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**WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE
AND MARKETS**

CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

V. 9 - 11

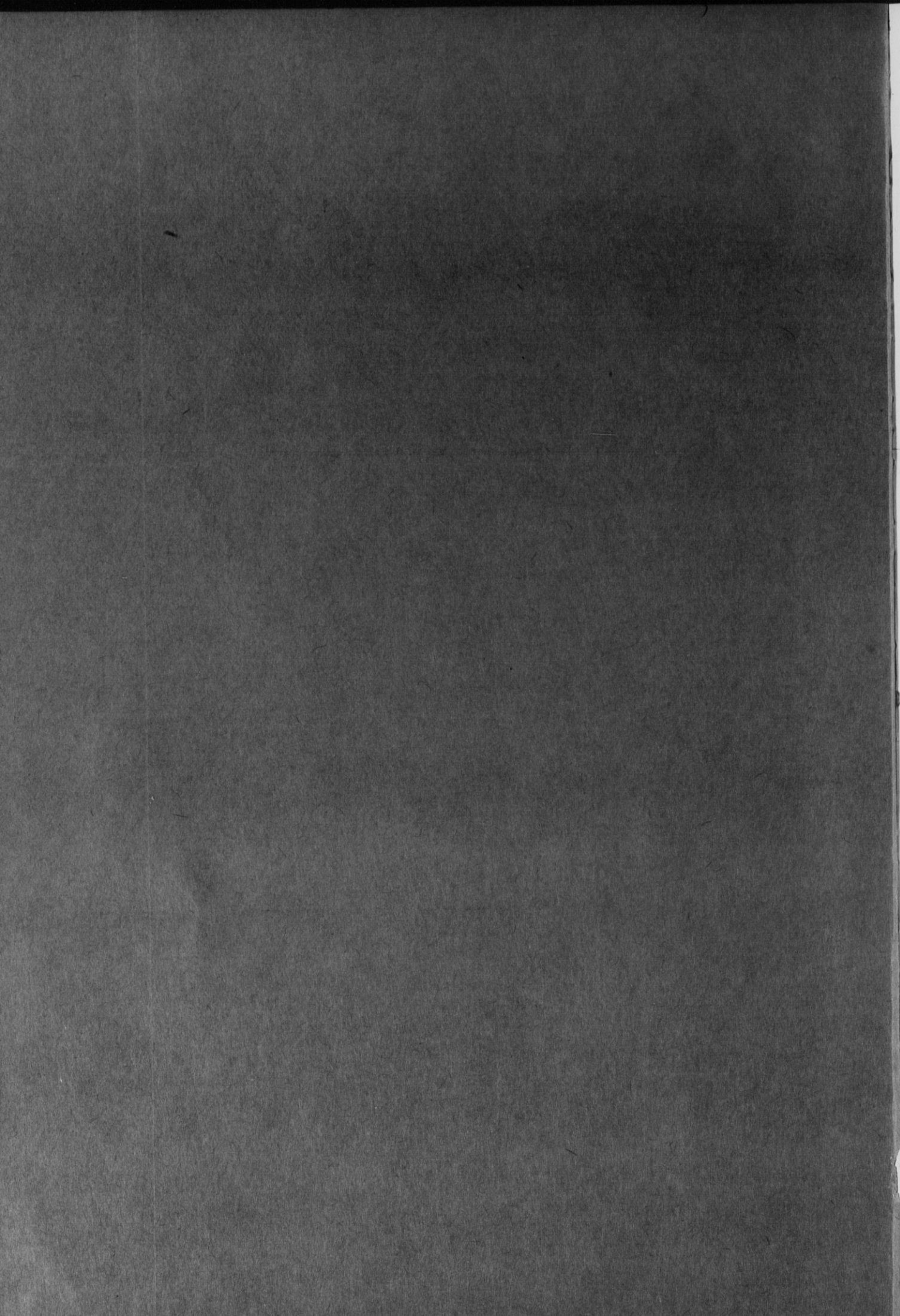
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WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MKTS.
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop and Livestock Reporting Service

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Vol. IX, No. 1

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

February, 1930

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN WISCONSIN

IN VIEW of the special importance of the dairy industry in Wisconsin, the situation in the state's agriculture is quite largely a matter of the prospects and conditions in the dairy industry. Over half of the state's farm income in recent years has been obtained from milk and the income from milk together with that from cattle and calves aggregates about 65 per cent of the gross farm total.

Farm milk prices therefore become the primary factor in determining the prosperity of agriculture in Wisconsin. For several years our milk prices have been relatively stable. In recent months, however, things have not run along so smoothly and a marked milk price decline is now in progress. This downward trend, while it began gradually and has been in progress since October, 1928, or about 16 months, has become more rapid since November. For 1929 the state average price averaged \$2.05 or ten cents per hundred pounds below 1928, the highest year since 1920.

Wisconsin milk prices have gone through two major cycles since the post war decline. There was a distinct upturn during the latter part of 1922 which lasted through 1923. Following this there came a period of lower prices, the lowest point being reached in the summer of 1924 after which there was a gradual recovery which developed into a rather stable period continuing from late in 1926 into 1929. During the last sixteen months, however, Wisconsin milk prices have been tending gradually downward with a marked decline occurring in recent months.

About 30 per cent of the dairy farmers in Wisconsin sell their milk at cheese factories and the gradual price declines of a year ago were quite largely the result of weakening cheese prices. In recent months when butter declined sharply a more marked recession occurred in milk

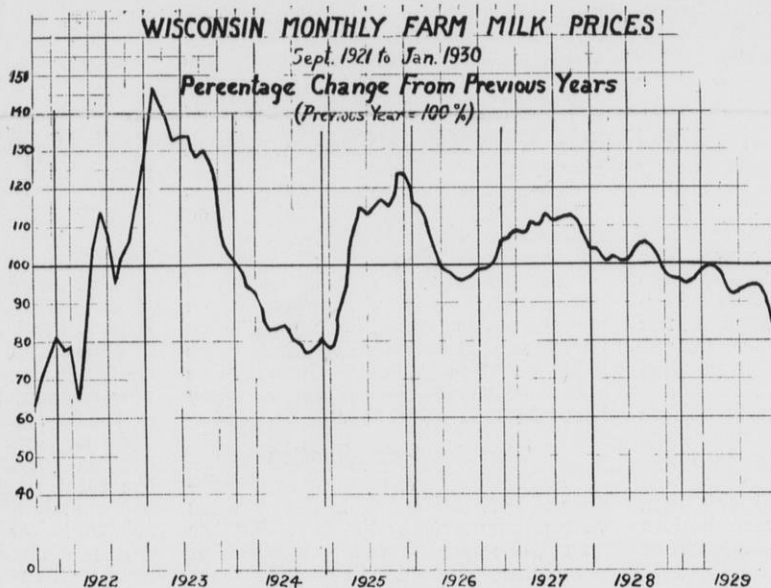
prices because 36 per cent of the dairy farmers in Wisconsin patronize creameries.

While all of the factors back of the recent butter price decline cannot be specifically set forth, some of the more important ones are well recognized. Last year was rather unusual in the fact that hay and pasture conditions in the Middle West were considerably above average due to an unusually favorable winter and spring. The result of this and other factors was some increase in milk production, but a factor probably of greater importance is to be found in the reduced purchasing power of the American industrial population which was effected through much of the past year by reduced employment. Reduced employment which curtails the income of the wage earner and lowers his purchasing power sufficiently to affect his consumption of such commodities as butter.

While the recent decline in butter prices is probably the result of a combination of factors, the more important one—that of business conditions and reduced employment of wage earners—is not in the control of the dairy pro-

ducer. Improvement in business conditions and employment will no doubt have a greater influence on butter prices and the price of dairy products in general than any other factor. Nevertheless, the dairy industry can make adjustments to partly correct current difficulties. It is quite apparent that milk production during the past year has been increased somewhat, particularly in regions where relatively high prices prevailed such as the fluid milk market. The production of excessive surpluses in the market milk areas caused the production of additional quantities of butter and other dairy products at a time when market conditions could not well stand such additions. In Wisconsin there is little doubt but what market milk production was considerably stimulated by favorable hay and pasture conditions so that old cows which would normally have been marketed were kept in the herd to a greater degree than usual. Stockyard receipts and other data indicate that about 70,000 less cows were marketed from Wisconsin in 1929 than in 1928.

Having pointed out some of the features in the existing dairy situation, the question logically follows as to what can be done about it on the part of the farmer. The largest factor in the situation—that of consumption on the part of the industrial population which is in turn depended upon employment and business conditions—is largely beyond his control. The question of increasing production, however, is one which can well be corrected. Feed conditions and prices during the coming year may not be as favorable as they were during the past year and accordingly more efficient operation on the part of dairymen is one method of meeting conditions. Wisconsin farmers probably cannot shift their type of production to other lines of agricultural output to the extent of farmers in states



Comparing Wisconsin monthly milk prices with the same month in the previous year as in the chart above shows that there has been a downward trend since October, 1928. The decline during the last few months has been very rapid.

SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN CROP PRODUCTION—1929 AND 1928

CROP	Acreage (000 omitted)		Yield per Acre		Production (000 omitted)		Farm Price per Unit December 1		Farm Value, Dec. 1 (000 omitted)		Unit
	1929	1928 (Revised)	1929	1928 (Revised)	1929	1928 (Revised)	1929	1928 (Revised)	1929	1928 (Revised)	
CEREALS											
Corn.....	2,036	2,121	40.0	42.0	81,440	89,082	\$.83	\$.78	\$ 67,595	\$ 69,484	Bu.
Oats.....	2,470	2,495	34.5	43.5	85,215	108,532	.44	.43	37,495	46,669	Bu.
Barley.....	703	725	32.5	37.1	22,848	26,898	.65	.65	14,851	17,484	Bu.
Rye.....	185	167	16.0	13.0	2,960	2,171	.89	.90	2,634	1,954	Bu.
Spring wheat.....	66	62	19.0	22.0	1,254	1,364	1.10	1.06	1,379	1,446	Bu.
Winter wheat.....	39	42	24.0	18.5	936	777	1.10	1.05	1,030	816	Bu.
Buckwheat.....	21	25	14.5	16.5	304	412	.93	.83	283	342	Bu.
OTHER GRAINS AND GRASSES											
Dry peas.....	29	29	15.9	20.5	461	594	2.57	2.35	1,185	1,396	Bu.
Dry edible beans.....	9	6	8.5	9.0	76	54	3.60	3.90	274	211	Bu.
Soy bean for grain ¹	2	3	11.0	12.5	22	38	2.55	2.55	56	97	Bu.
Flax.....	7	9	12.0	13.5	84	122	2.70	1.99	227	243	Bu.
Clover seed.....	85	86	1.4	1.6	136	50	9.90	16.50	1,346	825	Bu.
Timothy seed.....	4	4	4.0	4.6	16	18.4	2.45	2.40	39	44	Bu.
HAY AND FORAGE											
Clover and timothy.....	2,996	2,909	\$2.09	\$1.44	6,262	4,183	10.05	14.10	62,932	58,979	Ton
Alfalfa.....	318	219	2.90	2.50	922	548	13.95	18.10	12,861	9,917	Ton
Other tame hay.....	128	150	\$1.61	\$1.51	206	226	8.75	11.00	1,802	2,485	Ton
Wild hay.....	211	207	1.40	1.35	295	279	6.90	9.00	2,036	2,511	Ton
POTATOES AND OTHER FIELD CROPS											
Potatoes.....	220	278	92	115	20,240	31,970	1.20	.40	24,288	12,788	Bu.
Tobacco.....	37	37	1,220	1,300	45,140	48,100	.160	.146	7,222	7,023	Lb.
Cabbage (commercial).....	16.36	13.09	7.9	10.6	129.2	138.8	15.78	15.74	2,039	2,185	Ton
Onions (commercial).....	1.21	1.10	300	350	363	385	.69	1.25	250	481	Bu.
Hemp.....	1.8	2.1	900	925	1,620	1,942	.06	.06	97	117	Lb.
Sugar beets.....	9	8	7.2	9.2	65	74	7.35	7.35	478	544	Ton
Other root crops.....	8	8	6.4	7.9	51	63	14.10	12.40	719	781	Ton
Sorghum for sirup.....	2	2	70	64	140	128	1.40	1.40	196	179	Gal.
Cucumbers for pickles.....	11.31	10.19	42	54	475	550	1.00	.98	475	539	Bu.
Peas for canning.....	111	101	18.5	20.16	2,054	2,036	3.00	3.00	6,160	6,108	Cwt.
Corn for canning.....	14.8	14.8	44	40	650	592	.590	.575	384	340	Cwt.
Snap beans for canning.....	5.75	4.60	24	32	138	148	3.60	3.39	496	502	Cwt.
FRUIT											
Apples.....					1,749	2,160	1.25	1.10	2,186	2,376	Bu.
Cherries.....	575	563			760	350	2.25	2.60	1,710	910	Crate
Cranberries.....	3	3	14.0	16.7	42	50	13.50	16.00	567	800	Bbl.
Maple sirup.....	581	570			130	164	2.35	2.35	318	385	Gal.
Maple sugar.....					13	29	.43	.38	6	11	Lb.
Strawberries.....	2.84	2.84	2,160	1,090	6,134	3,096	.15	.21	920	650	Qt.
Grand Total.....	9,457.07	9,451.72							\$256\$536	\$251\$622	

¹Not including acreage grown for hay.²Not included in total acreage.³Trees.⁴Trees tapped.⁵Yield per acre computed for sums of acreage and production of clover, timothy, and clover and timothy mixed.⁶Yield per acre computed from sums of miscellaneous hays such as grains cut green for hay, sudan grass, millet, sweet clover, soy bean hay, etc.

where dairying is less important and it probably is not desirable for them to attempt to do so. The dairy business in Wisconsin is permanent and the low price period in which we now find ourselves may even be useful in bringing the industry on a more efficient basis which will mean bigger profits when stability is again reached. Careful feeding so as to avoid unnecessary expense in feed bills at a time when milk prices are low is important. The marketing of old cows which it may have been profitable to keep last year when hay and pasture conditions were favorable and milk prices quite stable is especially desirable this year. The fact that the beef cattle price cycle is now at a high point and offers an excellent market for old cows should not be overlooked. Beef prices in the future will probably be lower than they are now.

