	10.83	63.75	1.77	43.6	17.8	30.2	42.5	37.7	3.65	15.33	13.08	64.6	106.90
1925	143.7	102.9	43.9	79.8	98.8	97.8	238.3	10.87	5.18	9.17	6.13	12.36	66.25	1.90	46.3	19.2	33.2	44.2	40.3	3.63	13.02	15.84	84.6	108.20
1926	137.2	74.3	39.2	65.4	82.1	78.8	205.0	11.70	5.73	10.14	6.19	12.09	80.50	1.92	45.7	21.4	31.3	43.9	35.9	5.27	13.82	16.41	158.3	111.70
1927	123.1	87.1	46.2	72.8	88.4	84.6	192.7	9.52	6.49	10.52	5.75	11.85	89.85	2.11	50.3	19.3	28.6	47.0	33.0	5.45	14.25	18.58	117.2	113.70
1928	117.4	92.8	52.3	79.8	98.0	88.0	189.7	8.74	8.22	12.14	6.05	12.37	103.10	2.15	51.5	22.0	30.3	47.8	39.2	4.72	13.06	16.02	65.0	117.60
1929	111.7	88.2	45.7	64.9	89.7	88.8	237.0	9.50	8.32	12.43	6.07	12.23	107.25	2.05	48.7	22.7	31.5	46.5	34.5	5.33	12.60	15.09	71.2	117.90
1930	93.1	79.7	38.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	8.82	6.54	9.87	4.33	8.56	84.40	1.63	38.8	17.4	24.1	37.0	23.8	3.86	11.07	10.52	115.8	108.20
1931	63.7	56.7	28.5	44.8	37.9	63.4	124.6	5.76	4.37	6.70	2.62	6.22	56.83	1.15	29.2	14.7	17.8	27.8	14.8	2.44	10.88	9.79	56.7	91.00
1932	59.0	45.0	27.0	43.0	41.0	47.0	123.0	3.50	3.40	5.00	1.90	4.80	46.0	1.07	26.0	12.7	14.7	25.0	13.0	1.62	10.90	7.90	29.0	86.0
1933	60.0	43.0	28.0	44.0	41.0	45.0	117.0	3.30	3.10	5.40	2.00	4.80	44.0	.96	24.0	12.6	13.5	22.0	13.0	1.62	10.60	7.70	28.0	86.0
1934	60.0	42.0	28.0	44.0	41.0	46.0	117.0	3.90	3.30	5.10	2.20	5.40	42.0	.93	23.0	12.9	11.0	22.0	13.0	1.50	10.60	7.40	28.0	82.0
1935	60.0	43.0	28.0	44.0	41.0	45.0	110.0	3.50	3.20	4.00	2.10	5.20	41.0	*.88	21.0	12.3	10.0	20.0	12.0	1.45	11.50	8.10	28.0	90.0

\*Preliminary.

ucts in the homes. Less whole milk is being fed to calves than a year ago. This is largely a reflection of the fact that fewer calves are being raised and more skim milk is available for calf feeding. The changes in milk utilization for May 1931 and 1932 are shown in the following table.

Milk Utilization, May 1931 and 1932

Per cent of Total Production

May, 1931 May, 1932

Sold as whole milk	64.7	59.2
Separated for sale of cream	26.6	32.7
Used in household	3.6	4.0
For farm butter	.7	.8
Fed to calves	4.4	3.3

Farmers are making marked changes in the disposition of calves born on their farms. Dairy reporters indicated that of the calves born on their farms during April, 32 per cent were raised, 52 per cent sold for veal, 16 per cent were disposed of in other ways. When these proportions are compared with last year the indications are that six per cent less calves are being raised, nine per cent fewer calves are being sent to market, while the number of head disposed of by other methods has increased sharply.

Information on milk production per cow for the nation as a whole indicates that the lowered production which is in evidence in Wisconsin is general for the nation. On May 1, milk production per cow for the United States averaged 14.7 pounds as compared with 15.8 last year and 15.2 pounds as the five-year average. In only nine states was the current milk production per cow above the five-year average.

Milk and Feed Prices

A new measure of the changing relationship between the price of milk and the cost of feed is shown by the chart on page one and the table on page two. This material shows the

number of pounds of the grains and concentrates found in a standard dairy ration which can be purchased with 100 pounds of milk. In one sense, the chart shows the relative profitability or unprofitability of milk production. The ration on which this material is based was suggested as being suitable for the use made here by Prof. G. C. Humphrey of the College of Agricul-

average from 1922 to 1931 was 122 pounds, indicated by the heavy horizontal line in the chart. When the curve rises above this line it indicates that feeding for milk production is more than normally profitable. Conversely when the curve moves to the lower half of the chart, feeding is less profitable than usual. It will be noted that since the war, feeds have been relatively cheaper than in war time or even pre-war years. In all the years before 1921, 100 pounds of milk would buy less than 122 pounds of feed, the 1922-31 average.

Changes in the feed-milk ratio have been unusually important in the last few years. The section of the chart dealing with 1929 to date shows the monthly as well as the annual relationships. In both 1930 and 1931, 100 pounds of milk would buy 116 pounds of feed, six pounds less than the average. The monthly curves for 1930 and 1931 show much wider variations than in 1929 with the swings particularly marked in 1931. Feeds were relatively expensive during the first half of the year and quite cheap during the second half of the year.

The ratio between milk and feed prices which has ruled so far this year is a relatively unprofitable one. While milk and feed prices have both fallen since January, milk prices have fallen more rapidly than feed. For April, 100 pounds of Wisconsin milk valued at 83 cents would purchase only 97 pounds of feed.

Both milk prices and feed prices have declined sharply since 1929. The average milk price for 1931 was 44 per cent below the 1929 price while the cost of the ration was 40 per cent lower in 1931 than in 1929. The cost of feed has been declining at a somewhat less rapid rate than milk prices so that feeding has become somewhat less profitable. In April 1932, 100 pounds of milk would buy 97 pounds of feed about the same as a year ago, but much less than in either April 1930

**ANDREW R. POTTS**  
**ALOIS STARK**  
**N. S. PARKHILL**

Word has come to us recently of the passing of three veteran crop reporters. Andrew R. Potts of Waupaca County was a former Wisconsin State Senator and served for many years as a crop reporter. Alois Stark of Marathon County served on our staff for a period of over thirteen years, and Mr. N. S. Parkhill has given his assistance to the Department of Agriculture since 1916. We regret greatly the loss of these three men in our service and extend our sincere sympathy to their families.

ture, University of Wisconsin. The ration consists of 100 pounds of corn, 300 pounds oats, 200 pounds barley, 200 pounds bran, 100 pounds linseed meal, and 100 pounds gluten feed. This combination was selected not because it always represents the most efficient and economical ration, but rather because the use of these six feeds is widespread in Wisconsin.

The most favorable relationship between milk and feed which has existed during the period covered was in 1923, when one hundred pounds of milk would buy 136 pounds of feed. The

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and month	Wisconsin												United States <sup>1</sup>										
	Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices (Average of prices January, 1910-December, 1914=100)									Purchasing Power			Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices (Average of prices August, 1909-July, 1914=100)										Purchasing Power
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Wisconsin Farm Price Index (30 items)	All groups milk excluded (29 items)	Grain	Livestock	Milk	Poultry products	Four leading cash crops <sup>2</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Unclassified <sup>3</sup>	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>4</sup>	Ratio of prices received for milk to prices paid <sup>5</sup>	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm real estate values <sup>6</sup>	United States Farm Price Index	Grain	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton and cotton seed	Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought <sup>7</sup> 1910-14=100	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>8</sup>	Index numbers of U. S. farm real estate values <sup>9</sup>		
1910	99	99	101	101	98	103	84	100	103	101	100	103	104	103	100	104	91	113	98	106	-----		
1911	91	92	111	85	90	91	99	100	118	90	89	95	96	87	97	91	106	101	101	93	-----		
1912	102	101	111	95	103	101	117	90	111	102	103	99	106	95	103	101	110	87	100	99	97		
1913	104	102	85	110	105	100	94	102	82	104	105	100	100	92	108	100	101	92	97	100	100		
1914	105	106	93	111	104	104	105	108	85	104	103	103	102	103	112	100	105	100	85	101	103		
1915	101	99	117	101	103	101	90	89	89	95	97	104	100	120	104	98	103	83	78	106	95		
1916	122	122	125	119	123	117	142	151	103	99	100	117	117	126	120	102	116	123	119	123	95		
1917	174	176	200	175	172	155	208	197	133	116	115	124	176	217	173	125	157	202	187	150	118		
1918	198	192	216	200	206	184	157	216	173	111	116	138	200	226	202	152	185	162	245	178	112		
1919	215	205	188	209	225	195	204	254	172	105	110	143	209	231	206	173	208	189	247	205	102		
1920	203	200	211	173	206	219	299	218	172	99	100	171	205	231	173	188	222	249	248	206	99		
1921	128	123	114	102	134	160	161	215	119	82	86	168	116	112	108	148	161	148	101	156	75		
1922	124	119	100	107	130	141	143	178	123	82	86	154	124	105	113	134	139	152	156	152	81		
1923	137	111	102	99	165	141	123	116	121	90	108	147	135	114	106	148	145	136	216	153	88		
1924	128	116	118	103	140	146	129	127	130	83	91	139	134	129	109	134	147	124	211	154	87		
1925	144	138	133	133	150	160	154	129	115	91	94	130	147	156	139	137	161	160	177	159	92		
1926	152	152	114	145	152	158	216	126	119	87	97	125	136	129	146	136	156	189	122	156	87		
1927	154	142	121	136	167	144	183	142	121	100	108	122	131	128	139	138	141	165	128	154	85		
1928	156	143	130	145	170	153	140	169	115	100	109	120	139	130	150	140	150	146	152	156	90		
1929	155	148	116	152	162	160	144	177	114	100	105	119	138	121	156	140	159	136	145	155	89		
1930	129	130	95	129	129	124	170	164	99	88	88	117	117	100	134	123	126	158	102	146	80		
1931	90	90	67	85	91	95	109	102	90	70 <sup>a</sup>	71 <sup>a</sup>	104	80	63	93	94	96	98	63	129 <sup>b</sup>	62 <sup>b</sup>		
Jan.	105	104	75	104	107	104	125	104	97	77	78	-----	94	77	112	107	110	108	72	137	69		
Feb.	99	96	72	98	101	78	120	104	94	73	74	-----	90	75	106	101	79	109	76	136	66		
March	96	95	70	94	97	93	112	104	92	72	72	-----	91	74	106	101	92	109	80	134	68		
April	92	98	71	96	85	95	125	104	92	70	64	-----	91	74	106	99	90	120	78	132	69		
May	86	92	70	92	80	79	113	104	92	66	61	-----	86	74	99	91	77	119	74	131	66		
June	83	87	67	84	78	80	113	104	92	64	60	-----	80	67	91	86	81	114	65	129	62		
July	86	91	66	87	81	82	128	100	87	67 <sup>a</sup>	63 <sup>a</sup>	-----	79	57	92	85	83	110	71	128 <sup>b</sup>	61 <sup>b</sup>		
Aug.	91	94	60	89	89	96	129	100	88	72 <sup>a</sup>	70 <sup>a</sup>	-----	75	54	92	87	93	97	53	127 <sup>b</sup>	59 <sup>b</sup>		
Sept.	91	86	60	82	97	96	98	100	90	73 <sup>a</sup>	78 <sup>a</sup>	-----	72	50	86	92	99	83	47	124 <sup>b</sup>	58 <sup>b</sup>		
Oct.	90	79	60	73	102	107	80	100	88	73 <sup>a</sup>	83 <sup>a</sup>	-----	68	46	79	95	110	70	42	123 <sup>b</sup>	55 <sup>b</sup>		
Nov.	89	80	68	68	98	125	81	100	87	72 <sup>a</sup>	80 <sup>a</sup>	-----	71	57	76	95	123	68	50	123 <sup>b</sup>	58 <sup>b</sup>		
Dec.	83	73	64	59	95	109	81	100	88	68 <sup>a</sup>	78 <sup>a</sup>	-----	66	52	68	92	120	68	45	123 <sup>b</sup>	54 <sup>b</sup>		
1932	76	69	64	59	85	80	80	100	88	64 <sup>a</sup>	73 <sup>a</sup>	-----	63	52	68	85	87	70	45	121 <sup>b</sup>	52 <sup>b</sup>		
Jan.	71	66	64	57	76	76	79	100	86	-----	-----	-----	60	51	65	79	70	68	47	-----	-----		
Mar.	71	68	65	62	74	68	79	100	86	-----	-----	-----	61	51	69	76	61	73	50	-----	-----		
April	67 <sup>a</sup>	64	65	56	70 <sup>a</sup>	63	80	100	91	-----	-----	-----	59	50	66	74	60	78	46	-----	-----		

<sup>1</sup>Prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

<sup>2</sup>Includes potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and clover seed.

<sup>3</sup>Includes dry beans, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, sugar beets, and wool.

<sup>4</sup>The ratio of the index number of prices received for Wisconsin farm products to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy.

<sup>5</sup>The ratio of the index number of Wisconsin milk prices to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. <sup>6</sup>Average of estimated values, 1912-14=100.

<sup>7</sup>These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December.

<sup>8</sup>Purchasing power of the farmer's dollar expressed as the ratio of the index number of the prices received to the index number of the prices paid for commodities farmers buy.

<sup>9</sup>Preliminary.

when one hundred pounds of milk purchased 108 pounds of feed or in 1929 when 127 pounds of feed could be obtained for 100 pounds of milk.

**Wisconsin Farm Prices**

Wisconsin farm prices were characterized by further declines during April. The level of farm prices for the month dropped to a point 67 per cent of average prices from 1910 to 1914, a new low for the depression and also for the period from 1910 to the present time. Prices for milk, livestock, eggs and poultry, the products from which the bulk of the Wisconsin farmer's income arises, underwent the sharpest declines. Grain prices were virtually unchanged from March.

Milk prices for the state averaged only 88 cents per hundredweight during April, a decline of five cents from the March price, 93 cents. This price is 30 per cent below the pre-war average, and 57 per cent below the price which Wisconsin farmers received for April 1929. Declining milk prices are customary during this season of the

year, but the decline which has prevailed so far this year is larger than usual. Milk prices have fallen 18 per cent since January. In more normal years, the decline is only 11 per cent. The farm price of butterfat moved in unison with milk prices, averaging 21 cents per pound on April 15 as compared with 23 cents in March.

Wisconsin livestock prices near the middle of April were nearly ten per cent lower than the March 15 prices, and 41 per cent below the pre-war level. The bulge which occurred in livestock markets during March disappeared in April so that farm prices returned or went below the prices which prevailed in February. Veal calf prices for April 15 averaged only \$4.00 per hundredweight as compared with \$5.10 in March and \$5.40 in February. The April price of hogs was \$3.50 per hundredweight, while beef cattle brought \$3.20.

Egg prices, like those for milk, dropped to unusually low levels for April under the combined influence of seasonal and general price declines. Egg prices averaged ten cents per dozen

during the middle of April with quotations of eight and nine cents common. Chicken prices with an average of 12.3 cents per pound were also below the March level. The level of poultry product prices for April was 63 per cent of the pre-war average.

**United States Farm Prices**

United States farm prices for April failed to hold the slight advance made during March, and the general index dropped back two points to 59 per cent of the 1910-14 average. This compares with the Wisconsin index of 67 per cent of pre-war. The decline was general for most types of farm products except fruit and vegetables which advanced five points. Continued declines in butter, butterfat, and milk prices forced the level of dairy products down to 74, while lower egg prices resulted in a one point decline in the poultry index to 60 per cent of pre-war. Declining values for livestock resulted in a three point loss in the meat animal index which stands at 66 for April as compared with 69 for March.

# WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MARKETS  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service

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**S**PRING WORK has progressed well in Wisconsin this year. Weather has in the main been warmer and drier than usual. Conditions have been quite favorable for the grain crops which look well at present, though hay and pastures are below normal. While the condition of tame hay is a little better than a year ago, it now seems certain that the hay crop will not be a large one. The dry weather of last year destroyed much of the new seeding with the result that many hay fields are thin, and there is little clover in most counties. The acreage of hay is also considerably below normal this year. Tame hay at the beginning of June was reported as 72 per cent of normal in Wisconsin compared with the ten-year average of 84. Alfalfa, on which there apparently was considerable winter killing in some counties, was reported at 70 per cent of normal as compared with the ten-year average of 84.

Pastures, which are very important in Wisconsin, are not as good as usual. As with the hay crops, the pastures suffered considerably from the dry weather of last year, and unless rainfall is exceptionally abundant they will have a lower carrying capacity this year. Wisconsin pastures were reported as 78 per cent of normal this month as compared with the ten-year average of 85.

Grain crops in Wisconsin have good prospects, according to crop reporters. The winter grains will make considerably larger production than a year ago, mostly because of the increased acreage. The June condition of winter wheat indicates a production of 666,000 bushels, which is 46 per cent more than was harvested last year. A forecast of rye based on the June condition indicates a production of 2,725,000 bushels, which is about 25 per cent more than was harvested last year.

Spring sown grains have fairly good prospects. The June condition of spring wheat was 88 per cent of normal, which is two points above a year ago and the same as the ten-year average. Oats and barley were both reported at 89 per cent of normal, which, while one point below the ten-year average, is two points above a year ago. Some improvement in

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small grains has occurred since the beginning of the month.

Peas for canning are looking well. They are reported as 89 per cent of normal in Wisconsin compared with the ten-year average of 85. Snap beans for canning, of which we have a considerably smaller acreage this year, are reported as 81 per cent of normal compared with the ten-year average of 86. Sweet corn for canning is above normal, the reported average being 85 per cent as compared with the ten-year average condition of 82. Onions, of which there probably will be a larger acreage this year, are reported as 80 per cent of normal compared with the ten-year average of 84.

### United States Crops

For the United States, the most important item in the crop report is the large reduction which is forecast for winter wheat. Because of poor conditions in many of the important states, the winter wheat production for the country as a whole is now estimated at 410,669,000 bushels, which is 48 per cent less than the record crop of last year and also considerably under the five-year average. The prospects for winter wheat now are even poorer than they were a month ago because of the conditions in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma where moisture has been scarce, temperatures above average, and extensive damage is reported from the Hessian fly.

The rye crop for the United States will be considerably larger than last year. The present estimate is for a production of 38,734,000 bushels, which

is 18 per cent more than was harvested a year ago, though considerably less than the five-year average. The increase this year over last is largely due to better conditions in the Dakotas which were seriously effected by drought last year.

Spring wheat for the United States is reported as 84.5 per cent of normal, which is two per cent below the ten-year average. The United States condition of oats is reported at 78.9 per cent of normal as compared with a ten-year average of 83.7. Barley for the United States is slightly below average in condition, the report being 82.3 per cent of normal as compared with the ten-year average of 85.3.

Hay is low in condition for the country as a whole, the average being 77 per cent of normal as compared with the ten-year average of 84. The outlook for hay is poorest in the Mississippi Valley from Missouri southward, and in the Ohio Valley. In the upper Mississippi Valley hay prospects are also generally somewhat below normal. In addition, the prospects for both alfalfa and wild hay for the country as a whole are also somewhat below normal, the June condition of alfalfa being 83.5 per cent as compared with the ten-year average of 88.5. The June condition of wild hay as reported is 79.7 per cent of normal as compared with the ten-year average of 84.2.

While pastures have made considerable recovery during the present month, they are well under average in condition. Improvement is reported from Michigan westward, but most of the other areas varied greatly and averaged below normal.

### June Milk Production

Milk production for the United States at the beginning of June was about the same as a year ago. The production per cow was about three per cent under last year, but the number of cows is estimated to be three or four per cent larger than a year ago, leaving the net output of milk about the same as last year. During the present month, milk production increased in the Dakotas and some of the other states where hay was very short last year. In many of the principal dairy states, pastures are poor this year and milk prices are so low as to

discourage extensive grain feeding. According to crop reporters for the United States, milk production per cow in their herds at the beginning of the present month was 17 pounds per day as compared with 17.59 for last year and 17.37, the five-year average.

In Wisconsin, the production of milk is also about the same as a year ago. Production per cow in the herds of crop reporters averaged 21.7 pounds this year as compared with 22.7 last year, but the increase in the number of cows about offsets the decline in production per cow. Milk prices reported for May averaged 80 cents per hundred pounds, which is the lowest May milk price reported since 1906 when the price was also 80 cents per hundred. The revised average for April is 86 cents per hundred, which is also the lowest for that month since 1906. (For more detail on milk and other farm prices see page 4.)

Much less grain is fed on dairy farms than a year ago. Dairy reporters indicate that they were feeding only about 15.5 pounds per farm at the beginning of June as compared with 23.2 pounds a year ago, a reduction of 33 per cent. About 87 per cent of the feed for dairy cows at the beginning of the present month was being obtained from pastures. The number of calves being raised is somewhat smaller than a year ago, though the change is not as great as those reported during recent months. Apparently, in June of last year the number of calves raised had already fallen to a rather low point, and with the cheap milk and the promise of fairly good crops there probably will be nearly as many calves raised this summer as were raised a year ago.

#### Egg and Chick Production

The production of eggs for the United States was reported to be about six per cent below a year ago at the beginning of the present month. Eggs have been unusually low in price which has discouraged feeding, and, in addition, farm flocks are from two to three per cent smaller than they were last year. In Wisconsin, egg production is about five per cent under a year ago. The number of hens and pullets on the farms of crop reporters this year averaged 84 as compared with about 87 last year. The number of chicks being raised in this state is apparently considerably less than a year ago. On crop reporters' farms there were over 12 per cent fewer chicks at the beginning of the present month than were reported last year, indicating a further decline in the number of hens and pullets on farms.

#### Fruit Prospects

Prospects for fruits in Wisconsin, from the standpoint of production, are better than usual. The condition of apples is placed at 78 per cent of normal which indicates a crop of some-

what over two million bushels as compared to the production of 1,820,000 bushels last year and a little over a million bushels in 1930. The cherry crop is reported to be in excellent condition, particularly in the Door Peninsula where most of the commercial crop is grown. From the present prospects a fairly large cherry crop appears to be assured, with probably some increase over the production of last year. Strawberries seem to have blossomed well and prospects are for a normal crop although rainfall at the right time will have much to do with the final outcome.

For the United States the condition of apples was reported at 58.5 per cent compared with 75.7 last June and the ten-year average of 68.3. The apple crop was set back by the late frost in many sections and a slight set of fruit is reported from many states. The June 1 condition of cherries for the country as a whole was reported at 67.9 per cent of normal compared with 66.9 last year. The peach prospects indicate a production of 48,927,000 bushels for the United States which is but a little more than half of a full crop. If present prospects materialize there would be about 63 per cent as many peaches produced as in 1931 and 86 per cent of the five-year average production.

#### Land Values

Continued severe declines in the prices of farm products and the farmers' purchasing power have forced the value of Wisconsin and United States farm lands to levels lower than those prevailing before the war. Preliminary index numbers of Wisconsin and United States farm land values are published in columns 12 and 22 in the table on page 4 and show that on March 1 of this year Wisconsin farm land was worth nine per cent less per acre than in the three years from 1912 to 1914. The index of United States farm real estate values shows that the decline in farm land prices for the nation has been even greater than in Wisconsin. The nation's farm lands are now worth eleven per cent less than in the three pre-war years.

Declines in real estate values have been drastic and general over the United States. Only in the New England and Pacific States are 1932 farm values higher than the pre-war level, while declines from last year's level occurred in all states. Land values in the North Central States are uniformly below pre-war.

In comparison with neighboring states, the present level of Wisconsin farm real estate values, now 91 per cent of the 1912-14 average, indicates that values for this state have declined less than in either Iowa or Illinois but more than in Minnesota and Michigan. Minnesota farm land is now

worth 98 per cent of its pre-war value, Michigan 97 per cent, Iowa 80 per cent, while Illinois values have fallen to 66 per cent of the values current in the three pre-war years, 1912-1914.

Wisconsin as well as United States farm values have been declining ever since the cessation of the land boom of 1920. Values dropped sharply immediately following this inflation and continued to fall even after farming became adjusted to post-war conditions. The recent reduction in farm land values is quite different in character from the decline which occurred in 1922. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture comments on the recent movement as follows:

"The declines of the last two years, although nearly as rapid as those following 1920, began from a point that represented an adjustment to several years of reasonably stable prices, and not from a level reached as the culmination of a farm land boom. Therefore, the declines represent not so much a discounting of previous speculation, as a consequence of a decline in the general price level to the lowest point in nearly two decades. An important condition accentuating the decline has been the increasing pressure on the farm lands market occasioned by the increased difficulty of farmers in meeting debts and tax burdens assumed or levied on a higher price level."

#### Feed Prices Lower

Low prices for livestock and live-stock products together with the opening of the pasture season were demand factors largely responsible for a sharp downward movement in feed prices during May.

The May price level for the grains and concentrates which Wisconsin farmers commonly buy was 64 per cent of the pre-war level as compared with 72 per cent in April. While lower prices were in evidence for most feeds, mill feeds reacted most sharply. The prices of standard bran at Minneapolis during May averaged only \$9.80 per ton as compared with \$13.20 for April, the lowest price from 1910 to date. This sharp price reduction was accompanied by corresponding declines for other wheat feeds forcing the May index of mill feeds down to 54 per cent of the pre-war level, as compared with 67 in April. The May index of grain prices declined to 67 per cent from an April level of 71. Protein feeds, while still maintained at higher levels than either mill feeds or grain dropped to a May level of 74 per cent, five points below the April index. The major price change in the protein feeds occurred in oil meal, which averaged \$24.25 per ton in Minneapolis for May, the April price being \$27.30. Other protein feed prices were only slightly below the April price level.

Prices Paid To Wisconsin Producers For Farm Products

	Wheat bu. 1	Corn bu. 2	Oats bu. 3	Barley bu. 4	Rye bu. 5	Buckwheat bu. 6	Flassseed bu. 7	Hogs cwt. 8	Beef cattle cwt. 9	Veal calves cwt. 10	Sheep cwt. 11	Lambs cwt. 12	Milk Cows head 13	Milk cwt. 14	Butterfat lb. 15	Chickens lb. 16	Eggs doz. 17	Butter lb. 18	Wool lb. 19	Dry Beans bu. 20	Hay (loose) ton 21	Clover seed bu. 22	Potatoes bu. 23	Horses head 24
1910-14	90.8	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	7.35	4.91	7.23	4.25	6.01	53.65	1.265	30.2	11.2	21.3	28.1	20.1	2.25	12.78	8.83	50.7	169.83
1914	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.8	138.2	7.65	5.83	8.22	4.64	6.60	66.90	1.31	30.0	11.6	22.3	28.4	19.6	2.22	10.00	7.72	50.9	172.50
1915	114.7	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	6.55	5.46	7.95	5.00	7.08	62.30	1.30	30.3	11.0	21.7	28.3	25.2	2.92	9.88	8.07	37.2	161.40
1916	119.4	79.5	44.2	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	8.47	5.90	8.87	5.87	8.26	64.80	1.55	34.9	13.0	25.0	32.1	30.3	4.75	11.29	9.40	98.3	156.50
1917	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	274.4	14.17	7.52	11.46	8.85	12.36	77.65	2.18	45.3	16.2	33.9	40.6	49.2	8.28	14.28	10.95	163.3	151.30
1918	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	386.2	16.09	8.71	13.17	10.22	14.17	88.70	2.60	54.0	20.2	39.5	48.2	63.3	6.84	19.42	17.26	78.6	143.70
1919	212.7	140.4	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	16.52	9.02	14.31	9.08	13.51	104.25	2.85	64.9	22.9	43.8	57.7	53.0	4.22	20.68	25.86	114.4	141.20
1920	214.7	137.3	78.6	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	12.93	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	104.30	2.60	62.9	24.0	46.8	59.1	38.0	3.97	22.89	22.03	223.3	141.20
1921	120.1	59.5	37.2	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	7.61	4.57	7.62	3.89	7.37	58.20	1.69	41.7	19.8	32.9	41.7	18.7	2.88	15.51	10.60	79.9	111.20
1922	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.7	8.32	4.54	7.73	4.92	10.22	67.00	1.64	39.0	18.3	28.5	38.6	27.4	4.28	13.41	11.42	58.9	111.70
1923	105.0	77.7	42.4	60.9	66.8	84.0	214.4	6.97	4.57	7.99	5.16	10.55	62.35	2.09	46.8	17.3	29.2	45.7	37.9	3.65	15.33	13.08	64.6	106.90
1924	113.5	94.4	49.2	73.0	77.1	97.6	215.5	7.29	4.67	8.17	5.62	10.83	63.75	1.77	43.6	17.8	30.2	42.5	37.7	3.63	13.02	15.84	84.6	108.20
1925	143.7	102.9	43.9	79.8	98.8	97.8	238.3	10.87	5.18	9.17	6.13	12.36	66.25	1.90	46.3	19.2	33.2	44.2	40.3	5.27	13.82	16.41	158.3	111.70
1926	137.2	74.3	39.2	65.4	82.1	78.8	205.0	11.70	5.73	10.14	6.19	12.09	80.50	1.92	45.7	21.4	31.3	43.9	35.9	5.45	14.25	18.58	117.2	113.30
1927	123.1	87.1	46.2	72.8	88.4	84.6	192.7	9.52	6.49	10.52	5.75	11.85	89.85	2.15	51.5	20.7	30.7	47.8	39.2	4.72	13.06	16.02	65.0	117.60
1928	117.4	92.8	52.3	79.8	98.0	88.0	189.7	8.74	8.22	12.14	6.05	12.37	102.40	2.05	48.7	22.0	31.5	46.5	34.5	5.33	12.60	15.09	71.2	117.90
1929	111.7	88.2	45.7	64.9	89.7	88.8	237.0	9.50	8.32	12.43	6.07	12.25	107.25	2.05	48.7	17.4	24.1	37.0	23.8	3.86	11.08	10.52	115.8	108.20
1930	93.1	79.7	38.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	8.82	6.54	9.87	4.33	8.56	84.40	1.63	38.8	14.7	17.8	27.8	14.8	2.44	10.98	9.79	56.7	91.00
1931	63.7	56.7	28.5	44.8	37.9	63.4	124.6	5.76	4.37	6.70	2.62	6.22	56.85	1.15	28.7	15.2	20.0	29.0	19.0	2.89	11.50	11.20	70.0	92.0
January	73.68	31.49	42.9	47.9	42.9	79.136	136.6	7.20	5.10	8.20	3.20	2.00	66.0	1.35	31	15.2	13.0	28.18	18.0	2.61	11.10	10.80	65.0	95.0
February	72.64	31.47	38.73	43.73	43.73	130.130	130.0	6.80	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	63.0	1.28	30	14.4	13.0	28.18	18.0	2.62	10.70	10.30	55.0	98.0
March	70.61	30.46	39.70	40.70	40.70	129.129	129.0	6.70	4.60	6.60	3.40	7.10	63.0	1.23	31	15.8	16.5	29.18	17.0	2.71	10.80	10.90	70.0	98.0
April	70.63	31.47	36.72	43.72	43.72	131.131	131.0	6.80	4.80	6.80	3.70	7.60	63.0	1.08	29	17.2	16.1	28.18	17.0	2.53	10.90	11.40	55.0	99.0
May	70.62	30.48	36.72	43.72	43.72	131.131	131.0	6.30	4.80	6.60	3.50	7.30	61.0	1.01	26	15.2	12.9	28.18	15.0	2.83	10.90	11.50	55.0	94.0
June	66.58	29.44	35.74	42.74	42.74	128.128	128.0	5.50	4.40	6.80	2.40	7.20	57.0	.99	24	14.6	13.4	28.18	13.0	2.45	10.60	10.30	85.0	95.0
July	65.59	29.44	34.62	42.62	42.62	128.128	128.0	6.10	4.20	6.60	2.60	6.00	57.0	1.03	25	14.9	13.9	24.13	13.0	2.47	10.70	10.70	85.0	90.0
August	58.57	26.40	35.61	41.61	41.61	120.120	120.0	6.10	4.50	7.10	2.30	5.90	52.0	1.12	28	15.7	17.4	27.13	13.0	2.30	11.10	8.40	60.0	83.0
September	53.50	25.41	36.55	41.55	41.55	117.117	117.0	5.30	4.20	7.50	1.90	5.00	51.0	1.23	30	15.0	17.8	30.14	13.0	2.25	10.80	6.90	80.0	83.0
October	52.43	25.42	37.51	41.51	41.51	104.104	104.0	4.50	3.90	6.60	1.80	4.90	51.0	1.29	35	12.9	22.2	33.13	13.0	1.98	10.70	7.40	30.0	83.0
November	61.50	28.45	46.47	41.47	41.47	121.121	121.0	4.20	3.80	5.40	1.80	4.80	50.0	1.24	31	12.9	27.2	30.13	13.0	1.99	10.70	7.40	30.0	83.0
December	59.45	27.44	41.45	41.45	41.45	118.118	118.0	3.60	3.30	4.70	1.80	4.60	48.0	1.20	30	12.9	22.8	29.12	13.0	1.69	10.90	7.70	30.0	82.0
1932	59.45	27.44	41.45	41.45	41.45	118.118	118.0	3.50	3.40	5.00	1.90	4.80	46.0	1.07	26	12.7	14.7	25.13	13.0	1.62	10.90	7.90	29.0	86.0
January	59.43	27.43	41.45	41.45	41.45	117.117	117.0	3.30	3.10	5.40	2.00	4.80	44.0	.96	24	12.6	13.5	22.13	13.0	1.62	10.60	7.70	28.0	86.0
February	60.42	28.44	42.46	41.46	41.46	117.117	117.0	3.90	3.30	5.10	2.20	5.40	42.0	.93	23	12.9	11.0	22.13	13.0	1.50	10.60	7.40	28.0	82.0
March	60.43	28.44	41.45	41.45	41.45	110.110	110.0	3.50	3.20	4.00	2.10	5.20	41.0	.86	21	12.3	10.0	20.12	12.0	1.45	11.50	8.10	28.0	90.0
April	60.43	28.44	41.45	41.45	41.45	110.110	110.0	3.00	2.90	4.10	2.00	4.90	39.0	*.80	20	12.0	10.2	19.10	10.0	1.44	11.10	7.80	28.0	87.0

\*Preliminary.