In view of the fact that more heifers were kept in all important dairy states during the past year, it is also important that farmers during this period of dairy readjustment look them over with care. Undesirable heifers may, in some instances, be disposed of to better advantage than retained in the herd. In Wisconsin the raising of calves for milk cows is always an important item, and, while cattle prices are not likely to be as high in the next few years as they have been re-

cently, with the cheaper milk available during 1930 the Wisconsin farmer can no doubt raise his usual quota of good dairy heifers to advantage. This will help to hold down the current milk surplus and also put him in position to have some good heifers when more stable conditions return. Alternative lines of production such as cash crops and other livestock enterprises are important and should doubtless receive more attention on many Wisconsin farms.

Concerning the prospects for dairying the outlook report of the United States Department of Agriculture may be summarized as follows:

"The underlying dairy situation is not as bad as would appear from present butter prices, but unless dairy herds are closely culled and more heifers sent to slaughter there will be a further increase in the size of dairy herds in 1931 and 1932."

The Livestock Situation

The livestock situation at the beginning of 1930 differed from the previous year particularly in the fact that the all cattle and milk cow population of the country showed a distinct increase in numbers. From 1920 the cattle population of the United States has been declining constantly until an upturn came about a year ago in both total cattle population and milk cows.

The nation's increase in all cattle this year is 2.7 per cent; in cows and heifers two years and over the increase was 2.6 per cent; in heifers between one and two years old the increase is nearly 6 per cent. For Wisconsin an increase of 3 per cent occurred in cattle last year and likewise an increase of 3 per cent in milk cows. The number of dairy heifers in the state shows an increase of about 1 per cent. The total value of cattle decreased during the past year which indicates that the high point in the present price cycle may have been passed.

The horse population of the United States is apparently still declining, the number on January 1, 1930, being estimated at 18,762,000 or over half a million head less than last year. In Wisconsin horses and mules have been declining since 1915 and the number is now estimated to be at the low point of 662,000.

Swine numbers in the United States declined further during the past year, the total number for January, 1930, being estimated at 52,600,000 or 4,200,000 below a year ago. In Wisconsin the decline in swine numbers continued also through 1929 and the low point of 1,331,000 head is estimated for January 1, 1930.

Sheep numbers have been increasing for several years and the total for the United States is now estimated at

48,913,000. For Wisconsin the total number of sheep is estimated at 556,000 head, which is higher than at any time since 1927, though only about one-third as many sheep as were in the state fifty years ago. Livestock Marketings.—Marketings of Wisconsin livestock during 1929 indicated a decrease in the number of cattle shipped to packers and stockyards to the lowest point since 1924. Calf shipments were at the lowest point since 1922 and hogs at the lowest point since 1925. The cattle shipments indicate a decline in the marketings of old dairy cows and it appears that less than the usual number of these were sent to slaughter during the year. It appears probable that about 70,000 less old cows were sent to the stockyards in 1929 than in 1928. Dairy cattle shipments to other states also declined about 5 per cent during 1929.

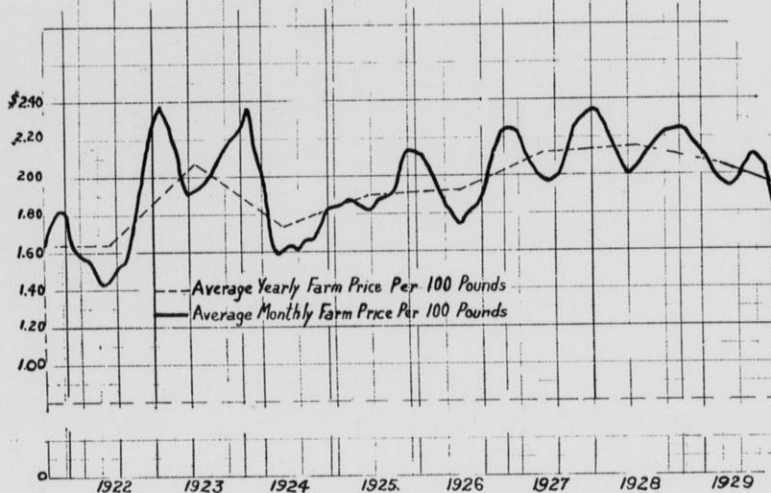
Prices of cattle sold from Wisconsin were slightly higher in 1929 than in 1928—the average last year being \$8.38 per cwt. as compared with \$8.23 the previous year. Calf shipments to packers and stockyards also declined about 2½ per cent during the year, and the average price rose from \$11.80 per cwt. in 1928 to \$12.56 in 1929.

How marketings from Wisconsin also showed a decline of nearly five per cent during 1929, but the average price received rose from \$8.50 per cwt. in 1928 to \$9.23 for 1929—an increase of 8½ per cent. The outlook for the swine industry may be summarized as follows:

“Hog prices in 1930 are expected to average at least as high as in 1929, and possibly higher. A reduction in slaughter supplies is indicated, but this probably will be partially offset by a

TREND OF WISCONSIN FARM MILK PRICE AVERAGES

Sept 1921 to Jan 1930



Wisconsin farm milk prices since 1921 have gone through two major cycles. The last of these covering the more recent years reached its high point during 1928.

decrease in foreign and domestic demand for hog products.”

Sheep marketings from Wisconsin gained during the year. The number sent to packers and stockyards rose from 344,264 in 1928 to 371,418 in 1929. Prices for the year also rose slightly.

Conditions in the poultry business are fairly steady and there appears to be no increase in the number on farms as compared with a year ago. Prices have not shown material changes. On the poultry situation the outlook report was summarized as follows:

“The present outlook for poultry and eggs does not justify any increase in production of chickens over 1929, either for eggs or meat, unless producers are willing to face the prospect of reductions in price levels.”

1929 Crop Summary

Last year was quite different from the year before in the outturn of Wisconsin crops. Perhaps the outstanding feature of the year's crop situation was the unusual hay crop produced in Wis-

consin. In total production the state ranked first in the United States in hay even though we are exceeded in acreage. This was the result of an unusually favorable winter and spring which enabled clovers and alfalfa to come through with a minimum of injury and produced record yields of hay. The quality of the hay crop was generally good which went a long way to offset somewhat reduced production on the part of feed grains.

Feed grains made smaller production last year than in 1928 due in part to smaller acreages and also in part to lower per acre yields. Only the winter grains which were favored by weather conditions similar to the hay crops made better yields in 1929 than in 1928. Prices on feed grains for the most part were somewhat higher but since only a very small portion of these are sold in Wisconsin that is quite unimportant as a source of income. The farm value of feed grains was for the most part lower than the year before. Such minor crops as dry beans and clover seed showed increased production and value.

Wisconsin's leading cash crop, the potato crop, with a lower acreage and yield in 1929 brought a much greater income than was obtained from the big crop in 1928. The December 1st price per bushel was reported at \$1.20 or three times the price at the same period of the previous year. The aggregate production for the state is now estimated at 20,240,000 bushels or about 37 per cent less than last year, yet the farm value of the crop is twice as large due to the increased price. The United States production was about one-fourth smaller than the record crop of 1928 with the result that potato growers are receiving prices well above recent years. Early indications are that growers will increase their potato acreage in both Wisconsin and other late potato states this year. The intended increase for the late states aggregates about 5 per cent. Wisconsin growers decreased their acreage 20 per cent last year and apparently plan a 15 per cent increase for 1930.

The tobacco crop made a smaller production per acre than in 1928 but prices appear to be somewhat higher. It now seems probable that in spite of a crop somewhat reduced in quality, the 1929 production will have a value somewhat about that of 1928.

Canning crops made fairly good returns in 1929. The acreage of canning peas was increased about 10 per cent, but the yields are low. The quality of the canning crops was generally good. Early indications point to

MONTHLY WISCONSIN MILK PRICES—1921-1930
Average price per hundred weight received by producers

	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
January.....	\$1.82*	\$2.23	\$2.34	\$2.25	\$2.11	\$1.84	\$2.36	\$2.38	\$1.62	\$2.07
February.....		2.17	2.25	2.22	2.04	1.85	2.15	2.29	1.58	2.01
March.....		2.13	2.15	2.11	1.96	1.88	2.02	2.18	1.57	2.10
April.....		2.06	2.07	2.05	1.84	1.86	1.72	2.00	1.50	1.86
May.....		1.98	2.00	1.98	1.80	1.83	1.59	1.19	1.42	1.37
June.....		1.95	2.03	1.96	1.74	1.82	1.61	1.93	1.44	1.26
July.....		1.93	2.09	1.98	1.79	1.87	1.63	1.95	1.52	1.39
August.....		1.98	2.14	2.04	1.82	1.88	1.61	2.00	1.54	1.62
September.....		2.05	2.18	2.14	1.89	1.91	1.66	2.10	1.65	1.62
October.....		2.11	2.23	2.28	2.04	2.06	1.66	2.15	1.86	1.75
November.....		2.09	2.23	2.32	2.15	2.14	1.73	2.21	2.12	1.82
December.....		1.97	2.25	2.35	2.25	2.12	1.83	2.25	2.29	1.81
Weighted yearly average.....		\$2.05	\$2.15	\$2.11	\$1.92	\$1.90	\$1.73	\$2.07	\$1.64	\$1.64

This tabulation was prepared by the Wisconsin Crop and Live Stock Reporting Service from monthly reports of crop reporters.
*Preliminary.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON WISCONSIN FARMS ON JANUARY 1, 1930 AND 1929

Class of Livestock	Number (000 omitted)		Farm Price per Head ¹		Farm Value (000 omitted)	
	1930	1929 (Revised)	1930	1929 (Revised)	1930	1929 (Revised)
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over milked or to be milked.....	2,023	1,964	\$ 97.00	\$ 97.00	\$196,231	\$190,508
Heifers 1 to 2 years old kept for milk cows.....	382	378				
Cows and heifers 1 year old or over not for milk.....	25	25				
All calves.....	439	429				
All steers.....	37	32				
All bulls.....	85	85				
All cattle.....	2,991	2,913	\$ 79.30	\$ 79.10	\$237,238	\$230,304
Horses.....	555	561	\$102.00	\$102.00	\$ 567.92	\$ 57,374
Mules.....	7	7	92.00	95.00	644	665
Brcod sows.....	320	320				
Other hogs over 6 months old.....	433	592				
Pigs under 6 months old.....	578	567				
All swine.....	1,331	1,479	\$ 14.30	\$ 14.20	\$ 19,026	\$ 21,004
Sheep and lambs.....	456	440	\$ 9.00	\$ 10.40	\$ 4,118	\$ 4,595
Hens and pullets.....	13,850	13,700				
Other poultry.....	1,20	1,170				
All poultry.....	14,870	14,870	\$.88	\$ 1.00	\$ 13,086	\$ 14,870
Colonies of bees.....	120	120	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 720	\$ 720
Total.....					\$331,624	\$329,532

¹Farm 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.

an increase of about 8 per cent in the canning pea acreage for 1930 in Wisconsin.

Fruit production for the year, except in the case of cherries and strawberries, was somewhat below the previous year. A good cherry crop was harvested and likewise a better strawberry crop than in 1928.

To summarize Wisconsin's rank as a crop state the following facts may be pointed out for 1929: Wisconsin produced more tame hay than any other state in 1929 with 7,390,000 tons from 3,442,000 acres. The bulk of this production came from mixed clover and timothy and clover alone, with harvests of 3,382,000 tons respectively. The state also ranked first in 1929 in production of all hay with 7,685,000

tons according to the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture at Madison. Wisconsin, although not a grain-producing state, harvested more acres of corn for grain than 31 other states and forged ahead in production, outranking 36 other states. The average yield per acre was 40 bushels, which places Wisconsin in fourth place for average yield of corn per acre. Wisconsin ranks well up in acreage, production and value in a number of other crops. It is fourth in rye and oats and fifth in barley production. The state also ranks fifth in acreage and production of potatoes with 20,240,000 bushels from 220,000 acres. It is sixth in bushels of clover seed harvested with 136,000 bushels as the

1929 crop and it ranks eighth in the production of tobacco with 45,140,000 pounds. Truck and fruit crops of Wisconsin are of major importance in the total acreage and production of the United States. This state ranks first in peas for canning with 205,350,000 pounds from 111,000 acres. More than five times as many pounds of peas are grown in Wisconsin than in any other state. Wisconsin ranks second in acreage and production of snap beans and second in tons of cabbage grown. It is also second in acreage of cucumbers for manufacture. It is sixth in production of cherries with 475,000 crates in 1929 and is sixth in number of maple trees tapped and in quantity of maple sirup made.