The sharp decline in feed prices which has now brought feed prices to the lowest levels in more than twenty years was counteracted by lower prices for milk and livestock. At the average prices for May, 1000 pounds of a dairy ration composed of corn, oats, barley, bran, oilmeal, and gluten feed would cost \$8.40 as compared with \$9.07 in May. During the same period, Wisconsin milk prices declined from 86 to 80 cents per hundred pounds. On the basis of these prices, 100 pounds of milk would buy 95 pounds of the dairy ration in both April and May, indicating that recent changes in feed prices have been about equal to the change which has occurred in milk prices.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

The Wisconsin farm price situation during May was typified by further reductions in the value of farm products. The result of these declines was to reduce the May index of Wisconsin farm prices to 62 per cent of the 1910-1914 price level, a four point loss from April. The sharpest loss occurred in milk prices, now influenced by both the usual seasonal decline together with the current reduction in general farm prices. The May milk price for Wisconsin averaged 80 cents per hundred as compared with 86 cents in April. At this unusually low level, milk prices are 37 per cent lower than for the five years preceding the war, and 21 per

**FORREST E. HESS**  
**G. A. KRINGLE**

Messrs. G. A. Kringle of Barron County, Wisconsin and Forrest E. Hess of Richland County passed away recently. Mr. Kringle, aged nearly 82 years, died at his farm home on May 1, and Mr. Hess passed away at his home near Cazenovia on May 12. Both of these men have been reporters of the Department of Agriculture for sometime, and we are sorry to learn of their passing. We extend our sincere sympathy to their families.

cent lower than in May of last year when the price was \$1.01. The present stage of milk prices is the lowest for any May since 1906 when milk was also worth 80 cents per hundred pounds.

The reduction in milk prices was accompanied by further price declines for livestock and grains. Farm prices for Wisconsin hogs on May 15 averaged only \$3.00 per hundred pounds, 50 cents lower than in April. Beef cattle declined from \$3.20 in April to \$2.90 in May. A ten cent gain in veal calf prices raised the May price to \$4.10. These net reductions in livestock prices lowered the Wisconsin livestock index

to 51 per cent or almost one-half of the pre-war price.

Wisconsin grain prices which have been fairly stable since December declined in value during May. The farm price of corn on May 15 was 40 cents per bushel, three cents below the April level. Other grains took one to three cent losses, bringing the May grain index to 63 per cent of the pre-war level. When the current price levels of milk, livestock and grains are compared, livestock is the lowest with milk and grain about equal.

The purchasing power index now published for the first time since January indicates that farm prices have continued to decline more rapidly than the prices which farmers pay. For May Wisconsin farm prices were 33 per cent below the pre-war level, while the prices which American farmers pay was still 12 per cent above the pre-war level. These two figures indicate that a given quantity of Wisconsin farm products will now buy only 55 per cent as much as in the five years preceding the war, the lowest level of Wisconsin farm purchasing power for the depression.

United States Farm Prices

Declining values for most farm products reduced the May level of farm prices for the nation to 56 per cent of



General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and month	Wisconsin												United States <sup>1</sup>										
	Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices (Average of prices January, 1910-December, 1914=100)									Purchasing Power			Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices (Average of prices August, 1909-July, 1914=100)										Purchasing Power
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Wisconsin Farm Price Index (30 items)	All groups milk excluded (29 items)	Grain	Livestock	Milk	Poultry products	Four leading cash crops <sup>2</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Unclassified <sup>3</sup>	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>4</sup>	Ratio of prices received for milk to prices paid <sup>5</sup>	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm real estate values <sup>6</sup>	United States Farm Price Index	Grain	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton and cotton seed	Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought <sup>7</sup> 1910-14=100	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>8</sup>	Index numbers of U. S. farm real estate values <sup>9</sup>		
1910	99	99	101	101	98	103	84	100	103	101	100	103	104	103	100	104	91	113	98	106	106		
1911	91	92	111	85	90	91	99	100	118	90	89	95	96	87	97	91	106	101	101	93	-----		
1912	102	101	111	95	103	101	117	90	111	102	103	100	106	95	103	101	110	87	100	99	97		
1913	104	102	85	110	105	100	94	102	82	104	105	100	102	103	112	100	105	100	85	101	101		
1914	105	106	93	111	104	104	105	108	85	104	103	103	100	120	104	98	103	83	78	106	103		
1915	101	99	117	101	103	101	90	89	89	95	97	104	107	126	120	102	116	123	119	123	103		
1916	122	122	125	119	123	117	142	151	103	99	100	117	116	217	173	125	157	202	187	150	117		
1917	174	176	200	175	172	155	208	197	133	99	100	117	116	226	202	152	185	163	245	178	112		
1918	198	192	216	200	206	184	157	216	173	111	116	133	209	231	206	173	206	189	247	205	102		
1919	215	205	188	209	225	195	204	254	172	105	110	143	205	231	173	188	222	249	248	206	99		
1920	203	200	211	173	206	219	299	218	172	99	100	171	205	231	173	188	222	249	248	206	99		
1921	128	123	114	102	134	160	161	215	119	82	86	168	116	112	108	148	161	148	101	156	75		
1922	124	119	100	107	130	141	143	178	123	82	86	164	124	105	113	134	139	152	156	152	81		
1923	137	111	102	99	165	141	123	116	121	90	108	147	135	114	106	148	145	136	216	153	88		
1924	128	116	118	103	140	146	129	127	130	83	91	139	134	129	109	134	147	124	211	154	87		
1925	144	138	133	133	150	180	154	129	115	91	94	130	147	156	139	137	161	160	177	159	127		
1926	152	162	114	145	152	158	216	126	119	87	97	125	136	129	146	136	156	189	122	156	87		
1927	154	142	121	136	167	144	183	142	121	100	108	122	131	128	139	138	141	155	128	154	85		
1928	156	143	130	145	170	153	140	169	115	100	109	120	139	130	150	140	150	146	152	156	90		
1929	155	148	116	152	162	160	144	177	114	100	105	119	138	121	156	140	159	136	145	155	89		
1930	129	130	95	129	129	124	170	154	99	88	88	117	117	100	134	123	126	158	102	146	80		
1931	90	89	67	85	91	95	107	102	90	71	72	104	80	63	93	94	96	98	63	126	63		
1931	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Jan.	105	104	75	104	107	104	125	104	97	77	78	-----	94	77	112	107	110	108	72	137	69		
Feb.	99	96	72	98	101	78	120	104	94	73	74	-----	90	75	106	101	79	109	76	136	66		
March	96	95	70	94	97	93	112	104	92	72	72	-----	91	74	106	101	92	109	80	134	68		
April	92	98	71	96	85	95	125	104	92	70	64	-----	91	74	106	99	90	120	78	132	69		
May	86	92	70	92	80	79	113	104	92	66	61	-----	86	74	99	91	77	119	74	131	66		
June	83	87	67	84	78	80	113	104	92	64	60	-----	80	67	91	86	81	114	65	129	62		
July	86	90	66	87	81	82	126	100	87	68	64	-----	79	57	92	85	83	110	71	127	62		
Aug.	91	93	60	89	89	96	126	100	88	73	71	-----	75	54	92	87	93	97	53	125	60		
Sept.	91	85	60	82	97	96	95	100	90	74	79	-----	72	50	86	92	99	83	47	123	58		
Oct.	90	79	60	73	102	107	78	100	88	74	84	-----	68	46	79	95	110	70	42	122	56		
Nov.	88	79	68	68	98	125	78	100	87	73	82	-----	71	57	76	95	123	68	50	120	59		
Dec.	83	72	64	59	95	109	79	100	88	70	80	-----	66	52	68	92	120	68	45	119	55		
1932	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Jan.	76	68	64	59	85	80	78	100	88	64 <sup>a</sup>	72 <sup>a</sup>	-----	63	52	68	85	87	70	45	118 <sup>a</sup>	53 <sup>a</sup>		
Feb.	71	66	64	57	76	76	77	100	86	61 <sup>a</sup>	66 <sup>a</sup>	-----	60	51	65	79	70	63	47	116 <sup>a</sup>	52 <sup>a</sup>		
Mar.	70	67	65	62	74	68	77	100	86	61 <sup>a</sup>	65 <sup>a</sup>	-----	61	51	69	76	61	73	50	114 <sup>a</sup>	54 <sup>a</sup>		
April	66	64	65	56	68	63	77	100	81	55 <sup>a</sup>	60 <sup>a</sup>	-----	59	50	66	74	60	78	46	113 <sup>a</sup>	52 <sup>a</sup>		
May	62 <sup>a</sup>	61	63	51	63 <sup>a</sup>	63	77	100	88	55 <sup>a</sup>	59 <sup>a</sup>	-----	56	49	59	69	60	80	42	112 <sup>a</sup>	50 <sup>a</sup>		

<sup>1</sup>Prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. <sup>2</sup>Includes potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and clover seed.  
<sup>3</sup>Includes dry beans, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, sugar beets, and wool.  
<sup>4</sup>The ratio of the index number of prices received for Wisconsin farm products to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy.  
<sup>5</sup>The ratio of the index number of Wisconsin milk prices to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. <sup>6</sup>Average of estimated values, 1912-14=100.  
<sup>7</sup>These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December.  
<sup>8</sup>Purchasing power of the farmer's dollar expressed as the ratio of the index number of the prices received to the index number of the prices paid for commodities farmers buy.  
<sup>9</sup>Preliminary.

the 1910-1914 average, compared to the Wisconsin index of 62 per cent. Price losses were particularly sharp for dairy products, meat animals, and cotton and cottonseed. Dairy products were reduced to 69 per cent of pre-war as compared with 74 in April. May meat animal prices dropped to 59 as compared with 66 last month, and cotton and cottonseed was at 42 per cent of pre-war, a four point loss from April.

When the price levels of grains, meat animals, dairy products and cotton are compared, cotton prices are at the lowest level, with an index of 42 per cent of pre-war, grains follow with an index of 49 per cent. Meat animals are well above grain prices at a level of 59 per cent of the pre-war level,

while dairy product prices with an index of 69 per cent have the highest price level for the four classes of commodities.

When the level of farm prices, now 56 per cent of pre-war, is compared with the prices which farmers pay still 12 per cent above pre-war, the purchasing power of farm products is now only half as great as in pre-war days.

During periods of price recession, prices of raw materials, particularly farm products, decline more rapidly than other commodity prices. This spread in prices has been particularly evident during the course of the present depression, for farm prices have fallen farther and faster than any other important group of commodity values.

The present level of farm prices for the nation is 59 per cent lower than the average for 1929. In comparison, the level of wholesale prices, which is now four per cent below pre-war, has fallen only 31 per cent. Present day retail prices are clearly lower than in 1929, but the difference is even narrower than in wholesale prices. The farmer buys at retail. Current prices for the commodities he must buy have declined only 28 per cent since 1929, indicating an unusually wide differential between prices which the farmer pays and those which he receives. Retail food prices paid by city dwellers have perhaps been more sharply reduced than most other retail prices. In March of this year, retail prices of foods were 32 per cent lower than in 1928.

# WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MARKETS  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service

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**MARKED** acreage changes have occurred in Wisconsin's crops this year. In addition to a slight expansion in the general crop acreage of the state, there is also a notable shift within the cropping system. Cash crops and hay show pronounced acreage declines, and there are corresponding increases in small grains and corn.

The basic reasons for these changes lie in the fact that for the past two years the cash crop situation has been rather unsatisfactory, and with the large livestock population on the farms of the state, more and more of the acreage formerly used for cash crops is being devoted to feed grains and corn used for the maintenance of the state's livestock. There is a marked decline in the hay acreage due mainly to the drought of 1931 which destroyed about half of the new seedlings in the state. The reduction in tame hay acreage was made even larger by winter killing of clovers and alfalfa and by a rather dry spring. In addition to the clover losses by winter killing, there is a serious loss in alfalfa, which crop in spite of large seedings last year, shows a decline of 19 per cent in area from a year ago.

Crop conditions at the beginning of the month averaged below normal for the state. While the western, south-western, and southern counties were generally in good condition, there was a pronounced shortage of rainfall in northern and eastern, as well as some of the central counties. In fact, at the beginning of the present month many areas were reporting the third drought year in succession. The month of June averaged considerably warmer and drier than normal, most of the drought coming during the first half. During the last half of June and the first part of July there have been widespread rains throughout the state, and the drought was generally broken. Crop conditions have improved materially in recent weeks.

The rains came too late, however, to increase in any large way the yields of tame hay, which are averaging considerably under normal. Small grains, while looking fairly well, are headed out on short straw and suffered considerably from the dry weather of early June. The indications are for only medium yields of the small grain crops for the state as a whole, though some sections are above normal. Corn and potatoes look well, and seem to have good prospects, corn being well advanced for this time of the year.

## Grain Production Above Last Year

Wisconsin's grain crops this year will be larger than the small crops of a year ago. The acreage of all of the cereal grains is materially increased and production and yields will probably average above last year. With the favorable weather of recent weeks, grains have filled well, and yields may be somewhat better than was indicated by crop reporters at the beginning of the month.

Winter grains show a marked increase in acreage, winter wheat being up 50 per cent from last year and rye 46 per cent. Both of these grains were very low in acreage last year. The

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The Spring Pig Crop

Dairy and Poultry  
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production of rye in Wisconsin is now estimated at 3,250,000 bushels compared with 2,188,000 last year. Winter wheat production is estimated at 648,000 compared with 456,000 bushels harvested last year.

Spring sown grains are likewise showing larger acreages and better yields than a year ago. Oats, which is the leading grain crop, shows an increase of 98,000 acres, and the production is now forecast at 76,710,000 bushels compared with 68,852,000 harvested a year ago. This crop, while of short straw, is reported as looking well in most parts of the state, and its production will probably be somewhat improved by the recent favorable weather. Barley, which has been expanding in acreage since the low point reached in 1924, is now estimated at 789,000 acres for the state, which has only been exceeded in the year of 1909. The forecast for production is 21,303,000 bushels, which is about 12 per cent more than was harvested last year. Spring wheat shows an increase in acreage, the total now being estimated at 69,000, and the forecast of production is for 1,133,000 bushels, or nearly five per cent more than the crop harvested last year.

Corn is making a new high record in acreage this year for Wisconsin. More and more this crop is becoming a main dependence of our livestock industry and the acreage shows an increase of 125,000 acres this year. The prospects of the corn crop are excellent, and it will make fairly large production if normal weather prevails during the next two months. The production is now estimated at 78,278,000 bushels, or about 34 per cent more than the crop of 1931, and nearly 17 per cent more than the five-year average.

## Hay Short—Pasture Poor

Wisconsin is harvesting this year the smallest crop of tame hay since 1918, a period of 15 years. The acreage of tame hay in the state is estimated at 2,833,000 which is 347,000 acres less than the low acreage of last year. Tame hay production for the state is estimated at 3,683,000 tons, or about four per cent less than the small crop harvested a year ago and only about three-fourths of the five-year average. Nearly all of the tame hays suffered seriously from the drought of last year, which destroyed much of the new

seedings, and, in addition, there was considerable winter damage. The reduction of 12 per cent in clover and timothy hay and 19 per cent in alfalfa is the result of a combination of causes. The loss of alfalfa, which crop has dropped from 428,000 acres last year to 347,000 this year, is heaviest in east central Wisconsin where the most severe winter damage is reported. Alfalfa fields that survived the winter seem to be making fairly good yields, though tame hay yields otherwise are below average.

Pastures also have been below normal this year. At the beginning of the month the average condition was 72 per cent of normal compared with 73 per cent a year ago and the ten-year average of 86 per cent. As with tame hay, the drought last year combined with some winter injury and a rather dry spring have reduced the quality of Wisconsin pastures. The short feed supply on farms caused some early grazing, and the large livestock population has put a heavy load on the available pasture acreage. Pastures for the United States averaged 79 per cent of normal compared with the ten-year average of 86.2 per cent.

## Cash Crops Generally Reduced

After several years of low prices and with low yields of some crops, the acreage of cash crops in Wisconsin has declined sharply this year, which accounts in part for the increase in acreages of grain and corn.

Potatoes, which lead Wisconsin's cash crop list in value and acreage, show a decline of about five per cent in area planted as compared with a year ago, the total acreage for the state being estimated at 255,000 compared with 268,000 last year. The potato crop is reported to be in fairly normal condition in most counties, though the weather during the next sixty days will be the most important factor in determining the yields. The present forecast for the state is for 24,480,000 bushels, which is about a half million bushels under the small crop of last year.

The sharpest reduction in years is recorded in tobacco in which a 30 per cent cut in acreage has been made in Wisconsin. The state's acreage is estimated at 28,000 this year compared with 40,000 last year, and the production forecast based on July 1 condition is for 32,200,000 pounds, which is about one-third less than was grown in the state last year and nearly 40 per cent less than the large crop of 1930. The largest reductions are in the northern districts where the acreage decline averages 44 per cent.

Other cash crops, such as canning peas, dry peas, dry beans, and cabbage, are also reduced in acreage. The canning pea crop was materially reduced in acreage, and, in addition, the late crop was largely destroyed by the pea lice. Dry peas show a reduction of 24 per cent in acreage, though this will partly be offset by peas intended for canning which will be to some extent salvaged as seed. The small acreage of dry beans in Wisconsin shows a decline of nearly one-half from last year

## CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR JULY 1, 1932

Crop	Acreage			Production			Unit	Condition July 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1932 (Preliminary)	1931	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1932 acreage compared to 1931 acreage	July 1, 1932 forecast	1931	5-year average 1924-28		1932	1931	10-year average 1919-28
Corn.....	2,205,000	2,080,000	+ 6	78,278,000	58,240,000	67,168,000	Bus.	88	90	84
Potatoes.....	255,000	268,000	- 5	24,480,000	24,924,000	26,308,000	Bus.	86	88	88
Tobacco.....	28,000	40,000	-30	32,200,000	47,520,000	38,868,000	Lbs.	83	86	88
Oats.....	2,557,000	2,459,000	+ 4	76,710,000	68,852,000	94,993,000	Bus.	81	85	88
Barley.....	789,000	731,000	+ 8	21,303,000	19,006,000	17,248,000	Bus.	81	87	88
Rye.....	250,000	175,000	+43	3,250,000	2,188,000	3,065,000	Bus.	86	84	86
Winter wheat.....	36,000	24,000	+50	648,000	456,000	1,135,000	Bus.	80	84	83
Spring wheat.....	69,000	64,000	+ 8	1,138,000	1,088,000	1,162,000	Bus.	82	83	86 <sup>1</sup>
Clover and timothy.....	2,277,000	2,588,000	-12	2,732,000	2,847,000	4,194,000	Tons	67	67	77 <sup>2</sup>
Alfalfa.....	347,000	428,000	-19	746,000	813,000	656,000	Tons	77	82	86
Other tame hay.....	209,000	164,000	+27	205,000	173,000		Tons			
All tame hay.....	2,833,000	3,180,000	-11	3,683,000	3,833,000	5,023,000	Tons	67	67	76 <sup>1</sup>
Dry peas.....	19,000	25,000	-24							
Dry beans.....	4,000	7,000	-43	30,000	28,000	76,000	Bus.	83	83	88
Flax.....	7,000	7,000		77,000	66,000	121,000	Bus.	82	83	87
Canning peas.....	88,000	98,000	-10	70,400,000	107,800,000		Lbs.	38	54	74 <sup>2</sup>
Sugar beets.....	13,300	9,800	+36					82	86	
Apples.....				1,740,000	1,827,000	1,800,000	Bus.	69	70	72
Cherries.....				6,162	6,000	7,240	Tons	79	78	
Pasture.....								72	73	86

<sup>1</sup>Six-year average, 1923-1928<sup>2</sup>Five-year average, 1924-1928<sup>3</sup>Ten-year average, 1921-1930

largely as a result of high production and prices. The total estimate for the state is only 4,000 acres with an indicated production of 30,000 bushels. The acreage of cabbage will probably be somewhat smaller than last year, though final estimates for the different types will not appear until later in the season. Onions show an increase in acreage. This crop has had satisfactory prices and growers are encouraged to expand its production.

**United States Crop Summary**

As with Wisconsin, there has been a shift from cash crops to the important feed crops, such as small grains and corn. The corn acreage for the United States is increased about three per cent, that of oats six per cent, barley 22 per cent, and rye six per cent. Durham wheat shows an increase of 44 per cent and other spring wheat 63 per cent, whereas winter wheat shows a decline of 20 per cent in acreage. The present forecasts indicate larger crops of corn, oats, barley, and spring wheat, and a smaller crop of winter wheat. The increase in barley is particularly marked, the acreage being up 22 per

cent. Fruit production will be much below last year.

Tame hay production for the United States shows an increase in tonnage over the small crop of last year, though the acreage shows a decrease of two per cent. Potatoes with a one per cent increase in acreage have an indicated production only slightly more than the moderate production of last year. Tobacco, which crop is important in Wisconsin, shows a twenty-nine per cent decrease for the United States in acreage, which brings the national acreage down to 1,447,000 acres. The nation's production is now forecast at 1,060,683,000 pounds, which is 34 per cent less than the crop harvested last year.

**Wisconsin's Spring Pig Crop 1,710,000 Head**

The spring pig crop of Wisconsin this year is estimated to be 1,710,000 head, or eight per cent smaller than a year ago, by the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture. Nearly 10,000 Wisconsin farmers cooperated in making this survey, which is conducted jointly by the Department of Agricul-

ture and the Post Office Department through the rural mail carriers.

For the United States there was also a decrease in the pig crop this spring, the total pigs saved being estimated at 50,093,000 head, or seven per cent less than a year ago. This is a decrease of 3,758,000 pigs as compared with last year's crop. The decrease for the country as a whole was due largely to the smaller number of pigs saved in the western part of the Corn Belt. The eastern part of the Corn Belt showed increases, and Wisconsin was the only state in the east north central group having less pigs this year than last.

The reasons for the decline reported in Wisconsin and for the country as a whole are, first, a smaller number of sows farrowed, and, secondly, there were fewer pigs saved per litter on an average this year than last. In Wisconsin the number of sows farrowed this year is estimated at 274,000 as compared with 282,000 last year. For the United States the number farrowed this year is estimated at 8,654,000 head compared with 8,951,000 last year. Pigs saved per litter averaged 6.2 in Wisconsin this year as compared with 6.6

## CROP SUMMARY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR JULY 1, 1932

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)			Unit	Condition July 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1932 (Preliminary)	1931	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1932 acreage compared to 1931 acreage	July 1, 1932 forecast	1931	5-year average 1924-28		1932	1931	10-year average 1919-28
Corn.....	108,609	105,100	+ 3	2,995,850	2,563,271	2,625,063	Bus.	84.9	83.7	81.7
Potatoes.....	3,411	3,371	+ 1	377,769	375,518	361,115	Bus.	81.6	83.5	85.5
Tobacco.....	1,447	2,030	-29	1,060,683	1,600,910	1,298,947	Lbs.	66.1	71.3	78.4
Oats.....	41,994	39,719	+ 6	1,217,244	1,112,037	1,277,127	Bus.	78.1	80.1	80.5
Barley.....	13,895	11,428	+22	312,422	198,185	218,868	Bus.	81.6	70.7	82.5
Rye.....	3,324	3,127	+ 6	44,307	32,514	44,081	Bus.	82.2	68.2	80.8
Winter wheat.....	33,245	41,363	-20	431,762	789,462	548,632	Bus.	64.7	82.3	77.1
Durum wheat.....	4,141	2,869	+44	54,745	18,395	66,751	Bus.	84.2	57.9	79.7 <sup>1</sup>
Spring wheat other than durum.....	18,028	11,067	+63	250,464	86,347	213,293	Bus.	84.2	53.4	81.3 <sup>1</sup>
Flax.....	2,667	2,325	+15	18,243	11,071	23,287	Bus.	76.4	60.2	82.2
Tame hay.....	52,424	53,431	- 2	68,259	64,213	73,759	Tons	76.7	73.6	79.1 <sup>1</sup>
Pasture.....								79.0	73.0	86.2

<sup>1</sup>Six-year average, 1923-1928

Prices Paid To Wisconsin Producers For Farm Products

	Wheat bu. 1	Corn bu. 2	Oats bu. 3	Barley bu. 4	Rye bu. 5	Buckwheat bu. 6	Flaxseed bu. 7	Hogs cwt. 8	Beef cattle cwt. 9	Veal calves cwt. 10	Sheep cwt. 11	Lambs cwt. 12	Milk Cows head 13	Milk cwt. 14	Butterfat lb. 15	Chickens lb. 16	Eggs doz. 17	Butter lb. 18	Wool lb. 19	Dry Beans bu. 20	Hay (loose) ton 21	Clover seed bu. 22	Potatoes bu. 23	Horses head 24
1910-14	90.8	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	7.35	4.91	7.23	4.25	6.01	53.65	1.265	30.2	11.2	21.3	28.1	20.1	2.25	12.78	8.83	50.7	169.83
1914	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	7.65	5.83	8.22	4.64	6.60	66.90	1.31	30.0	11.6	22.3	28.4	19.6	2.22	10.00	7.72	50.9	172.50
1915	114.7	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	6.55	5.46	7.95	5.00	7.08	62.30	1.30	30.3	11.0	21.7	28.3	25.2	2.92	9.88	8.07	37.2	161.40
1916	119.4	79.5	44.2	73.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	8.47	5.90	8.87	5.87	8.26	64.80	1.55	34.9	13.0	25.0	32.1	30.3	4.75	11.29	9.40	98.3	156.50
1917	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	274.4	14.17	7.52	11.46	8.85	12.36	77.65	2.18	45.3	16.2	33.9	40.6	49.2	8.28	14.28	10.95	163.3	151.30
1918	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	386.2	16.09	8.71	13.17	10.22	14.17	88.70	2.60	54.0	20.2	39.5	48.2	63.3	6.84	19.42	17.26	78.6	147.70
1919	212.7	140.4	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	12.93	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	104.25	2.85	64.9	22.9	43.8	57.7	53.0	4.22	20.68	25.86	114.4	143.70
1920	214.7	137.3	78.6	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	12.93	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	104.25	2.85	64.9	22.9	43.8	57.7	53.0	4.22	20.68	25.86	114.4	143.70
1921	120.1	59.5	37.2	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	7.61	4.57	7.62	3.89	7.37	58.20	1.69	41.7	19.8	32.9	41.7	18.7	2.88	15.51	10.60	79.9	114.30
1922	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.7	8.32	4.54	7.73	4.92	10.22	57.00	1.64	39.0	18.3	28.5	38.6	27.4	3.85	15.04	11.04	80.0	111.20
1923	105.0	77.7	42.4	60.9	66.8	84.0	214.4	6.97	4.57	7.99	5.16	10.55	62.35	2.09	46.8	17.3	29.2	45.7	37.9	4.28	13.41	11.42	58.9	111.70
1924	113.5	94.4	49.2	73.0	77.1	97.6	215.5	7.29	4.67	7.17	5.62	10.83	63.75	1.77	43.6	17.8	30.2	42.5	37.7	3.65	15.33	13.08	64.6	106.90
1925	143.7	102.9	43.9	79.8	98.8	97.8	238.3	10.87	5.18	9.17	6.13	12.36	66.25	1.90	46.3	19.2	33.2	44.2	40.3	5.67	13.02	15.84	84.6	108.20
1926	137.2	74.3	39.2	65.4	82.1	78.8	205.0	11.70	5.73	10.14	6.19	12.06	80.50	1.92	45.7	21.4	31.3	43.9	35.9	3.23	13.82	10.41	158.3	111.70
1927	123.1	87.1	46.2	72.8	88.4	84.6	192.7	9.52	6.49	10.52	5.75	11.85	89.85	2.11	50.3	19.3	28.6	47.0	33.0	5.45	14.25	15.88	117.2	118.70
1928	117.4	92.8	52.3	79.8	98.0	88.0	189.7	8.74	8.22	12.14	6.05	12.37	102.40	2.15	51.5	20.7	30.3	47.8	39.2	4.72	13.06	10.02	65.0	117.60
1929	111.7	88.2	45.7	64.9	89.7	88.8	237.0	9.50	8.32	12.43	6.07	12.23	107.25	2.05	48.7	22.0	31.5	46.5	34.5	5.33	12.60	15.09	71.2	117.90
1930	93.1	79.7	38.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	8.82	6.54	9.87	4.33	8.56	84.40	1.63	38.8	17.4	24.1	37.0	23.8	3.86	11.08	10.52	115.8	108.20
1931	63.7	56.7	28.5	44.8	37.9	63.4	124.6	5.76	4.37	6.70	2.62	6.22	56.85	1.15	28.7	14.7	17.8	27.8	14.8	2.44	10.88	9.79	56.7	91.00
January	73.	68.	31.	49.	42.	79.	136.	7.20	5.10	8.20	3.20	7.00	66.	1.35	31.	15.2	20.0	29.	19.	2.89	11.50	11.20	70.	82.
February	72.	64.	31.	47.	38.	73.	130.	6.80	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	63.	1.28	30.	14.4	13.0	28.	18.	2.61	11.10	10.80	65.	95.
March	70.	61.	30.	46.	39.	70.	129.	6.70	4.60	6.60	3.40	7.10	63.	1.08	29.	17.2	16.1	28.	17.	2.71	10.80	10.90	70.	98.
April	70.	63.	31.	47.	36.	72.	131.	6.80	4.80	6.80	3.70	7.90	63.	1.01	26.	15.2	12.9	23.	15.	2.53	10.90	11.40	55.	99.
May	70.	62.	30.	48.	36.	72.	131.	6.30	4.80	6.80	3.50	7.30	61.	.99	24.	14.6	13.4	23.	13.	2.83	10.90	11.50	55.	94.
June	66.	58.	29.	44.	35.	74.	128.	5.50	4.40	6.80	2.40	7.20	67.	1.03	25.	14.9	13.9	24.	13.	2.45	10.50	10.30	85.	95.
July	65.	59.	29.	44.	34.	62.	130.	6.10	4.20	6.60	2.20	6.00	57.	1.03	25.	15.7	17.4	27.	13.	2.47	10.70	10.70	85.	90.
August	53.	57.	26.	40.	35.	61.	120.	6.10	4.50	7.10	2.30	5.90	52.	1.12	28.	15.0	17.8	30.	14.	2.30	11.10	8.40	60.	83.
September	53.	50.	25.	41.	36.	55.	117.	5.30	4.20	7.50	1.90	5.00	51.	1.23	30.	12.9	22.2	33.	13.	2.25	10.80	6.90	30.	83.
October	52.	43.	25.	42.	37.	51.	104.	4.50	3.90	6.60	1.80	4.90	51.	1.29	35.	12.9	22.2	30.	13.	1.98	10.70	7.40	30.	83.
November	61.	50.	28.	45.	46.	47.	121.	4.20	3.80	5.40	1.80	4.80	50.	1.24	31.	12.9	27.2	30.	13.	1.25	10.90	7.70	30.	82.
December	59.	45.	27.	44.	41.	45.	118.	3.60	3.30	4.70	1.80	4.60	48.	1.20	30.	12.9	22.8	29.	12.	1.69	10.90	7.70	30.	82.
1932	59.	45.	27.	43.	41.	47.	123.	3.50	3.40	5.00	1.90	4.80	46.	1.07	26	12.7	14.7	25.	13.	1.62	10.90	7.90	29.	86.
January	59.	43.	27.	43.	41.	45.	117.	3.30	3.10	5.40	2.00	4.80	44.	.96	24	12.6	13.5	22.	13.	1.62	10.60	7.70	28.	86.
February	60.	42.	28.	44.	42.	48.	117.	3.90	3.30	5.10	2.20	5.40	42.	.93	23	12.9	11.0	22.	13.	1.50	10.60	7.40	28.	82.
March	60.	43.	28.	44.	41.	45.	110.	3.50	3.20	4.00	2.10	5.20	41.	.86	21	12.3	10.0	20.	12.	1.45	11.50	8.10	28.	90.
April	60.	43.	28.	44.	41.	45.	110.	3.50	3.20	4.00	2.10	5.20	41.	.86	21	12.3	10.0	20.	12.	1.45	11.50	8.10	28.	90.
May	59.	40.	27.	43.	38.	48.	108.	3.00	2.90	4.10	2.00	4.90	39.	.80	20	12.0	10.2	19.	10.	1.44	11.10	7.80	28.	87.
June	57.	38.	26.	41.	36.	50.	102.	2.90	2.90	4.40	2.00	5.00	38.	*.77	19	10.1	10.0	18.	9.	1.44	10.90	7.80	26.	87.