JANUARY 1 ESTIMATES OF LIVESTOCK ON WISCONSIN FARMS, 1920-1930

	Horses and Mules	All Cattle	Cows and heifers 2 yrs. old and over milked or to be milked	Swine	Sheep
1920....	687,000	3,051,000	1,832,000	1,596,000	480,000
1921....	674,000	3,091,000	1,858,000	1,710,000	430,000
1922....	660,000	3,040,000	1,882,000	1,680,000	366,000
1923....	647,000	2,979,000	1,921,000	1,960,000	329,000
1924....	633,000	3,039,000	1,981,000	1,900,000	343,000
1925....	611,000	3,035,000	2,015,000	1,580,000	360,000
1926....	598,000	3,005,000	2,055,000	1,660,000	401,000
1927....	586,000	2,960,000	2,014,000	1,826,000	469,000
1928....	579,000	2,920,000	1,984,000	1,863,000	430,000
1929....	568,000	2,913,000	1,964,000	1,479,000	440,000
1930....	562,000	2,991,000	2,023,000	1,331,000	456,000

MOVEMENT OF WISCONSIN LIVESTOCK TO PACKERS AND STOCK YARDS 1920-1929

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.....	336,615	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	817,839	1,804,905	371,418

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF WISCONSIN PRODUCTS—1929

Product	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Unit
Corn.....	\$.80	\$.86	\$.89	\$.88	\$.87	\$.85	\$.89	\$.97	\$.97	\$.92	\$.84	\$.84	Bu.
Oats.....	.45	.48	.48	.48	.46	.44	.44	.45	.45	.46	.44	.45	Bu.
Barley.....	.64	.67	.67	.68	.64	.64	.64	.66	.63	.65	.63	.64	Bu.
Rye.....	.92	.95	.98	.92	.83	.79	.85	.93	.89	.91	.89	.90	Bu.
Wheat.....	1.07	1.12	1.13	1.11	1.06	1.00	1.07	1.21	1.18	1.16	1.14	1.15	Bu.
Hay, all.....	14.60	14.60	14.20	14.10	13.50	12.50	11.40	11.20	11.70	11.00	11.00	11.00	Ton
Alfalfa hay.....	21.00	22.00	23.00	23.00	22.00	21.00	15.90	15.90	16.10	15.50	15.90	15.90	Ton
Clover hay.....	16.60	16.30	16.50	15.50	14.90	14.00	12.70	12.40	12.00	11.70	11.60	11.60	Ton
Timothy hay.....	15.20	15.40	15.40	15.10	14.10	13.30	11.50	11.30	11.30	11.40	11.40	11.40	Ton
Potatoes.....	.35	.35	.35	.30	.30	.35	.45	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.20	Bu.
Buckwheat.....	.83	.88	.85	.90	.90	.89	.91	.91	.89	.93	.86	.90	Bu.
Clover seed.....	16.80	16.70	17.70	18.80	18.80	17.40	16.40	15.50	12.50	10.60	10.00	9.90	Bu.
Maple sugar.....		.37	.39	.37	.32	.35							Lb.
Maple sirup.....		2.70	2.23	2.42	2.61	2.50							Gal.
Dry beans.....	5.30	5.50	5.74	5.62	5.62	5.86	5.37	5.62	4.84	4.97	5.06	4.45	Bu.
Flaxseed.....	2.08	2.16	2.20	2.20	2.10	2.00	2.19	2.39	2.65	2.85	2.82	2.80	Bu.
Beef cattle.....	8.00	8.10	8.10	8.50	9.80	8.70	9.10	8.70	8.40	8.10	7.70	7.80	Cwt.
Veal calves.....	12.70	12.20	13.10	11.60	14.00	11.60	12.60	13.20	13.70	12.60	12.10	12.00	Cwt.
Milk cows.....	104.	103.	103.	105.	106.	109.	110.	110.	110.	110.	110.	106.	Head
Horses.....	114.	115.	117.	122.	133.	121.	117.	120.	120.	117.	114.	115.	Head
Sheep.....	6.50	6.40	6.50	6.90	6.70	6.20	6.60	6.00	5.80	5.50	4.90	5.00	Cwt.
Lambs.....	12.90	13.30	13.30	13.40	13.30	12.50	12.50	11.70	11.50	10.90	10.60	11.00	Cwt.
Hogs.....	8.00	8.90	10.10	10.30	10.60	9.90	10.50	10.40	9.80	9.10	8.50	8.50	Cwt.
Wool (unwashed).....	.40	.39	.38	.36	.34	.33	.32	.32	.32	.33	.33	.32	Lb.
Chickens.....	.218	.227	.233	.238	.265	.237	.229	.224	.219	.205	.189	.177	Lb.
Eggs.....	.30	.31	.30	.23	.25	.26	.27	.30	.33	.37	.43	.44	Doz.
Butter.....	.49	.49	.50	.47	.47	.45	.44	.45	.49	.47	.46	.44	Lb.
Milk.....	2.23	2.17	2.13	2.06	1.98	1.95	1.93	1.98	2.05	2.11	2.09	2.02	Cwt.
Cheese*.....	.2050	.2043	.2085	.2022	.2000	.1962	.1850	.1970	.2075	.2112	.2062	.1933	Lb.

*Price of twins on Wisconsin Cheese Exchange.

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
S. J. GILBERT, Assistant Agricultural Statistician

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July, 1930

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN WISCONSIN

THE July crop situation in Wisconsin this year is quite different from that of last year. This year Wisconsin will probably have an increased production in grain crops, truck crops, and cash crops, and a very much reduced production in hay, and fruit crops. According to several thousand reports tabulated by the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture at Madison, our hay production this year will be nearly one-fourth less than last year when the state led all others and made a new record.

The spring and early summer have been decidedly favorable for grain production this year. Spring came rather early and was fairly warm and dry. The land worked up well, and the planting of the crop was done under better than average conditions. Rainfall has been somewhat uneven. In the vicinity of Madison and from Madison westward the rainfall has been much above average. The Central and Western portions of the state have also had above average rainfall. A narrow strip along the Lake Michigan shores, as well as some of the extreme northern counties have been rather dry. In June, for example, the rainfall at Madison was over four times as heavy as it was at the Milwaukee weather station. At Madison the rainfall for the first six months of 1930 was 2.38 inches above normal, while at the Milwaukee station it was 3.69 inches below normal. As one goes north on the Lake Michigan shore it is drier still. The rainfall at Green Bay for the first six months of the year was 5.75 inches below normal, and at Escanaba, Michigan, 3.05 inches. All of the inland weather stations in Wisconsin, however, reported above normal rains, for the first half of the year the southern and southwestern areas being particularly favored with an abundance of moisture. Weather data for June is given for nine representative stations in the table below.

This year's acreage changes in Wisconsin are quite marked, the prominent features being increases in corn, winter wheat, barley, rye, alfalfa, potatoes, tobacco, sugar beets, and truck crops. Practically all of these crops are increased at the expense of hay. Our total tame hay declined 2 per cent, and clover and timothy hay is reduced by 5 per cent.

Hay Production Smaller.—The hay

crop, which is most important in Wisconsin, occupying normally about 36 per cent of the cropped land, is expected to produce 5,761,000 tons, as compared with 7,390,000 tons harvested a year ago. Hay is quite uneven in Wisconsin, good crops being reported in some of the southern and southwestern counties, and in scattered areas throughout Central and Northern Wisconsin. In the main, however, hay has been rather short, and in Central and Western Wisconsin considerable damage resulted from

a considerable extent on grains and corn to make up for the reduction in hay. For the country as a whole the acreage in tame hay shows a decline of nearly 2 per cent, and the production forecast for the year is 85,400,000 tons as compared with 101,800,000 tons harvested last year.

Corn.—Next to hay, corn is our most valuable crop in Wisconsin. It shows an increase of 2 per cent in acreage over a year ago with conditions generally quite good. Most of the corn in Southern Wisconsin looks especially well and promises to make a satisfactory crop. Inasmuch as about half of the corn in this state goes into silos, it is a little difficult to measure our total production, but estimating our entire corn acreage in terms of ear corn, the production forecast for 1930 would be 83,080,000 as compared with 81,440,000 bushels harvested last year. For the United States corn production is expected to show an increase of 7.2 per cent as compared with a year ago; the acreage increase, however, is only 3.6 per cent.

Oats.—Ranking second in acreage and third in value among the crops in the state is oats. This has been the leading grain crop in Wisconsin for more than a generation. There is no change in the acreage of oats this year as compared with a year ago, but the crop outlook is much better. Last year our oat crop was unusually rusty and yields were rather low. This year the condition of the crop is very high and the forecast of the production for Wisconsin is over 103,000,000 bushels, as compared with a little over 85,000,000 bushels harvested last year, an increase of approximately one-fifth. For the United States as a whole, there is a decline

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winterkilling. In addition, heavy frosts on May 17 and later damaged much of the clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, and some of the grasses so that they did not fully recover and lower yields have resulted. Where the farmers last year had a record production of fine quality hay and led all states for the first time, this year a below average crop is in prospect. Alfalfa, of which there is a large acreage, is reported to be making rather good yields in most counties, and since we have a rather larger supply of alfalfa hay than usual, the quality of this year's hay crop will probably be quite satisfactory. Farmers will, however, have to depend to

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR JUNE

Weather Station	Temperatures Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Min.	Max.	Mean	Normal	June, 1930	Normal	Accumulated excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	43	84	62.8	57.2	3.74	3.91	-0.73
Wausau.....	46	89	67.0	64.7	9.61	4.02	+1.61
Escanaba.....	44	82	61.8	60.7	1.79	3.22	-3.05
Minneapolis.....	50	91	68.6	67.5	6.68	4.22	+1.42
La Crosse.....	44	93	68.9	68.3	6.89	4.07	+0.83
Green Bay.....	45	92	67.4	64.9	3.02	3.70	-5.75
Dubuque.....	47	94	69.0	69.4	5.21	4.31	+2.26
Madison.....	48	90	67.8	67.2	6.60	3.76	+2.38
Milwaukee.....	46	94	68.0	63.9	1.60	3.40	-3.69

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR JULY 1, 1930

Crop	Acreage			Production				Condition July 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1930 (Preliminary)	1929	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1930 acreage compared to 1929 acreage	July 1 1930 forecast	1929	5-year average 1924-28	Unit	1930	1929	10-year average 1919-28
Corn.....	2,077,000	2,036,000	+ 2	83,080,000	81,440,000	77,770,000	Bu.	85	85	84
Potatoes.....	246,000	220,000	+12	26,568,000	20,240,000	27,624,000	Bu.	88	88	88
Tobacco.....	40,000	37,000	+ 8	50,000,000	45,140,000	38,868,000	Lb.	91	91	81
Oats.....	2,470,000	2,470,000		103,740,000	85,215,000	105,653,000	Bu.	91	88	88
Barley.....	710,000	703,000	+ 1	24,140,000	22,848,000	19,148,000	Bu.	91	88	88
Rye.....	187,000	185,000	+ 1	2,992,000	2,960,000	3,898,000	Bu.	87	89	86
Winter wheat.....	42,000	39,000	+ 8	945,000	936,000	1,357,000	Bu.	87	91	83
Spring wheat.....	66,000	66,000		1,320,000	1,254,000	1,230,000	Bu.	89	88	86
Clover and timothy.....	2,858,000	2,996,000	- 5					77	93	77
Alfalfa.....	413,000	318,000	+30	1,074,000	922,000	768,000	Ton	87	95	86
Other tame hay.....	130,000	128,000	+ 2							
All tame hay.....	3,389,000	3,442,000	- 2	5,761,000	7,390,000	5,911,000	Ton	78	92	76
Dry peas.....	30,000	29,000	+ 3					83	91	
Dry beans.....	9,000	9,000		81,000	76,000	76,000	Bu.	83	92	88
Flax.....	9,000	7,000	+30	108,000	84,000	128,000	Bu.	84	87	87
Canning peas.....	127,000	111,000	+14					80	86	
Sugar beets.....	213,000	29,000	+18	99,000	65,000	127,000	Ton	85	88	85
Apples.....				1,034,000	1,749,000	1,800,000	Bu.	48	70	72
Pasture.....								84	94	85

¹Six-year average 1923-28.² Planted acreage.

in the acreage of oats of nearly 4 per cent, but the crop generally looks so much better that in spite of the 4 per cent decline in the United States acreage, we look for an increase in oat production of nearly 8 per cent, the total for the United States being forecast at 1,329,000,000 bushels at the present time.

Barley.—Barley has always been an important grain crop in Wisconsin. For many years the state was one of the leaders in the production of malting barley. With the decline of the malting industry about a dozen years ago, the acreage fell off sharply, but since then farmers rediscovered this grain as a feed crop, and from 1924 on our barley acreage has climbed steadily so that we now have an estimated total of 710,000 acres in Wisconsin, which is nearly up to the acreage that the state used to harvest before the war. The distribution of barley is now very different from what

it was in the times when malting barley was grown, it being widely grown as a feed crop. The condition of the barley this year is better than a year ago, and Wisconsin's production is now estimated at 24,140,000 bushels for 1930. For the United States there is a decrease in the acreage of barley this year of 2.7 per cent, but the production is forecast at 332,000,000 bushels, as compared with 304,000,000 bushels harvested last year.

Wheat.—While wheat was once important in this state, it is not much of a factor in our agriculture today. Altogether Wisconsin has only about 108,000 acres of wheat this year, which is slightly more than a year ago. Last year's acreage of wheat in Wisconsin was the lowest in over seventy-five years. There is a slight increase in winter wheat this year, and the crop looks fairly good, though not as good as a year ago. Spring wheat, with no change in acreage, looks some-

what better than last year, and our total wheat production will probably be slightly above 1929.

Rye.—Rye is important in certain counties of Central Wisconsin, where it thrives better than most other grains because of the nature of the soils. The rye acreage is slightly larger this year than last year, the state total being estimated at 187,000 acres, and the production estimated at 2,992,000 bushels is also slightly above a year ago. Much of the rye grown in this state is being fed to livestock. For the United States the rye acreage shows an increase of nearly 9 per cent this year, and the production forecast is for an increase of 18 per cent above that of a year ago.