\*Preliminary.

a year ago. For the United States they averaged 5.79 this year compared with 6.02 last. Cold weather during the month of March and somewhat less intensive care due to the lower price of hogs have been given among the reasons for the reduction in the number of pigs saved per litter. In addition, there were somewhat more early farrowings this year which made colder weather in March more serious.

More Sows Bred For Next Fall

For the country as a whole there is an increase in the number of sows bred to farrow during the fall. The estimated number farrowed in the United States during the fall of 1931 was 4,435,000 head as compared with 4,488,000 head intended for next fall, an increase of about one per cent. Unlike the plans for the United States, Wisconsin swine growers indicate a smaller number of sows bred for next fall farrowing this year than last. The estimated number of sows farrowed in Wisconsin during the fall of 1931 was 140,000, and the expressed intentions of swine growers this year indicate 119,000 head, a decrease of about 15 per cent. Obviously, with the rise in hog prices recently, there is likelihood of some modification of the plans previously expressed for the breeding of fall sows. If the price increase in hogs is maintained, somewhat more sows will no doubt be kept for fall farrowing than is indicated by the reports.

Fewer Pigs in Europe

Coincident with the reduction in this year's spring pig crop in this country there have been reductions in hogs numbers and in pigs raised in Germany and Denmark, according to the Foreign Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. In Germany total hog numbers as of June 1 were 5.5 per cent smaller, pigs under six months six per cent fewer, and sows in farrow eight per cent fewer than a year ear-

lier. In Denmark the June, 1932 enumeration of hogs indicated reductions of ten per cent in total hogs, 21 per cent in sows in farrow, and 12 per cent in pigs under four months. Earlier reports from some other European countries indicate considerable reductions in pigs raised this year.

Dairy and Poultry Production

Milk production in Wisconsin has been running considerably under a year ago. At the beginning of July production per cow was about ten per cent under last year, which was partly offset by a larger number of cows on the farms of the state. There was a marked net decline in milk production, however, as compared with last year. The average milk production per cow on farms in the state was reported as 18.63 pounds compared with 20.89 last year.

For the United States milk production on July 1 was about one per cent less than a year ago, the reduction in milk per cow being about offset by the larger number of cows on farms. The average production per cow for the country as a whole on July 1 was 15.66 pounds compared with 16.44 last year and the five-year average of 17.51. There has apparently been a further shift toward fall freshening of milk cows which indicates that a considerable number of cows are now nearly dry and accounts in part for the low milk production. Poor pastures in a number of important dairy states, as well as the tendency to feed less grain because of low prices of milk, are other factors causing low milk production.

The preliminary price of milk in Wisconsin averaged 77 cents per hundredweight in June as compared with 80 cents in May. The average price reported by farmers selling milk for city markets was \$1.11, those selling milk for the manufacture of butter 71 cents, for cheese 70 cents, and for condensery products 82 cents. The 77-cent milk price for June compares with 99 cents

a year ago, a decline of 22 cents. Normally, June marks the low point in milk prices for the year, and with some strengthening in the butter markets in recent weeks there should be some improvement in succeeding months. The index of Wisconsin milk prices for June stood at 61 per cent of the pre-war average, the lowest point reached during this month since 1904.

Milk utilization continues to show the shift toward the sale of cream and away from whole milk. A year ago 69 per cent of the milk produced by Wisconsin dairy reporters was sold as whole milk compared with a little over 62 per cent this year. On the other hand, the portion separated for the sale of cream rose from 23.5 per cent last year to nearly 30 per cent this year. A somewhat larger portion of the milk was used in the farm household and a smaller portion fed to calves than a year ago.

Egg production has been running along at a low level in Wisconsin. The number of hens and pullets on farms is nine per cent smaller than a year ago, and egg production is about 11 per cent under last year. In addition, there are fewer chicks being raised on the farms of the state than last year by nearly seven per cent.

For the United States as a whole, there is an increase in the number of young chickens on farms and a smaller disposal of old hens in recent months compared with last year. The total production of eggs on July 1 was from two to three per cent below last year, indicating that the same number of hens on farms were averaging fewer eggs.

Farm Wages

Wisconsin farmers are employing fewer hired men and paying the lowest wages in years. Recent returns from crop reporters indicate that men hired by the month with board are receiving \$20.50 per month. Most of the farm workers of the state are hired on this

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and month	Wisconsin												United States <sup>1</sup>										
	Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices (Average of prices January, 1910-December, 1914=100)									Purchasing Power			Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices (Average of prices August, 1909-July, 1914=100)										Purchasing Power
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Wisconsin Farm Price Index (30 items)	All groups milk excluded (29 items)	Grain	Livestock	Milk	Poultry products	Four leading cash crops <sup>2</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Unclassified <sup>3</sup>	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>4</sup>	Ratio of prices received for milk to prices paid <sup>5</sup>	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm real estate values <sup>6</sup>	United States Farm Price Index	Grain	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton and cotton seed	Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought <sup>7</sup> 1910-14=100	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>8</sup>	Index numbers of U. S. farm real estate values <sup>9</sup>		
1910	99	99	101	101	98	103	84	100	103	101	100	-----	103	104	103	100	104	91	113	98	106		
1911	91	92	111	111	85	90	91	99	100	118	90	89	95	96	87	97	91	106	101	101	93		
1912	102	101	111	111	95	103	101	117	90	111	102	103	100	106	95	103	101	110	87	100	99		
1913	104	102	85	110	105	100	94	102	82	104	105	100	100	92	108	100	101	92	97	100	99		
1914	105	106	93	111	104	104	105	108	85	104	103	103	102	103	112	100	105	100	85	101	101		
1915	101	99	117	101	103	101	90	89	89	95	97	104	100	120	104	98	103	83	78	106	95		
1916	122	122	125	119	123	117	142	151	103	99	100	117	117	126	120	102	116	123	119	123	95		
1917	174	176	200	175	172	155	208	197	133	116	115	124	176	217	173	125	157	202	187	150	118		
1918	198	192	216	200	206	184	157	216	173	111	116	133	200	226	202	152	185	162	245	178	112		
1919	215	205	188	209	225	195	204	254	172	105	110	143	209	231	206	173	206	189	247	205	102		
1920	203	200	211	173	206	219	299	218	172	99	100	171	205	231	173	188	222	249	248	206	99		
1921	128	123	114	102	134	160	161	215	119	82	86	168	116	112	108	148	161	148	101	156	75		
1922	124	119	100	107	130	141	143	178	123	82	86	154	124	105	113	134	139	152	156	152	81		
1923	137	111	102	99	165	141	123	116	121	90	108	147	135	114	106	148	145	136	216	153	88		
1924	128	116	118	103	140	146	129	127	130	83	91	139	134	129	109	134	147	124	211	154	87		
1925	144	138	133	133	150	160	154	129	115	91	94	130	147	156	139	137	161	160	177	159	132		
1926	152	152	114	145	152	158	216	126	119	87	97	125	136	129	146	136	156	189	122	156	87		
1927	154	142	121	136	167	144	183	142	121	100	108	122	131	128	139	138	141	155	128	154	85		
1928	156	143	130	145	170	153	140	169	115	100	109	120	139	130	150	140	150	146	152	156	90		
1929	155	148	116	152	162	160	144	177	114	100	105	119	138	121	156	140	159	136	145	155	89		
1930	129	130	95	129	129	124	170	164	99	88	88	117	117	100	134	123	126	158	102	146	80		
1931	90	89	67	85	91	95	107	102	90	71	72	104	80	63	93	94	96	98	63	126	63		
1931	105	104	75	104	107	104	125	104	97	77	78	-----	94	77	112	107	110	108	72	137	69		
Jan.	99	96	72	98	101	78	120	104	94	73	74	-----	90	75	106	101	79	109	76	136	66		
Feb.	96	95	70	94	97	93	112	104	92	72	72	-----	91	74	106	101	92	109	80	134	68		
March	92	98	71	96	85	95	125	104	92	70	64	-----	91	74	106	99	90	120	78	132	69		
April	86	92	70	92	80	79	113	104	92	66	61	-----	86	74	99	91	77	119	74	131	66		
May	83	87	67	84	78	80	113	104	92	64	60	-----	80	67	91	86	81	114	65	129	62		
June	86	90	66	87	81	82	126	100	87	68	64	-----	79	57	92	85	83	110	71	127	62		
July	91	93	60	89	89	96	126	100	88	73	71	-----	75	54	92	87	93	97	53	123	58		
Aug.	91	85	60	82	97	96	95	100	90	74	79	-----	72	50	86	92	99	83	47	125	60		
Sept.	90	79	60	73	102	107	78	100	88	74	84	-----	68	46	79	95	110	70	42	122	56		
Oct.	88	79	68	68	98	125	78	100	87	73	82	-----	71	57	76	95	123	68	50	120	59		
Nov.	83	72	64	59	95	109	79	100	88	70	80	-----	66	52	68	92	120	68	45	119	55		
Dec.	76	68	64	59	85	80	78	100	88	64 <sup>9</sup>	72 <sup>9</sup>	-----	63	52	68	85	87	70	45	118 <sup>9</sup>	53 <sup>9</sup>		
Jan.	71	66	64	57	76	76	77	100	86	61 <sup>9</sup>	66 <sup>9</sup>	-----	60	51	65	79	70	68	47	116 <sup>9</sup>	52 <sup>9</sup>		
Feb.	70	67	65	62	74	68	77	100	86	61 <sup>9</sup>	65 <sup>9</sup>	-----	61	51	69	76	61	73	50	114 <sup>9</sup>	54 <sup>9</sup>		
March	66	64	65	56	68	63	77	100	91	58 <sup>9</sup>	60 <sup>9</sup>	-----	59	50	66	74	60	78	46	113 <sup>9</sup>	52 <sup>9</sup>		
April	62	61	63	51	63	63	77	100	88	55 <sup>9</sup>	56 <sup>9</sup>	-----	56	49	59	69	60	80	42	112 <sup>9</sup>	50 <sup>9</sup>		
May	60 <sup>9</sup>	59	60	50	61 <sup>9</sup>	58	75	100	86	54 <sup>9</sup>	55 <sup>9</sup>	-----	52	44	57	62	59	82	37	111 <sup>9</sup>	48 <sup>9</sup>		

<sup>1</sup>Prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. <sup>2</sup>Includes potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and clover seed.  
<sup>3</sup>Includes dry beans, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, sugar beets, and wool.  
<sup>4</sup>The ratio of the index number of prices received for Wisconsin farm products to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy.  
<sup>5</sup>The ratio of the index number of Wisconsin milk prices to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. <sup>6</sup>Average of estimated values, 1912-14=100.  
<sup>7</sup>These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December.  
<sup>8</sup>Purchasing power of the farmer's dollar expressed as the ratio of the index number of the prices received to the index number of the prices paid for commodities farmers buy.  
<sup>9</sup>Preliminary.

basis. If board is not included, the monthly rate now averages \$31.00. The usual daily rate is \$1.10 with board or \$1.55 per day if the worker does not receive board.

At these rates, Wisconsin farm wages are 32 per cent lower than last year, and 23 per cent below the 1910-14 average. July wages are lower than those paid last April, which is contrary to the normal seasonal movement of farm wages in this state. Last April workers hired by the month without board received \$22.00.

In spite of low wages farmers are curtailing employment. The number of hired workers on the farms of Wisconsin crop reporters this July was about one-eighth smaller than the number employed in better times. The supply of farm labor is now reported as being nearly thirty per cent larger than normal while demand is about one-third below normal.

**Wisconsin Farm Prices**

The Wisconsin level of farm prices for June registered one of the smallest declines since last November. The June position of Wisconsin farm prices was 60 per cent of pre-war, a loss of two points from the May level, 62 per cent. In all other months since Novem-

ber, prices have been declining at the rate of three or four points per month.

The smaller price decline which was apparent for June was largely due to firmer prices for milk and livestock. Dairymen received an average price of 77 cents per hundred for milk during June. While this is three cents below the May price, the decline was much less than that occurring in preceding months. During the last seven months milk prices have been falling at an average rate of seven cents per month.

Livestock prices were even steadier than milk prices, for the June level was only one point lower than for May, when the index was 51 per cent of pre-war. The price of veal calves on June 15 was \$4.40 per hundredweight, a 30 cent advance from the May quotation. Beef cattle and sheep were unchanged from May 15, while lambs were ten cents higher. Hog prices were the only livestock prices which showed even a small decline, the June 15 value, \$2.90 per hundredweight, being ten cents below the May average. The sharp upturn in hog prices came too late to be reflected in mid-June farm prices.

The major decline in Wisconsin farm prices for June came in poultry products. Most of this decline was due to

sharply lower prices for chickens, which on June 15 were worth only 10.1 cents a pound as compared with 12 cents in May. Egg prices were much more steady, for the June average, ten cents per dozen, was only a fraction of a cent below the May price. Poultry products prices are now 58 per cent below the 1910-14 average.

**United States Farm Prices**

The level of farm prices for the nation declined much more sharply than the prices paid to Wisconsin farmers. The June position of United States farm prices was 52 per cent of the pre-war level, a four point decline from May. At this level, Wisconsin prices are fully 15 per cent higher than those ruling for the nation as a whole. The prices which the nation's farmers pay for the things they buy is now 11 per cent higher than in pre-war days. The discrepancy between the prices paid and those received has lowered the purchasing power of the nation's farm products to 48 per cent of the pre-war average, the lowest point of the depression. The purchasing power of Wisconsin farm products has not been reduced as much, for this index now stands at 55 per cent of pre-war.

# WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MARKETS  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service

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THIS IS the third dry year in succession for Wisconsin. For the state as a whole the drought this year, however, is much less severe than it was a year ago and crop production, while below normal, is considerably better than last year. Crops vary greatly in Wisconsin both between different sections of the state and between the different crops. In most of southwestern and southern Wisconsin, crops are averaging fairly well, but in much of northern Wisconsin and some of the eastern counties, production is much below normal. The average for the state is considerably better than last year.

The past month, while warmer and drier than normal, has been more favorable to crops than last year. Temperatures have been more moderate than a year ago so that dry weather is less destructive. In addition, the distribution of rainfall in Wisconsin has been better from the standpoint of crop production because the more important crop sections are in better condition than some of the less developed parts of the state. For the most part, the dry weather this year has been reported in areas less important from the standpoint of crop production, which is unlike the situation a year ago. Green Bay and Milwaukee weather stations report moisture shortages of over six inches and some of the northern stations also report marked deficiencies. For the most part, the western and southern parts of the state, as well as some of the eastern counties, are reporting better conditions than last year.

## Hay Poor—Corn Excellent

Tame hay, which ordinarily occupies about 36 per cent of the cropped land in Wisconsin, is making the lowest production since 1918 with an estimated total of 3,541,000 tons for the state. This is nearly thirty per cent below the five-year average. On the other hand, corn, which ranks next in value to hay on Wisconsin's crop list, is making a very large crop. The state's corn crop, which is making a new acreage record this year, is now estimated at 79,380,000 bushels, which has only been exceeded

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once in the history of the state. In 1925 Wisconsin harvested its record corn crop of 85,640,000 bushels. This year's production will probably be the state's second largest corn crop.

Oats, which is the most important of the small grains in Wisconsin, is making below average production, the Wisconsin crop being now estimated at 84,381,000 bushels, which is about 15 million bushels more than the poor crop of last year but over ten million bushels under the five-year average. Barley, of which Wisconsin has the largest acreage this year since 1909, is making rather low yields. The production is now estimated at 21,303,000 bushels, which is about four million bushels over the five-year average. Rye and winter wheat, which have large acreage increases in the state this year, are making about average yields, the production of rye in the state being estimated at three million bushels and winter wheat, 666,000 bushels. Spring wheat is averaging fairly well, the production being estimated at 1,173,000 bushels. The yields per acre of our leading grains are now estimated as follows: corn, 36 bushels, oats 33 bushels, barley 27 bushels, winter wheat 18.5 bushels, spring wheat 17 bushels, and rye 12 bushels.

As a whole the cash crops of the state are making rather small production this year, for most of them have been reduced in acreages. The potato crop is now estimated at 23,715,000 bushels, which is about two and one-half million bushels under the five-year average. The state's tobacco crop is estimated at a little over 32 million pounds, which is about two-thirds as much as was harvested a year ago and nearly seven million pounds under the five-year average. Minor cash crops have varied prospects, the outlook for cabbage and onions is reported to be fairly good and the minor canning crops are better than they were a year ago. Peas, on the other hand, made the poorest production in many years. Apple production for Wisconsin is estimated at 1,740,000 bushels, which is slightly under the crop of last year. The state's cherry crop is somewhat larger than estimated in earlier re-

ports, the estimate now being for 6,864 tons, which is about 14 per cent larger than last year, but somewhat under the five-year average production.

## United States Crop Summary

Crop production for the United States as a whole is below normal, the yields being 4.6 per cent below the ten-year average. According to the United States Crop Reporting Board nearly all crops deteriorated during the past month and are making lower production than was indicated in the July report. A year ago the United States crops averaged a little above normal. Production this year will be above average for corn, barley, and potatoes, but below average for most of the other crops. The United States corn crop will be about seven per cent over the ten-year average and the production is estimated at 2,819,794,000 bushels. Barley, for the country as a whole, is making very large production, it being 38 per cent above average. Potatoes are making a production of 1.7 per cent above the average, the estimate for the year being a little over 367 million bushels. Nearly all other crops are making below average production.

Apple production for the United States is only about three-fourths of normal, the estimate being for a little over 136 million bushels, compared with the large crop of 202 million bushels harvested last year and the five-year average of 180 million bushels. The peach crop is about 40 per cent smaller than the large crop of last year and about 18 per cent below the five-year average. Pear production, while slightly below last year's crop, is running a little over average. Grapes are making a considerably larger crop than a year ago but are still about 11 per cent under the five-year average. Cherries are making large production for the country as a whole, the estimate being over 125,000 tons, which is nearly 15,000 tons more than the 1931 crop.

## Dairy and Poultry Production

Milk production per cow on August 1 averaged three per cent lower than on the same date last year and ten per cent lower than the August average for the United States during previous years. Dairymen are feeding less intensively and a larger percentage of the cows is dry because they are due to freshen during the next three months. For the country as a whole there seems to be a further increase in the fall freshening of cows this year.

In Wisconsin, milk production per cow at the beginning of August averaged 14.3 pounds as compared with 15.53 a year ago, a decrease of nearly eight per cent. Apparently, there was an increase of about 6.5 per cent in the number of cows milked on the farms of the state's crop reporters, which came close to offsetting the decreased production per cow. On crop reporters' farms there was a net decline in milk production of 1.9 per cent from last year.

Feeding of grain is less than a year ago, the average consumption per farm for Wisconsin dairy reporters being about 16 per cent under last year. Milk utilization as reported by dairy correspondents continues to show the trend

## WISCONSIN WEATHER SUMMARY JULY, 1932

Weather Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		Excess or deficiency since January 1
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	July 1932	Normal	
Duluth.....	47	97	66.2	64.0	1.84	3.76	-4.28
Wausau.....	44	100	70.5	68.4	1.55	4.27	-4.79
Escanaba.....	47	93	66.8	66.0	5.87	3.33	+2.40
Minneapolis.....	50	101	74.7	72.3	4.36	3.73	-3.14
La Crosse.....	49	99	73.6	72.8	2.58	3.90	+0.26
Green Bay.....	49	97	71.5	70.0	2.21	3.46	-6.16
Dubuque.....	53	97	76.0	74.1	2.15	3.94	-4.51
Madison.....	53	95	73.7	72.1	4.06	3.88	-4.19
Milwaukee.....	55	98	74.3	70.1	3.12	2.83	-6.70

## CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR AUGUST 1, 1932

Crop	Acreage			Production				Condition August 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1932 (Preliminary)	1931	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1932 acreage compared to 1931 acreage	August 1, 1932 forecast	1931	5-year average 1924-28	Unit	1932	1931	10-year average 1919-28
Corn.....	2,205,000	2,080,000	+ 6	79,380,000	58,240,000	67,168,000	Bus.	86	74	84
Potatoes.....	255,000	268,000	- 5	23,715,000	24,924,000	26,308,000	Bus.	77	61	82
Tobacco.....	28,000	40,000	-30	32,200,000	47,520,000	38,868,000	Lbs.	81	66	84
Oats.....	2,557,000	2,459,000	+ 4	84,381,000	68,852,000	94,993,000	Bus.	81	65	85
Barley.....	789,000	731,000	+ 8	21,303,000	19,006,000	17,248,000	Bus.	81	77	87
Rye.....	250,000	175,000	+43	3,000,000	2,188,000	3,065,000	Bus.			
Winter wheat.....	36,000	24,000	+50	666,000	456,000	1,135,000	Bus.			
Spring wheat.....	69,000	64,000	+ 8	1,173,000	1,088,000	1,162,000	Bus.	80	73	80
Clover and timothy.....	2,277,000	2,588,000	-12							
Alfalfa.....	347,000	428,000	-19	729,000	813,000	656,000	Tons	75	68	88
Other tame hay.....	209,000	164,000	+27							
All tame hay.....	2,833,000	3,180,000	-11	3,541,000	3,833,000	5,023,000	Tons	66	65	81
Dry peas.....	19,000	25,000	-24							
Dry beans.....	4,000	7,000	-43	17,000	28,000	76,000	Bus.	77	60	86
Flax.....	7,000	7,000		80,000	66,000	121,000	Bus.	83	73	86
Canning peas.....	88,000	98,000	-10	70,400,000	107,800,000		Lbs.			
Sugar beets.....	13,300	9,800	+36							
Apples.....				1,740,000	1,827,000	1,800,000	Bus.	82	68	
Cherries.....				6,864	6,000	7,240	Tons	61	57	66
Pasture.....								57	48	78

<sup>1</sup>Six-year average, 1923-1928

away from the marketing of whole milk and towards the separating of milk on the farms. According to these reporters, there was about one-fourth more milk separated for the sale of cream at the beginning of the present month than a year ago, and there was about ten per cent less milk sold as whole milk. The portion of milk fed to calves is about seven per cent smaller than reported a year ago, but this is in part offset by the larger quantities of skim milk available due to the shift toward separating on the farms. Dairy reporters indicate that they are raising slightly more calves than was reported a year ago when the number raised was very low.

Milk prices during July showed the beginning of the seasonal upturn which resulted from the strengthening of butter and cheese prices. The average

for the month of July was 79 cents compared with 77 cents in June. The prices reported by utilizations were as follows:

	June, 1932 (final)	July, 1932 (preliminary)
Milk sold as market milk..	\$1.16	\$1.21
Milk sold for manufacture of butter .....	.72	.73
Milk sold for manufacture of cheese .....	.69	.71
Milk sold to condenseries..	.81	.81
State average for all milk (weighted) .....	\$ .77	\$ .79

Egg production in Wisconsin at the beginning of the present month was reported at about last year's levels. The production per 100 hens was slightly lower than a year ago, but there seems to have been a decrease in

the marketing of old hens so that the number per farm is now slightly larger than last year. The number of young chickens on farms in Wisconsin is under a year ago, but for the United States it is 7.5 per cent larger than last year. While Wisconsin flocks during the coming fall and winter will probably be smaller than last year, the number of laying hens for the country as a whole will probably be four or five per cent larger.