Potatoes.—Wisconsin's leading cash crop is the potato crop. Last year the state's acreage was reduced about 20 per cent, and an upturn of 12 per cent recorded for this year. The crop looks

CROP SUMMARY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR JULY 1, 1930

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)				Condition July 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1930 (Preliminary)	1929	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1930 acreage compared to 1929 acreage	July 1 1930 forecast	1929	5-year average 1924-28	Unit	1930	1929	10-year average 1919-28
Corn.....	101,531	98,018	+ 4	2,802,442	2,614,307	2,699,809	Bu.	79.9	77.6	81.7
Potatoes.....	3,482	3,370	+ 3	398,419	359,796	392,605	Bu.	83.4	83.1	85.5
Tobacco.....	2,140.5	2,016.4	+ 5	1,597,670	1,520,674	1,302,463	Lb.	76.4	77.3	78.4
Oats.....	41,898	40,217	+ 4	1,329,407	1,233,574	1,371,786	Bu.	80.7	79.0	80.5
Barley.....	12,780	13,212	- 2	331,925	303,552	240,742	Bu.	84.3	76.7	82.5
Rye.....	3,498	3,225	+ 9	47,858	40,533	50,851	Bu.	79.6	76.2	80.8
Winter wheat.....	38,490	40,162	- 4	557,719	577,784	550,636	Bu.	73.8	75.9	77.1
Durum wheat.....	4,371	5,315	-18	56,866	52,380	68,879	Bu.	81.1	67.5	79.7
Spring wheat other than Durum.....	16,163	15,664	+ 3	192,680	175,626	213,649	Bu.	84.7	74.4	181.3
Flax.....	4,389	2,990	+47	30,100	16,844	23,816	Bu.	78.4	71.5	82.2
Tame hay.....	59,807	60,996	- 2	85,431	101,715	93,630	Ton	72.4	85.2	79.1

¹Short time average.²All spring wheat.³Six-year average, 1923-1928.

good in practically all parts of Wisconsin and the production is now estimated at 26,568,000 bushels, as compared with 20,240,000 bushels harvested in the state last year. For the United States the potato acreage shows only a small increase, 3.3 per cent over a year ago, and production for the country as a whole is now estimated at 398,000,000 bushels, as compared with 360,000,000 bushels harvested last year. If present crop prospects for the country as a whole are realized, the potato situation should be a fairly satisfactory one from the standpoint of the growers, for the United States markets should consume a crop of the prospective size in an orderly manner.

Tobacco.—Tobacco ranks second as a cash crop in Wisconsin, and it shows an increase of 8 per cent in acreage this year. Planting was generally done under favorable conditions, and the outlook of the crop at the beginning of July was fairly normal. According to present conditions, an estimated production of about 50,000,000 pounds seems probable for Wisconsin from an acreage of about 40,000 acres. If this production materializes, it will be the largest crop of tobacco in Wisconsin since 1921.

Canning Crops.—Acreage increases are noted in the important canning crops of Wisconsin. The July 1 figures indicate that there are approximately 15 per cent more acres planted to peas than a year ago. The frosts in May did considerable damage to the early or Alaska peas, and an estimate made early in June by the Crop Reporting Service indicated that the outlook of the pack was reduced nearly 15 per cent by frost damage. Even with that reduction Wisconsin would

harvest about the same tonnage of peas as were produced in the state in 1929, because this year's acreage increase is sufficient to more than offset the frost damage. An increase of about 10 per cent in the acreage of sweet corn, as well as a similar increase in the acreage of string beans are indicated by early reports.

Cabbage.—Preliminary information indicates that there will be a marked increase in the acreage of cabbage in Wisconsin this year. Increases are occurring in both cabbage that is being grown for kraut manufacture, and in market cabbage.

Onions.—An increase in the onion acreage of the state is also indicated by preliminary reports. This crop is localized in a few of the southeastern counties of the state, and in these areas an increase of about 10 per cent appears likely.

Clover seed.—While clover fields are not in as good a condition this year as they were a year ago, there are a number of fields which will probably produce clover seed. Clover seed is usually the product of the July and August weather to a large extent. Much of the state has sufficient rainfall for red clover to make a good start after the cutting of hay, and there is fair promise of a crop at this time.

Fruits.—The frost in May did considerable injury to fruit crop. As a result, both apple and cherry production in Wisconsin are likely to fall below the rather low production of 1929. For the United States as a whole, apple production is expected to be slightly larger than last year, and market supplies of peaches, pears, and certain other fruit crops will probably be a little more plentiful than a year ago.

Farm Labor

Farm labor is more plentiful this year than it has been at any time since the war, and the supply is in excess of the demand. Unlike most years, wages of farm labor have declined during the present summer. For July the average by the month with board as reported by Wisconsin crop reporters was \$43.50, as compared with \$50.50 a year ago. Wages per month without board averaged \$59.25 in July of this year as compared with \$69.50 in the same month last year. Wages per day with board averaged \$2.15 on the first day of July as compared with \$2.55 last year. Daily wages without board according to Wisconsin crop reporters averaged \$2.80 at the beginning of July as compared with \$3.25 last year.

Wisconsin June Pig Survey

Wisconsin's spring pig crop this year is 1½ per cent larger than last year in spite of the fact that the number of brood sows is below a year ago. The weather this spring was rather favorable to the pig crop, it being warmer and drier than usual with the result that the average per litter as reported by Wisconsin farmers in the June Pig Survey was 6.8 pigs, as compared with an average of 6.4 per litter last year, and 6.3 per litter two years ago. While the pig crop in Wisconsin shows an increase this year, that for the Corn Belt as a whole shows a decline of 2.9 per cent, and for the United States a reduction of 5.7 per cent.

**MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF WISCONSIN FARM PRODUCTS
January 1 to July 1—1929 and 1930**

Product	January 1929	January 1930	February 1929	February 1930	March 1929	March 1930	April 1929	April 1930	May 1929	May 1930	June 1929	June** 1930	Unit
Corn	.80	.81	.86	.81	.89	.78	.88	.80	.87	.79	.85	.78	Bu.
Oats	.45	.44	.48	.43	.48	.42	.48	.43	.46	.42	.44	.41	Bu.
Barley	.64	.64	.67	.62	.67	.62	.68	.62	.64	.62	.64	.61	Bu.
Rye	.92	.88	.95	.79	.98	.70	.92	.67	.83	.63	.79	.63	Bu.
Wheat	1.07	1.13	1.12	1.11	1.13	1.04	1.11	1.04	1.06	1.00	1.00	.98	Bu.
Hay, all	14.60	10.70	14.60	10.60	14.20	10.10	14.10	10.50	13.50	10.50	12.90	10.60	Ton
Alfalfa hay	21.00	16.60	22.00	16.20	23.00	15.60	23.00	16.10	22.00	15.60	21.00	15.60	Ton
Clover hay	16.60	11.90	16.30	11.40	16.50	11.70	15.50	11.70	14.90	11.90	14.00	11.70	Ton
Timothy Hay	15.20	10.70	15.40	10.70	15.40	10.40	15.10	10.40	14.10	10.40	13.30	10.70	Ton
Potatoes	.35	1.20	.35	1.25	.35	1.20	.30	1.35	.30	1.45	.35	1.45	Bu.
Buckwheat	.83	.90	.88	.87	.85	.87	.90	.86	.90	.89	.89	.87	Bu.
Clover seed	16.80	9.60	16.70	9.70	17.70	9.70	18.80	10.40	18.80	10.30	17.40	10.30	Bu.
Maple sugar					.39	.34	.37	.33	.32	.34	.35	.35	Lb.
Maple sirup					2.23	2.55	2.42	2.47	2.61	2.50	2.50	2.55	Gal.
Dry beans	5.30	4.23	5.50	4.38	5.74	4.00	5.62	3.90	5.62	3.95	5.86	4.10	Bu.
Flaxseed	2.08	2.62	2.16	2.55	2.20	2.51	2.20	2.55	2.10	2.53	2.00	2.41	Bu.
Beef cattle	8.00	7.70	8.10	7.50	8.10	7.40	8.50	7.60	9.80	7.40	8.70	7.30	Cwt.
Veal calves	12.70	11.80	12.20	11.60	13.10	10.80	11.60	10.10	14.00	8.80	11.60	9.50	Cwt.
Milk cows	104.	101.	103.	97.	103.	89.	105.	89.	106.	89.	109.	88.	Head
Horses	114.	115.	115.	115.	117.	110.	122.	115.	133.	121.	121.	107.	Head
Sheep	6.50	5.50	6.40	5.20	6.50	5.30	6.90	5.40	6.70	5.10	6.20	5.50	Cwt.
Lambs	12.90	11.40	13.30	10.70	13.30	9.80	13.40	8.80	13.30	9.30	12.50	9.40	Cwt.
Hogs	8.00	8.70	8.90	9.40	10.10	9.70	10.30	9.30	10.60	9.00	9.90	9.00	Cwt.
Wool (unwashed)	.40	.32	.39	.30	.38	.29	.36	.28	.34	.22	.33	.20	Lb.
Chickens	.218	.185	.227	.194	.233	.203	.238	.21	.265	.198	.237	.167	Lb.
Eggs	.40	.37	.31	.32	.30	.21	.23	.21	.25	.20	.26	.18	Doz.
Butter	.49	.37	.49	.38	.50	.36	.47	.39	.47	.38	.45	.34	Lb.
Milk	2.23	1.81	2.17	1.75	2.13	1.72	2.06	1.68	1.98	1.60	1.95	1.50	Cwt.
Cheese*	.2050	.1831	.2043	.1790	.2085	.1725	.2022	.1750	2.000	.1662	.1962	.1500	Lb.

*Price of twins on Wisconsin Cheese Exchange.

**All June, 1930, prices are subject to revision.

JUNE PRICES PAID WISCONSIN PRODUCERS FOR CERTAIN FARM PRODUCTS 1910-1930 AND INDEX NUMBERS (1910-1914=100)

Year	Corn		Oats		Barley		Wheat		Rye		Potatoes		Flaxseed		Buckwheat		Butter		Chickens		Eggs	
	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index
1910.....	62	103	41	103	60	86	100	110	70	101	19	39	162	95	82	109	27	108	12.4	107	18	113
1911.....	54	90	36	90	84	120	90	99	82	119	48	98	234	138	76	101	22	88	11.1	96	14	88
1912.....	67	112	52	130	100	143	98	108	80	116	96	196	202	119	82	109	26	104	11.1	96	16	100
1913.....	56	93	34	85	52	74	84	92	56	81	28	57	108	64	76	85	27	108	11.6	100	17	106
1914.....	63	105	37	92	52	74	84	92	57	83	56	114	144	85	69	92	25	100	11.8	102	17	103
1915.....	74	123	50	125	67	96	123	135	99	143	34	69	142	84	98	131	27	108	11.2	97	16	100
1916.....	76	127	42	105	67	96	102	112	86	125	77	157	170	100	88	117	29	116	13.8	119	19	119
1917.....	149	248	70	175	134	191	234	257	198	287	243	496	295	174	175	233	38	152	16.5	142	31	194
1918.....	160	267	78	195	132	189	204	224	182	264	51	104	400	235	204	272	42	168	21.5	185	30	188
1919.....	155	258	66	165	108	154	216	237	138	200	94	192	388	228	136	181	55	220	25.0	216	36	225
1920.....	178	297	105	262	150	214	240	264	190	275	352	718	405	238	208	277	58	232	25.0	216	35	219
1921.....	64	107	36	90	59	84	120	132	112	162	43	88	164	96	122	163	30	120	20.0	172	20	125
1922.....	63	105	42	105	58	83	114	125	84	122	84	171	235	138	82	109	35	140	19.0	164	21	131
1923.....	79	132	44	110	63	90	112	123	65	94	47	96	215	126	83	111	42	168	17.0	147	20	125
1924.....	84	140	52	130	73	104	105	115	63	91	70	143	220	129	91	121	40	160	18.5	159	21	131
1925.....	114	150	48	120	86	123	147	162	101	146	52	106	254	149	109	145	42	168	19.8	171	27	169
1926.....	72	120	39	98	65	93	138	152	77	112	140	286	198	116	79	105	41	164	22.4	193	26	162
1927.....	63	155	49	122	79	113	128	141	97	141	175	357	206	121	93	124	43	172	18.3	158	18	112
1928.....	102	170	66	165	95	136	130	143	113	164	55	112	193	114	100	133	45	180	20.3	175	24	150
1929.....	85	12	44	110	64	91	100	110	79	114	35	71	200	118	89	119	45	180	23.7	204	26	162
1930.....	78	130	41	102	61	87	98	108	63	91	145	296	241	142	87	116	34	136	16.7	144	18	112

Farm Prices

With the world-wide economic depression which has been prevailing for some time, prices of practically all commodities have been forced to lower levels. Accordingly, there is more than the usual amount of interest in farm prices at this time, and for the benefit of our reporters and correspondents we are publishing herewith several tables which will give a rather good view of the prices paid to Wisconsin farm producers.

The table on page 7 shows monthly farm prices for the first six months of the present year as compared with the first six months of 1929. It will be noted that current prices are distinctly under those of a year ago. In the table on page 8 are shown prices for the month of June going back to 1910. Those for June, 1930, are preliminary prices and are subject to revision. These prices are given for eleven of our leading farm products, and index numbers based on the four-year average—1910-14—are presented in parallel columns with the price data. It will be noted that the price indexes for barley and rye during June, 1930, were below the pre-war period. On the other crops shown they were still above pre-war levels. The actual prices given are in cents per unit, and for the grain crops and potatoes the unit used is the bushel; for butter and chickens the unit used is the pound; and for eggs the price is given per dozen.