#### The Spring Lamb Crop

The spring lamb crop in Wisconsin is estimated to be about 5,000 head larger than a year ago. The crop for the United States is about eight per cent, or 2,656,000 head, smaller than a year ago. The number of breeding ewes in Wisconsin this year is estimated at 314,000 head compared with 310,000 a year ago, and the number of

## CROP SUMMARY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR AUGUST 1, 1932

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)				Condition August 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1932 (Pre'linary)	1931	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1932 acreage compared to 1931 acreage	August 1, 1932 forecast	1931	5-year average 1924-28	Unit	1932	1931	10-year average 1919-28
Corn.....	108,609	105,100	+ 3	2,819,794	2,563,271	2,625,063	Bus.	77.4	76.3	80.0
Potatoes.....	3,411	3,371	+ 1	367,399	375,518	361,115	Bus.	76.6	74.3	80.6
Tobacco.....	1,447	2,030	-29	1,019,975	1,600,910	1,298,947	Lbs.	56.9	74.1	76.0
Oats.....	41,994	39,719	+ 6	1,214,733	1,112,037	1,277,127	Bus.	75.3	70.0	78.4
Barley.....	13,895	11,428	+22	302,808	198,185	218,868	Bus.	73.6	55.5	79.4
Rye.....	3,324	3,127	+ 6	42,453	32,514	44,081	Bus.			
Winter wheat.....	33,245	41,363	-20	441,788	789,462	548,632	Bus.			
Durum wheat.....	4,141	2,869	+44	51,095	18,395	66,751	Bus.	71.7	40.1	77.8
Spring wheat other than durum.....	18,028	11,067	+63	229,804	86,347	213,293	Bus.	70.4	39.5	72.6
Flax.....	2,667	2,325	+15	15,812	11,071	23,287	Bus.	61.3	43.2	76.7
Tame hay.....	52,424	53,431	- 2	67,390	64,213	73,759	Tons	76.1	71.6	80.9 <sup>1</sup>
Pasture.....								71.1	63.7	81.1

<sup>1</sup>Six-year average, 1923-1928

Prices Paid To Wisconsin Producers For Farm Products

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Buckwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Hogs cwt.	Beef cattle cwt.	Veal calves cwt.	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Milk Cows head	Milk cwt.	Butterfat lb.	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Butter lb.	Wool lb.	Dry Beans bu.	Hay (loose) ton	Clover seed bu.	Potatoes bu.	Horses head
1910-14	90.8	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	7.35	4.91	7.23	4.25	6.01	53.65	1.255	30.2	11.2	21.3	28.1	20.1	2.25	12.78	8.83	50.7	169.83
1914	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	7.65	5.83	8.22	4.64	6.60	66.90	1.31	30.0	11.6	22.3	28.4	19.6	2.22	10.00	7.72	50.9	172.50
1915	114.7	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	6.55	5.46	7.95	5.00	7.08	62.30	1.30	30.3	11.0	21.7	28.3	25.2	2.92	9.88	8.07	37.2	161.40
1916	119.4	79.5	44.2	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	8.47	5.90	9.87	5.87	8.26	64.80	1.55	34.9	13.0	25.0	32.1	30.3	4.75	11.29	9.40	98.3	156.50
1917	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	274.4	14.17	7.52	11.40	8.85	12.36	77.65	2.18	45.3	16.2	33.9	40.6	49.2	8.28	14.28	10.95	163.3	151.30
1918	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	386.2	16.09	8.71	13.17	10.22	14.17	88.70	2.60	54.0	20.2	39.5	48.2	63.0	6.84	19.42	17.26	78.6	147.70
1919	212.7	140.4	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	16.52	9.02	14.31	9.08	13.51	104.25	2.85	64.9	22.9	43.8	57.7	63.0	4.22	20.68	25.84	114.4	143.70
1920	214.7	137.3	78.6	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	12.93	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	104.30	2.60	62.9	24.0	46.8	59.1	38.0	3.67	22.89	22.03	223.3	141.20
1921	120.1	59.5	37.2	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	7.61	4.57	7.62	3.89	7.37	58.20	1.69	41.7	19.8	32.9	41.7	18.7	2.88	15.51	10.60	79.9	114.30
1922	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.7	8.32	4.54	7.73	4.92	10.22	57.00	1.64	39.0	18.3	28.5	38.6	27.4	3.85	15.04	11.04	80.0	111.20
1923	105.0	77.7	42.4	60.9	66.8	84.0	214.4	6.97	4.57	7.99	5.16	10.55	62.35	2.09	46.8	17.3	29.2	45.7	37.9	4.28	13.41	11.42	68.9	111.70
1924	113.5	94.4	49.2	73.0	77.1	97.6	215.5	7.29	4.67	8.17	5.62	10.83	63.75	1.77	43.6	17.8	30.2	42.5	37.7	3.65	15.33	13.08	64.6	106.90
1925	143.7	102.9	43.9	79.8	98.8	97.8	238.3	10.87	5.18	9.17	6.13	12.36	66.25	1.90	46.3	19.2	31.3	44.2	40.3	3.63	13.02	15.84	64.6	108.20
1926	137.2	74.3	39.2	65.4	82.1	78.8	205.0	11.70	5.73	10.14	6.19	12.09	80.50	1.92	45.7	21.4	31.3	43.9	35.9	6.27	13.82	16.41	188.3	111.70
1927	123.1	87.1	46.2	72.8	88.4	84.6	192.7	9.52	6.49	10.52	5.75	11.85	89.85	2.11	50.3	19.3	28.6	47.0	33.0	5.45	14.25	18.58	117.2	113.70
1928	117.4	92.8	52.3	79.8	98.0	88.0	189.7	8.74	8.22	12.14	6.05	12.37	102.43	2.15	51.5	20.7	30.3	47.8	39.2	4.72	13.06	16.02	65.0	117.60
1929	111.7	88.2	45.7	64.9	89.7	88.8	237.0	9.50	8.32	12.43	6.07	12.53	107.25	2.05	48.7	22.0	31.5	46.5	34.5	5.33	12.60	15.09	71.2	117.90
1930	93.1	79.7	38.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	8.82	6.54	9.87	4.33	8.56	84.40	1.63	38.8	17.4	24.1	37.0	23.8	3.86	11.08	10.52	115.8	108.20
1931	63.7	67.7	28.5	44.8	37.9	63.4	124.6	5.76	4.37	6.70	2.62	6.22	56.85	1.15	28.7	14.7	17.8	27.8	14.8	2.44	10.88	9.79	56.7	91.00
January	73.	68.	31.	49.	42.	79.	136.	7.20	5.10	8.20	3.20	6.00	66.	1.35	31	15.2	20.0	29.	19.	2.89	11.50	11.20	70.	92.
February	72.	64.	31.	47.	38.	73.	130.	6.80	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	63.	1.28	30	14.4	13.0	28.	18.	2.61	11.10	10.80	65.	95.
March	70.	61.	30.	46.	39.	70.	129.	6.70	4.60	6.60	3.40	7.10	63.	1.23	31	15.8	16.5	29.	18.	2.62	10.70	10.30	65.	98.
April	70.	63.	31.	47.	36.	72.	131.	6.80	4.80	6.90	3.70	7.60	63.	1.08	29	17.2	16.1	28.	17.	2.71	10.80	10.90	70.	98.
May	70.	62.	30.	48.	36.	72.	131.	6.30	4.80	6.60	3.50	7.30	61.	1.01	26	15.2	12.9	23.	15.	2.53	10.90	11.40	65.	99.
June	66.	58.	29.	44.	35.	74.	128.	5.50	4.40	6.80	2.40	7.20	57.	.99	24	14.6	13.4	23.	13.	2.83	10.90	11.50	65.	94.
July	65.	59.	29.	44.	34.	62.	130.	6.10	4.20	6.60	2.60	6.00	57.	1.03	25	14.9	13.9	24.	13.	2.45	10.50	10.30	65.	95.
August	63.	57.	28.	40.	35.	61.	120.	6.10	4.50	7.10	2.30	5.90	52.	1.12	28	15.7	17.4	27.	13.	2.47	10.70	10.70	65.	90.
September	53.	50.	25.	41.	36.	55.	117.	5.30	4.20	7.50	1.90	5.90	51.	1.23	30	15.0	17.8	30.	14.	2.30	11.10	8.40	50.	83.
October	52.	43.	25.	42.	37.	51.	104.	4.50	3.90	6.60	1.80	4.90	51.	1.29	35	12.9	22.2	33.	13.	2.25	10.80	6.90	30.	83.
November	61.	50.	28.	45.	46.	47.	121.	4.20	3.80	5.40	1.80	4.80	50.	1.24	31	12.9	27.2	30.	13.	1.98	10.70	7.40	30.	83.
December	59.	45.	27.	44.	41.	45.	118.	3.60	3.30	4.70	1.80	4.60	48.	1.20	30	12.9	22.8	29.	12.	1.69	10.90	7.70	30.	82.
1932																								
January	59.	45.	27.	43.	41.	47.	123.	3.50	3.40	5.00	1.90	4.80	46.	1.07	26	12.7	14.7	25.	13.	1.62	10.90	7.90	29.	86.
February	59.	43.	27.	43.	41.	45.	117.	3.30	3.10	5.40	2.00	4.80	44.	.96	24	12.6	13.5	22.	13.	1.62	10.60	7.70	28.	86.
March	60.	42.	28.	44.	42.	46.	117.	3.90	3.30	5.10	2.20	5.40	42.	.93	23	12.9	11.0	22.	13.	1.50	10.60	7.40	28.	82.
April	60.	43.	28.	44.	41.	45.	110.	3.50	3.20	4.00	2.10	5.20	41.	.86	21	12.3	10.0	20.	12.	1.45	11.50	8.10	28.	90.
May	59.	40.	27.	43.	38.	48.	108.	3.00	2.90	4.10	2.00	4.90	39.	.80	20	12.0	10.2	19.	10.	1.44	11.10	7.80	28.	87.
June	57.	38.	26.	41.	36.	50.	102.	2.90	2.90	4.40	2.00	5.00	38.	.77	19	10.1	10.0	18.	9.	1.44	10.90	7.80	26.	87.
July	56.	39.	25.	39.	33.	51.	100.	4.20	3.50	4.80	1.60	4.70	38.	*.79	19	10.5	11.6	18.	8.	1.56	10.00	7.50	27.	84.

\*Preliminary.

lambs saved in this state this spring is estimated at 361,000 head. The large decrease in the spring lamb crop of the United States is due to the fact that there were only 80.4 lambs saved per 100 ewes this year as compared with 89.2 last year. This is the lowest percentage of lambs saved in nine years while last year was the highest. The largest regional decrease in the United States lamb crop occurred in the Western sheep states where the decline was 12 per cent under last year.

1932 Wool Clip

The amount of wool shorn in the United States this year is estimated at 342,386,000 pounds. This is 27 million, or 7.3 per cent, less than the production of last year, according to the estimates of the United States Crop Reporting Board. The decrease in wool production this year is due to the lighter weight of fleeces in most states, particularly in the Western sheep states and also to some decline in the number of sheep shorn in the West.

The Wisconsin wool clip this year is estimated at 3,145,000 pounds, which is 13,000 pounds above that of a year ago. The average weight per fleece in this state as reported by crop correspondents this year is 7.4 pounds compared with 7.3 a year ago.

Cattle on Feed

The operations of cattle feeders in the Corn Belt are about five per cent

smaller this year than last. The Corn Belt States east of the Mississippi have 14 per cent more cattle on feed than last year at the beginning of August, but the Corn Belt States west of the River had 12 per cent fewer cattle on feed. The largest reduction is reported in the area west of the Missouri River.

In Wisconsin, the operations of cattle feeders, according to August reports, are about 20 per cent under a year ago, according to the estimates of the Crop Reporting Service. Among the reasons given for the smaller feeding operations are the shortage of hay and grain from last year's crops, the poor hay and

pasture situation this year, and the difficulty of financing feeder operations. Reports from practically all states indicate that there is widespread difficulty in financing feeder operations.

Grain Stocks

Stocks of old grain on farms in Wisconsin are very much lower now than they were a year ago. The carry-over of oats in the state this year is estimated at 2,754,000 bushels compared with 6,818,000 bushels carried over a year ago. Barley stocks on farms of Wisconsin are also very much smaller, they being estimated at 570,000 bushels compared with 1,410,000 bushels a year ago. Farm wheat stocks estimated in July were about three per cent of the 1931 production compared with a six per cent carry-over reported a year ago. Stocks of wheat in Wisconsin interior mills and elevators this year are 11 per cent larger than a year ago, the total being estimated at 111,000 bushels.

For the United States, the farm carry-over of oats this year is estimated at a little under 66 million bushels compared with 72,500,000 last year. Farm stocks of barley carried over for the country as a whole are very low, being a little under six million bushels as compared with a little over 13½ million bushels estimated last year. According to the Crop Reporting Board, stocks of wheat in interior mills and elevators of the country totaled

**HERMAN HILLSKOTTER**  
**BERT BENNETT**  
**L. H. HANSEN**  
**JOHN GLIMSDALE**

Messrs. Hillskotter, St. Croix County; Bennett, Grant County; Hansen, Barron County; and Glimsdale, all crop reporters of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture, have passed away within the past two months. These men have rendered a high degree of service in the interest of their fellow-farmers, and we regret their loss. We extend our sympathy to their families.



General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and month	Wisconsin												United States <sup>1</sup>														
	Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices (Average of prices January, 1910-December, 1914=100)												Purchasing Power		Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices (Average of prices August, 1909-July, 1914=100)											Purchasing Power	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22					
	Wisconsin Farm Price Index (30 items)	All groups milk excluded (29 items)	Grain	Livestock	Milk	Poultry products	Four leading cash crops <sup>2</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Unclassified <sup>3</sup>	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>4</sup>	Ratio of prices received for milk to prices paid <sup>5</sup>	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm real estate values <sup>6</sup>	United States Farm Price Index	Grain	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton and cotton seed	Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought <sup>7</sup> 1910-14=100	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>8</sup>	Index numbers of U. S. farm real estate values <sup>6</sup>					
1910	99	99	101	101	98	103	84	100	103	101	100	-----	103	104	103	100	104	91	113	98	106	-----					
1911	91	92	111	85	90	91	99	100	118	90	89	-----	95	96	87	97	91	106	101	101	93	-----					
1912	102	101	111	95	103	101	117	90	111	102	103	97	99	106	95	103	101	110	87	100	99	97					
1913	104	102	85	110	105	100	94	102	82	104	105	100	100	92	108	100	101	92	97	100	99	100					
1914	105	106	93	111	104	104	105	108	85	104	103	103	102	103	112	100	105	100	85	101	101	103					
1915	101	99	117	101	103	101	90	89	89	95	97	104	100	120	104	98	103	83	78	106	95	103					
1916	122	122	125	119	123	117	142	151	108	99	100	117	117	126	120	102	116	123	119	123	95	108					
1917	174	176	200	175	172	155	208	197	133	116	115	124	176	217	173	125	167	202	187	150	118	117					
1918	198	192	216	200	206	184	157	216	173	111	116	133	200	226	202	152	185	162	245	178	112	129					
1919	215	205	188	209	225	195	204	254	172	105	110	145	209	231	206	173	206	189	247	205	102	140					
1920	203	200	211	173	206	219	299	218	172	99	100	171	205	231	173	188	222	249	248	206	99	170					
1921	128	123	114	102	134	160	161	215	119	82	86	168	116	112	108	148	161	148	101	156	75	157					
1922	124	119	100	107	130	141	143	178	123	82	86	154	124	105	113	134	139	152	156	152	81	139					
1923	137	111	102	99	165	141	123	116	121	90	108	147	135	114	106	148	145	136	216	153	88	135					
1924	128	116	118	103	140	146	129	127	130	83	91	139	134	129	109	134	147	124	211	154	87	130					
1925	144	138	133	133	150	160	154	129	115	91	94	130	147	156	139	137	161	160	177	159	92	127					
1926	152	152	114	145	152	158	216	126	119	87	97	125	136	129	146	136	156	189	122	156	87	124					
1927	154	142	121	136	167	144	183	142	121	100	108	122	131	128	139	138	141	155	128	154	85	119					
1928	156	143	130	145	170	153	140	169	115	100	109	120	139	130	150	140	150	146	152	156	90	117					
1929	155	148	116	152	162	160	144	177	114	100	105	119	138	121	156	140	159	136	145	155	89	116					
1930	129	130	95	129	129	124	170	154	99	88	88	117	117	100	134	123	126	158	102	146	80	115					
1931	90	89	67	85	91	95	107	102	90	71	72	104	80	63	93	94	96	98	63	126	63	106					
1931	105	104	75	104	107	104	125	104	97	77	78	-----	94	77	112	107	110	108	72	137	69	-----					
Jan.	99	96	72	98	101	78	120	104	94	73	74	-----	90	75	106	101	79	109	76	136	66	-----					
Feb.	96	95	70	94	97	93	112	104	92	72	72	-----	91	74	106	101	92	109	80	134	68	-----					
March	92	98	71	96	85	95	125	104	92	70	64	-----	91	74	106	99	90	120	78	132	69	-----					
April	86	92	70	92	80	79	113	104	92	66	61	-----	86	74	99	91	77	119	74	131	66	-----					
May	83	87	67	84	78	80	113	104	92	64	60	-----	80	67	91	86	81	114	65	129	62	-----					
June	86	90	66	87	81	82	126	100	87	68	64	-----	79	57	92	85	83	110	71	127	62	-----					
July	91	93	60	89	89	96	126	100	88	73	71	-----	75	54	92	87	93	97	53	125	60	-----					
Aug.	91	85	60	82	97	96	95	100	90	74	79	-----	72	50	86	92	99	83	47	123	58	-----					
Sept.	90	79	60	73	102	107	78	100	88	74	84	-----	68	46	79	95	110	70	42	122	56	-----					
Oct.	88	79	68	68	98	125	78	100	87	73	82	-----	71	57	76	95	123	68	50	120	59	-----					
Nov.	83	72	64	59	95	109	79	100	88	70	80	-----	66	52	68	92	120	68	45	119	55	-----					
Dec.	76	68	64	59	85	80	78	100	88	64 <sup>9</sup>	72 <sup>9</sup>	-----	63	52	68	85	87	70	45	118 <sup>9</sup>	53 <sup>9</sup>	-----					
1932	71	66	64	57	76	76	77	100	86	61 <sup>9</sup>	66 <sup>9</sup>	-----	60	51	65	79	70	68	47	116 <sup>9</sup>	52 <sup>9</sup>	-----					
Jan.	70	67	65	62	74	68	77	100	86	61 <sup>9</sup>	65 <sup>9</sup>	91 <sup>9</sup>	61	51	69	76	61	73	50	114 <sup>9</sup>	54 <sup>9</sup>	89 <sup>9</sup>					
Feb.	66	64	65	56	68	63	77	100	91	58 <sup>9</sup>	60 <sup>9</sup>	-----	59	50	66	74	60	78	46	113 <sup>9</sup>	52 <sup>9</sup>	-----					
March	62	61	63	51	63	63	77	100	88	55 <sup>9</sup>	56 <sup>9</sup>	-----	56	49	59	69	66	80	42	112 <sup>9</sup>	50 <sup>9</sup>	-----					
April	60	59	60	50	61	58	75	100	86	55 <sup>9</sup>	55 <sup>9</sup>	-----	52	44	57	62	59	82	37	110 <sup>9</sup>	47 <sup>9</sup>	-----					
May	65 <sup>9</sup>	67	58	64	62 <sup>9</sup>	64	76	100	81	60 <sup>9</sup>	57 <sup>9</sup>	-----	57	42	72	63	65	83	41	109 <sup>9</sup>	52 <sup>9</sup>	-----					

<sup>1</sup>Prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. <sup>2</sup>Includes potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and clover seed.  
<sup>3</sup>Includes dry beans, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, sugar beets, and wool.  
<sup>4</sup>The ratio of the index number of prices received for Wisconsin farm products to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy.  
<sup>5</sup>The ratio of the index number of Wisconsin milk prices to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. <sup>6</sup>Average of estimated values, 1912-14=100.  
<sup>7</sup>These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December.  
<sup>8</sup>Purchasing power of the farmer's dollar expressed as the ratio of the index number of the prices received to the index number of the prices paid for commodities farmers buy.  
<sup>9</sup>Preliminary.

41,817,000 bushels last month, which is 38 per cent above the holdings of these mills and elevators a year ago.

**Wisconsin Farm Prices**

The July price level for Wisconsin's agricultural products was eight per cent higher than in June, the index advancing from 60 per cent of the pre-war level to 65 per cent for July, a change of five points. This favorable advance was due to increasing prices for milk, livestock, chickens and eggs. While prices for these products customarily rise at this time of the year, the net increase this year is about four times the usual gain, which ordinarily amounts to only one or two per cent.

The sharp advance in hog prices which was so much a feature of July farm markets was the largest contributor to the advance. Farm prices for Wisconsin hogs on July 15th aver-

aged \$4.20 per hundredweight as compared to the record low of \$2.90 paid in June. Cattle prices advanced with hogs, rising from \$2.90 in June to \$3.50 on July 15th. Veal calf values which have been gaining since April were bringing Wisconsin farmers \$4.80 per hundredweight on July 15th, a forty-cent advance from June and an eighty-cent gain from the April low point.

Milk prices evidently made the seasonal upturn during July, for farmers report milk checks averaging 79 cents per hundred pounds for the month as compared with 77 cents in June. This advance is about equal to the normal rise for this time of the year. Chickens and eggs also contributed to the gain in the state's price level. The July farm price of eggs was 11.6 cents while in June eggs were worth only ten cents per dozen. Prices for chickens were stronger, averaging 10.5 cents per

pound for July as compared with 10.1 cents the month before.

**United States Farm Prices**

The price level for the nation's farm products advanced five points from 52 per cent of pre-war in June to 57 in July. At this point the Wisconsin level is about 14 per cent higher than the prices for the nation. Livestock values were the largest contributor to the increase, advancing from 57 per cent of pre-war in June to 72 per cent for July. The sharp gain in hog prices was most important in this advance, although other livestock values advanced with swine. Rising prices for dairy products, chickens, eggs, and cotton also were in evidence, although grains were slightly lower. The rise in farm price levels was accompanied by a slight decline in prices which farmers pay so that the purchasing power of farmers probably shows improvement over June.

# WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MARKETS  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service

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September, 1932

**AUGUST** was somewhat warmer and drier than usual in Wisconsin. The weather of the past month has added to the great variation which exists in crop conditions in different parts of the state. For the state as a whole, however, considering 33 important crops, the combined yield per acre is now placed at 95.5 per cent of the ten-year average which is an increase of 1.9 points above the August 1 figure. Rain-fall during the past month was quite uneven and additional deficiencies occurred in some parts of the state bringing the drought condition to serious proportions in a number of more northern counties from the Door Peninsula to the West Central part of the state.

In the main, crops in western and southern Wisconsin as well as the eastern part of the state that lies south of the Fox River Valley are fairly good though rainfall has been very deficient in some of the counties in this area. While grain crops and corn in this region have made good production, hay and pasture are decidedly short. The shortage of hay is partly offset by large corn production and by the planting of emergency hay crops such as sudan grass, soy beans, millet and some small grains sown for hay.

## Small Grains Improve

September 1 reports indicate that Wisconsin's oats crop will be 89,495,000 bushels, an increase of six per cent over earlier indications and a gain of 30 per cent over 1931 although it is still about 6 per cent below the five-year average. As in the case of oats, barley and spring wheat show improved prospects as a result of threshing returns which were larger than the expectations of a month earlier. Barley production is now estimated at 22,881,000 bushels and the spring wheat crop is placed at 1,276,000 bushels. Rye and winter wheat productions are estimated at three million and 666,000 bushels, respectively.

Production of all tame hay remains unchanged from the estimate of a

## WISCONSIN WEATHER SUMMARY AUGUST, 1932

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		Excess or deficiency since January 1
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	August 1932	Normal	
Duluth.....	46	92	67.6	62.6	4.18	3.18	-3.28
Wausau.....	45	92	69.2	66.0	2.25	3.55	-7.14
Escanaba.....	48	86	66.6	64.3	4.21	3.10	-3.42
Minneapolis.....	51	93	72.6	69.9	3.87	3.12	-2.39
La Crosse.....	50	92	71.2	70.0	4.15	3.71	-.70
Green Bay.....	49	93	70.9	67.7	1.26	3.18	-8.08
Dubuque.....	52	91	72.3	71.7	3.96	3.24	-3.79
Madison.....	55	90	71.2	69.8	2.51	3.21	-4.89
Milwaukee.....	57	94	72.8	69.2	1.94	2.66	-7.42

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month ago with the crop being placed at 3,541,000 tons. This is the lowest production in fourteen years, is about eight per cent below last year and is nearly thirty per cent below the five-year average. Corn prospects as in the case of hay remained practically unchanged during the month of August. The estimated corn production is placed at 79,380,000 bushels, which if realized will make the 1932 Wisconsin corn crop the largest on record for the state with the exception of only the crop of 1925. The crop of 1925 was about eight per cent larger than the present crop as now indicated by returns from Wisconsin crop reporters. The yields per acre of our leading grains are now estimated as follows: Corn 36 bushels, oats 35, barley 29, winter wheat 18.5, spring wheat 18.5 and rye 12 bushels.

Cash crops of Wisconsin with many being reduced in acreage are making smaller returns this year for the most part. The potato crop made some improvement during August and the crop is now estimated at 24,225,000 bushels which is about three per cent under the crop of last year and eight per cent below the five-year average. The state's tobacco production is now estimated at 33,600,000 pounds, almost 30 per cent below the crop of last year and about 14 per cent less than the five-year average. Cranberries with 2,000 acres are expected to make a crop of 50,000 barrels which if realized will be an eleven per cent increase from the crop of 1931 and a 25 per cent gain over the 1930 production. Apple prospects have improved slightly during the month with the production now being estimated at 1,827,000 bushels which is the same as last year and slightly above the five-year average. Other minor cash crops have varied prospects. Cabbage with an estimated yield of eight tons to the acre is expected to make a crop of about 132,500 tons which is a 47 per cent increase over 1931. The onion crop is placed at 289,000 bushels which is 23 per cent greater than last year. The yield per acre is estimated at slightly less than in 1931 but the acreage has been increased 25 per cent. Buckwheat is expected to make a production of 108,000 bushels which is 2,000 bushels less than last year. Flaxseed output is

placed at 80,000 bushels as compared to 66,000 last year and the five-year average of 121,000 bushels. The grape crop is estimated at 378 tons which is about the same as a year ago.

## United States Crop Summary

Crop prospects for the United States improved only slightly during August. The chief changes were a one per cent increase in the prospective corn crop and two per cent increases in the estimated oats and hay crops. On the other hand prospects for potatoes declined three per cent, prospects for durum wheat declined 12 per cent and for flax 18 per cent. Some other crops also showed declines. Pastures continued much below average though better than on the first of September during the last two years. Crop yields are now expected to average 6.4 per cent below those of last season and 4.5 per cent below the average during the ten years, 1919 to 1928. The corn crop is estimated at 2,854,000,000 bushels or almost nine per cent greater than the average. The oats crop is over 11 per cent greater than last year but is about three per cent under the average. The barley estimate for September 1 shows practically no change from a month ago and the production is placed at 52 per cent greater than last year's crop and about 38 per cent greater than the average. Potatoes are now expected to make a production of 357 million bushels, 1.2 per cent below the average and five per cent below last year. Tobacco is making a production of 1,027,947,000 pounds which is 36 per cent under the crop of last year and 21 per cent below the five-year average.

Apples are expected to make a total production of 32 per cent less than the large crop of last year and 23 per cent less than the average. Peaches are down 39 per cent, pears are down five per cent and grapes show an increase of 29 per cent over the 1931 crops. Cranberries for the country as a whole are expected to make a total crop of 526,630 barrels which is 19 per cent less than the 1931 crop and 10 per cent under the five-year average.

## Planting Intentions for Fall Grains

Wisconsin farmers intend to plant five per cent less rye and 15 per cent less winter wheat than in the fall of 1931. If these intentions are carried out the state will plant 267,000 acres to rye and 32,000 acres to winter wheat. For the United States the winter wheat acreage indicated by the intentions report is about one per cent less than that seeded in 1931, 9 per cent less than in 1930 and 8 per cent below the five-year average seedings. The rye acreage for the country as a whole is indicated at five per cent less than in 1931, and 9 per cent less than in 1930.

## Dairy and Poultry Production

Milk production per cow in the United States on September 1 averaged four per cent less than on the same date last year and seven per cent less than the average for previous years. The low production per cow is shared

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR SEPTEMBER 1, 1932

Crop	Acreage			Production			Unit	Average Yield Per Acre		
	1932 (Preliminary)	1931	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1932 acreage compared to 1931 acreage	Sept. 1, 1932 forecast	1931	5-year average 1924-1928		1932 (Prelim.)	1931	10-year average 1919-1928
Corn.....	2,205,000	2,080,000	+ 6	79,380,000	58,240,000	67,168,000	Bus.	36.0	28.0	34.3
Potatoes.....	255,000	268,000	- 5	24,225,000	24,924,000	26,308,000	Bus.	95.0	93.0	102.8
Tobacco.....	28,000	40,000	-30	33,600,000	47,520,000	38,868,000	Lbs.	1200	1188	1190
Oats.....	2,557,000	2,459,000	+ 4	89,495,000	68,852,000	94,993,000	Bus.	35.0	28.0	35.2
Barley.....	789,000	731,000	+ 8	22,881,000	19,006,000	17,248,000	Bus.	29.0	26.0	29.1
Rye.....	250,000	175,000	+43	3,000,000	2,188,000	3,065,000	Bus.	12.0	12.5	12.5
Winter wheat.....	36,000	24,000	+50	666,000	456,000	1,135,000	Bus.	18.5	19.0	18.1
Spring wheat.....	69,000	64,000	+ 8	1,276,000	1,088,000	1,162,000	Bus.	18.5	17.0	15.0
Clover and timothy.....	2,277,000	2,588,000	-12	2,619,000	2,847,000	4,194,000	Tons	1.15	1.10	1.40
Alfalfa.....	347,000	428,000	-19	746,000	813,000	656,000	Tons	2.15	1.90	-----
Other tame hay.....	209,000	164,000	+27	176,000	173,000	-----	Tons	.84	1.05	-----
All tame hay.....	2,833,000	3,180,000	-11	3,541,000	3,833,000	5,023,000	Tons	1.25	1.21	1.46
Dry peas.....	19,000	25,000	-24	238,000	262,000	-----	Bus.	12.5	10.5	-----
Dry beans.....	4,000	7,000	-43	27,000	28,000	76,000	Bus.	6.8	4.0	-----
Flax.....	7,000	7,000	-----	80,000	66,000	121,000	Bus.	11.5	9.4	11.5
Canning peas.....	74,000	98,000	-24	69,560,000	107,800,000	-----	Lbs.	940	1100	-----
Sugar beets.....	11,300	9,800	+15	96,000	80,400	-----	Tons	8.5	8.2	-----
Apples.....	-----	-----	-----	1,827,000	1,827,000	1,800,000	Bus.	-----	-----	-----
Cherries.....	-----	-----	-----	6,864	6,000	7,240	Tons	-----	-----	-----
Pasture.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	51*	38*	75*

\*Condition September 1.

by all parts of the country with the exception of a few states. Most of these states are in the west where the proportion of cows being milked has been increasing for some years.

Wisconsin milk production on September 1 averaged 14.01 pounds per cow as compared to 14.62 a year ago which is a decrease of four per cent. The decrease in milk production per cow is apparently a little more than offset by an increase in the number of cows milked as compared to a year ago. This brings the production of milk per farm to about 1.2 per cent above last year at this time according to dairy reporters.

Pasture conditions are somewhat improved over a year ago being placed at 51 per cent of normal as compared to 38 last year. About four per cent less

in the amount of grain fed per cow is reported although the consumption of feed per farm is almost equal to that of last year. For the first time in a number of months this month has an increase in the percentage of milk sold whole as compared with a year ago. The percentage of milk separated for cream shows a decline this month as compared with the same date last year which is the first time this has occurred in a number of months. The portions of milk fed to calves and used in the household show little change from a year ago. The number of calves being raised is slightly larger now than last year when the number fell to a very low level because of extremely unsatisfactory feed conditions.

August milk prices continued the seasonal advance which began in July.

The average price for August was 83 cents compared to 79 in July and 77 cents in June. The prices reported by utilizations were as follows:

	July, 1932 (final)	August, 1932 (preliminary)
Milk sold as market milk.....	\$1.21	\$1.35
Milk sold for manufacture of butter.....	.73	.74
Milk sold for manufacture of cheese.....	.71	.78
Milk sold to condenser series.....	.81	.86
State average for all milk (weighted) --	.79	.83

Egg production in Wisconsin shows an increase of a little over two per cent for each 100 hens and pullets and about three per cent per farm at the beginning of this month as compared

CROP SUMMARY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SEPTEMBER 1, 1932

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)			Unit	Average Yield Per Acre		
	1932 (Preliminary)	1931	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1932 acreage compared to 1931 acreage	Sept. 1, 1932 forecast	1931	5-year average 1924-1928		1932 (Prelim.)	1931	10-year average 1919-1928
Corn.....	108,609	105,100	+ 3	2,854,307	2,563,271	2,625,063	Bus.	26.3	24.4	27.2
Potatoes.....	3,411	3,371	+ 1	356,746	375,518	361,115	Bus.	104.6	111.4	109.3
Tobacco.....	1,477	2,030	-29	1,027,947	1,600,910	1,298,947	Lbs.	710	789	769
Oats.....	41,994	39,719	+ 6	1,244,781	1,112,037	1,277,127	Bus.	29.6	28.0	29.6
Barley.....	13,895	11,428	+22	302,666	198,185	218,868	Bus.	21.8	17.3	22.8
Rye.....	3,324	3,127	+ 6	42,453	32,514	44,081	Bus.	12.8	10.4	12.5
Winter wheat.....	33,245	41,363	-20	441,788	789,462	548,632	Bus.	13.3	19.1	14.8
Durum wheat.....	4,141	2,869	+44	44,779	18,395	66,751	Bus.	10.8	6.4	11.8
Spring wheat other than durum.....	18,028	11,067	+63	227,971	86,347	213,293	Bus.	12.6	7.8	12.6
Flax.....	2,667	2,325	+15	13,310	11,071	23,287	Bus.	5.0	4.8	7.6
Tame hay.....	52,424	53,431	- 2	68,587	64,213	73,759	Tons	1.31	1.20	1.31
Pasture.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	67.6*	63.0*	80.0*

\*Condition September 1.

Prices Paid To Wisconsin Producers For Farm Products

	Wheat 1	Corn 2	Oats 3	Barley 4	Rye 5	Buckwheat 6	Flaxseed 7	Hogs 8	Beef cattle 9	Veal calves 10	Sheep 11	Lambs 12	Milk Cows 13	Milk 14	Butterfat 15	Chickens 16	Eggs 17	Butter 18	Wool 19	Dry Beans 20	Hay (loose) 21	Clover seed 22	Peas 23	Horses 24
	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c	o	o	o	o	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1910-14	90.8	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	7.35	4.91	7.23	4.25	6.01	53.65	1.265	30.2	11.2	21.3	28.1	20.1	2.25	12.78	8.83	60.7	169.88
1914	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	7.65	5.83	8.22	4.64	6.60	66.90	1.31	30.0	11.6	22.3	28.4	19.6	2.22	10.00	7.72	50.9	172.50
1915	114.7	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	6.55	5.46	7.95	5.00	7.08	62.30	1.30	30.3	11.0	21.7	28.3	25.2	2.92	9.88	8.07	37.2	161.40
1916	119.4	79.5	44.2	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	8.47	5.90	8.87	5.87	8.26	64.80	1.55	34.9	13.0	25.0	32.1	30.3	4.75	11.29	9.40	98.3	156.50
1917	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	274.4	14.17	7.52	11.46	8.85	12.36	77.65	2.18	45.3	16.2	33.9	40.6	49.2	8.28	14.28	10.95	163.3	151.30
1918	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	386.2	16.09	8.71	13.17	10.22	14.17	88.70	2.60	54.0	20.2	39.5	48.2	63.3	6.84	19.42	17.26	78.6	147.70
1919	212.7	140.4	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	16.52	9.02	14.31	9.08	13.51	104.25	2.85	64.9	22.9	43.8	57.7	53.0	4.22	20.68	25.86	114.4	143.70
1920	214.7	137.3	78.6	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	12.93	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	104.30	2.60	62.9	24.0	46.8	59.1	38.0	3.97	22.89	22.03	223.3	141.20
1921	120.1	59.5	37.2	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	7.61	4.57	7.62	3.89	7.37	58.20	1.64	39.0	18.3	28.5	38.6	27.4	3.85	15.04	11.04	80.0	111.20
1922	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.7	8.32	4.54	7.73	4.92	10.22	57.00	1.64	39.0	18.3	28.5	38.6	27.4	3.85	15.04	11.04	80.0	111.20
1923	105.0	77.7	42.4	60.9	66.8	84.0	214.4	6.97	4.57	7.99	5.16	10.55	62.35	2.09	46.8	17.8	30.2	42.5	37.7	3.65	15.33	13.08	64.6	106.90
1924	113.5	94.4	49.2	73.0	77.1	97.6	215.4	7.29	4.67	8.17	5.62	10.83	63.75	1.77	43.6	19.2	33.2	44.2	40.3	3.63	13.02	15.84	84.6	108.20
1925	143.7	102.9	43.9	79.8	98.8	97.8	238.3	10.87	5.18	9.17	6.13	12.36	66.25	1.90	46.3	19.2	33.2	44.2	40.3	3.63	13.02	15.84	84.6	108.20
1926	137.2	74.3	39.2	65.4	82.1	78.8	205.0	11.70	5.73	10.14	6.19	12.09	80.50	1.92	45.7	21.4	31.3	43.9	35.9	5.27	13.82	16.41	158.3	111.70
1927	123.1	87.1	46.2	72.8	88.4	84.6	192.7	9.52	6.49	10.52	5.75	11.85	89.85	2.11	50.3	19.3	30.3	47.8	39.2	4.72	13.06	16.02	65.0	117.60
1928	117.3	92.8	52.3	79.8	98.0	88.0	189.7	8.74	8.22	12.14	6.05	12.37	102.40	2.15	51.5	20.7	30.3	47.8	39.2	4.72	13.06	16.02	65.0	117.60
1929	111.7	88.2	45.7	64.9	89.7	88.8	237.0	9.50	8.32	12.43	6.07	12.37	107.25	2.05	48.7	22.0	31.5	46.5	34.5	5.33	12.60	15.09	71.2	117.90
1930	95.1	79.2	38.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	8.82	6.54	9.87	4.33	8.56	84.40	1.63	38.8	17.4	24.1	37.0	23.8	3.86	11.08	10.52	115.8	108.20
1931	65.7	56.7	28.5	44.8	37.9	63.4	124.6	5.78	4.37	6.70	2.62	6.22	56.85	1.15	28.7	14.7	17.8	27.8	14.8	2.44	10.88	9.79	56.7	91.00
January	73.	68.	31.	49.	42.	79.	136.	7.20	5.10	8.20	3.20	7.00	66.	1.35	31	15.2	20.0	29.	19.	2.89	11.50	11.20	70.	92.
February	72.	64.	31.	47.	38.	73.	130.	6.80	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	63.	1.28	30	14.4	13.0	28.	18.	2.61	11.10	10.80	65.	95.
March	70.	61.	30.	46.	39.	70.	139.	6.70	4.60	6.60	3.40	7.10	63.	1.23	31	15.8	16.5	29.	18.	2.62	10.70	10.30	55.	98.
April	70.	63.	31.	47.	36.	72.	131.	6.80	4.80	6.90	3.70	7.00	63.	1.08	29	17.2	16.1	28.	17.	2.71	10.80	10.90	70.	98.
May	70.	62.	30.	44.	36.	72.	131.	6.30	4.80	6.90	3.50	7.30	61.	1.01	26	15.2	12.9	23.	15.	2.83	10.90	11.40	55.	94.
June	66.	58.	29.	48.	35.	74.	128.	5.50	4.40	6.80	2.40	7.20	57.	.99	24	14.6	13.4	23.	13.	2.83	10.90	11.50	55.	94.
July	65.	59.	29.	44.	34.	62.	130.	6.10	4.20	6.60	2.60	6.00	57.	1.03	25	14.9	13.9	24.	13.	2.45	10.50	10.30	85.	95.
August	53.	57.	26.	40.	35.	61.	120.	6.10	4.50	7.10	2.30	5.90	52.	1.12	28	15.7	17.4	27.	13.	2.47	10.70	10.70	85.	90.
September	53.	50.	25.	41.	36.	55.	117.	5.30	4.20	7.50	1.90	5.00	51.	1.23	30	15.0	17.8	30.	14.	2.30	11.10	8.40	50.	83.
October	52.	43.	25.	42.	37.	51.	104.	4.50	3.90	6.60	1.80	4.90	51.	1.29	35	12.9	22.2	33.	13.	2.25	10.80	6.90	30.	83.
November	61.	50.	28.	45.	46.	47.	121.	4.20	3.80	5.40	1.80	4.80	50.	1.24	31	12.9	27.2	30.	13.	1.98	10.70	7.40	30.	83.
December	59.	45.	27.	44.	41.	45.	118.	3.60	3.30	4.70	1.80	4.60	48.	1.20	30	12.9	22.8	29.	12.	1.69	10.90	7.70	30.	82.
1932																								
January	59.	45.	27.	43.	41.	47.	123.	3.50	3.40	5.00	1.90	4.80	46.	1.07	26	12.7	14.7	25.	13.	1.62	10.90	7.90	29.	86.
February	59.	43.	27.	43.	41.	45.	117.	3.30	3.10	5.40	2.00	4.80	44.	.96	24	12.6	13.5	22.	13.	1.62	10.60	7.70	28.	86.
March	60.	42.	28.	44.	42.	46.	117.	3.90	3.30	5.10	2.20	5.40	42.	.93	23	12.9	11.0	22.	13.	1.50	10.60	7.40	28.	82.
April	60.	43.	28.	44.	41.	45.	110.	3.50	3.20	4.00	2.10	5.20	41.	.86	21	12.3	10.0	20.	12.	1.45	11.50	8.10	28.	90.
May	59.	40.	27.	43.	38.	48.	108.	3.00	2.90	4.10	2.00	4.90	39.	.80	20	12.0	10.2	19.	10.	1.44	11.10	7.80	28.	87.
June	57.	38.	26.	41.	36.	50.	102.	2.90	2.90	4.40	2.00	5.00	38.	.77	19	10.1	10.0	18.	9.	1.44	10.90	7.80	26.	87.
July	56.	39.	25.	39.	33.	51.	109.	4.20	3.50	4.80	1.60	4.70	38.	.79	19	10.5	11.6	18.	8.	1.56	10.00	7.50	27.	84.
August	52.	38.	21.	33.	33.	47.	97.	3.90	3.30	4.90	1.60	4.50	37.	*.83	20	10.7	14.1	20.	9.	1.35	10.00	6.90	29.	84.

\*Preliminary.

to a year ago. A slight increase in the number of hens and pullets per farm as compared to last year is now indicated by crop reporters.

Dairy Cattle Shipments

Dairy cattle shipments from Wisconsin totaled 6,394 head during August, a decrease of five per cent from the same month last year, but an increase of 30 per cent over August, 1930. This is the first month of 1932 in which shipments have been below the out-movement of the same month in 1931. Total shipments out of the state since the first of the year have been 35,614 which is 8.5 per cent above the same period for 1931 and about 10 per cent above 1930. Our chief purchasers of dairy cattle and the percentage of the total shipments received by each for 1931 and for 1932 up to September 1 are shown in the following table:

State	1931 per cent	1932 per cent
New Jersey	33.9	30.0
Illinois	28.7	24.8
New York	13.8	20.9
Pennsylvania	7.2	7.0
Massachusetts	3.6	4.6
Other states	12.8	12.7

Feed Prices

Feed prices have held about the same level for August as for July, the index

of prices paid by farmers for feed being 58 per cent of the pre-war average for both months. The indexes of prices paid for mill feeds and other feeds reflected some increases in prices paid for these feeds but the decrease occurring in feed grains was enough to offset the increase, holding the average price for August at about the July level.

With the milk price index for August being 66 per cent of the pre-war average, an increase of four points from the July level, dairymen are in a somewhat more favorable position in the relationship of milk prices to feed prices than was the case in July. With

the existing relationship between feed and milk prices, 100 pounds of milk will now purchase 118 pounds of feed as compared to 105 pounds in July. Compared to last year, however, 100 pounds of milk would buy seven pounds less feed this August than a year ago.

Prices of Wisconsin Farm Products

The price level for Wisconsin's farm products made a moderate advance during August, with most of the rise chargeable to the seasonal upturn in milk prices. The August level was 66 per cent of pre-war, as compared with 65 for July, and 60 per cent in June, the season's low point.

Wisconsin milk prices for August continued the seasonal advance established last month rising to 83 cents per hundred pounds. At this level, the August milk price was four cents above the July value and six cents above the season's low price paid in June. While the advance in milk prices this year is smaller than the sharp gains which ruled during the late summer months of 1931, the advance this year is stronger than the normal change of the season.

Although Wisconsin livestock values on August 15 were lower than the levels reached in July when hog prices

**CHARLES WEINREICH**

Mr. Charles Weinreich of Ozaukee County, an esteemed crop reporter of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture, has just recently passed away. For more than twelve years Mr. Weinreich has assisted us faithfully in the service for himself and fellow-farmers. We shall feel his loss keenly. We extend our sympathy to his family.

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and month	Wisconsin												United States <sup>1</sup>											
	Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices (Average of prices January, 1910-December, 1914=100)									Purchasing Power			Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices (Average of prices August, 1909-July, 1914=100)										Purchasing Power	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Wisconsin Farm Price Index (30 items)	All groups milk excluded (29 items)	Grain	Livestock	Milk	Poultry products	Four leading cash crops <sup>2</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Unclassified <sup>3</sup>	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>4</sup>	Ratio of prices received for milk to prices paid <sup>5</sup>	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm real estate values <sup>6</sup>	United States Farm Price Index	Grain	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton and cotton seed	Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought <sup>7</sup> 1910-14=100	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>8</sup>	Index numbers of U. S. farm real estate values <sup>6</sup>			
1910	99	99	101	101	98	103	84	100	103	101	100	103	104	103	100	104	91	113	98	106	-----			
1911	91	92	111	85	90	91	99	100	118	90	89	95	96	87	97	91	106	101	101	93	-----			
1912	102	101	111	95	103	101	117	90	111	102	103	99	106	95	103	101	110	87	100	99	97			
1913	104	102	85	110	105	100	94	102	82	104	105	100	100	92	100	101	92	97	100	99	100			
1914	105	106	93	111	104	104	105	108	85	104	103	103	102	103	112	100	105	100	85	101	101			
1915	101	99	117	101	103	101	90	89	89	95	97	104	100	120	104	98	103	83	78	106	95			
1916	122	122	125	119	123	117	142	151	103	99	100	117	117	126	120	102	116	123	119	123	95			
1917	174	176	200	175	172	155	208	197	133	116	115	124	176	217	173	125	157	202	187	150	118			
1918	198	192	216	200	206	184	157	216	173	111	116	133	200	226	202	152	185	162	245	178	112			
1919	215	205	188	209	225	195	204	254	172	105	110	143	209	231	206	173	206	189	247	205	120			
1920	203	200	211	173	206	219	299	218	172	99	100	171	205	231	173	188	222	249	248	206	99			
1921	128	123	114	102	134	160	161	215	119	82	86	168	116	112	108	148	161	145	101	156	75			
1922	124	119	100	107	130	141	143	178	123	82	86	154	124	105	113	134	139	152	156	152	81			
1923	137	111	102	99	165	141	123	116	121	90	108	147	135	114	106	148	145	136	216	153	139			
1924	128	116	118	103	140	146	129	127	130	83	91	139	134	129	109	134	147	124	211	154	87			
1925	144	138	133	133	150	160	154	129	115	91	94	130	147	156	139	137	161	160	177	159	92			
1926	152	152	114	145	152	158	216	126	119	87	97	125	136	129	146	136	156	189	122	156	87			
1927	154	142	121	136	167	144	183	142	121	100	108	122	131	128	139	138	141	155	128	154	85			
1928	156	143	130	145	170	153	140	169	115	100	109	120	139	130	150	140	150	146	152	156	90			
1929	155	148	116	152	162	160	144	177	114	100	105	119	138	121	156	140	159	136	145	155	89			
1930	129	130	95	129	129	124	170	154	99	88	88	117	117	100	134	123	126	158	102	146	80			
1931	90	89	67	85	91	95	107	102	90	71	72	104	80	63	93	94	96	98	63	126	63			
1931	105	104	75	104	107	104	125	104	97	77	78	78	94	77	112	107	110	108	72	137	69			
1931	99	96	72	98	101	78	120	104	94	73	74	74	90	75	106	101	79	109	76	136	66			
1931	96	95	70	94	97	83	112	104	92	72	72	72	91	74	106	101	92	109	80	134	68			
1931	92	98	71	96	85	95	125	104	92	70	64	64	91	74	106	99	90	120	78	132	69			
1931	86	92	70	92	80	79	113	104	92	66	61	61	86	74	99	91	77	119	74	131	66			
1931	83	87	67	84	78	80	113	104	92	64	60	60	80	67	91	86	81	114	65	129	62			
1931	86	90	66	87	81	82	126	100	87	68	64	64	79	57	92	85	83	110	71	127	62			
1931	91	93	60	89	89	96	126	100	88	73	71	71	75	54	92	87	93	97	53	125	60			
1931	91	85	60	82	97	96	95	100	90	74	79	79	72	50	86	92	99	83	47	123	58			
1931	90	79	60	73	102	107	78	100	88	74	84	84	68	46	79	95	110	70	42	122	56			
1931	88	79	68	68	98	125	78	100	87	73	82	82	71	57	76	95	123	68	50	120	59			
1931	83	72	64	59	95	109	79	100	88	70	80	80	66	52	68	92	120	68	45	119	55			
1932	76	68	64	59	85	80	78	100	88	64 <sup>9</sup>	72 <sup>9</sup>	72 <sup>9</sup>	63	52	68	85	87	70	45	118 <sup>9</sup>	53 <sup>9</sup>			
1932	71	66	64	57	76	76	77	100	86	61 <sup>9</sup>	66 <sup>9</sup>	66 <sup>9</sup>	60	51	65	79	70	68	47	116 <sup>9</sup>	52 <sup>9</sup>			
1932	70	67	65	62	74	68	77	100	86	61 <sup>9</sup>	65 <sup>9</sup>	65 <sup>9</sup>	61	51	69	76	61	73	50	114 <sup>9</sup>	54 <sup>9</sup>			
1932	66	64	65	56	68	63	77	100	91	59 <sup>9</sup>	60 <sup>9</sup>	60 <sup>9</sup>	59	50	66	74	60	78	46	113 <sup>9</sup>	52 <sup>9</sup>			
1932	62	61	63	51	63	63	77	100	88	55 <sup>9</sup>	56 <sup>9</sup>	56 <sup>9</sup>	56	49	59	69	66	80	42	112 <sup>9</sup>	50 <sup>9</sup>			
1932	60	59	60	50	61	58	75	100	86	55 <sup>9</sup>	55 <sup>9</sup>	55 <sup>9</sup>	52	44	57	62	59	82	37	110 <sup>9</sup>	47 <sup>9</sup>			
1932	65	67	58	64	62	64	76	100	81	60 <sup>9</sup>	57 <sup>9</sup>	57 <sup>9</sup>	57	42	72	63	65	83	41	109 <sup>9</sup>	52 <sup>9</sup>			
1932	66 <sup>9</sup>	66	52	60	66 <sup>9</sup>	74	77	100	81	61 <sup>9</sup>	61 <sup>9</sup>	61 <sup>9</sup>	59	43	69	65	75	79	51	108 <sup>9</sup>	55 <sup>9</sup>			

<sup>1</sup>Prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. <sup>2</sup>Includes potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and clover seed.  
<sup>3</sup>Includes dry beans, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, sugar beets, and wool.  
<sup>4</sup>The ratio of the index number of prices received for Wisconsin farm products to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy.  
<sup>5</sup>The ratio of the index number of Wisconsin milk prices to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. <sup>6</sup>Average of estimated values, 1912-14=100.  
<sup>7</sup>These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December.  
<sup>8</sup>Purchasing power of the farmer's dollar expressed as the ratio of the index number of the prices received to the index number of the prices paid for commodities farmers buy.  
<sup>9</sup>Preliminary.

were rising, the August quotations were still maintained above low points reached earlier in the year. In mid-August farmers were receiving \$3.90 per hundredweight for hogs as compared with \$4.20 in July and \$2.90 in June. Beef cattle prices averaged \$3.30 per hundred pounds, twenty cents below the July quotation but 40 cents higher than the June level. The mid-August price for veal calves was \$4.90 per hundred, a gain of ten cents for August and an advance of 90 cents from April.

Prices for farm butter and butterfat advanced with milk prices, with both commodities valued at 20 cents per pound on August 15. Wisconsin chick-

ens were bringing an average price of 10.7 cents per pound on August 15, as compared with 10.5 in July. Eggs were worth 14.1 cents per dozen for August, a sharp increase from the mid-July price of 11.6 cents.

The August 15 price for Wisconsin grains worked lower with the advent of the threshing season. Oats were returning growers 21 cents per bushel in August, a price four cents lower than the July value. Wheat was down four cents to 52 cents per bushel, while the August barley price, 33 cents, was six cents lower than the July quotation. Corn prices were firmer than those for other grains, the August corn price at 38 cents per bushel, be-

ing only a cent lower than the July mark.

United States Farm Prices

The sharp upturn in the general farm price level for the nation registered in mid-July, was followed by a more moderate advance during the month ending August 15. The August farm price level was 59 per cent of pre-war, two points higher than in July and seven points above the record low reached in June. Firmer prices for most of the grains and cotton, together with seasonal gains in dairy and poultry products have more than offset sagging livestock values of the last month.

# WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MARKETS  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service  
WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician

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**S**EPTEMBER was an unusually dry month in Wisconsin this year. For the most part, the weather was cool and favorable for harvest, but unfavorable for planting of winter wheat and rye and for fall plowing. Crop conditions in the state did not change greatly from a month ago, though neighboring states where there was more rainfall showed considerable improvement. The table giving weather data for some of the more important stations is given on this page.

Crop yields in Wisconsin this year are now estimated to be 4.2 per cent below the ten-year average. The state has had its third dry summer in succession, but, unlike a year ago, little rain came in September to bring fall improvement. Even so, the corn and grain crops have turned out well, and the supply of these seems considerably larger than last year. Hay, on the other hand, is the smallest crop in about 15 years. Pastures, which have been poor all season, averaged 51 per cent of normal at the beginning of October as compared with 67 per cent of normal a year ago. This has made necessary more than the usual amount of feeding of livestock at a time of the year when ordinarily they are mostly maintained on pasture.

The corn crop in Wisconsin is now estimated at 79,380,000 bushels, which is about 36 per cent above the small crop of last year and about 18 per cent above the five-year average. This

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WISCONSIN WEATHER SUMMARY, SEPTEMBER, 1932

Weather Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	September 1932	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
							September rainfall lowest since
Duluth.....	36	83	56.7	55.1	0.68	3.31	-5.91 1892
Wausau.....	33	85	58.0	58.9	1.92	3.73	-8.95 1924
Escanaba...	38	81	57.7	57.1	1.34	3.32	+1.44 1917
Minn'polis..	41	85	61.8	61.4	0.85	3.13	-4.67 1898
La Crosse...	34	84	59.2	62.2	1.32	3.99	-1.97 1918
Green Bay...	36	89	60.6	60.4	1.21	3.52	-10.39 1880
Dubuque....	38	86	61.9	64.0	1.71	4.01	-6.09 1929
Madison....	42	86	61.9	62.4	0.18	3.72	-8.43 record
Milw'kee...	45	88	63.1	62.5	0.90	3.29	-9.81 1908

large crop of corn will go far to offset the short supplies of hay, and the feeding of silage began early on many of the dairy farms in the state. Most farms have more corn than is required to fill the silos so that refilling is common this year. In addition to being large, the corn crop ripened unusually well this year, since there was almost no frost damage.

The oats crop was estimated at 89,495,000 bushels, which, while about five million bushels below the five-year average, is about 30 per cent over the small crop of last year. The quality of the crop is also generally better than a year ago. Barley production is estimated at 23,670,000 bushels, which is about one-fourth more than was harvested in the state a year ago, and, in addition, the quality was also better than that of last year. These two important feed grains will help materially in reducing the feed bills of Wisconsin during the current year. As with the other feed crops, the production of oats and barley is somewhat unevenly distributed in the state. The southern and southwestern counties have the best supplies of corn, hay, and grain, whereas the northern counties have, on the whole, fared less well. An area of extreme drought has made feed supplies very short in parts of northeastern Wisconsin. In the extreme northern counties of Wisconsin, crop conditions are reported as being quite satisfactory.

CROP SUMMARY ON OCTOBER 1—WISCONSIN AND UNITED STATES

	WISCONSIN					UNITED STATES					Unit
	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)			Acreage (000)omitted)		Production (000 omitted)			
	1932 preliminary	1931	Oct. 1, 1932 forecast	1931	5-year average 1924-28	1932 preliminary	1931	Oct. 1, 1932 forecast	1931	5-year average 1924-28	
Corn.....	2,205	2,080	79,380	58,240	67,168	108,609	105,100	2,884,682	2,563,271	2,625,063	Bus.
Potatoes.....	255	268	24,225	24,924	26,308	3,411	3,371	356,847	375,518	361,115	Bus.
Tobacco.....	28	40	33,880	47,520	38,808	1,477	2,030	1,011,581	1,600,910	1,298,947	Bus.
Oats.....	2,557	2,459	89,495	68,852	94,993	41,994	39,719	1,265,341	1,112,037	1,277,127	Bus.
Barley.....	789	731	23,670	19,006	17,248	13,895	11,428	313,407	198,185	218,868	Bus.
Rye.....	250	175	3,000	2,188	3,065	3,324	3,127	42,453	32,514	44,081	Bus.
Winter wheat.....	36	24	666	456	1,135	33,245	41,363	441,788	789,462	548,632	Bus.
Spring wheat.....	69	64	1,346	1,088	1,162	22,169	13,936	269,919	104,742	280,044	Bus.
Buckwheat.....	9	11	104	110	318	495	505	7,092	8,938	11,792	Bus.
Flax.....	7	7	84	66	121	2,667	2,325	13,210	11,071	23,287	Bus.
Alfalfa.....	347	428	677	813	656	12,504	11,643	26,402	20,969	23,038	Tons
All tame hay.....	2,833	3,180	3,541	3,833	5,023	52,424	53,431	68,543	64,213	73,759	Tons
Dry beans.....	4	7	27	28	-----	1,477	1,860	17,050	21,188	-----	Bus.
Sugar beets.....	11.3	9.8	96	80.4	-----	743	713	8,587	7,903	7,389	Tons
Cabbage.....	16.8	17.43	123.2	90.4	-----	138	146	968	995	-----	Tons
Cranberries.....	2	2	75	45	44	27.6	27.8	527	651	588	Bbls.
Apples.....	-----	-----	1,827	1,827	1,800	-----	-----	133,824	202,415	180,262	Bus.

### Cash Crop Production Smaller

The cash crops are making somewhat less satisfactory returns in Wisconsin this year than last. Potato production will be somewhat smaller than last year, and, in addition, the price of potatoes is very low. In the central Wisconsin area the dry weather of September prevented the crop from coming up to earlier expectations, and, in addition, a considerable amount of scab is now found on the harvested crop. Unlike most years, the best potato yields are being reported from outlying areas rather than from the more important potato counties where there was less rainfall than in some of the non-commercial areas.

Tobacco has had favorable weather, both from the standpoint of harvest and curing, and the crop is expected to make at least average production per acre this year. The acreage, however, is considerably smaller than last year so that the total production for the state is now estimated at only 33,880,000 pounds, which is nearly 29 per cent under the production of a year ago. Sugar beets, which are normally favored by dry weather, are making good yields. Dry beans are making better production than a year ago, though because of the reduced acreage the output will be even smaller than the small crop of last year.

One of the bright spots of the agriculture of the state is the cranberry industry. Wisconsin's cranberry growers have had a favorable season, and have harvested a crop of fine quality, and, in addition, it is the largest since 1926. The crop in the state this year is estimated at 75,000 barrels compared with the 45,000 barrel crop of last year, and it makes Wisconsin rank second in cranberry production, Massachusetts ranking first. Ordinarily, Wisconsin ranks third in the production of this crop because the output of New Jersey normally exceeds that of this state. With a good crop in Wisconsin this year and a small crop in the East, Wisconsin is easily in second place in 1932.

The apple crop of Wisconsin is estimated at 1,827,000 bushels compared with the five-year average of 1,800,000. The crop was somewhat reduced by dry weather during the late summer, but, in the main, apples are abundant in the state and the quality is somewhat better than average.

Buckwheat production will be somewhat smaller in the state than last year and only about one-third of the five-year average. While the crop is going to make about average yields, the acreage in the state has fallen to a very low level. Flax production will probably be somewhat larger than a year ago, though considerably under the five-year average. Flax made excellent yields this year, and fine quality is reported. Wheat and rye have made much larger production in the state than a year ago, due

to increased acreage in these crops and to slightly larger wheat yields in Wisconsin.

### United States Crop Summary

Crops in the United States showed further improvement during September, according to the estimates of the Crop Reporting Board, corn, oats, barley, and cotton showing better production than a month ago. The United States corn crop is 10 per cent above the five-year average, barley 43, and spring wheat 6 per cent. Winter wheat is 20 per cent below the five-year average, cotton 22 per cent, flax 43 per cent, tame hay seven per cent, tobacco 22 per cent, and oats and potatoes each one per cent below average. The twenty leading crops average 3.1 per cent below the ten-year average this year for the country as a whole.

The production of wheat in the United States and 34 foreign countries is estimated at 3,145,000,000 bushels, which is about 1.5 per cent above the production in these countries a year ago. Rye production in the United States and 21 foreign countries is estimated at 968,000,000 bushels, which is about 22 per cent above last year's production. Barley production in 28 Northern Hemisphere countries is estimated at 1,302,000,000 bushels this year, which is about 18 per cent more than was reported a year ago. Oats production in 24 Northern Hemisphere countries is reported at 3,330,000,000 bushels, which is about 11.5 per cent above a year ago. Corn production in 12 Northern Hemisphere countries is estimated at 3,629,000,000 bushels, which is 13 per cent above the estimates for a year ago.

### Milk Production

Milk production per cow for the United States is still low on account of poor pastures and light feeding but, with more than the usual proportion of the cows freshening during the fall months, there was much less than the usual decline in milk production during September. On about October 1 crop correspondents were securing a daily average of 12.11 lbs. of milk per cow in their herds, compared with 12.27 lbs. on October 1 last year and an October average of 12.73 during the previous five years. With nearly four per cent more milk cows on the farms, these reports indicate that daily production of milk was averaging between two and three per cent greater than at the same time last year. Reports from crop correspondents for previous months of this year have indicated a daily production ranging from nearly two per cent above last year on Janu-

ary 1 to four per cent below last year on May 1, and averaging a fraction of one per cent below last year for the nine months' period.

In Wisconsin, milk production last month was lower than a year ago in spite of the fact that there are somewhat more cows on farms. Pastures have been poor because of dry weather, and while farmers have been feeding more than they were at this time last year, production of milk is about four per cent under last year. There seems to be an increasing tendency toward heavier winter milking, and calf receipts at the stockyards have recently shown increases, which indicates somewhat larger freshenings of cows. Cows in the herds of Wisconsin crop correspondents on October 1 were averaging 13.1 pounds of milk compared with 13.4 a year ago.

Because of the shortage of pastures, dairymen have generally been feeding heavier than at this time last year. Dairy reporters were feeding between seven and eight per cent more grain at the beginning of this month than last year, and, in addition, there was more feeding of roughage, particularly corn silage. With the large corn crop, the use of silage during the present fall is very extensive.

Information from dairy reporters and also from one of the large packing plants in the state indicate that farmers are raising a smaller percentage of their calves at the present time than they did at this time last year. Last month the calves reported raised exceeded those of a year ago.

Milk prices have been showing a seasonal rise, but are about 27 per cent below a year ago. The preliminary average for Wisconsin in September was 89 cents per hundred pounds compared with \$1.23 last year. The September price, however, was five cents above the price for August. The present milk price is the lowest for this time of the year since 1904. Milk prices have been declining steadily for four years, and the levels of the summer of 1932 have not been reached in twenty-eight years. The Wisconsin index of milk

### DAIRY CHANGES IN WISCONSIN

Item	October		Change from a year ago Per cent
	1931	1932	
Milk production per farm <sup>1</sup> ..... Lbs	199.8	190.7	- 4.6
Grain and concentrates fed <sup>2</sup>			
Per farm.....Lbs	24.75	26.61	+ 7.5
Per milk cow.....Lbs	1.95	2.08	+ 6.7
Price of milk <sup>3</sup> .....	\$1.23	\$ .89	-27.6
Per cent of cows in herd freshening past month <sup>2</sup> .....	7.69	7.45	- 3.1
Per cent of calves born last month, being raised <sup>2</sup> .....	33.1	31.7	- 4.2
Number of dairy cattle shipped last month from Wisconsin <sup>3</sup> ..	8,510	6,375	-25.1
Cold storage holdings (U.S.) <sup>5</sup>			
Butter (000 omitted).....Lbs	80,152	89,459	+11.6
Cheese (000 omitted).....Lbs	88,564	81,102	- 8.4
Amount of dairy ration 100 lbs. of milk would buy <sup>4</sup> ..... Lbs	144	130	- 9.8
Index of Wisconsin feed prices 1910-1914=100 <sup>4</sup> .....	66	53	-19.7
Price of			
Standard bran <sup>5</sup> .....per ton	\$12.30	\$10.80	-12.2
Linsed oil meal <sup>5</sup> .....per ton	\$28.35	\$25.00	-11.8
Gluten feed <sup>5</sup> .....per ton	\$18.35	\$16.05	-12.5

<sup>1</sup> as reported by Wisconsin crop reporters.