These prices are collected from crop and price reporters by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, except those for milk which are collected by the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service representing the United States Department and the

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Milk Prices

Milk prices which are especially significant in Wisconsin agriculture are the lowest this year of any year since 1922. For the first five months of the year they averaged 8.9 per cent under last year. Comparative figures for the first six months of the present year and 1929 are shown in the table on prices which is given below.

Dairy Cattle Shipments Decline

Figures for the first six months of 1930 show that the out-of-state shipments of Wisconsin cattle have declined about 24 per cent during this period as compared with the first six months of 1929. In the early months

of 1930 the decline was rather small, but during the last few months the shipments have fallen off considerably. Where in January of this year the outshipments were only about 5 per cent below the same month in 1929, the shipments in June of this year were less than half those in June, 1929. The figures by months given below show the first six months of 1930 and also the first six months of 1929.

Dairy Cattle Shipped Out of Wisconsin

Month	1929	1930
January.....	2,449	2,290
February.....	2,982	2,248
March.....	5,001	3,415
April.....	7,363	5,050
May.....	10,233	5,888
June.....	9,373	4,591
Total for 6 months.....	37,398	23,482

Summary of Dairy Manufacturers and Out-of-State Shipments of Milk and Cream for 1927 and 1929

Dairy manufacturers for 1929 show increases over those of 1927 in amounts of evaporated whole milk, powdered skim milk, condensed skim milk, powdered buttermilk and whey, ice cream and casein. Decreases are evident in manufacturing of cheese, butter, sweetened condensed milk and condensed buttermilk. A decrease of approximately 25 million pounds in amount of

American cheese manufactured was the largest single contributing factor to the lowered cheese total. Swiss cheese dropped off one million pounds but increases of other types tended to lessen reduction of the total. Shipments of whole milk out of the state increased 5 per cent and out-movement of cream decreased 15 per cent in 1929 as compared to out-movements in 1927. Below is shown a preliminary summary for 1929 and 1927. More complete data will be published later.

	1927		1929*	
	Pounds	Value Received or Reported	Pounds	Value Received or Reported
All cheese produced in factories.....	336,732,028	\$77,429,359	315,983,096	\$65,008,022
Butter produced in factories.....	158,050,145	71,738,786	155,176,178	68,261,689
Condensery Products:				
Evaporated milk.....	631,631,282	47,793,856	722,771,322	52,688,624
Sweetened condensed milk.....	69,772,860	4,929,734	39,170,873	3,551,794
Powdered skim milk.....	2,788,251	234,804	41,284,484	2,878,000
Condensed skim milk.....	5,308,990	283,606	32,286,704	1,503,369
Condensed buttermilk.....	546,550	18,675	177,982	10,033
Powdered buttermilk and whey.....		219,948	8,339,440	466,140
Value of milk used in manufacture of				
malted milk, etc.....		1,203,658		710,100
Ice cream(gallons).....	7,313,860	8,018,103	8,987,735	8,175,822
Casein.....	6,722,198	887,100	11,773,882	1,436,355
Milk shipped out of state.....	416,428,848	10,593,723	438,203,479	11,263,187
Cream shipped out of state.....	96,499,413	15,070,854	81,950,454	16,525,142

*Preliminary.

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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August, 1930

DRY WEATHER CHANGES FARM SITUATION

EVEN though Wisconsin had a rather dry and hot month of July, our crop prospects were good on August 1. Less drought damage occurred in Wisconsin than in any of the other midwestern states. The prospective production for all Wisconsin crops on the first of August was 1.2 per cent above the ten-year average. No other central state equalled its ten-year average in prospective crop yields.

Regarding Wisconsin weather in July, the United States Weather Bureau made the following comment: "The month was warmer and considerably drier than usual, with more than the normal amount of sunshine. July has been warmer only ten times in the last forty years. With the exception of a brief cool spell at the beginning and again near the middle of the month, warm weather was almost continuous. There was an unusual number of days with temperatures of ninety degrees or above and at most stations the average temperature for the month was the highest since 1921. The highest temperatures for the month occurred on the twentieth when new heat records for July were established at some extreme southeastern stations. This month has been drier only six times in the last forty years. There was a moderate to serious shortage of rainfall at all but ten stations. Droughty conditions obtained over most of the State from the 4th to the 26th, being especially severe in a narrow strip of counties along the Lake Michigan shores and in some extreme northern counties."

A tabular summary of weather data of nine representative stations in the Wisconsin area is given on this page. It will be noted that temperatures in July average somewhat higher than normal and that rainfall was below normal.

For the United States as a whole the crop situation has declined nearly 7 per cent during the past month. The reduction, however, is to a very large

extent in feed crops rather than in the major food crops. Most grain crops were ripe before the hot weather came. The United States Crop Reporting Board now estimates that yields per acre this year will be 5½ per cent below those obtained last year and over 9 per cent under the ten-year average.

The corn crop for the country is expected to be the smallest since 1901.

The Wisconsin Feed Situation

Since over 90 per cent of Wisconsin's crop land is devoted to the production of feed crops, the feed situation in the state is particularly important. Fortunately there has been sufficient rainfall to make fairly satisfactory feed crops. In the main, the supply of feed on Wisconsin farms is about up to normal, the grain crops being somewhat better than a year ago, and the corn also promises a somewhat larger production than last year. Hay production will fall under the record crop of a year ago.

Corn.—On August 1 the condition of corn reported in Wisconsin indicated a yield of 40 bushels per acre. If the indicated yield comes through, the production of the state will be 83,080,000 bushels or about 2 per cent above last year and well above the five-year average. With the United States corn crop probably the smallest since 1901, a satisfactory crop in Wisconsin will be especially helpful to the live stock industry of the state.

Hay.—Hay production in Wisconsin, while slightly below the five-year average and considerably under last year, is not much below an average crop. The average yield of all tame hay is now estimated at 1.7 tons per acre, which would make a production of 5,761,000 tons as compared to the five-year average of 5,911,000 tons.

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July Weather Summary
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August Dairy Report
Farm Prices
Livestock Shipments
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Mill and Elevator Wheat Stocks

The hay supply is likely to be the shortest in more than ten years, it being 11 per cent below the ten-year average. Feed grains have been reduced in some states and the general feed situation is added to by the poor pasture conditions. Pasture conditions in the United States on August 1 were the poorest in over fifty years and many farmers in the dried states have been feeding new hay and corn to carry their live stock.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR JULY, 1930

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		Accumulative excess of deficiency since Jan. 1
	Min.	Max.	Mean	Normal	This month	Normal	
Duluth.....	46	92	66.5	63.9	1.57	3.76	-2.92
Wausau.....	45	96	71.6	68.4	1.96	4.27	+0.36
Escanaba.....	44	84	65.8	66.0	1.83	3.33	-4.55
Minneapolis.....	50	68	75.3	72.3	0.92	3.73	-1.39
La Crosse.....	52	100	74.4	72.8	3.05	3.90	-0.83
Green Bay.....	47	94	71.7	70.0	2.15	3.46	-7.06
Dubuque.....	51	99	76.0	74.1	0.94	3.94	-0.74
Madison.....	51	97	72.8	72.1	2.84	3.88	+1.34
Milwaukee.....	49	100	72.8	70.1	1.33	2.83	-5.19

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR AUGUST 1, 1930

Crop	Acreage			Production				Condition August 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1930 (Preliminary)	1929	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1930 acreage compared to 1929 acreage	August 1, 1930 forecast	1929	5-year average 1924-28	Unit	1930	1929	10-year average 1919-28
Corn	2,077,000	2,036,000	+ 2	83,080,000	81,440,000	77,770,000	Bu.	84	88	84
Potatoes	246,000	220,000	+12	25,338,000	20,240,000	27,624,000	Bu.	80	83	82
Tobacco	40,000	37,000	+ 8	48,000,000	45,140,000	38,868,000	Lb.	85	90	84
Oats	2,470,000	2,470,000		96,330,000	85,215,000	105,653,000	Bu.	86	80	85
Barley	710,000	703,000	+ 1	24,140,000	22,848,000	19,148,000	Bu.	90	85	87
Rye	187,000	185,000	+ 1	2,992,000	2,560,000	3,898,000	Bu.			
Winter wheat	42,000	39,000	+ 8	945,000	936,000	1,357,000	Bu.			
Spring wheat	66,000	66,000		1,287,000	1,254,000	1,230,000	Bu.	85	84	80
Clover and timothy	2,858,000	2,996,000	- 5					81	96	84
Alfalfa	413,000	318,000	+30	1,032,000	922,000	768,000	Ton	80	94	88
Other tame hay	130,000	128,000	+ 2							
All tame hay	3,389,000	3,442,000	- 2	5,761,000	7,390,000	5,911,000	Ton	80	96	81
Dry peas	30,000	29,000	+ 3					81	84	
Dry beans	9,000	9,000		81,000	76,000	76,000	Bu.	86	84	86
Flax	9,000	7,000	+30	112,000	84,000	128,000	Bu.	85	86	86
Canning peas	127,000	111,000	+14	9,424,000	9,399,000		Case			
Sugar beets	213,000	29,000	+45	99,000	65,000	127,000	Ton	85	86	87
Apples				1,034,000	1,749,000	1,800,000	Bu.	42	63	66
Pasture								67	87	78

¹Six-year average, 1923-28.

²Planted acreage.

Alfalfa has made a good crop and the acreage is the largest on record, the total being now estimated at 413,000 acres. The average yield reported so far on alfalfa is 2.5 tons per acre and a good second crop is reported in most counties. The fact that the United States hay production is the lowest in many years makes Wisconsin's hay crop particularly valuable this year. The carry-over of old hay from the big crop of last year is also large.

Oats.—The production of oats is now estimated at 96,330,000 bushels for Wisconsin, or a decline of nearly 7,000,000 bushels since July 1. The early varieties of oats were virtually ripe when the hot weather came and only the late varieties were affected by drought. The estimated yield per

acre for the state is now placed at 39 bushels. The United States production while above a year ago is under the five-year average.

Barley.—Like most spring-sown grains, barley was ripe before the hot weather came. The production for Wisconsin has not changed from the July 1 estimate. The production is now placed at 24,140,000 bushels which is both above last year and above the five-year average. For the United States the production is only slightly above a year ago.

Winter Wheat and Rye.—Both winter wheat and rye were matured before the hot weather came and estimates for August have not changed from those in July. The acreage of both of these crops is rather low in Wisconsin

at the present time. The quality of the grain is unusually good this year.

Spring Wheat.—Like the late oats, some fields of spring wheat were reduced by hot weather. The crop is not important from the standpoint of acreage, only 66,000 acres being grown in the state this year. The production of spring wheat is now estimated at 1,287,000 bushels as compared with 1,254,000 last year. The wheat acreage in the state, while slightly larger than a year ago, is close to the smallest since Wisconsin became a state.

Potatoes.—The leading cash crop, the potato, is rather sensitive to dry, hot weather and in some of the northern counties particularly the yields are reported to have reduced consider-

CROP SUMMARY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR AUGUST 1, 1930

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)				Condition August 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1930 (Preliminary)	1929	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1930 acreage compared to 1929 acreage	August 1, 1930 forecast	1929	5-year average 1924-28	Unit	1930	1929	10-year average 1919-28
Corn	101,531	98,018	+ 4	2,211,823	2,614,307	2,699,809	Bu.	62.0	78.8	80.0
Potatoes	3,482	3,370	+ 3	372,557	356,796	392,605	Bu.	75.5	77.5	80.6
Tobacco	2,140.5	2,016.4	+ 5	1,474,758	1,519,081	1,302,463	Lb.	64.4	76.4	76.0
Oats	41,898	40,217	+ 4	1,316,369	1,233,574	1,371,786	Bu.	78.9	75.6	78.4
Barley	12,780	13,212	- 2	306,215	303,552	240,742	Bu.	75.7	70.1	79.4
Rye	3,498	3,225	+ 9	46,655	40,533	50,851	Bu.			
Winter wheat	38,490	40,162	- 4	597,392	577,784	550,636	Bu.			
Durum wheat	4,371	5,315	-18	48,290	52,380	68,879	Bu.	67.5	56.7	77.8
Spring wheat other than Durum	16,163	15,664	+ 3	174,931	175,626	213,649	Bu.	60.7	56.2	72.6 ¹
Flax	4,386	2,990	+47	26,013	16,844	23,816	Bu.	62.3	57.8	76.7
Tame hay	59,807	60,996	- 2	83,460	101,786	93,630	Ton	69.5	85.4	80.9 ²

¹All spring wheat. ²Six-year average, 1923-1928.

ably. In the more important commercial counties the crop is still looking well. For the United States as a whole there has been a marked decline in potato prospects during the past month. The Wisconsin potato crop for 1930 is now estimated at 25,338,000 bushels, a reduction of over a million bushels from a month ago. The United States production is estimated at 372,557,000 or a reduction of approximately 26,000,000 bushels from the July estimate. These reductions are quite general though they are somewhat more severe in the drought stricken areas of the Ohio valley and the lower Mississippi.

With the present prospects the potato growers should have a fairly good marketing season this year. It has been estimated that a crop of 400,000,000 bushels will be consumed by the American market, and the prospective production for the year is considerably under that. The potato situation should be rather favorable for the coming market season.

Tobacco.—Wisconsin's tobacco production for 1930 is now estimated at 48,000,000 pounds as compared with 50,000,000 pounds estimated at the beginning of July. Dry weather has affected the crop somewhat, though that of southern Wisconsin is looking well. For the United States as a whole the tobacco prospect has declined 123,000,000 pounds during the past month, the declines being particularly great in Virginia and the Ohio valley states.