<sup>2</sup> as reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters

<sup>3</sup> data from the State Veterinarian

<sup>4</sup> calculated by the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service

<sup>5</sup> Bureau of Agricultural Economics—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bran and oil meal quoted at Minneapolis, and gluten feed at Chicago plus freight to Madison, Wis.

### H. F. RINGLE

Word has just come to us that Mr. Ringle passed away at his home near Mayville in Dodge County on August 10. He was a reporter of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture for more than 12 years. We are indeed sorry of the passing of Mr. Ringle and extend our sincere sympathy to his family.

Prices Paid To Wisconsin Producers For Farm Products

	Wheat bu. 1	Corn bu. 2	Oats bu. 3	Barley bu. 4	Rye bu. 5	Buckwheat bu. 6	Flaxseed bu. 7	Hogs cwt. 8	Beef cattle cwt. 9	Veal calves cwt. 10	Sheep cwt. 11	Lambs cwt. 12	Milk Cows head 13	Milk cwt. 14	Butterfat lb. 15	Chickens lb. 16	Eggs doz. 17	Butter lb. 18	Wool lb. 19	Dry Beans bu. 20	Hay (loose) ton 21	Clover seed bu. 22	Potatoes bu. 23	Horses head 24
1910-14	90.8	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	7.35	4.91	7.23	4.25	6.01	53.65	1.265	30.2	11.2	21.3	28.1	20.1	2.25	12.78	8.83	50.7	169.83
1914	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	7.65	5.83	8.22	4.64	6.60	66.90	1.31	30.0	11.6	22.3	28.4	19.6	2.22	10.00	7.72	50.9	172.50
1915	114.7	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	6.55	5.46	7.95	5.00	7.08	62.30	1.30	30.3	11.0	21.7	28.3	25.2	2.92	9.88	8.07	37.2	161.40
1916	119.4	79.5	44.2	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	8.47	5.90	8.87	5.87	8.26	64.80	1.55	34.9	13.0	25.0	32.1	30.3	4.75	11.29	9.40	98.3	156.50
1917	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	274.4	14.17	7.52	11.46	8.85	12.36	77.65	2.18	45.3	16.2	33.9	40.6	49.2	8.28	14.28	10.95	163.3	151.30
1918	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	386.2	16.09	8.71	13.17	10.22	14.17	88.70	2.60	54.0	20.2	39.5	48.2	63.3	6.84	19.42	17.26	78.6	147.70
1919	212.7	140.4	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	16.52	9.02	14.31	9.08	13.51	104.25	2.85	64.9	22.9	43.8	57.7	53.0	4.22	20.68	25.86	114.4	143.70
1920	214.7	137.3	78.6	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	12.93	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	104.30	2.60	62.9	24.0	46.8	59.1	38.0	3.97	22.89	22.03	223.3	141.20
1921	120.1	59.5	37.2	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	7.61	4.57	7.62	3.89	7.57	58.20	1.69	41.7	19.8	32.9	41.7	18.7	2.88	15.51	10.60	79.9	114.30
1922	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.7	8.32	4.54	7.73	4.94	10.22	57.00	2.09	46.8	17.3	29.2	45.7	37.9	4.28	13.41	11.42	58.9	111.70
1923	105.0	77.7	42.4	60.9	66.8	84.0	214.4	6.97	4.57	7.99	5.16	10.55	62.35	1.77	43.6	17.8	30.2	42.5	37.7	3.65	15.33	13.08	64.6	106.90
1924	113.5	94.4	49.2	73.0	77.1	97.6	215.5	7.29	4.67	8.17	5.62	10.83	63.75	1.90	46.3	19.2	33.2	44.2	40.3	3.63	13.02	15.84	84.6	108.20
1925	143.7	102.9	43.9	79.8	98.8	97.8	238.3	10.87	5.18	9.17	6.13	12.36	66.25	1.92	45.7	21.4	31.3	43.9	35.9	5.27	13.82	16.41	158.3	111.70
1926	137.2	74.3	39.2	65.4	82.1	78.8	205.0	11.70	5.73	10.14	6.19	12.09	80.50	2.11	50.3	19.3	28.6	47.0	33.0	5.45	14.25	18.58	117.2	113.70
1927	123.1	87.1	46.2	72.8	88.4	84.6	192.7	9.52	6.49	10.52	5.75	11.85	89.85	2.05	48.7	20.7	30.3	47.8	39.2	4.72	13.06	16.02	65.0	117.60
1928	117.4	92.8	52.3	79.8	98.0	88.0	189.7	8.74	8.22	12.14	6.05	12.37	102.40	2.15	51.5	22.0	31.5	46.5	34.5	5.33	12.60	15.09	71.2	117.90
1929	111.7	88.2	45.7	64.9	89.7	88.8	237.0	9.50	8.32	12.43	6.07	12.33	107.25	2.05	48.7	17.4	24.1	37.0	23.8	3.86	11.08	10.52	115.8	108.20
1930	93.1	79.7	38.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	8.82	6.54	9.87	4.33	8.56	84.40	1.63	38.8	14.7	17.8	27.8	14.8	2.44	10.88	9.79	56.7	91.00
1931	63.7	56.7	28.5	44.8	37.9	63.4	124.6	5.76	4.37	6.70	2.62	6.26	56.85	1.15	28.7	15.2	20.0	29.1	19.1	2.89	11.50	11.20	70.1	92.1
January	73.	68.	31.	49.	42.	79.	136.	7.20	5.10	8.20	3.20	7.00	66.	1.35	31	15.2	20.0	29.1	18.1	2.61	11.10	10.80	65.	95.
February	72.	64.	31.	47.	38.	73.	130.	6.80	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	63.	1.28	30	14.4	13.0	28.	18.	2.62	10.70	10.30	65.	98.
March	70.	61.	30.	46.	39.	70.	129.	6.70	4.60	6.60	3.40	7.10	63.	1.23	31	15.8	16.5	29.	18.	2.62	10.80	10.90	70.	98.
April	70.	63.	31.	47.	36.	72.	131.	6.80	4.80	6.60	3.70	7.60	63.	1.08	29	17.2	16.1	28.	17.	2.53	10.90	11.40	65.	99.
May	70.	62.	30.	48.	36.	72.	131.	6.30	4.80	6.60	3.50	7.30	61.	1.01	26	15.2	12.9	23.	15.	2.83	10.90	11.50	65.	94.
June	66.	58.	29.	44.	35.	74.	128.	5.50	4.40	6.80	2.40	7.20	57.	.99	24	14.6	13.4	23.	13.	2.83	10.90	10.30	85.	95.
July	65.	59.	29.	44.	34.	62.	130.	6.10	4.20	6.60	2.20	6.00	57.	1.03	25	14.9	13.9	24.	13.	2.45	10.50	10.30	85.	95.
August	53.	57.	26.	40.	35.	61.	120.	6.10	4.50	7.10	2.30	5.90	52.	1.12	28	15.7	17.4	27.	13.	2.47	10.70	10.70	85.	90.
September	53.	50.	25.	41.	36.	55.	117.	5.30	4.20	7.50	1.90	5.00	51.	1.23	30	15.0	17.8	30.	14.	2.30	11.10	8.40	50.	83.
October	52.	43.	25.	42.	37.	51.	104.	4.50	3.90	6.60	1.80	4.90	51.	1.29	35	12.9	22.2	33.	13.	2.25	10.80	6.90	30.	83.
November	61.	50.	28.	45.	46.	47.	121.	4.20	3.80	5.40	1.80	4.80	50.	1.24	31	12.9	27.2	30.	13.	1.98	10.70	7.40	30.	83.
December	59.	45.	27.	44.	41.	45.	118.	3.60	3.30	4.70	1.80	4.60	48.	1.20	30	12.9	22.8	29.	12.	1.69	10.90	7.70	30.	82.
1932	59.	45.	27.	43.	41.	47.	123.	3.50	3.40	5.00	1.90	4.80	46.	1.07	26	12.7	14.7	25.	13.	1.62	10.90	7.90	29.	86.
January	59.	43.	27.	43.	41.	45.	117.	3.30	3.10	5.40	2.00	4.80	44.	.96	24	12.6	13.5	22.	13.	1.62	10.60	7.70	28.	86.
February	59.	43.	27.	43.	41.	45.	117.	3.90	3.30	5.10	2.20	5.40	42.	.93	23	12.9	11.0	22.	13.	1.50	10.60	7.40	28.	82.
March	60.	42.	28.	44.	42.	46.	117.	3.50	3.20	4.00	2.10	5.20	41.	.86	21	12.3	10.0	20.	12.	1.45	11.50	8.10	28.	90.
April	60.	43.	28.	44.	41.	45.	110.	3.00	2.90	4.10	2.00	4.90	39.	.80	20	12.0	10.2	19.	10.	1.44	11.10	7.80	28.	87.
May	59.	40.	27.	43.	38.	48.	108.	2.90	2.90	4.40	2.00	5.00	38.	.77	19	10.1	10.0	18.	9.	1.44	10.90	7.80	26.	87.
June	57.	38.	26.	41.	36.	50.	102.	4.20	3.50	4.80	1.60	4.70	38.	.79	19	10.5	11.6	18.	8.	1.56	10.00	7.50	27.	84.
July	56.	39.	25.	39.	33.	51.	109.	4.20	3.50	4.90	1.60	4.50	37.	.84	20	10.7	14.1	20.	9.	1.35	10.00	6.90	29.	84.
August	52.	38.	21.	33.	33.	47.	97.	3.90	3.30	4.90	1.60	4.50	37.	.84	20	10.7	14.1	20.	10.	1.32	10.30	6.60	26.	80.
September	50.	35.	19.	31.	32.	45.	94.	3.70	3.10	5.20	1.70	4.45	37.	*.89	21	11.1	16.2	20.	10.	1.32	10.30	6.60	26.	80.

\*Preliminary.

prices for September stood at 70, which is nine points above the seasonal low reached in June of this year.

Cattle and Sheep Feeding

The activities of cattle and sheep feeders in Wisconsin, as well as in the Corn Belt generally, appear to be considerably smaller this year than last. A year ago there was a large and early movement of sheep and cattle from the drought areas of the West into the feed lots of the Corn Belt. This year this movement is smaller and apparently it is also later in the season.

The shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt States during September were relatively small, according to the report of the United States Department of Agriculture. The estimated shipments of such cattle, inspected through markets, while about four per cent larger than the small shipments in September, 1931, were seven per cent smaller than the five-year average September shipments and third smallest for the month in ten years.

Shipments of feeder lambs into the Corn Belt States in September continued very small. The estimated number inspected through markets was only about 55 per cent as large as the heavy September shipments of last year and 60 per cent of the five-year September average number and was the second smallest in at least 14 years. The total shipments for the three months, July to September, inclusive, this year were only about 53 per cent as large as for the corresponding period in 1931 and were the smallest for the period in at least 14 years.

Farm Wages

Wisconsin farmers are employing fewer hired men and paying the low-

est wages in years. Recent returns from crop reporters indicate that men hired by the month with board are receiving \$19.25 per month. This wage is \$1.25 lower than the going rate last July and is \$8.75 below the wage paid a year ago.

Other types of farm wages have taken similar reductions. Workers hired by the month without board are receiving \$30.00. Men hired by the day are receiving one dollar if board is included, or \$1.45 without board.

Farm wage rates in Wisconsin are now 28 per cent below the pre-war level and about 31 per cent below last year's mark. On October 1, the demand for farm labor was reported as being 63 per cent of normal while supply was 135 per cent of normal.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

Advancing farm prices during September for milk, butterfat, veal calves, chickens, and eggs have carried Wisconsin farm prices to higher levels. The September index number of farm prices is 63 per cent of the pre-war level and is the highest point since last March. While the price gains were largely seasonal, and in part offset by lower prices for hogs, cattle, grain, potatoes and some other products, the net result of the September price movement was to continue the advance which began in July. Wisconsin farm prices have made material improvements since midsummer, and the September level is eight points or 13 per cent higher than the June low. Last year, the June to September rise was ten per cent and the customary ad-

vance is ordinarily only eight per cent.

Wisconsin milk prices for September averaged 89 cents per hundred pounds, a gain of five cents from August and a twelve cent advance from June, the season's low mark. The September farm price of eggs was 16.2 cents per dozen, a two cent gain from August and a six cent gain from the June level. Farm prices for veal calves advanced 30 cents per hundred pounds from August 15 to September 15, reaching \$5.20. Mid-September values for other classes of livestock were lower than in August. Hog prices declined to \$3.70, a 20 cent loss, and cattle values fell to \$3.10 in September as compared with \$3.30 in August. While hog and cattle prices have declined after the sharp price gain in July, September prices for livestock were still maintained well above the unusually low levels of last June when hog prices slumped to \$2.90 per hundredweight.

Wisconsin potato prices were lower in September, the average falling to 26 cents per bushel, a three cent loss from August. Potato prices to farmers in commercial areas have dropped to much lower levels since September. Grain prices were uniformly lower, continuing the steady decline which has been unchecked for months.

During September, chicken and egg prices were more favorable than the values for most other products. Poultry product prices were 82 per cent as high as in pre-war days. Milk was in second place with a price level equaling 70 per cent of pre-war. Wisconsin livestock values were maintained at 58 per cent of this level, while grain prices were relatively the cheapest, the



General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and month	Wisconsin												United States <sup>1</sup>											
	Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices (Average of prices January, 1910-December, 1914=100)									Purchasing Power			Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices (Average of prices August, 1909-July, 1914=100)										Purchasing Power	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Wisconsin Farm Price Index (38 items)	All groups milk excluded (29 items)	Grain	Livestock	Milk	Poultry products	Four leading cash crops <sup>2</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Unclassified <sup>3</sup>	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>4</sup>	Ratio of prices received for milk to prices paid <sup>5</sup>	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm real estate values <sup>6</sup>	United States Farm Price Index	Grain	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton and cotton seed	Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought <sup>7</sup> 1910-14=100	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>8</sup>	Index numbers of U. S. farm real estate values <sup>9</sup>			
1910	99	99	101	101	98	103	84	100	103	101	100	103	104	103	100	104	91	113	98	106	106			
1911	91	92	111	85	90	91	99	100	118	90	89	95	96	87	97	91	106	101	101	93	97			
1912	102	101	111	95	103	101	117	90	111	102	103	97	99	106	95	103	101	110	87	100	99			
1913	104	102	85	110	105	100	94	102	82	104	105	100	100	92	108	100	101	92	87	100	99			
1914	105	106	93	111	104	104	105	108	85	104	103	103	102	103	112	100	105	100	85	101	101			
1915	101	99	117	101	103	101	90	89	89	95	97	104	100	120	104	98	103	83	78	106	95			
1916	122	122	125	119	123	117	142	151	103	99	100	117	117	128	120	102	116	123	119	123	95			
1917	174	176	200	175	172	155	208	197	133	116	115	124	176	217	173	125	157	202	187	150	118			
1918	198	192	216	200	206	184	157	216	173	111	116	133	200	226	202	152	185	162	245	178	112			
1919	215	205	188	209	225	195	204	254	172	105	110	143	209	231	206	173	206	189	247	205	102			
1920	203	200	211	173	206	219	299	218	172	99	100	171	205	231	173	188	222	249	248	206	99			
1921	128	123	114	102	134	160	161	215	119	82	86	168	116	112	108	148	161	148	101	156	75			
1922	124	119	100	107	130	141	143	178	123	82	86	154	124	105	113	134	139	152	156	152	81			
1923	137	111	102	99	165	141	123	116	121	90	108	147	135	114	106	148	145	136	216	153	88			
1924	128	116	118	103	140	146	129	127	130	83	91	139	134	129	109	134	147	124	211	154	87			
1925	144	138	133	133	150	160	154	129	115	91	94	130	147	156	139	137	161	100	177	159	92			
1926	152	152	114	145	152	168	216	126	119	87	97	125	136	129	146	136	156	189	122	156	87			
1927	154	142	121	136	167	144	183	142	121	100	108	122	131	128	139	138	141	155	128	154	85			
1928	156	143	130	145	170	153	140	169	115	100	109	120	139	130	150	140	150	146	152	156	90			
1929	155	148	116	152	162	160	144	177	114	100	105	119	138	121	156	140	159	136	145	155	89			
1930	129	130	95	129	129	124	170	154	99	88	88	117	117	100	134	123	126	158	102	146	80			
1931	90	89	67	85	91	95	107	102	90	71	72	104	80	63	93	94	96	98	63	126	63			
1931	105	104	75	104	107	104	125	104	97	77	78	-----	94	77	112	107	110	108	72	137	69			
Jan.	91	96	72	98	101	78	120	104	94	73	74	-----	90	75	106	101	79	109	76	136	66			
Feb.	96	95	70	94	97	93	112	104	92	72	72	-----	91	74	106	101	92	109	80	134	68			
March	92	98	71	96	85	95	125	104	92	70	64	-----	91	74	106	99	90	120	78	132	69			
April	86	92	70	92	80	79	113	104	92	66	61	-----	86	74	99	91	77	119	74	131	66			
May	83	87	67	84	78	80	113	104	92	64	60	-----	80	67	91	86	81	114	65	129	62			
June	86	90	66	87	81	82	126	100	87	68	64	-----	79	57	92	85	83	110	71	127	62			
July	91	93	60	89	89	96	126	100	88	73	71	-----	75	54	92	87	93	97	53	125	60			
Aug.	91	85	60	82	97	96	95	100	90	74	79	-----	72	50	86	92	99	83	47	123	58			
Sept.	90	79	60	73	102	107	78	100	88	74	84	-----	68	46	79	95	110	70	42	122	56			
Oct.	88	79	68	68	98	125	78	100	87	73	82	-----	71	57	76	95	123	68	50	120	59			
Nov.	83	72	64	59	95	109	79	100	88	70	80	-----	66	52	68	92	120	68	45	119	55			
Dec.	76	68	64	59	85	80	78	100	88	64 <sup>9</sup>	72 <sup>9</sup>	-----	63	52	68	85	87	70	45	118 <sup>9</sup>	53 <sup>9</sup>			
Jan.	71	66	64	57	76	76	77	100	86	61 <sup>9</sup>	66 <sup>9</sup>	-----	60	51	65	79	70	68	47	116 <sup>9</sup>	52 <sup>9</sup>			
Feb.	70	67	65	62	74	63	77	100	86	61 <sup>9</sup>	65 <sup>9</sup>	91 <sup>9</sup>	61	51	69	76	61	73	50	114 <sup>9</sup>	54 <sup>9</sup>			
Mar.	66	64	65	56	68	63	77	100	91	58 <sup>9</sup>	60 <sup>9</sup>	-----	59	50	66	74	60	78	46	113 <sup>9</sup>	52 <sup>9</sup>			
April	62	61	63	51	63	63	77	100	88	55 <sup>9</sup>	56 <sup>9</sup>	-----	56	49	59	69	66	80	42	112 <sup>9</sup>	50 <sup>9</sup>			
May	60	59	60	50	61	58	75	100	86	55 <sup>9</sup>	55 <sup>9</sup>	-----	52	44	57	62	59	82	37	110 <sup>9</sup>	47 <sup>9</sup>			
June	65	67	58	64	62	64	76	100	81	60 <sup>9</sup>	57 <sup>9</sup>	-----	57	42	72	63	65	83	41	109 <sup>9</sup>	52 <sup>9</sup>			
July	66	66	52	60	66	74	77	100	81	61 <sup>9</sup>	61 <sup>9</sup>	-----	59	43	69	65	75	79	51	108 <sup>9</sup>	55 <sup>9</sup>			
Aug.	68 <sup>9</sup>	66	49	58	70 <sup>9</sup>	82	74	100	83	64 <sup>9</sup>	66 <sup>9</sup>	-----	59	41	67	67	84	68	57	106 <sup>9</sup>	56 <sup>9</sup>			

<sup>1</sup>Prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. <sup>2</sup>Includes potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and clover seed.  
<sup>3</sup>Includes dry beans, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, sugar beets, and wool.  
<sup>4</sup>The ratio of the index number of prices received for Wisconsin farm products to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy.  
<sup>5</sup>The ratio of the index number of Wisconsin milk prices to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. <sup>6</sup>Average of estimated values, 1912-14=100.  
<sup>7</sup>These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December.  
<sup>8</sup>Purchasing power of the farmer's dollar expressed as the ratio of the index number of the prices received to the index number of the prices paid for commodities farmers buy.  
<sup>9</sup>Preliminary.

level of grain prices being only 49 per cent of the 1910-14 value.

United States Farm Prices

The September index of United States farm prices, based upon price information as of September 15, was 59 per cent of the pre-war level. This September point is identical with the August level so that the nation's farm prices, while making no advance from August, held the gain which began in July. September prices paid farmers for cotton, cottonseed, rye, flaxseed, veal calves, eggs, dairy products and wool advanced from August 15, but these advances were wholly offset by declining values for wheat, feed grains, hay, potatoes, hogs, beef cattle, sheep, horses, and chickens. The present level

of farm prices is thirteen points below a year ago.

Wisconsin farm prices are being maintained at levels higher than the United States average for the United States index of farm prices is 59 per cent of pre-war while the Wisconsin index is 68 per cent.

Farm Purchasing Power

Lower prices for commodities farmers buy, and recent increases in prices for many Wisconsin farm products are narrowing the wide range which exists between prices paid and the prices received by farmers. On the basis of September prices, Wisconsin farm products will purchase nearly 16 per cent more commodities used by farm-

ers than was the case three months ago.

The level of retail prices which farmers must pay for the things they buy has been slowly but steadily declining since 1929. These prices have now fallen to six per cent above the pre-war level, the lowest point since 1915. Prices which Wisconsin farmers receive have been improving since June, so that by September the level was 68 per cent of pre-war.

While the spread between prices farmers pay and those received is still wide, the margin is narrower than it has been at any time since last January, when prices of farm products were considerably higher than they have been since.

# WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MARKETS  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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**WEATHER** during the past month has averaged somewhat cooler and drier than normal in Wisconsin. Even though the temperatures averaged below normal, there were no extremes, there being few really warm days and no very cold weather. A killing frost on the sixth of October stopped crop growth quite generally. Rainfall during October was considerably above the very dry month of September, but it was below normal at most of the stations in the state, only the southern part receiving above normal rains. A marked deficiency of moisture for the entire year still exists as is shown by the weather table. It will be noted that at Green Bay the shortage of rainfall for the first ten months of 1932 is 11.35 inches, at Wausau 10.63, and while the deficiencies are somewhat smaller at other stations, virtually the entire state has been below normal in moisture this year.

In general, the past month has been favorable for farm work. The moderate weather was convenient for the harvesting of corn, potatoes, and other fall crops. Most of these crops were well advanced and harvesting progressed quite rapidly. Fall plowing was somewhat delayed by dry weather, but with more moisture in October it made better progress. A table of weather data for the more important Wisconsin stations is given on the following page.

### Crops Better Than Last Year

In spite of the dry weather of the past summer and fall, crops in the state are somewhat better than they were a year ago. Feed supplies, particularly grain and corn, are well above last year, though hay supplies are very short. The short hay supply is partly offset by an abundance of corn silage.

The corn crop in Wisconsin is now estimated at 81,585,000 bushels, which is about 40 per cent more than the production a year ago. This is the second largest crop in the history of Wisconsin,

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and the quality is above average. The acreage of corn is about six per cent larger than a year ago, and the average yield as reported by crop reporters in November is 37 bushels per acre. The increase in corn acreage this year is partly the result of the widespread loss of hay acreage.

Oats and barley are also making considerably larger production than a year ago. The combined production of these two feed grains is over 113 million bushels compared with about 88 million bushels a year ago. Rye production is also about 37 per cent larger this year than last. In addition, the quality of grains is considerably better than that of a year ago when heat and drought cut production seriously. Tame hay, on the other hand, is making a production of only about 3,541,000 tons, which is nearly eight per cent under the small crop of last year and nearly 30 per cent under the state's five-year average production.

Buckwheat production is estimated at 104,000 bushels compared with 110,000 bushels harvested a year ago, a decline of a little over five per cent. Flax on the other hand, is making a production of 77,000 bushels compared with 66,000 a year ago, an increase of over 16 per cent. The dry bean crop is slightly smaller than the small crop of a year ago, due primarily to a sharp reduction in acreage which occurred after the unsatisfactory outturn of last year's bean crop.

### Leading Cash Crops Are Smaller

The potato crop, which is normally an important cash crop, is very unsatisfactory in most of the commercial areas of Wisconsin this year. A fairly good potato yield is reported in most of the counties where the crop is not commercially important, but in the more important commercial regions weather conditions were unfavorable, and yields are small. In addition, the quality of the crop did not come up to earlier expectations. The potato estimate for Wisconsin is now placed at 22,695,000 bushels compared with 24,924,000 bushels a year ago, a decrease of about nine per cent. In addition to low production, potato prices have been very unsatisfactory, and the market returns of the crop are exceedingly small.

Tobacco production is now estimated at 35 million pounds in Wisconsin, which is less than three-fourths of last year's production. The weather during the fall was favorable to the harvesting of the tobacco crop, and most of the curing season has been fairly normal. Yields are somewhat better than indicated earlier in the season.

Apple production in Wisconsin is larger than in the past two years, the total for the state now being estimated at 1,914,000 bushels as compared with 1,827,000 bushels, the estimate for last year, and the small crop of 1,015,000 bushels for two years ago. The qual-

## CROP SUMMARY ON NOVEMBER 1—WISCONSIN AND UNITED STATES

	WISCONSIN					UNITED STATES					Unit
	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)			Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)			
	1932 preliminary	1931	Nov. 1, 1932 forecast	1931	5-year average 1924-28	1932 preliminary	1931	Nov. 1, 1932 forecast	1931	5-year average 1924-28	
Corn.....	2,205	2,080	81,585	58,240	67,168	108,609	105,100	2,920,689	2,563,271	2,625,063	Bus.
Potatoes.....	255	268	22,695	24,924	26,308	3,411	3,371	359,403	375,518	361,115	Bus.
Tobacco.....	28	40	35,000	47,520	38,868	1,477	2,030	1,024,200	1,600,910	1,298,947	Lbs.
Oats.....	2,557	2,459	89,495	68,852	94,993	41,994	39,719	1,265,341	1,112,037	1,277,127	Bus.
Barley.....	789	731	23,670	19,006	17,248	13,895	11,428	313,407	198,185	218,868	Bus.
Rye.....	250	175	3,000	2,188	3,065	3,324	3,127	42,453	32,514	44,081	Bus.
Winter wheat.....	36	24	666	456	1,135	33,245	41,363	441,788	789,462	548,632	Bus.
Spring wheat.....	69	64	1,346	1,088	1,162	22,169	13,936	269,919	104,742	280,044	Bus.
Buckwheat.....	9	11	104	110	318	495	505	7,113	8,938	11,792	Bus.
Flax.....	7	7	77	66	121	2,667	2,325	12,770	11,071	23,257	Bus.
Alfalfa.....	347	428	677	813	656	12,504	11,643	26,402	20,969	23,038	Tons
All tame hay.....	2,833	3,180	3,541	3,833	5,023	52,424	53,431	68,543	64,213	73,759	Tons
Dry beans.....	4	7	30	28	-----	1,477	1,860	17,168	21,188	-----	Bus.
Sugar beets.....	11.3	9.8	96	80.4	-----	743	713	8,788	7,903	7,389	Tons
Cabbage.....	16.8	17.43	-----	90.4	-----	138	146	968	995	-----	Tons
Cranberries.....	2	2	75	45	44	27.6	27.8	520	651	588	Bbls.
Apples.....	-----	-----	1,914	1,827	1,800	-----	-----	138,976	202,415	180,262	Bus.

WISCONSIN WEATHER SUMMARY, OCTOBER, 1932

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	October 1932	Normal	Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1
Duluth.....	24	73	41.4	44.2	1.66	2.51	- 6.56
Wausau.....	24	80	43.5	47.2	1.10	2.78	-10.63
Escanaba.....	29	79	44.9	46.0	1.75	2.63	+ 0.56
Minneapolis.....	29	80	46.4	48.9	0.89	2.08	- 5.86
La Crosse.....	26	81	46.9	50.3	0.74	2.32	- 3.55
Green Bay.....	27	81	47.0	48.5	1.58	2.54	-11.35
Dubuque.....	31	80	48.8	51.9	2.00	2.48	- 6.57
Madison.....	30	78	48.0	50.3	3.68	2.43	- 7.18
Milwaukee.....	30	78	49.9	51.1	4.85	2.35	- 7.31

ity of Wisconsin's apples is reported to be above average this year.

Cranberry production in the state is estimated at 75,000 barrels compared with 45,000 barrels a year ago. This is the largest cranberry crop in Wisconsin since 1926, and the quality is reported to be excellent.

Crops in the United States

In the United States, production increases are reported for corn, oats, barley, rye, flax, and sugar beets. Decreases are reported in the national crops of wheat, potatoes, tobacco, buckwheat, apples, and cranberries. The national production of wheat is over 20 per cent smaller than last year. Declines reported for the other crops are buckwheat over 20 per cent, potatoes 4.5 per cent, tobacco 36 per cent, and cranberries 20 per cent. Increases reported in the United States are corn 14 per cent, oats 13.8 per cent, barley 58 per cent, rye 31 per cent, flax 15 per cent, and sugar beets 11 per cent.

November Dairy Summary

Fall pastures in Wisconsin averaged considerably below a year ago this season. Because of the dry weather much more feeding of livestock was necessary on the farms of the state this year. Corn and corn silage, as well as grain and hay, have been extensively fed for some time. Dairy reporters indicate that on November first 7.6 per cent more grain was being fed than a year ago.

Crop reporters indicate that the number of cows in their herds is between three and four per cent larger now than it was a year ago, and, in addition, nearly one per cent more cows are in milk than were milking last year. Freshenings in October, according to dairy correspondents, were considerably larger than a year ago.

The number of calves being raised appears to be about as large as last year. Somewhat more heifer calves are going to market than a year ago, but since the number of cows on farms is larger and the percentage of freshenings is higher during the fall months this year, more calves are available on the farms of the state, and while a smaller percentage of the total number born is being raised, the number probably is nearly the same as a year ago. Dairy reporters indicate that during October they raised 29.65 per cent of their calves where a year ago they raised 34.9 per cent. When allowance is made, however, for the increase in cow numbers and the larger fall freshenings, it appears that the total number of heifers being raised is about as large as a year ago.

Milk production per cow in the herds of crop reporters of the United States on November 1 averaged 11.7 pounds compared with 12.46 last year. This is a decline of over six per cent, and it is partly offset by larger numbers of cows on farms. On the whole, it appears that total production of milk is proba-

bly slightly below a year ago. For Wisconsin, milk production on November 1 was definitely below a year ago the production per farm being nearly six per cent under last year, and the production per cow being nearly nine per cent under last year.

Information on the utilization of milk as obtained from dairy reporters indicates that slightly less of the milk is sold as whole milk than was the case a year ago, and the quantities fed to calves, used in the farm household, and separated for the sale of cream are slightly larger. There appears to be more butter made on farms now than a year ago.

Milk prices rose two cents per hundred pounds from September to October, the average for September being 90 cents per hundredweight, and for October 92 cents. This is the lowest October milk price average in Wisconsin since 1903. The present decline in milk prices began in October of 1928 and has gone on continuously for four years. The twelve months decline to October, 1932 is 27.7 per cent, the largest percentage decline during this four-year period of falling prices.

Egg Production

According to Wisconsin crop reporters, there were 6.3 per cent fewer hens and pullets on the farms of the state

Milk Prices by Utilization

Utilization	Sept. 1932	Oct. 1932
Milk sold as market milk.....	\$1.23	\$1.24
Milk used in manufacture of butter ..	.82	.83
Milk used in manufacture of cheese...	.90	.92
Milk used in manufacture of condensed products.....	.92	.94
Average.....	.90	.92

at the beginning of November compared with a year ago. Egg production per 100 hens and pullets was 7.4 per cent below a year ago. Net egg production per farm resulting from the rate of production, as well as the decline in flocks, was 13.2 per cent below a year ago. Prices of eggs, on the other hand, have shown the sharpest rise of all Wisconsin farm products, having risen 132 per cent from the low point of June to October 15. Eggs are now the only important farm product in the state above the prices of a year ago and above the pre-war average prices.

1932 Turkey Crop Larger

The number of turkeys on farms on October 1 this year was about 13 per cent larger than at that date in 1931,

SOME CURRENT CHANGES IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

WISCONSIN				UNITED STATES			
	Latest report				Latest report		
	Date	Reported figure	Change from one month before. Per cent		Date	Reported figure	Change from one month before. Per cent
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>				<b>AGRICULTURE</b>			
Index of farm prices <sup>1</sup>				Index of farm prices <sup>4</sup>			
1910-14=100.....	Oct.	68	-1.4 -24.4	1910-14=100.....	Oct. 15	56	- 5.1 -17.6
Purchasing power, farm products <sup>2</sup> , 1910-14=100...	Oct.	64	0 -13.5	Prices farmers pay <sup>4</sup>	Oct. 15	107	- 0.9 -12.3
Dairy production & markets.				1910-14=100.....	Oct. 15	52	- 5.5 - 7.1
Farm price of milk <sup>2</sup> cwt. c	Oct.	92	+ 2.2 -28.7	Purchasing power, farm prods. <sup>4</sup> 1910-14=100.....	Oct. 15	52	- 5.5 - 7.1
Price, Amer. cheese, Wis. Cheese Exch. (twins)	Oct.	10.75	- 2.3 -18.8	<b>Dairy production &amp; markets</b>			
Milk production per cow in herd <sup>2</sup> .....lbs.	Nov. 1	12.73	- 2.8 - 8.8	Farm price of butterfat <sup>4</sup> c	Oct. 15	17.8	+ 1.1 -41.3
Milk prod. per farm <sup>2</sup> .....lbs.	Nov. 1	191.35	+ 0.4 - 5.8	Price, 92 score butter, Chicago <sup>4</sup> , per lb. ....c	Oct.	19.79	- 1.2 -38.5
Per cent of cows in herd freshening <sup>3</sup> .....	Oct.	10.38	+35.3 +20.0	Butter receipts, 4 mts. <sup>4</sup> , tubs (000 omitted)....c	Oct.	603.2	- 8.3 -10.3
Per cent of calves born during mo. being raised <sup>3</sup>	Oct.	29.65	- 7.9 -15.0	Milk production per cow in herd <sup>4</sup> .....lbs.	Nov. 1	11.70	- 3.5 - 6.1
Grains and concentrates fed to milk cows <sup>3</sup>	Nov. 1	3.16	+51.9 + 8.6	<b>Cold storage holdings<sup>4</sup> (000 omitted)</b>			
per cow in herd.....lbs.	Nov. 1	39.8	+49.6 + 7.6	Creamery butter ..lbs.	Nov. 1	66,755	-25.4 +18.7
per farm.....lbs.	Nov. 1	39.8	+49.6 + 7.6	American cheese.....lbs.	Nov. 1	66,807	- 2.5 - 4.0
<b>Feed price changes</b>				<b>Cold storage holdings<sup>4</sup> (000 omitted)</b>			
Index of feed prices 1910-14=100 <sup>1</sup> .....	Oct.	52	- 7.1 -18.8	All cheese.....lbs.	Nov. 1	78,288	- 3.8 -10.4
Cost, 1000 lbs. of dairy ration <sup>1</sup> .....\$	Oct.	6.38	- 6.6 -23.8	Eggs in shell.....cases	Nov. 1	3,207	-34.5 -44.2
Amount of ration 100 lbs. of milk will buy <sup>1</sup> .....lbs.	Oct.	144	+ 9.1 - 6.5	Eggs, shell and frozen, case equivalent.....	Nov. 1	5,322	-27.1 -37.0
Price of feeds \$ per ton	Oct.	7.70	- 6.1 -22.6	<b>BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY</b>			
Stand. bran—Mpls. <sup>4</sup> ..\$	Oct.	21.50	- 4.0 -16.3	<b>Prices</b>			
Linseed oil meal—Mpls. <sup>4</sup> ..\$	Oct.	12.00	- 8.0 -12.4	Wholesale prices <sup>7</sup>			
Corn gluten fd.—Chgo <sup>4</sup> ..\$	Oct.	12.00	- 8.0 -12.4	1926=100.....	Sept.	65.3	+ 0.2 - 8.3
<b>BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY</b>				<b>Wholesale prices, farm prods<sup>7</sup> 1926=100.....</b>			
Index of pay rolls <sup>6</sup>	Sept.	37.0	+ 4.8 -33.5	Cost of living <sup>8</sup> 1923=100	Sept.	76.6	- 0.3 -10.5
1925-27=100.....	Sept.	37.0	+ 4.8 -33.5	Retail food prices <sup>7</sup>	Sept.	100	- 1.0 -16.0
New passenger car registrations <sup>9</sup> .....	Oct.	906	-43.7 -38.4	1913=100.....	Sept.	100	- 1.0 -16.0
<b>BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY</b>				<b>Factory employment<sup>8</sup> (adjusted)</b>			
<b>BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY</b>				No. of employees			
<b>BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY</b>				1923-25=100.....			
<b>BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY</b>				Sept.			
<b>BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY</b>				60.3 + 2.6 -17.2			
<b>BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY</b>				Business activity <sup>10</sup>			
<b>BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY</b>				normal=100.....			
<b>BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY</b>				Sept.			
<b>BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY</b>				59.6 + 7.4 -15.8			
<b>BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY</b>				Industrial production <sup>9</sup>			
<b>BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY</b>				(adj.) 1923-25=100.....			
<b>BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY</b>				Sept.			
<b>BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY</b>				66 +10.0 -13.2			
<b>BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY</b>				Freight car loadings <sup>9</sup>			
<b>BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY</b>				(adj.) 1923-25=100.....			
<b>BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY</b>				Sept.			
<b>BUSINESS &amp; INDUSTRY</b>				54 + 5.9 -21.7			

1. Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service
2. As reported by Wisconsin crop reporters
3. As reported by Wisconsin dairy reporters
4. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture
5. Wisconsin Industrial Commission

6. Auto License Division, State of Wisconsin
7. United States Department of Labor
8. National Industrial Conference Board
9. Federal Reserve Board
10. The Analyst

Prices Paid To Wisconsin Producers For Farm Products

	Wheat bu. 1	Corn bu. 2	Oats bu. 3	Barley bu. 4	Rye bu. 5	Buckwheat bu. 6	Flaxseed bu. 7	Hogs cwt. 8	Beef cattle cwt. 9	Veal calves cwt. 10	Sheep cwt. 11	Lambs cwt. 12	Milk Cows head 13	Milk cwt. 14	Butterfat lb. 15	Chickens lb. 16	Eggs doz. 17	Butter lb. 18	Wool lb. 19	Dry Beans bu. 20	Hay (loose) ton 21	Clover seed bu. 22	Potatoes bu. 23	Horses head 24
1910-14	90.8	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	7.35	4.91	7.23	4.25	6.01	53.65	1.265	30.2	11.2	21.3	28.1	20.1	2.25	12.78	8.83	50.7	169.88
1914	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	7.65	5.83	8.22	4.64	6.60	66.90	1.31	30.0	11.6	22.3	28.4	19.6	2.22	10.00	7.72	50.9	172.50
1915	114.7	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	6.55	5.46	7.95	5.00	7.08	82.30	1.30	30.3	11.0	21.7	28.3	25.2	2.92	9.88	8.07	37.2	161.40
1916	119.4	79.5	44.2	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	8.47	5.90	8.87	5.87	8.26	64.80	1.55	34.9	13.0	25.0	32.1	30.3	4.75	11.29	9.40	98.3	156.50
1917	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	274.4	14.17	7.52	11.46	8.85	12.36	77.65	2.18	45.3	16.2	33.9	40.6	49.2	8.28	14.28	10.95	163.3	151.30
1918	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	386.2	18.09	8.71	13.17	10.22	14.17	88.70	2.60	54.0	20.2	39.5	48.2	63.3	6.84	19.42	17.26	78.6	147.70
1919	212.7	140.4	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	16.52	9.02	14.31	9.08	13.51	104.25	2.85	64.9	22.9	43.8	57.7	53.0	4.22	20.68	25.86	114.4	143.70
1920	214.7	137.3	78.6	121.9	163.6	166.6	354.8	12.93	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	104.30	2.60	62.9	24.0	46.8	59.1	38.0	3.97	22.89	22.03	223.3	141.20
1921	120.1	59.5	37.2	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	7.61	4.57	7.62	3.89	7.37	58.20	1.69	41.7	19.8	32.9	41.7	18.7	3.88	15.51	10.60	79.9	114.30
1922	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.7	6.97	4.57	7.99	5.16	10.55	62.35	2.09	46.8	17.3	29.2	45.7	37.9	4.28	13.41	11.42	58.9	111.70
1923	105.0	77.7	42.4	60.9	66.8	84.0	214.4	7.29	4.67	8.17	5.62	10.83	63.75	1.77	43.6	17.8	30.2	42.5	37.7	3.65	15.33	13.08	64.6	106.90
1924	113.5	94.4	49.2	73.0	77.1	97.6	215.5	6.97	5.18	9.17	6.13	12.36	66.25	1.90	46.3	19.2	33.2	44.2	40.3	3.63	13.02	15.84	84.6	108.20
1925	143.7	102.9	43.9	79.8	98.8	97.8	238.3	10.87	5.73	10.14	6.19	12.09	80.50	1.92	45.7	21.4	31.3	43.9	35.9	5.27	13.32	16.41	158.3	111.70
1926	137.2	74.3	39.2	65.4	82.1	78.8	205.0	9.52	6.49	10.52	5.75	11.85	89.85	2.11	50.3	19.3	28.6	47.0	33.0	5.45	14.25	18.58	117.2	113.70
1927	123.1	87.1	46.2	72.8	88.4	84.6	192.7	8.74	8.22	12.14	6.05	12.37	102.40	2.15	51.5	20.7	30.3	47.8	39.2	4.72	13.06	16.02	65.0	117.60
1928	117.4	92.8	52.3	79.8	98.0	88.0	139.7	9.50	8.32	12.43	6.07	12.23	107.25	2.05	48.7	22.0	31.5	46.5	34.5	5.33	12.61	15.09	71.2	117.90
1929	111.7	88.2	45.7	64.9	89.7	88.8	237.0	8.82	6.54	9.87	4.33	8.56	84.40	1.63	38.8	17.4	24.1	37.0	23.8	3.86	11.08	10.52	115.8	108.20
1930	93.1	79.7	39.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	5.78	4.37	7.20	2.62	6.22	56.85	1.15	28.7	14.7	17.8	27.8	14.8	2.44	10.98	9.79	56.7	91.00
1931	73.7	56.7	28.5	44.8	37.9	63.4	124.6	7.20	5.10	8.20	3.20	7.00	66.0	1.35	31	15.2	20.0	29.0	19.0	2.89	11.50	11.20	70.0	92.0
January	63.0	48.1	31.0	42.0	37.0	53.0	136.0	6.80	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	63.0	1.28	30	14.4	13.0	28.0	18.0	2.61	11.10	10.80	65.0	95.0
February	72.0	64.0	31.0	47.0	38.0	73.0	130.0	6.80	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	63.0	1.28	31	15.8	16.5	29.0	18.0	2.62	10.70	10.30	55.0	98.0
March	70.0	61.0	30.0	46.0	39.0	70.0	129.0	6.80	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	63.0	1.28	31	15.8	16.5	29.0	18.0	2.62	10.70	10.30	55.0	98.0
April	70.0	63.0	31.0	47.0	36.0	72.0	131.0	6.80	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	63.0	1.28	31	15.8	16.5	29.0	18.0	2.62	10.70	10.30	55.0	98.0
May	70.0	62.0	30.0	48.0	36.0	72.0	131.0	6.80	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	63.0	1.28	31	15.8	16.5	29.0	18.0	2.62	10.70	10.30	55.0	98.0
June	66.0	58.0	29.0	44.0	35.0	74.0	128.0	5.50	4.40	6.80	2.40	7.20	57.0	1.08	26	15.2	12.9	23.0	15.0	2.53	10.90	11.40	55.0	99.0
July	65.0	59.0	29.0	44.0	34.0	62.0	130.0	6.10	4.20	6.60	2.20	6.00	57.0	1.08	25	14.9	13.9	24.0	13.0	2.45	10.50	10.30	85.0	95.0
August	53.0	57.0	26.0	40.0	35.0	61.0	120.0	6.10	4.50	7.10	2.30	5.90	52.0	1.12	28	15.7	17.4	27.0	13.0	2.47	10.70	10.70	85.0	90.0
September	53.0	55.0	25.0	41.0	36.0	55.0	117.0	6.30	4.20	7.50	1.90	5.00	51.0	1.23	30	15.0	17.8	30.0	14.0	2.30	11.10	8.40	60.0	83.0
October	52.0	43.0	25.0	42.0	37.0	51.0	104.0	4.50	3.90	6.60	1.80	4.90	51.0	1.29	35	12.9	22.2	33.0	13.0	1.98	10.70	7.40	30.0	83.0
November	61.0	50.0	28.0	45.0	46.0	47.0	121.0	4.20	3.80	5.40	1.80	4.80	50.0	1.24	31	12.9	27.2	30.0	13.0	1.98	10.70	7.40	30.0	83.0
December	59.0	45.0	27.0	44.0	41.0	45.0	118.0	3.00	3.30	4.70	1.80	4.60	48.0	1.20	30	12.9	22.8	29.0	12.0	1.69	10.90	7.70	30.0	82.0
1932	59.0	45.0	27.0	44.0	41.0	45.0	123.0	3.50	3.40	5.00	1.90	4.80	46.0	1.07	26	12.7	14.7	25.0	13.0	1.62	10.90	7.90	29.0	86.0
January	59.0	45.0	27.0	43.0	41.0	47.0	117.0	3.30	3.10	5.40	2.00	4.80	44.0	.96	24	12.6	13.5	22.0	13.0	1.62	10.60	7.70	28.0	86.0
February	59.0	43.0	27.0	43.0	41.0	45.0	117.0	3.90	3.30	5.10	2.20	5.40	42.0	.93	23	12.9	11.0	22.0	13.0	1.50	10.60	7.40	28.0	82.0
March	60.0	42.0	28.0	44.0	42.0	46.0	117.0	3.50	3.20	4.00	2.10	5.20	41.0	.86	21	12.3	10.0	20.0	12.0	1.45	11.50	8.10	28.0	90.0
April	60.0	43.0	28.0	44.0	41.0	45.0	110.0	3.00	2.90	4.10	2.00	4.90	39.0	.80	20	12.0	10.2	19.0	10.0	1.44	11.10	7.80	28.0	87.0
May	59.0	40.0	27.0	43.0	38.0	48.0	108.0	2.90	2.90	4.40	2.00	5.00	38.0	.77	19	10.1	10.0	18.0	9.0	1.44	10.90	7.80	26.0	87.0
June	57.0	38.0	26.0	41.0	36.0	50.0	102.0	4.20	3.50	4.80	1.60	4.70	38.0	.79	19	10.5	11.6	18.0	8.0	1.56	10.00	7.50	27.0	84.0
July	56.0	39.0	25.0	39.0	33.0	47.0	97.0	3.90	3.30	4.90	1.60	4.50	37.0	.84	20	10.7	14.1	20.0	9.0	1.35	10.00	6.90	29.0	84.0
August	52.0	38.0	21.0	33.0	33.0	47.0	97.0	3.70	3.10	5.20	1.70	4.45	37.0	.90	21	11.1	16.2	20.0	10.0	1.32	10.30	6.60	26.0	80.0
September	50.0	35.0	19.0	31.0	32.0	45.0	94.0	3.15	3.00	4.60	1.45	4.00	35.0	*.92	22	9.5	23.2	20.0	11.0	1.32	9.30	5.60	21.0	80.0

\*Preliminary.

and the 1932 turkey crop was one of the largest ever raised in this country, according to the annual estimate of the Department of Agriculture. Increases were general in all regions and in nearly all states. Cold storage holdings of turkeys on October 1 were smaller than a year earlier.

The increased numbers this year were due both to more farmers raising turkeys this year than last and to larger average number of turkeys per flock. The proportion of the regular crop reporters of the Department who reported turkeys on their farms in September this year was nine per cent larger than the proportion who reported turkeys on their farms in September last year. There was also a considerable increase this year in large scale or commercial production, especially in a number of the Middle Western States.

A further marked increase in the operations of commercial hatcheries in the production of young poults for sale took place this year. Hatcheries that made comparable reports in 1932 and 1931 showed increases of 89 per cent in the number of turkey eggs set and 85 per cent in the number of poults hatched this year over last. Hatcheries in all sections of the country showed large increases, the largest relative increases being in the South Atlantic and the Mountain States. The number of poults hatched in commercial hatcheries, however, is still only a small percentage of the total number hatched.

In Wisconsin, turkey production appears to be slightly above last year, the increase being due to a larger number of flocks and to larger production in the more specialized flocks. Conditions during the spring months were generally unfavorable and losses

were heavy. As a result, the increase for Wisconsin is somewhat under that in other states.

Cattle and Sheep Feeding

In spite of somewhat larger feed supplies in Wisconsin, the operations of both cattle and sheep feeders are decidedly smaller than a year ago. This appears to be true also for the Corn Belt in general.

The shipments of stocker and feeder cattle, inspected through markets, into the Corn Belt States in October were very small, being over ten per cent smaller than the relatively small shipments in October, 1931, nearly 20 per cent smaller than the October average for the preceding five years, and the smallest for the month in 12 years. Most of the decrease from last year was in the shipments into the states west of the Mississippi River, which were the smallest for the month in at least 14 years. Shipments into the area east of the Mississippi, while smaller than in October, 1931, were larger than in any of the four years preceding 1931.

Shipments of feeder lambs from or through livestock markets into the North Central (Corn Belt) States in October continued to be much smaller than in 1931. The estimated number was 34 per cent smaller than a year earlier and was the smallest for October for all years in available record since 1919. For the four months, July to October, inclusive, these shipments were 45 per cent smaller than in 1931, and also the smallest for the period since before 1919. Compared with 1931, shipments this year were reduced relatively more into the Corn Belt area west of the Mississippi River where they were 49 per cent smaller, than into the area east of the river where they were only 28 per cent smaller.

Farm Income Declines Sharply

Farm income estimates for 1931 recently completed by the Department of Agriculture show a very sharp decline in agricultural income, both for Wisconsin and for the United States during the past few years. The gross income from agriculture for the United States in 1

General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and month	Wisconsin										United States <sup>1</sup>											
	Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices (Average of prices January, 1910-December, 1914=100)									Purchasing Power		Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices (Average of prices August, 1909-July, 1914=100)									Purchasing Power	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Wisconsin Farm Price Index (39 items)	All groups milk excluded (29 items)	Grain	Livestock	Milk	Poultry products	Four leading cash crops <sup>2</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Unclassified <sup>3</sup>	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>4</sup>	Ratio of prices received for milk to prices paid <sup>5</sup>	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm real estate values <sup>6</sup>	United States Farm Price Index	Grain	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton and cotton seed	Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought <sup>7</sup> 1910-14=100	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>8</sup>	Index numbers of U.S. farm real estate values <sup>9</sup>	
1910	99	99	101	101	98	103	84	100	103	101	100	103	104	103	100	104	91	113	98	106	-----	
1911	91	92	111	85	90	91	99	100	118	90	89	95	96	87	97	91	106	101	101	93	-----	
1912	102	101	111	95	103	101	117	90	111	102	103	99	106	95	103	101	110	87	100	99	97	
1913	104	102	85	110	105	100	94	102	82	104	105	100	100	92	108	100	101	92	97	100	100	
1914	105	106	93	111	104	104	105	108	85	104	103	103	102	103	112	100	105	100	85	101	101	103
1915	101	99	117	101	103	101	90	89	89	95	97	104	100	120	104	98	103	83	78	106	95	103
1916	122	122	125	119	123	117	142	151	103	99	100	117	117	126	120	102	116	123	119	123	95	108
1917	174	176	200	175	172	155	208	197	133	116	115	124	176	217	173	125	157	202	187	150	118	117
1918	198	192	216	200	206	184	157	216	173	111	116	133	200	226	202	152	185	162	245	178	112	129
1919	215	205	188	209	225	195	204	254	172	105	110	143	209	231	206	173	206	189	247	206	102	140
1920	203	200	211	173	206	219	299	218	172	99	100	171	205	231	173	188	222	249	248	206	99	170
1921	128	123	114	102	134	160	161	215	119	82	86	168	116	112	108	148	161	148	101	156	75	157
1922	124	119	100	107	130	141	143	178	123	82	86	154	124	105	113	134	139	152	156	152	81	139
1923	137	111	102	99	165	141	123	116	121	90	108	147	135	114	106	148	145	136	216	153	88	135
1924	128	116	118	103	140	146	129	127	130	83	91	139	134	129	109	134	147	124	211	154	87	130
1925	144	138	133	133	150	160	154	129	115	91	94	130	147	156	139	137	161	160	177	159	92	127
1926	152	152	114	145	152	158	216	126	119	97	97	125	136	129	146	136	156	189	122	156	87	124
1927	154	142	121	136	167	144	183	142	121	100	108	122	131	128	139	138	141	155	128	154	85	119
1928	156	143	130	145	170	153	140	189	115	100	109	120	139	130	150	140	150	146	152	156	90	117
1929	155	148	116	152	162	160	144	177	114	100	105	119	138	121	156	140	159	136	145	155	89	116
1930	129	130	95	129	129	124	170	154	99	88	88	117	117	100	134	123	126	158	102	146	80	115
1931	90	89	67	85	91	95	107	102	90	71	72	104	80	63	93	94	96	98	63	126	63	106
Jan.	105	104	75	104	107	104	125	104	97	77	78	-----	94	77	112	107	110	108	72	137	69	-----
Feb.	99	96	72	98	101	78	120	104	94	73	74	-----	90	75	106	101	79	109	76	136	66	-----
March	96	95	70	94	97	93	112	104	92	72	72	-----	91	74	106	101	92	109	80	134	68	-----
April	92	98	71	96	85	95	125	104	92	70	64	-----	91	74	106	99	90	120	78	132	69	-----
May	86	92	70	92	80	79	113	104	92	66	61	-----	86	74	99	91	77	119	74	131	66	-----
June	83	87	67	84	78	80	113	104	92	64	60	-----	80	67	91	86	81	114	65	129	62	-----
July	86	90	66	87	81	82	126	100	87	68	64	-----	79	57	92	85	83	110	71	127	62	-----
Aug.	91	93	60	89	89	96	126	100	88	73	71	-----	75	54	92	87	93	97	53	125	60	-----
Sept.	91	85	60	82	97	96	95	100	90	74	79	-----	72	50	86	92	99	83	47	123	58	-----
Oct.	90	79	60	73	102	107	78	100	88	74	84	-----	68	46	79	95	110	70	42	122	56	-----
Nov.	88	79	68	68	98	125	78	100	87	73	82	-----	71	57	76	95	123	68	50	120	59	-----
Dec.	83	72	64	59	95	109	79	100	88	70	80	-----	66	52	68	92	120	68	45	119	55	-----
1932	76	68	64	59	85	80	78	100	88	64 <sup>9</sup>	72 <sup>9</sup>	-----	63	52	68	85	87	70	45	118 <sup>9</sup>	53 <sup>9</sup>	-----
Feb.	71	66	64	57	76	76	77	100	86	61 <sup>9</sup>	66 <sup>9</sup>	-----	60	51	65	79	70	68	47	116 <sup>9</sup>	52 <sup>9</sup>	-----
Mar.	70	67	65	62	74	68	77	100	86	61 <sup>9</sup>	65 <sup>9</sup>	91 <sup>9</sup>	61	51	69	76	61	73	50	114 <sup>9</sup>	54 <sup>9</sup>	89 <sup>9</sup>
April	66	64	65	56	68	63	77	100	91	58 <sup>9</sup>	60 <sup>9</sup>	-----	59	50	66	74	60	78	46	113 <sup>9</sup>	52 <sup>9</sup>	-----
May	62	61	63	51	63	63	77	100	88	55 <sup>9</sup>	56 <sup>9</sup>	-----	56	49	59	69	60	80	42	112 <sup>9</sup>	50 <sup>9</sup>	-----
June	60	59	60	50	61	58	75	100	86	55 <sup>9</sup>	55 <sup>9</sup>	-----	52	44	57	62	59	82	37	110 <sup>9</sup>	47 <sup>9</sup>	-----
July	65	67	58	64	62	64	76	100	81	60 <sup>9</sup>	57 <sup>9</sup>	-----	57	42	72	63	65	83	41	109 <sup>9</sup>	52 <sup>9</sup>	-----
Aug.	66	66	52	60	66	74	77	100	81	61 <sup>9</sup>	61 <sup>9</sup>	-----	59	43	69	65	75	79	51	108 <sup>9</sup>	55 <sup>9</sup>	-----
Sept.	69	66	49	58	71	82	74	100	83	64 <sup>9</sup>	66 <sup>9</sup>	-----	59	41	67	67	84	68	57	108 <sup>9</sup>	55 <sup>9</sup>	-----
Oct.	68 <sup>9</sup>	64	46	53	73 <sup>9</sup>	103	69	100	78	64 <sup>9</sup>	68 <sup>9</sup>	-----	56	36	60	68	102	59	51	107 <sup>9</sup>	52 <sup>9</sup>	-----

<sup>1</sup>Prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. <sup>2</sup>Includes potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and clover seed. <sup>3</sup>Includes dry beans, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, sugar beets, and wool. <sup>4</sup>The ratio of the index number of prices received for Wisconsin farm products to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. <sup>5</sup>The ratio of the index number of Wisconsin milk prices to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. <sup>6</sup>Average of estimated values, 1912-14=100. <sup>7</sup>These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December. <sup>8</sup>Purchasing power of the farmer's dollar expressed as the ratio of the index number of the prices received to the index number of the prices paid for commodities farmers buy. <sup>9</sup>Preliminary.

counts for 51.4 per cent of the total gross farm income in the state.

**Wisconsin Farm Prices**

The Wisconsin farm price situation for October was marked by continuations in the seasonal gains in milk and egg prices, but by declines in the value of most other important farm commodities. As a result of these conflicting movements, the general level of Wisconsin farm prices for October rested at 68 per cent of the pre-war average. This is a one point loss from September when the price level was at 69, and is the first downturn in the index since July. The low point for the year was reached in June, when the price level stood at 60 per cent.

The October farm price of milk as reported by Wisconsin crop correspondents averaged 92 cents per hundred pounds, a gain of two cents from September and a 15 cent advance from the June low point. This milk price is the lowest milk value reported for any October since 1903, and is 37 cents be-

low the price one year ago. The index of milk prices for October was 73 per cent of the pre-war average.

Recent advances in egg prices have placed eggs in the most favorable price position of any important Wisconsin farm product. On October 15 farm prices of eggs averaged 23.2 cents per dozen as compared with 16.2 cents in September and ten cents per dozen in June, the year's low point. The October egg price was one cent higher than the price paid in October 1931, and nearly two cents above the 1910-14 average. For no other important Wisconsin farm product is the current price higher than the price a year ago and the price in pre-war years.

Livestock prices continued the decline which has been evident in all months since the sharp July rise. Wisconsin hog prices on October 15 averaged \$3.15 per hundredweight as compared with \$3.70 last month. Beef cattle values fell to \$3.00 per hundred pounds, a ten cent loss from Septem-

ber. Veal calf prices had been rising since May but declined to \$4.60, a sixty cent reduction from September. The October index number for livestock was 53 per cent of 1910-14 values. In September this index stood at 58, while the season's low point reached in June was 50 per cent of pre-war.

Shrinkage in grain values at primary markets was reflected in Wisconsin farm prices. October 15 grain values were only 46 per cent of the 1910-14 average, a three point decline from September. Corn was worth 28 cents per bushel, oats 18 cents, and barley 29 cents. Potato prices declined to an average of 21 cents per bushel for the state, with prices in commercial areas well under this figure.

**United States Farm Prices**

The general level of United States farm prices dropped from 59 per cent of the pre-war average in September to 56 on October 15. A year ago the index stood at 68 per cent of pre-war.

# WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MARKETS  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service

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## Wisconsin Fall Pig Crop 820,000 Head

The Wisconsin fall pig crop this year is estimated to be about 10 per cent under that of a year ago, the number being 820,000 head as compared with 904,000 fall pigs saved last year. The number of sows farrowed in Wisconsin this fall is estimated to be 125,000 head compared with 139,000 head last year, a decline of about 10 per cent.

The fall of 1932 was somewhat more favorable for little pigs than a year ago, this year being dry, while last year we had heavy fall rains. The number of pigs saved in Wisconsin this year averaged 6.6 per litter compared with 6.5 last year.

The feed situation in Wisconsin is good this year, there being a corn crop of over 80 million bushels, but the prices paid for hogs to farmers on December 15 averaged only \$2.60 per hundred, which is the lowest point during the present depression and the lowest in several generations.

Plans for next spring show that Wisconsin producers expect to have about 266,000 sows compared with 274,000 farrowed in the spring of 1932 and 282,000 in the spring of 1931. If these expressed intentions are carried out, the number of sows to be farrowed next spring in Wisconsin will be the smallest since 1930.

## United States Fall Pig Crop 29,090,000 Head

The pig crop of the United States this fall is estimated at 29,090,000 head, an increase of four per cent from the crop of a year ago. The number of sows farrowed on the farms of the United States during the present fall is estimated at 8,709,000 head, an increase of four per cent over 1931. For the Corn Belt the indicated increase is 1.6 per cent, which seems low in view of the large corn crop.

These estimates are based upon reports made by thousands of farmers through the rural mail carriers. The Post Office Department cooperates with the Department of Agriculture in collecting the data.