Cabbage.—The prospect is for a good cabbage crop in Wisconsin. The condition at the first of August was reported as 82 per cent, a number which would indicate a yield of about nine tons per acre as compared with an average of 7.8 tons harvest of last year. The United States cabbage production is expected to fall below that of a year ago, though the production of late domestic cabbage will probably be considerably larger than last year.

Onions.—In a few southwestern counties of Wisconsin the onion crop is important. Reports indicate that a satisfactory harvest is in prospect and that some of the earlier onions are already moving to market.

Canning Crops.—Canning peas have made very much smaller production than was anticipated earlier in the season. Severe frost damage in May reduced the production of the early peas and hot weather in July reduced the late crop. It is now estimated that the production for 1930 in Wisconsin will be about as large as that of a year ago when nearly 9,400,000 cases were harvested. The current production estimated on the basis of reports from a number of canners is now placed at 9,424,000 cases.

Dry weather has affected some of the minor canning crops and they are not turning out as well as was anticipated earlier in the season. The condition on some of these was reported by canners on August 1. They reported sweet corn as being 74.6 per cent of normal, canning beets 75 per cent, string beans 62 per cent, and kraut cabbage 80 per cent.

Clover Seed.—Prospects for a fair crop of clover seed continue good in southern and eastern counties of Wisconsin. While red clover seed will not be harvested until September, there are numerous fields with good stands and with favorable weather these should make a seed crop.

Fruits.—Apple production in Wisconsin is now definitely known to be well below that of a year ago. The total production of the state is now estimated at 1,034,000 bushels as compared with a five-year average of 1,800,000. Cherry production was somewhat larger than last year and early estimates indicate an increased production of about 8 per cent over that of a year ago.

AUGUST DAIRY REPORT

Apparently milk prices and the price of dairy products have passed the seasonal low point. Prices of butter and cheese have been moving upward and the price of milk should follow.

Milk production for the United States as a whole was considerably reduced during the past month because of the extremely dry weather and poor pasture conditions prevailing in many states. It is estimated that in the most of the states the production was from 10 to 30 per cent under a year ago and pastures on August 1 were reported to have been only 58 per cent of normal for the United States as a whole as compared to 78.7 a year ago. This is the lowest pasture condition reported since crop estimates are made. Average milk production per cow for the United States on August 1 as reported by crop reporters was 14.2 pounds per day as compared to 15.5 last year, 15.4 two years ago and 15.3 in 1927.

Milk production per cow on the farms of Wisconsin crop reporters on the first of August averaged 17.7 pounds per day as compared with 19.3 a year ago. The seasonal decline from July in Wisconsin was only about the average decline whereas for the country as a whole it was considerable greater than the average. With the dry weather, poor pastures and general feed shortage it is quite certain that milk production in many states will be below normal for the rest of this year and in fact until pastures open next spring. With a fairly good feed supply Wisconsin farmers should be in a position to take advantage of the situation as soon as prices improve.

Dairy reporters on the first of August indicated that 69 per cent of their milk production was being sold as whole milk in Wisconsin, 25.5 per cent was being skimmed for the sale of cream, .7 per cent was used for household cream, 3.3 per cent for household milk, and about 1.5 per cent fed to calves and used for farm butter. The percentage fed to calves is particularly low in the midsummer months.

Wisconsin milk prices as reported by regular crop reporters average \$1.51 in June and July, and with the increase in prices of butter and cheese a higher price for August is probable. The price reported for marked milk averaged \$1.90 for both June and July. That reported for the milk used in the manufacture of butter averaged \$1.52 for June and \$1.56 for July showing that upturn in butter has already resulted in an upturn in milk prices where the milk is used for butter manufacture. Prices of milk received for cheese averaged \$1.36 for June and \$1.34 for July; for condenseries \$1.58 for June and \$1.57 for July.

On cows freshening Wisconsin dairy reporters indicate that 3 per cent of

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF WISCONSIN FARM PRODUCTS
June and July, 1929 and 1930

Product	June 1929	June 1930	July 1929	July** 1930	Unit
Corn.....	\$.85	\$.78	\$.89	\$.77	Bu.
Oats.....	.44	.41	.44	.37	Bu.
Barley.....	.64	.61	.64	.54	Bu.
Rye.....	.79	.63	.85	.48	Bu.
Wheat.....	1.00	.98	1.07	.88	Bu.
Hay all.....	12.90	10.60	11.40	10.40	Ton
Alfalfa hay.....	21.00	15.60	15.90	14.80	Ton
Clover hay.....	14.00	11.70	12.70	11.30	Ton
Timothy hay.....	13.30	10.70	11.50	10.70	Ton
Potatoes.....	.35	1.45	.45	1.45	Bu.
Buckwheat.....	.89	.87	.91	.90	Bu.
Clover seed.....	17.40	10.30	16.40	9.60	Bu.
Maple sugar.....	.35				Lb.
Maple syrup.....	2.50				Gal.
Dry beans.....	5.86	4.10	5.37	3.97	Bu.
Flaxseed.....	2.00	2.41	2.19	2.05	Bu.
Beef cattle.....	8.70	7.30	9.10	6.20	Cwt.
Veal calves.....	11.60	9.50	12.60	9.40	Cwt.
Milk cows.....	109.	88.	110.	82.	Head
Horses.....	121.	107.	117.	111.	Head
Sheep.....	6.20	5.30	6.60	3.90	Cwt.
Lambs.....	12.50	9.40	12.50	8.70	Cwt.
Hogs.....	9.90	9.00	10.50	8.40	Cwt.
Wool (unwashed).....	.33	.20	.32	.20	Lb.
Chickens.....	.237	.167	.229	.156	Lb.
Eggs.....	.26	.18	.27	.18	Doz.
Butter.....	.45	.34	.44	.34	Lb.
Milk.....	1.95	1.51	1.93	1.51	Cwt.
Cheese*.....	.1962	.1500	.1850	.1425	Lb.

*Price of twins on Wisconsin Cheese Exchange.

**All July, 1930, prices are subject to revision.

JULY PRICES PAID WISCONSIN PRODUCERS FOR CERTAIN FARM PRODUCTS 1910-1930 AND INDEX NUMBERS (1910-1914=100)

Year	Corn		Oats		Barley		Wheat		Rye		Potatoes		Flaxseed		Loose Hay		Butter		Chickens		Eggs	
	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index
1910.....	63	100	42	102	61	90	102	112	72	107	42	68	162	100	13.85	110	27	108	12.5	105	18	106
1911.....	58	92	40	98	82	121	89	98	77	115	90	145	206	127	14.85	118	22	88	11.4	96	14	82
1912.....	68	108	50	122	91	134	97	107	76	113	84	135	188	116	14.00	112	25	100	11.4	96	17	100
1913.....	58	92	36	88	52	76	84	92	54	81	30	48	112	69	10.20	81	26	104	11.5	97	16	54
1914.....	66	105	37	90	52	76	85	93	57	85	64	103	144	89	9.85	78	26	104	12.8	108	18	106
1915.....	74	117	49	120	66	97	118	130	96	143	44	71	114	70	10.60	84	27	108	11.5	97	17	100
1916.....	77	122	41	100	68	100	101	111	86	128	85	137	160	99	11.85	94	28	112	13.4	113	21	124
1917.....	160	254	72	176	128	188	222	244	196	293	186	300	288	178	14.35	114	38	152	16.1	135	30	176
1918.....	156	248	74	180	114	168	204	224	166	248	85	137	400	247	16.20	129	43	172	21.0	176	34	200
1919.....	163	259	70	171	113	166	222	244	137	204	136	218	512	316	20.60	164	54	216	25.0	210	36	212
1920.....	168	267	97	237	136	200	230	253	185	276	310	500	376	232	24.95	199	56	224	24.7	208	36	212
1921.....	63	100	37	90	58	85	118	130	106	158	98	158	166	102	14.20	113	36	144	20.0	168	25	147
1922.....	66	105	39	95	58	85	114	125	76	113	114	184	225	139	15.10	120	36	144	20.0	168	22	129
1923.....	82	130	44	107	62	91	101	110	60	90	72	116	205	127	13.55	108	40	160	18.0	151	20	118
1924.....	95	151	52	127	72	106	110	121	67	100	80	129	220	136	16.50	131	41	164	17.4	146	22	129
1925.....	114	181	48	117	85	125	142	156	87	130	98	158	240	148	12.80	102	43	172	19.6	165	29	171
1926.....	76	121	39	95	66	97	139	153	81	121	150	242	210	130	13.80	110	40	160	23.0	193	26	153
1927.....	97	154	48	117	77	113	128	141	92	137	170	274	194	120	14.50	116	43	172	18.4	155	21	124
1928.....	104	165	67	163	93	137	125	137	107	160	55	89	186	115	14.00	112	46	184	20.6	173	26	153
1929.....	86	141	44	107	64	94	107	118	85	127	45	73	219	135	11.40	91	44	176	22.9	192	27	159
1930.....	77	122	37	90	54	79	88	97	48	72	145	234	205	127	10.40	83	34	136	15.6	131	18	106

the cows freshened during July and about 5.1 per cent went dry. A considerable number of the reporters still plan to increase the number of their cows during the coming year. On disposition of calves dairy reporters showed that 28 per cent of calves born during July are being raised, 63 per cent sold for veal and 9 per cent otherwise disposed of.

WHEAT STOCKS

An inquiry addressed to Interior Mills and Elevators of the United States in July indicated that stocks of old wheat held in these mills and elevators were about fifty-four million bushels as compared with forty-one and one-half million bushels a year ago and a five year average of about twenty-six and one-half million bushels. The tabulation on these mills and elevator stocks is given below.

STOCKS OF WHEAT (OLD CROP) IN INTERIOR MILLS AND ELEVATORS JULY 1, 1930, WITH COMPARISONS

State	5-year average 1924-1928	1929 (Bushels)	1930 (Bushels)
Wisconsin.....	123,000	100,000	140,000
Illinois.....	706,000	1,080,000	1,550,000
Michigan.....	717,000	580,000	670,000
Iowa.....	283,000	280,000	400,000
Minnesota.....	1,507,000	1,700,000	1,950,000
Ohio.....	1,130,000	660,000	900,000
Indiana.....	734,000	630,000	850,000
Other States...	21,293,000	36,516,000	47,571,000
United States..	26,493,000	41,546,000	54,031,000

MARKETINGS OF GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK

Movement of wheat to primary markets of the United States increased in volume each year from 1925 to 1928. In 1929 the total was about 7 per cent below 1928. So far in 1930, total movement of wheat to market has been 25 per cent below the shipments of the same period in 1929. Movement of corn the first six months of 1930 has been 2 per cent below the fore part of 1929.

Shipments of hogs to market have totaled 5 per cent less than during the

first six months of 1929. Cattle shipments to market have been practically the same although since 1925 there has been a downward trend in total yearly marketings of cattle. Trend in sheep movement has been upward from 22,025,000 head in 1923 to 26,834,000 head in 1929, while shipments so far this year have totaled 16 per cent greater than during the same period last year. Movement of butter to five important markets was 1 per cent greater for the first six months of 1930 than for the same period in 1928.

On August 1, 1930, cattle on feed for market were about 1 per cent fewer than at the same date in 1929 in eleven Corn Belt states. Iowa and Nebraska show substantial increases, while all of the other states had decreases or no change. Wisconsin shows no change. A sharp decrease is expected in movement of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt states during the last

half of 1930 compared to the same period in 1929 and 1928. Improvement in pasture condition, prospective corn production and in prices for fed cattle would tend to strengthen the feeder situation.

Dairy cattle shipments out of Wisconsin during July, 1930, show a sharp decline under the number shipped out during the same month a year ago. There were 4,152 head of dairy cattle shipped from Wisconsin in July this year, as compared with 6,152 head shipped in July, 1929. During the first seven months of the present year Wisconsin has shipped a total of 27,634 head as compared with 43,550 shipped out during the same period a year ago, indicating a decrease of approximately 37 per cent for these seven months. The prices of dairy cattle declined approximately five dollars per head since the June report, according to the price reporters of the Federal State crop reporting service.

FEED PRICES NOW RISING

Feed prices passed the low point in July of this year and turned upward in the first week of August. Prices during July on most commercial feeds continued the downward trend and showed an appreciable drop under prices of June. Feedstuffs prices of July reached points from 8 to 28 per cent lower than prices of a year ago. The market for feedstuffs developed a considerably firmer tone during the week ending August 5, with prices averaging sharply higher. The unusually low carrying capacity of pastures in

many areas, and reduced prospects of corn stimulated demand while offerings have been generally limited. Pastures east of the Rockies continued to deteriorate and the corn crop has suffered further and marked deterioration with heat damage extending into all states which grow an appreciable amount of that grain. It would seem from all indications that the low point in prices of feedstuffs has been passed and that prices may be expected to continue upward. Comparative prices of feedstuffs for June and July, 1930, and July, 1929, follow:

FEED PRICES (PER TON) AT MINNEAPOLIS

Feed	July 1930	June 1930	July 1929
Standard spring wheat bran.....	\$19.00	\$20.75	\$26.00
Standard spring wheat middlings.....	20.10	21.75	28.40
Flour middlings.....	24.75	25.75	31.25
Red Dog flour.....	28.10	27.50	33.75
Rye middlings.....	14.50	14.40	20.25
Linseed meal 34% protein.....	42.75	44.75	53.05
Cottonseed meal 43% protein.....	41.40	44.40	46.40
Cottonseed meal 41% protein.....	39.40	42.40	.....
Cottonseed meal 36% protein.....	37.40	40.40	.....
Gluten feed.....	33.35	34.35	38.45
Gluten meal.....	42.60	44.40	46.45

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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DRY WEATHER REDUCES CROPS

UNUSUALLY dry weather in August brought about extreme reductions in the outlook of certain crops both in Wisconsin and in the United States as a whole. Wisconsin suffered a decline of 3.2 per cent in prospective crop yield below that of August 1. This still makes our 1930 crop prospects 98 per cent of the last ten-year average which is above the forecast for any other central state except Nebraska, which had prospects much improved over August 1.