The number of hogs sent to market during recent months has been low, and there is a larger percentage of old hogs on farms than a year ago, though the total number of hogs over six months of age for the United States is about eight per cent smaller than last year.

The fall pig crop in the Corn Belt this year was estimated at 59,361,000 head, which is six per cent smaller than a year ago. The eastern Corn Belt shows an increase whereas the western Corn Belt shows a decrease. The decline in the western Corn Belt is attributed to a poor corn crop last year and the increase in the eastern Corn Belt to a more favorable corn crop during the past two years.

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### December Crop Report

A SUMMARY of crop reports for the year shows that 1932 has been a year with an unusual amount of changes and adjustments. The year was dry as were 1930 and 1931, although the drought in Wisconsin this year was most severe in some of the north and north central parts of Wisconsin whereas in previous years the dry weather was in the central and eastern areas. From the beginning, hay and pasture prospects were poor during 1932 and since large acreages of clover and other tame hay were lost, many adjustments were necessary in order to provide the needed supplies for the large livestock population now on the farms of the state.

To meet this situation, the acreages of the small grains and corn were generally increased and probably the largest acreages in the history of the state were planted to such crops as sudan grass, millet, and soy beans, which are grown as emergency hay. Cash crops were generally reduced because of the low prices prevailing for most of them.

### Season Favored Grain and Corn

The crop season was generally favorable to small grains and corn. The aggregate production of oats, barley, wheat, and rye is 116,559,000 bushels, which is 27 per cent above a year ago. The corn production for the state is now estimated to be over 80 million bushels, and it is the second largest corn crop in the history of the state. An abundance of corn silage has resulted from the large crop of corn which helps to offset the shortage of hay. While the supply of the ordinary hap crops was considerably under a year ago, the total tame hay production was greatly increased this year by the planting of high yielding emergency hays such as Sudan grass, millet, and soy beans. As a result of this shift in net production, tame hay for

the year is only about four per cent under the rather short crop of a year ago.

Cash crops as a whole have fared rather badly in Wisconsin this year. The production of potatoes in the important commercial areas was sharply reduced by unfavorable weather in September, whereas in the non-commercial areas the production was quite satisfactory. The estimated total for the state now is 22,620,000 bushels, which is about nine per cent under the crop of last year. The tobacco acreage was cut about 30 per cent because of the unfavorable prices being received, and while the crop this year is of good quality, it is only about three-fourths as large as a year ago, the total being now estimated at a little above 36 million pounds. The canning crops were reduced in acreage and the most important of them all—the canning pea crop—suffered severely from heat and drought in June.

### United States Crop Production

The final check-up of the nation's crop production in 1932 by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture confirms earlier indications of substantially lower production of crops raised for sale and substantially heavier production of feed crops than in either of the last two years. The sharpest reductions are shown by wheat, cotton, tobacco, and rice, the leading cash crops of which there is normally a surplus for export. Production of several other cash crops, such as flaxseed, rye, beans, and buckwheat, was also low, due chiefly to acreage reductions. The production of fruits was substantially below average due to weather conditions, and the commercial production of vegetables grown for canning was the lowest in several years, due primarily to a reduction in the acreage planted. The production of feed grains (corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums combined) was the largest since 1920, and the pounds of feed grain produced per unit of grain consuming animals on farms was about 10 per cent above the average during the past ten years. The hay crop was larger than in either of the last two years, though still below the usual level.

The current movement of people back to the farms has no doubt helped to maintain acreages under present adverse conditions, but as yet it has had no measurable effect in increasing the output of agricultural products, except

## SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN CROP PRODUCTION—1932 AND 1931

	Acreage (000 omitted)		Yield per Acre		Production (000 omitted)		Unit
	1932 (Preliminary)	1931	1932 (Preliminary)	1931	1932 (Preliminary)	1931	
<b>Cereals</b>							
Corn.....	2,184	2,080	37.0	28.0	80,808	58,240	Bus.
Oats.....	2,533	2,459	35.0	28.0	88,655	68,852	Bus.
Barley.....	768	731	30.0	26.0	23,040	19,006	Bus.
Rye.....	236	175	12.0	12.5	2,832	2,188	Bus.
Spring wheat.....	70	64	19.0	17.0	1,330	1,088	Bus.
Winter wheat.....	36	24	19.5	19.0	702	456	Bus.
Buckwheat.....	12	11	11.5	10.0	138	110	Bus.
<b>Other Grains and Grasses</b>							
Dry peas.....	18	25	12.5	10.5	225	262	Bus.
Dry edible beans.....	6	7	6.5	4.0	39	28	Bus.
Soy beans for grain <sup>1</sup> .....	5	2	12.0	10.0	60	20	Bus.
Flax.....	6	7	12.0	9.5	72	66	Bus.
Clover seed.....	244	261	1.2	1.0	52.8	61	Bus.
Timothy seed.....	11.5	14	4.0	3.0	46	42	Bus.
Sweet clover seed.....	2.4	21.6	3.0	3.7	1.2	5.9	Bus.
Alfalfa seed.....	213.1	216.4	1.2	1.3	15.7	21.3	Bus.
<b>Hay and Forage</b>							
All tame hay.....	2,881	3,180	1.27	1.21	3,672	3,833	Tons
Wild hay.....	381	315	1.05	1.00	400	315	Tons
<b>Other Field Crops</b>							
Potatoes.....	260	268	87.0	93.0	22,620	24,924	Bus.
Tobacco.....	28	40	1,292.0	1,220.0	36,176	48,800	Lbs.
Cabbage for market.....	13	12.5	7.3	5.0	94.6	62.3	Tons
Cabbage for kraut.....	4.3	5	7.6	5.7	32.7	28.5	Tons
Onions, commercial.....	1.24	.87	270.0	270.0	335	235	Bus.
Hemp.....	.2	.32	800.0	850.0	160	272	Lbs.
Sugar beets.....	11.9	9.8	8.6	8.2	102	80.4	Tons
Peas for canning.....	75	98	950.0	1,100.0	71,250	107,800	Lbs.
Corn for canning.....	2.4	12.5	2.4	2.3	5.8	28.8	Tons
Snap beans for canning.....	3.6	7.2	1.5	1.2	5.4	8.6	Tons
Beets for canning.....	.8	1.8	8.2	7.8	6.6	14.0	Tons
<b>Fruit</b>							
Apples.....					1,914	1,827	Bus.
Cherries.....					6.9	6	Tons
Cranberries.....	2	2	37.5	22.5	75	45	Bbls.
Maple sirup.....	281	273			55	76	Gals.
Maple sugar.....					8	11	Lbs.
Strawberries.....	3.05	2.9	77.0	69.0	235	200	Crates
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>9,172</b>	<b>9,240</b>					

<sup>1</sup> Not included in acreage grown for hay.    <sup>2</sup> Not included in total acreage.    <sup>3</sup> Trees tapped.

possibly garden vegetables and some food crops raised for home use. The area of crops harvested estimated at 352,825,000 acres, was about one per cent above the acreage harvested last year, but slightly below the harvested acreage in either of the two preceding years.

## December Dairy Summary

Heavier grain feeding of livestock has been necessary on Wisconsin farms as a result of poor fall pastures, early cold weather and relatively low hay supplies. Dairy reporters indicate that on December first 5.6 per cent more grain and concentrates was being fed them a year ago. Fortunately there is a larger supply of grain on Wisconsin farms than last year.

The number of cows in the herds of crop reporters is somewhat larger than a year ago and the number of cows in milk is about one per cent greater. Freshenings in November, according to dairy reporters, were considerably less than a year ago. With heavier freshenings in the earlier fall months this year some recession in freshenings is indicated during the later fall and winter months as compared to a year ago.

Dairy reporters indicate that of the calves born during November 30.7 per cent were being raised as compared to 32.8 per cent a year ago. In spite of the increase in cow population the difference in the percentage of calves being raised is great enough to indicate that fewer calves are being kept on farms than twelve months earlier.

Milk production per cow in the herds of Wisconsin crop reporters on December first showed a four per cent drop from a year ago which is not fully offset by larger cow numbers and is evidence of a somewhat declining total milk production. For the United States, milk production per cow in the herds of crop reporters averaged 11.59 pounds as compared to 12.08 last year, 12.12 in 1930, and the five-year December average of 11.68. Milk production per cow continued low in November but showed less than the usual seasonal decrease. The lower production per cow in comparison with last year was due largely to much less favorable weather and less intensive feeding. The total daily milk production on December 1 was about the same as on that date last year, the lower production per cow being offset by nearly a

four per cent increase in the number of milk cows on farms. For the United States as a whole dairy correspondents reported on December first that they were feeding their milk cows an average of about five per cent less grain and concentrates than a year ago which is contrary to the situation in Wisconsin.

The price of Wisconsin milk rose one cent in November from the October average. This is the first time since 1927 that the November milk price has been higher than that of October, the rise coming almost entirely as the result of strengthening in butter prices during the past month. The accompanying table shows the Wisconsin milk prices by utilization:

Milk Prices by Utilization	Utilization	
	Oct. 1932	Nov. 1932
Milk sold as market milk	1.17	1.18
Milk used in manufacture of butter	.85	.87
Milk used in manufacture of cheese	.93	.92
Milk used in manufacture of condensery products	.94	.95
<b>Average</b>	<b>.93</b>	<b>.94</b>

## MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS IN WISCONSIN, 1931 AND 1930

(Thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted)

Products	1931 Pounds	1930 Pounds
<b>Creamery butter</b> .....	<b>176,091</b>	<b>169,670</b>
<b>American cheese</b> .....	<b>243,109</b>	<b>245,463</b>
Swiss cheese (including block).....	22,844	24,109
Brick and Munster cheese.....	34,165	32,022
Limburger cheese.....	5,391	5,065
Cream and Neufchatel cheese.....	3,487	5,353
All Italian varieties.....	624	1,001
All other varieties.....	337	411
<b>Total cheese (except cottage, pot, and bakers')</b> .....	<b>309,957</b>	<b>313,424</b>
Cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese.....	7,509	8,637
<b>Condensed milk (sweetened)</b>		
Case goods		
Skimmed.....		70
Unskimmed.....	6,463	11,771
Bulk goods		
Skimmed.....	23,306	26,736
Unskimmed.....	11,190	16,870
<b>Total condensed milk</b> .....	<b>40,959</b>	<b>55,447</b>
<b>Evaporated milk (unsweetened)</b>		
Case goods		
Skimmed.....		
Unskimmed.....	543,780	555,645
Bulk goods		
Skimmed.....	16,564	16,744
Unskimmed.....	19,533	17,897
<b>Total evaporated milk</b> .....	<b>579,877</b>	<b>590,286</b>
Concentrated skim milk (for animal feed).....	1,415	5,624
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk (including concentrated product).....	2,354	94
Dried or powdered buttermilk.....	8,655	9,758
Powdered whole milk.....	3,415	6,483
Powdered skim milk.....	55,499	57,330
Powdered cream.....		25
Powdered whey.....	2,616	5,267
Dried casein (skim milk or buttermilk product).....	10,042	13,653
Malted milk.....	7,008	9,559
Milk sugar, crude.....	304	221
Ice cream, of all kinds (gallons).....	6,500	8,078

Prices Paid To Wisconsin Producers For Farm Products

	Wheat 1 bu.	Corn 2 bu.	Oats 3 bu.	Barley 4 bu.	Rye 5 bu.	Buckwheat 6 bu.	Flaxseed 7 bu.	Hogs 8 cwt.	Beef cattle 9 cwt.	Veal calves 10 cwt.	Sheep 11 cwt.	Lambs 12 cwt.	Milk Cows 13 head	Milk 14 cwt.	Butterfat 15 lb.	Chickens 16 lb.	Eggs 17 doz.	Butter 18 lb.	Wool 19 lb.	Dry Beans 20 bu.	Hay (loose) 21 ton	Clover seed 22 bu.	Potatoes 23 bu.	Horses 24 head	
1910-14	90.8	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	7.35	4.91	7.23	4.25	6.01	53.65	1.265	30.2	11.2	21.3	28.1	20.1	2.25	12.78	8.83	50.7	169.88	
1914	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	7.85	5.83	8.22	4.64	6.60	66.90	1.31	30.0	11.6	22.3	28.4	19.6	2.22	10.00	7.72	50.9	172.50	
1915	114.7	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	6.55	5.46	7.95	5.00	7.08	62.30	1.30	30.3	11.0	21.7	28.3	25.2	2.92	9.88	8.07	37.2	161.40	
1916	119.4	79.5	44.2	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	8.47	5.90	8.87	5.87	8.26	64.80	1.55	34.9	13.0	25.0	32.1	30.3	4.75	11.29	9.40	98.3	156.50	
1917	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	274.4	14.17	7.52	11.46	8.85	12.36	77.65	2.18	45.3	16.2	33.9	40.6	49.2	8.28	14.28	10.95	163.3	151.30	
1918	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	386.2	16.09	8.71	13.17	10.22	14.17	88.70	2.60	54.0	20.2	39.5	48.2	63.3	6.84	19.42	17.26	78.6	147.70	
1919	212.7	140.1	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	16.52	9.02	14.31	9.08	13.51	104.25	2.85	64.9	22.9	43.8	57.7	53.0	4.22	20.68	25.86	114.4	143.70	
1920	214.7	137.3	78.6	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	12.93	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	104.30	2.60	62.9	24.0	46.8	59.1	38.0	3.97	22.89	22.03	223.3	141.20	
1921	120.1	59.5	37.2	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	7.61	4.57	7.62	3.89	7.37	58.20	1.69	41.7	19.8	32.9	41.7	18.7	2.88	15.51	10.60	79.9	114.30	
1922	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.7	8.32	4.54	7.73	4.92	10.22	57.00	1.64	39.0	18.3	28.5	38.6	27.4	3.85	15.04	11.04	80.0	111.20	
1923	105.0	77.7	42.4	60.9	66.8	84.0	214.4	6.97	4.57	7.99	5.16	10.55	62.35	2.09	46.8	17.3	29.2	45.7	37.9	4.28	13.41	11.42	58.9	111.70	
1924	113.5	94.4	49.2	73.0	77.1	97.6	215.5	7.29	4.67	8.17	5.62	10.83	63.75	1.77	43.6	17.8	30.2	42.5	37.7	3.65	15.33	13.08	64.6	106.90	
1925	143.7	102.9	43.9	79.8	98.8	97.8	238.3	10.87	5.18	9.17	6.13	12.36	66.25	1.90	46.3	19.2	33.2	44.2	40.3	3.63	13.02	15.84	84.6	108.20	
1926	137.2	74.3	39.2	65.4	82.1	78.8	205.0	11.70	5.73	10.14	6.19	12.09	80.50	1.92	45.7	21.4	31.3	43.9	35.9	5.27	13.82	16.41	158.3	111.70	
1927	123.1	87.1	46.2	72.8	83.4	84.6	192.7	9.52	6.49	10.52	5.75	11.85	89.85	2.11	50.3	19.3	28.6	47.0	33.0	5.45	14.25	18.58	117.2	113.70	
1928	117.4	92.8	52.3	79.8	98.0	88.0	189.7	8.74	8.22	12.14	6.05	12.37	102.40	2.15	51.5	20.7	30.3	47.8	39.2	4.72	13.26	16.02	65.0	117.60	
1929	111.7	88.2	45.7	64.9	89.7	88.8	237.0	9.50	8.32	12.43	6.07	12.23	107.25	2.05	48.7	22.0	31.5	46.5	34.5	5.33	12.50	15.09	71.2	117.90	
1930	93.1	79.7	38.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	8.82	6.54	9.87	4.33	8.56	84.40	1.63	38.8	17.4	24.1	37.0	23.8	3.86	11.08	10.52	115.8	108.20	
1931	63.7	56.7	28.5	44.8	37.9	63.4	124.6	5.76	4.37	6.70	3.62	6.22	56.85	1.15	28.7	14.7	17.8	27.8	14.8	2.44	10.88	9.79	56.7	91.00	
January	73.	68.	31.	49.	42.	79.	136.	7.20	5.10	8.20	3.20	7.00	66.	1.35	31.	15.2	20.0	29.	19.	2.89	11.50	11.20	70.	82.	
February	72.	64.	31.	47.	38.	73.	130.	6.80	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	63.	1.28	30.	14.4	13.0	28.	18.	2.61	11.10	10.80	65.	95.	
March	70.	61.	30.	46.	39.	70.	129.	6.70	4.60	6.60	3.40	7.10	63.	1.23	31.	15.8	16.5	29.	18.	2.62	10.70	10.30	55.	98.	
April	70.	63.	31.	47.	38.	72.	131.	6.80	4.80	6.80	3.70	7.60	63.	1.08	29.	17.2	16.1	28.	17.	2.71	10.80	10.90	70.	98.	
May	70.	62.	30.	48.	38.	72.	131.	6.30	4.80	6.60	3.50	7.30	61.	1.01	26.	15.2	12.9	23.	15.	2.53	10.90	11.40	55.	99.	
June	70.	58.	29.	44.	35.	74.	128.	5.50	4.40	6.80	2.40	7.20	57.	.99	24.	14.6	13.4	23.	13.	2.83	10.90	11.50	55.	94.	
July	56.	59.	29.	44.	34.	62.	130.	6.10	4.20	6.60	2.60	6.00	57.	1.03	25.	14.9	13.9	24.	13.	2.45	10.50	10.30	85.	95.	
August	55.	57.	26.	40.	35.	61.	120.	6.10	4.50	7.10	2.30	5.90	52.	1.12	28.	15.7	17.4	27.	13.	2.47	10.70	10.70	85.	90.	
September	53.	50.	25.	41.	36.	55.	117.	5.30	4.20	7.50	1.90	5.00	51.	1.23	30.	14.0	15.0	17.8	30.	14.	2.30	11.10	8.40	50.	83.
October	52.	43.	25.	42.	37.	51.	104.	4.59	3.90	6.80	1.80	4.90	51.	1.29	35.	12.9	22.2	33.	13.	2.25	10.80	6.90	30.	83.	
November	61.	50.	28.	45.	46.	47.	121.	4.20	3.80	5.40	1.80	4.80	50.	1.24	31.	12.9	27.2	30.	13.	1.98	10.70	7.40	30.	83.	
December	59.	45.	27.	44.	41.	45.	118.	3.60	3.30	4.70	1.80	4.60	48.	1.20	30.	12.9	22.8	29.	12.	1.69	10.90	7.70	30.	82.	
1932	59.	45.	27.	43.	41.	47.	123.	3.50	3.40	5.00	1.90	4.80	46.	1.07	26	12.7	14.7	25.	13.	1.62	10.90	7.90	29.	86.	
January	59.	43.	27.	43.	41.	45.	117.	3.30	3.10	5.40	2.00	4.80	44.	.96	24	12.6	13.5	22.	13.	1.62	10.60	7.70	28.	86.	
February	60.	42.	28.	44.	42.	46.	117.	3.90	3.50	5.10	2.20	5.40	42.	.93	23	12.9	11.0	22.	13.	1.50	10.60	7.40	28.	82.	
March	60.	43.	28.	44.	41.	45.	110.	3.50	3.20	4.00	2.10	5.20	41.	.88	21	12.3	10.0	20.	12.	1.45	11.50	8.10	28.	90.	
April	59.	40.	27.	43.	38.	48.	108.	3.00	2.90	4.10	2.00	4.90	39.	.80	20	12.0	10.2	19.	10.	1.44	11.10	7.80	28.	87.	
May	57.	38.	26.	41.	36.	50.	102.	2.90	2.90	4.40	2.00	5.00	38.	.77	19	10.1	10.0	18.	9.	1.44	10.90	7.80	26.	87.	
June	56.	39.	25.	39.	33.	51.	100.	4.20	3.50	4.80	1.60	4.70	38.	.79	19	10.5	11.6	18.	8.	1.56	10.00	7.50	27.	84.	
July	52.	38.	21.	33.	33.	47.	97.	3.90	3.30	4.90	1.60	4.50	37.	.84	20	10.7	14.1	20.	9.	1.35	10.00	6.90	29.	84.	
August	50.	35.	19.	31.	32.	45.	94.	3.70	3.10	5.20	1.70	4.45	37.	.90	21	11.1	16.2	20.	10.	1.32	10.30	6.60	26.	80.	
September	49.	28.	18.	29.	30.	41.	92.	3.15	3.00	4.60	1.45	4.00	35.	.93	22	9.5	23.2	20.	11.	1.32	9.30	5.60	21.	80.	
October	47.	26.	17.	29.	30.	42.	92.	2.95	2.65	4.10	1.65	4.10	35.	*.94	22	9.1	27.2	21.	11.	1.26	9.00	5.30	21.	78.	

\*Preliminary.

Dairy Manufactures

Wisconsin's creamery butter manufacture for 1931 showed an increase of about four per cent over 1930 bringing the total to 176,091,000 pounds which is a new high point in the state's butter manufacture. Total cheese production registered a one per cent decline from 1930. A reduction of 26 per cent occurred in the output of condensed milk and two per cent in evaporated milk. All of the condensery products showed decreases with the exception of condensed or evaporated buttermilk which made a large increase. Dried casein suffered a drop of 26 per cent for 1931 as compared to 1930 and ice cream is credited with the sizeable reduction of 20 per cent. The quantities of dairy manufactures for Wisconsin in 1930 and 1931 are shown in the accompanying table.

For the United States, creamery butter production made an increase of 4.5 per cent for 1931 bringing the total output for the country to 1,667,452,000 pounds. A decrease of four per cent occurred in total cheese output and condensed and evaporated milk together suffered a seven per cent drop. Most minor condensery products showed decreases, although some increases were recorded for a few products. Dried casein suffered a decline of 16 per cent in the 1931 output as compared to 1930, malted milk took a 15

per cent drop and ice cream registered a decline of 14 per cent for the nation.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

The Wisconsin farm price level for November remained at 69 per cent of pre-war, a point reached in September and continued through October. A one cent increase in the price of milk during November together with a sharp seasonal rise in egg prices was sufficient to offset the lower prices for most grains and livestock.

The average price of milk for November was 94 cents per hundred

pounds, as compared with 93 cents for October. This October to November rise is the reverse of trends during the last three years. In 1929, 1930, and 1931, October was the high month in the fall and winter season of milk prices. Early December butter markets declined slightly but made some recovery near the middle of the month.

The Wisconsin farm price of eggs on November 15 averaged 27.2 cents per dozen while the preliminary figure for December is 28.7 cents. Egg prices have occupied an unusually favorable position in recent months. November egg prices were equal to those paid one year earlier, and eggs represent the only important Wisconsin farm product for which the current price level is the same as that of a year ago and which is higher than the pre-war average.

November livestock values averaged lower than October, the index declining to 48 per cent of pre-war as compared with 53, the October point. The Wisconsin farm price of hogs on November 15 was \$2.95 per hundred, five cents above the low level of last June. Prices at primary markets receded to record lows during December. The average price at Chicago on December 14 was \$2.98 and the mid-month Wisconsin farm price is set at \$2.60, a preliminary figure. Prices for beef cattle

**R. M. Sherwood**  
**John O. Laird**  
**George B. Hanson**  
**H. A. Brace**  
**H. O. Lien**

Messrs. Sherwood, Fond du Lac County; Laird, Columbia County; Brace, Richland County; Lien, Dane County, who were crop reporters, and Mr. Hanson, a dairy reporter of Pierce County, all of whom were faithful correspondents passed away recently. We are very sorry to learn of the deaths of these men in our service and extend our genuine sympathy to their families and others who knew them best.



General Trend of Farm Prices and Purchasing Power

Year and month	Wisconsin											United States <sup>1</sup>										
	Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices (Average of prices January, 1910-December, 1914=100)									Purchasing Power		Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices (Average of prices August, 1909-July, 1914=100)									Purchasing Power	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Wisconsin Farm Price Index (30 items)	All groups milk excluded (25 items)	Grain	Livestock	Milk	Poultry products	Four leading cash crops <sup>2</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Unclassified <sup>3</sup>	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>4</sup>	Ratio of prices received for milk to prices paid <sup>5</sup>	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm real estate values <sup>6</sup>	United States Farm Price Index	Grain	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton and cotton seed	Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought <sup>7</sup> 1910-14=100	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>8</sup>	Index numbers of U. S. farm real estate values	
1910	99	99	101	101	98	103	84	100	103	101	100	103	104	103	100	104	91	113	98	106	-----	
1911	91	92	111	85	90	91	99	100	118	90	89	95	96	87	97	91	106	101	101	93	-----	
1912	102	101	111	95	103	101	117	90	111	102	108	97	99	106	95	103	101	110	87	100	97	
1913	104	102	85	110	105	100	94	102	82	104	105	100	100	92	108	100	101	92	87	100	99	
1914	105	106	98	111	104	104	105	108	85	104	103	103	102	103	112	100	105	100	85	101	103	
1915	101	99	117	101	103	101	90	89	89	95	97	104	100	120	104	98	103	83	78	106	95	
1916	122	122	125	119	123	117	142	151	103	99	100	117	117	128	120	102	116	123	119	123	95	
1917	174	176	200	175	172	155	208	197	133	116	115	124	176	217	173	125	157	202	187	150	117	
1918	198	192	216	200	206	184	157	216	173	111	116	133	200	226	202	152	185	162	245	178	112	
1919	215	205	188	209	225	195	204	254	172	105	110	143	209	231	206	173	206	189	247	206	140	
1920	203	200	211	173	206	219	299	218	172	99	100	171	205	231	173	188	222	249	248	206	170	
1921	128	123	114	102	134	160	161	215	119	82	86	168	116	112	108	148	161	148	101	156	167	
1922	124	119	100	107	130	141	143	178	123	82	86	154	124	105	113	134	139	152	156	152	139	
1923	137	111	102	99	165	141	123	116	121	90	108	147	135	114	106	148	145	136	216	153	135	
1924	128	116	118	103	140	146	129	127	130	83	91	139	134	129	109	134	147	124	211	154	130	
1925	144	138	133	133	150	160	154	129	115	91	94	130	147	156	139	137	161	160	177	159	127	
1926	152	152	114	145	152	158	216	126	119	97	97	125	136	129	146	136	156	189	122	156	124	
1927	154	142	121	136	167	144	183	142	121	100	108	122	131	128	139	138	141	155	128	154	119	
1928	156	143	130	145	170	153	140	169	115	100	109	120	139	130	150	140	150	146	152	156	117	
1929	155	148	116	152	162	160	144	177	114	100	105	119	138	121	156	140	159	136	145	155	116	
1930	129	130	95	129	129	124	170	154	99	88	88	117	117	100	134	123	126	158	102	146	80	
1931	90	89	67	85	91	95	107	102	90	71	72	104	80	63	93	94	96	98	63	126	106	
1931																						
Jan.	105	104	75	104	107	104	125	104	97	77	78	-----	94	77	112	107	110	108	72	137	69	
Feb.	99	96	72	98	101	78	120	104	94	73	74	-----	90	75	106	101	79	109	76	136	66	
March	96	95	70	94	97	93	112	104	92	72	72	-----	91	74	106	101	92	109	80	134	68	
April	92	98	71	96	85	95	125	104	92	70	64	-----	91	74	106	99	90	120	78	132	69	
May	86	92	70	92	80	79	113	104	92	66	61	-----	86	74	99	91	77	119	74	131	66	
June	83	87	67	84	78	80	113	104	92	64	60	-----	80	67	91	86	81	114	65	129	62	
July	86	90	66	87	81	82	126	100	87	68	64	-----	79	57	92	85	83	110	71	127	62	
Aug.	91	93	60	89	89	96	126	100	88	73	71	-----	75	54	92	87	93	97	53	125	60	
Sept.	91	85	60	82	97	96	95	100	90	74	79	-----	72	50	86	92	99	83	47	123	58	
Oct.	90	79	60	73	102	107	78	100	88	74	84	-----	68	46	79	95	110	70	42	122	56	
Nov.	88	79	68	68	98	125	78	100	87	73	82	-----	71	57	76	95	123	68	50	120	59	
Dec.	83	72	64	59	95	109	79	100	88	70	80	-----	66	52	68	92	120	68	45	119	55	
1932																						
Jan.	76	68	64	59	85	80	78	100	88	64	72	-----	63	52	68	85	87	70	45	118	53	
Feb.	71	66	64	57	76	78	77	100	86	61	66	-----	60	51	65	79	70	68	47	116	52	
Mar.	70	67	65	62	74	68	77	100	86	61	65	91 <sup>9</sup>	61	51	69	76	61	73	50	114	54	
April	66	64	65	56	68	63	77	100	91	58	60	-----	59	50	66	74	60	78	46	113	53	
May	62	61	63	51	63	63	77	100	88	55	56	-----	56	49	59	69	60	80	42	112	50	
June	60	59	60	50	61	58	75	100	86	55	55	-----	52	44	57	62	59	82	37	110	48	
July	65	67	58	64	62	64	76	100	81	60	57	-----	57	42	72	63	65	83	41	109	53	
Aug.	66	66	52	60	66	74	77	100	81	61	61	-----	59	43	69	65	75	79	51	108	54	
Sept.	69	66	49	58	71	82	74	100	83	64	66	-----	59	41	67	67	84	68	57	108	55	
Oct.	69	64	46	53	74	103	69	100	78	64 <sup>9</sup>	69 <sup>9</sup>	-----	56	36	80	68	102	59	51	107 <sup>9</sup>	52 <sup>9</sup>	
Nov.	69 <sup>9</sup>	64	45	48	74 <sup>9</sup>	116	69	100	76	65 <sup>9</sup>	70 <sup>9</sup>	-----	54	34	57	68	115	57	47	106 <sup>9</sup>	51 <sup>9</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>Prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. <sup>2</sup>Includes potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and clover seed.  
<sup>3</sup>Includes dry beans, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, sugar beets, and wool.  
<sup>4</sup>The ratio of the index number of prices received for Wisconsin farm products to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy.  
<sup>5</sup>The ratio of the index number of Wisconsin milk prices to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy. <sup>6</sup>Average of estimated values, 1912-14=100.  
<sup>7</sup>These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December.  
<sup>8</sup>Purchasing power of the farmer's dollar expressed as the ratio of the index number of the prices received to the index number of the prices paid for commodities farmers buy.  
<sup>9</sup>Preliminary.

worked lower in November and December. November veal calf prices to Wisconsin producers averaged \$4.10 per hundred pounds, a fifty cent loss from October.

November farm prices of grain were below the October level, the most important loss being recorded for corn which dropped to 28 cents per bushel.

**United States Farm Prices**

The index of farm prices for the nation declined to 54 per cent of the pre-war average on November 15. This level was only two points above the

June low and 17 points below the November 1931 level. Declining values were evident for most of the important farm products except butter, buttermilk, eggs, sheep and barley but the more important of these gains were seasonal in nature. The sharp increase in egg prices carried the poultry products index to 115 per cent of the 1910-14 average. This group is the only important farm products group whose present prices are higher than pre-war levels.

Prices farmers pay were one point lower in November than in October, the index number being 106. With prices which farmers must pay still above the pre-war levels, and prices received well below this point, the exchange value of the nation's farm products declined to only 51 per cent of pre-war. Wisconsin farm products with a price level of 69 per cent of pre-war would exchange for 65 per cent as much as in 1910-14.



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