The dry hot weather of August was a continuation of the same conditions that had existed in July and which had not been relieved except for rather small local rains during the latter part of July and early August. These rains were not as beneficial over much of the state as they would have been ordinarily, because of accumulated moisture deficiency. Only two stations, Wausau and Madison, showed an excess of moisture over normal for the year up to August 1. All other stations showed deficiencies. Crops such as corn, potatoes, and tobacco, however, were not showing the serious effects of heat or drought injury before August 1.

During August Wisconsin crops deteriorated considerably because of the continued dry weather. Over much of the state the rainfall was only about one-fourth of normal, and the temperatures were above normal. According to the Weather Bureau it was the warmest August since 1909 in Wisconsin. Rains during the first week in September were beneficial over much of the southern part of the state, but were lighter to the east and north.

A tabular summary of weather data of nine representative stations in the Wisconsin area is given on this page. The accumulated deficiency of rainfall for the first eight months of the year and especially the precipitation for the month as compared to normal as well as the relatively high temperatures offer explanation of the lowered conditions of some crops on September 1 as compared to that of a month ago.

For the United States the crop situation has declined 2.5 per cent since August 1. This reduction has been especially notable in feed crops. The most significant drop in food crops was that of potatoes with a decline of 8.4 per cent. The United States Crop Reporting Board now estimates that yields per acre this year will be 8.4 per cent below last year and 10.6 per cent under the ten-year average.

In This Issue

- August Weather Summary
- The Feed Situation
- September Crop Report
- The Dairy Situation
- Winter Wheat and Rye Plantings
- Farm Prices

THE FEED SITUATION

Feed crops in Wisconsin which matured before August suffered little from drought. There was sufficient rainfall to insure satisfactory crops of oats and barley. Corn, however, has suffered greatly from the dry hot weather of August, but there should be no general pronounced shortage if all of the crop is saved. Alfalfa prospects have declined somewhat, but a fair total production is assured. Hay has made a much smaller total production than last year, but is only slightly below the five-year average. Wisconsin remains in quite a favored position as compared to other states, it being the only state among 28 surveyed by the United States Department of Agriculture about August 20 which showed supplies of feed per animal unit equal to or in excess of the five-year average. Wisconsin has 9 per cent more feed than the five-year average. This state has 2,090 pounds of feed grain per animal unit as compared to the five-year average of 1,970 pounds, 1,320 pounds of hay per animal unit compared to 1,190 and 3,430 pounds of all feed expressed as equivalent pounds of corn, compared to the five-year average of 3,160 pounds.

This group of 28 states this year will have about 90 per cent of the probable corn crop and during the past five years has sold on the average about 450,000,000 bushels of corn. The intended sales of corn from these states are this year insufficient to meet the intended purchases by other farmers in these same states. This leaves nothing to care for the usual shipments to the other 20 corn deficient states, nor for the more than 300,000,000 bushels ordinarily used for city livestock and for commercial purposes, also farm and commercial stocks are materially lower than usual. There is now a shortage of 717,000,000 bushels of corn below the five-year average for the United States, making the situation still worse than indicated by the August 20 survey.

While Wisconsin has suffered considerably from dry hot weather during the past month, our feed situation is not nearly as bad as in some other states. Care in saving all feed possible should result in producers of this state having a little less feed to buy and some feeds, particularly hay, should be available for market at satisfactory prices.

THE WISCONSIN CROP SITUATION

Corn.—On September 1 the reported condition of corn in Wisconsin indicated a yield of 32 bushels per acre, a drop of 8 bushels as compared to the August 1 forecast. The dry weather of July had placed corn in a precarious position in a number of important counties, as well as over a considerable area where corn is grown to a lesser extent. The continued dry weather of August with nothing but local rains of beneficial nature to corn caused a decided reduction in prospects for silage

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR AUGUST, 1930

Weather Station	Temperatures Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Min.	Max.	Mean	Normal	August, 1930	Normal	Accumulated excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	45	97	70.2	62.6	0.29	3.18	-5.81
Wausau.....	46	94	70.2	66.0	1.56	3.55	-1.63
Escanaba.....	44	89	67.2	64.3	0.69	3.19	-7.05
Minneapolis.....	54	98	75.2	69.9	0.72	3.12	-3.79
La Crosse.....	48	98	72.2	70.0	0.90	3.71	-2.83
Green Bay.....	50	94	69.2	67.7	0.59	3.18	-9.65
Dubuque.....	53	103	74.2	71.7	1.92	3.24	-2.06
Madison.....	55	94	72.5	69.8	1.58	3.21	-0.29
Milwaukee.....	56	95	72.8	69.2	1.46	2.66	-6.39

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR SEPTEMBER 1, 1930

Crop	Acreage			Production				Condition September 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1930 (Preliminary)	1929	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1930 acreage compared to 1929 acreage	September 1 1930 forecast	1929	5-year average 1924-28	Unit	1930	1929	10-year average 1919-28
Corn.....	2,077,000	2,036,000	+ 2	66,464,000	81,440,000	77,770,000	Bu.	71	81	82
Potatoes.....	246,000	220,000	+1?	20,910,000	20,240,000	27,624,000	Bu.	57	70	77
Tobacco.....	40,000	37,000	+ 8	46,000,000	45,140,000	38,868,000	Lb.	77	78	82
Oats.....	2,470,000	2,470,000		108,680,000	85,215,000	105,653,000	Bu.	91	74	84
Barley.....	710,000	703,000	+ 1	26,270,000	22,848,000	19,148,000	Bu.	91	83	86
Rye.....	187,000	185,000	+ 1	2,992,000	2,960,000	3,898,000	Bu.			
Winter wheat.....	42,000	39,000	+ 8	945,000	936,000	1,357,000	Bu.			
Spring wheat.....	66,000	66,000		1,419,000	1,254,000	1,230,000	Bu.	86	80	76
Clover and timothy.....	2,858,000	2,996,000	- 5							
Alfalfa.....	413,000	318,000	+30	991,000	922,000	768,000	Ton	75	86	
Other tame hay.....	130,000	128,000	+ 2							
All tame hay.....	3,389,000	3,442,000	- 2	5,863,000	7,390,000	5,911,000	Ton	77	92	82 ¹
Dry peas.....	30,000	29,000	+ 3	570,000	461,000	646,400	Bu.			
Dry beans.....	9,000	9,000		68,000	76,000	76,000	Bu.	65	78	82
Flax.....	9,000	7,000	+30	108,000	84,000	128,000	Bu.	80	84	83
Canning peas.....	124,000	111,000	+14	212,040,000	205,350,000		Lb.			
Sugar beets.....	13,000	9,000	+45	88,000	65,000	127,000	Ton	65	79	86
Apples.....				980,000	1,749,000	1,800,000	Bu.	38	63	68
Pasture.....								42	68	75

¹Six-year average, 1923-28.

²Planted acreage.

and grain. Corn with the exception of some late fields will make little further development than that in prospect the first of September. Silo filling is in full swing, no doubt, as cutting was quite general as much as two weeks ago, or two to three weeks earlier than usual. Little variation from the indicated yield can be expected, which would mean a production for the state of 66,464,000 bushels, or about 18 per cent below last year and 14 per cent below the five-year average. If this production materializes, it will be the lowest since 1924, but only slightly lower than 1927. United States production was reduced 229,000,000 during August which added materially to the national shortage.

Hay.—For the most part little change has occurred in hay production prospects in Wisconsin as compared to August 1, harvest being practically completed by that time. A slightly larger total production of all tame hay is indicated than on August 1, the estimated yield of all tame hay being 1.73

tons per acre, which means a total production of 5,863,000 tons as compared to the five-year average of 5,911,000 tons. Alfalfa made a good first crop and although the second crop was cut short somewhat, an average total yield of 2.4 tons per acre is reported. With the alfalfa acreage estimated at 413,000 this yield indicates a total production of 991,000 tons. Prospects for all tame hay production in the United States declined 1,365,000 tons during August.

Oats.—Apparently threshing returns showed higher yields of oats than condition of the crop on August 1 indicated and late oats were possibly not injured by dry weather so greatly as reported. As a result, estimated total production of oats for the state has gone up some from the August 1 report. Total production of oats from probable yield reports is now estimated at 108,680,000 bushels, which, if it holds, will be a slightly larger production than in any year since 1925. United States oats production is now

higher than indicated on August 1, the estimate being for a slight increase over last year.

Barley.—From reports on probable yield it is estimated that barley will make 37 bushels per acre. This places production at 26,270,000 bushels for the state. Threshing has evidently indicated a slightly higher yield than was expected earlier. If this yield holds up, it will be the largest in the history of the state, except in 1928, and with the acreage being well up as compared to former years, total production will also be close to the record year. For the United States, barley production remains but slightly above 1929.

Winter Wheat and Rye, Planting Intentions.—A special inquiry to Wisconsin winter wheat and rye growers in August indicates that farmers intend to plant 10 per cent more winter wheat and 13 per cent more rye this fall than was planted last year. If intentions are carried out this will mean a total

CROP SUMMARY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SEPTEMBER 1, 1930

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)				Condition September 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1930 (Preliminary)	1929	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1930 acreage compared to 1929 acreage	September 1, 1930 forecast	1929	5-year average 1924-28	Unit	1930	1929	10-year average 1919-28
Corn.....	101,531	98,018	+ 4	1,982,765	2,614,307	2,699,809	Bu.	51.6	67.9	77.7
Potatoes.....	3,482	3,370	+ 3	339,278	359,796	392,605	Bu.	63.4	68.9	77.0
Tobacco.....	2,140.5	2,016.4	+ 5	1,420,947	1,519,081	1,302,463	Lb.	63.6	74.1	76.8
Oats.....	41,898	40,217	+ 4	1,390,892	1,233,574	1,371,786	Bu.	80.3	74.6	77.2
Barley.....	12,780	13,212	- 2	322,700	303,552	240,742	Bu.	74.7	68.8	78.0
Rye.....	3,498	3,225	+ 9	46,655	40,533	50,851	Bu.			
Winter wheat.....	38,490	40,162	- 4	597,392	577,784	550,636	Bu.			
Durum wheat.....	4,371	5,315	-18	50,950	52,380	68,879	Bu.	69.8	61.3	75.8 ¹
Spring wheat other than Durum.....	16,163	15,664	+ 3	189,419	175,626	213,649	Bu.	63.1	58.4	70.1 ²
Flax.....	4,389	2,990	+47	24,611	16,844	23,816	Bu.	54.1	52.9	71.5
Tame hay.....	59,807	60,996	- 2	82,095	101,786	93,630	Ton	66.9	82.3	81.7 ¹

¹Six-year average, 1923-1928.

²All spring wheat.

of about 48,000 acres of winter wheat and 217,000 acres of rye. While this winter wheat acreage would be larger than last year, it would be one of the smallest since records have been kept, only the plantings of 1928 and 1929 being smaller. Even with the increase rye acreage, if intentions are carried out, will be one of the smallest since 1900. A similar report for the United States indicates that farmers for the country as a whole intend to plant 4.5 per cent less winter wheat than the seedings of last fall. The 41,392,000 acres indicated is the lowest intended acreage of winter wheat since 1923. It is 7.5 per cent above the 1930 harvested acreage, however. Actual seedings during the past seven years have averaged for the entire country about 4 per cent below August intentions due to weather conditions and other causes, which have usually prevented the seeding of the fall acreage intended. An indicated increase of 1.3 per cent in fall seedings of winter rye is indicated for the United States.

Spring Wheat.—From the standpoint of acreage, spring wheat is relatively unimportant in this state. Production of spring wheat is now estimated at 1,419,000 bushels as compared to 1,254,000 bushels last year.

Potatoes.—This most important cash crop suffered from the dry hot weather of July in some of the northern counties. This injury applied particularly to a limited area where early potatoes are especially important. According to crop reporters, early potatoes represent 19 per cent of the entire potato acreage this year, and late potatoes 81 per cent. Late potatoes as well as some of the earlies were at the point of needing rain on August 1. Continued dry weather with abnormally high temperatures combined to reduce potato prospects very materially throughout the state during August. September 1 prospects indicate a probable yield of 85 bushels per acre as the state's average. If this yield materializes, it will be the smallest since 1921. There is little hope for much improvement, as the vines, although still partially green, have been damaged considerably. Proximity of frost and a continued deficiency of moisture combine to make the situation less satisfactory. Total production is estimated at 20,910,000 bushels, a reduction of over four million bushels from prospects of August 1. Acreage is 12 per cent greater than last year and total production should excel last year's by a small margin. The United States production is estimated at 339,278,000, or a reduction of a little over 33,000,000 bushels from the August estimate. Reductions in the United States have been quite general except in Virginia, Idaho, and Colorado where conditions have improved since a month ago. Washington's prospects have gone down very little and Oregon's forecast remains the same. Notable reductions have occurred in Michigan, Ohio, North Dakota, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

Tobacco.—Wisconsin's tobacco prospects have decreased somewhat during

August, and the crop is now estimated at a total production of 46,000,000 pounds as compared with 48,000,000 estimated at the beginning of August. Dry weather has had some effect upon the crop. There are some reports of hail damage in restricted areas. The tobacco prospects in the United States as a whole have suffered a further reduction of 54,000,000 pounds during the past month, making the September 1 estimate 1,420,947,000 pounds.

Cabbage.—Cabbage acreage in Wisconsin increased about 12 per cent this year as compared with 1929. Kraut cabbage has been making slightly lower yields for the state as a whole than last year, although in some cases a much heavier crop has been reported. Yield per acre in kraut cabbage is now estimated at 7.6 tons with a total production of 32,100 tons from 4,228 acres. This is an increase of 13 per cent in kraut cabbage production. The Wisconsin cabbage acreage is about evenly divided between domestic and Danish types. The yield per acre on each of these classes is estimated at 8 tons which indicates a total production for the state of 146,100 tons of all cabbage as compared to 129,300 tons produced last year. Cabbage production for the United States is estimated at 978,100 tons as compared to 1,073,800 tons produced in 1929, a decline of about 9 per cent.

Onions.—The onion crop is important in a few southeastern counties of Wisconsin. The present forecast on onion production in the state is for 254,000 bushels from an acreage of 940 as compared to a production of 294,000 bushels from 980 acres last year. The crop is reported as grading medium in size of onions with good quality apparent for the most part. Carlot movement is in progress, but the market is dull because of large production in other states.

Cucumbers for Pickles.—Wisconsin is the second state in the production

of cucumbers for pickles, producing about 15 per cent of the United States total last year. The estimated average yield per acre of pickles for this year is now placed at 50 bushels which is an increase of 17 per cent over last year. Dry weather was largely beneficial to the cucumber crop in this state. An increase of 15 per cent in cucumber acreage combined with the increase in yield has given Wisconsin a prospective total production of 848,000 bushels this year as compared to 475,000 in 1929, or an increase of 79 per cent. United States production is placed at 4,942,000 bushels, or an increase of 15 per cent.

Canning Crops.—Production of green peas for manufacture in Wisconsin is now estimated at 212,040,000 pounds from an acreage of 124,000. This production is an increase of about 4 per cent over that of last year, although this year's acreage was about 12 per cent greater than that of 1929. The freeze of May 17 reduced yields of Alaskas and the production of Sweets was curtailed by the hot weather of July, which also lowered quality of the crop somewhat. The total pea pack for the United States this year is estimated to be 448,275,000 pounds, or an increase of 10 per cent over last year. Some of the minor canning crops have been severely affected by dry weather. Prospects for canning beans, according to September 1 estimates, are for a production of 8,580 tons in Wisconsin this year as compared to 9,620 last year. United States production of canning beans is estimated to be 13 per cent less than that of last year. Sweet corn prospects were reduced materially during August. Wisconsin's production of canning corn is estimated at 20,010 tons this year compared to 24,400 in 1929. This lower production is in spite of a material increase in acreage. The United States

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF WISCONSIN FARM PRODUCTS

Product	July 1929	July 1930*	August 1929	August 1930*	Unit
Corn	\$.89	\$.77	\$.97	\$.89	Bu.
Oats	.44	.37	.45	.37	Bu.
Barley	.64	.54	.66	.55	Bu.
Rye	.85	.48	.93	.55	Bu.
Wheat	1.07	.88	1.21	.88	Bu.
Hay, all	11.40	10.40	11.20	11.40	Ton
Alfalfa hay	15.90	14.80	15.90	16.00	Ton
Clover hay	12.70	11.30	12.40	12.60	Ton
Timothy hay	11.50	10.70	11.30	11.40	Ton
Potatoes	.45	1.45	1.20	1.05	Bu.
Buckwheat	.91	.90	.91	.91	Bu.
Clover seed	16.40	9.60	15.50	10.30	Bu.
Dry beans	5.37	3.97	5.62	4.05	Bu.
Flaxseed	2.19	2.05	2.39	1.90	Bu.
Beef cattle	9.10	6.20	8.70	5.30	Cwt.
Vral calves	12.60	9.40	13.20	9.60	Cwt.
Milk cows	110.	82.	110.	80.	Head
Horses	117.	111.	120.	107.	Head
Sheep	6.60	3.90	6.	3.40	Cwt.
Lambs	12.50	8.70	11.70	7.40	Cwt.
Hogs	10.50	8.40	10.40	8.50	Cwt.
Wool (unwashed)	.32	.20	.32	.21	Lb.
Chickens	229	156	224	166	Lb.
Eggs	.27	.18	.30	.20	Doz.
Butter	.44	.34	.45	.38	Lb.
Milk	1.93	1.52	1.98	1.60	Cwt.
Cheese*	1.85	1.42	1.97	1.710	Lb.

*Subject to revision.

**Price of twins on Wisconsin Cheese Exchange.

AUGUST PRICES PAID WISCONSIN PRODUCERS FOR CERTAIN FARM PRODUCTS 1910-1030, AND INDEX NUMBERS (1910-1014=100)

Year	Corn		Oats		Barley		Wheat		Rye		Potatoes		Flaxseed		Loose Hay		Butter		Chickens		Eggs	
	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index
1910.....	64	97	42	100	62	93	103	108	72	104	69	100	174	105	16.30	128	28	108	12.3	105	15	100
1911.....	62	94	40	95	86	128	90	95	74	107	103	149	198	119	15.00	118	24	92	11.2	96	16	89
1912.....	68	103	42	100	73	109	92	97	71	103	64	93	190	114	13.65	107	26	100	12.0	103	18	100
1913.....	62	94	37	88	54	81	84	88	57	83	42	61	128	77	9.80	77	26	100	11.8	101	18	100
1914.....	69	105	40	95	56	84	91	96	64	93	66	96	142	86	9.50	75	28	108	12.5	107	19	106
1915.....	74	112	44	105	62	93	110	116	90	130	46	67	112	67	9.75	77	26	100	11.2	96	17	94
1916.....	80	121	42	100	80	119	114	120	96	139	114	165	180	108	10.80	85	29	112	13.9	119	23	128
1917.....	170	258	66	157	125	187	210	221	177	257	111	161	290	175	13.25	104	39	150	16.5	141	32	178
1918.....	156	236	72	171	102	152	206	217	158	229	111	161	400	241	17.65	139	44	169	22.5	192	36	200
1919.....	170	258	71	169	119	178	220	232	140	203	170	246	520	313	20.40	161	54	208	26.0	222	40	222
1920.....	154	233	79	188	118	176	226	238	174	252	242	351	328	198	22.90	180	56	215	26.6	227	42	233
1921.....	60	91	37	88	58	87	116	122	97	141	106	154	161	97	15.95	126	40	154	20.0	171	28	156
1922.....	64	97	34	81	54	81	106	112	66	96	112	162	214	129	13.65	107	36	138	19.0	162	20	111
1923.....	82	124	42	100	60	90	98	103	59	86	101	146	210	127	13.90	109	42	162	18.0	154	22	122
1924.....	113	171	54	129	78	116	123	129	78	113	115	167	218	131	14.30	113	36	150	17.3	148	25	139
1925.....	110	167	41	98	78	116	143	151	90	130	116	168	210	127	13.40	106	43	165	20.4	174	30	167
1926.....	82	124	39	93	65	97	135	142	89	129	120	174	218	131	13.60	107	41	158	20.7	177	26	144
1927.....	105	159	46	110	72	107	126	133	85	123	150	217	195	117	12.10	95	42	162	18.6	159	23	128
1928.....	100	152	48	114	73	109	112	118	89	129	70	101	180	108	14.00	110	46	177	20.9	179	28	156
1929.....	97	147	45	107	66	99	121	127	93	135	120	174	239	144	11.20	88	45	173	22.4	191	30	167
1930.....	89	135	37	88	55	82	88	93	55	80	105	152	190	114	11.40	90	38	146	16.6	142	20	111

sweet corn crop is estimated at 576,700 tons, or an 18 per cent decrease compared to last year.

Clover Seed.—Reports on Wisconsin's clover seed crop indicate a condition figure of 72 per cent of normal. Prospects have been somewhat reduced during August, the dry hot weather causing short growth and a somewhat lighter fill of seed. With short pastures many clover fields intended for seed were probably used for feed. Prospects on the whole are for a seed crop much lighter than that of last year. Acreage of red clover for seed is 50 per cent of last year's in Northeastern Wisconsin, 45 per cent in the Western Section of the state, and 90 per cent in Southern Wisconsin. Red clover seed production in the United States is estimated to be 35 per cent smaller than last year. Carry over is believed to be much larger than the year before. Prices have already shown considerable improvement above last year. Alsike clover seed in the United States is expected to show a decrease of 15 to 20 per cent from that of a year ago.

THE DAIRY SITUATION

Milk prices on Wisconsin farms have been rising since the low point in June. The average August price as reported by Wisconsin crop and dairy reporters was \$1.60 per cwt., which is 8 cents above the price reported for July, but still 38 cents under the August price of a year ago. Butter prices have been rising for a number of weeks, and cheese prices have recently followed. The rising prices are partly the result of usual seasonal advance, as well as of greatly reduced dairy production which has resulted from the most severe drought on record effecting most mid-

western and southern states. Production per cow for the United States as a whole on September 1 was 6.5 per cent under a year ago. The cows on the farms of Wisconsin crop reporters showed a production of nearly 10 per cent below a year ago on September 1. The decline in production per cow from August to September was somewhat greater this year than last. To some extent the smaller production per cow is offset by the presence of larger numbers of cows in most of the important dairy regions. Storage holdings of butter on September 1 were below last year, and also about 3 per cent under the five-year average. Cheese storage holdings were about the same as last year, but production in recent months has declined rapidly.

Since the number of milk cows is large and apparently still increasing, total production has been on a very high level during the early part of the present year. With the coming of the extreme drought conditions prevalent in recent months production declined. According to present prospects, the price increases for dairy products will probably be continued during the coming winter. The reduced feed supplies will continue to curtail production until perhaps well into next summer so that a favorable market for dairy products is expected during the coming winter. The dry weather in addition to reducing current pastures and feed supplies, has also destroyed many of the new seedlings of clovers and grasses with the result that next year's pastures, as well as the hay crop, are likely to be effected. Furthermore, many cows will probably be carried through the coming winter with inadequate feed supplies resulting in their going on to pastures in rather poor condition next spring. If that oc-

curs, the present drought can easily influence milk production well into the pasture season of next year. Feed prices, particularly hay prices, have already risen sharply and they will probably go higher.

So far as the Wisconsin farmer is concerned, it is clear that the feed supply is better than that of most mid-western states. If dairy prices are good during the coming winter as is now expected farmers should be able to convert feed into milk to very good advantage.

From the long time viewpoint it is clear that the dairy outlook has several unfavorable factors. Milk cow numbers are large and apparently increasing. Consumer demand which fell off sharply with the beginning of the financial depression last year is still at a greatly reduced level. With the uncertainty that prevails in the industry over a long period of time, the increasing of cow numbers at the present time does not seem desirable.

Wisconsin dairy reporters showed that on September 1, 67.3 per cent of the milk produced on their farms was sold in fluid form; 25.5 per cent was skimmed for the sale of cream; 4.8 per cent was used for household milk and cream; 0.7 per cent for farm butter; 1.7 per cent fed to calves. The average price reported for city market milk was \$2.17 per hundred; for milk used in the manufacture of butter \$1.59 per hundred; for cheese \$1.44; and condenseries \$1.61.

Farmers are feeding much more heavily than a month ago. Dairy reporters show 2.1 pounds of grain fed per cow milked as compared with slightly over one pound a month ago. In addition, much hay, silage, and fodder corn are being fed to keep up milk production.

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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OCTOBER CROP AND DAIRY SUMMARY

IN SPITE of much dry weather during the last few months Wisconsin crops have turned out a little above average. Wisconsin is the only state in the Middle West with crop prospects above the ten-year average this year.

Very satisfactory production was made on all of the early harvested crops such as the small grains and some of the hay crops. Materially reduced production has occurred in the late harvested crops such as potatoes, corn, buckwheat, beans, late hay crops, and apples. The month of September was drier and warmer than usual, but the condition of corn improved considerably as compared with the prospects at the beginning of September. Potatoes, on the other hand, declined sharply and the Wisconsin potato production appears now to be the smallest since 1916.

Corn.—The condition of corn improved during September. A good rain on September 1 in the Southern part of the state where most of the corn is produced helped this crop considerably and the dry and practically frost free month which followed caused it to ripen out unusually well. An average yield of 37 bushels per acre is indicated by reports on October 1, and a silage yield of 6.6 tons per acre as compared with 7.5 tons a year ago. Stalk growth was reduced by dry weather in many counties. The total corn production in terms of ear corn for Wisconsin is now estimated at 76,849,000 bushels as compared with 81,440,000 last year. The United States production is 2,046,716,000 bushels as compared with 2,614,307,000 a year ago.

Small grains.—Production of small grains has been reported earlier in the season and no important changes are likely to occur in these estimates. Both oats and barley, our leading grain crops, have made very satisfactory yields, the average for oats being 44 bushels per acre and for barley, 37. The total oats production for the state is estimated at 108,680,000 bushels, which is the third largest crop on record. Barley production is estimated at 26,270,000 bushels and is the second largest crop in the history of Wisconsin, it being exceeded only by the record production of 1928.

Hay.—Late reports indicate that the hay production in the state is slightly larger than was indicated earlier. The total tame hay is now estimated at 5,931,000 tons, which is about 20 per

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cent below last year's record production, but slightly above the five-year average. For the first time our alfalfa crop exceeds a million tons. The United States tame hay production is about 16 per cent under a year ago.

Potatoes.—The potato is Wisconsin's most important cash crop. It has suffered more from dry weather than any other important crop grown in the state this year. Very little rain fell in the important potato counties during the early part of September, with the result that the expected September development of the crop did not materialize. When the drought in the potato sections was finally broken during the last week in September, it was too late to make much additional growth. As a result the average yield of potatoes for Wisconsin is now estimated at only 74 bushels per acre, and the crop at 18,204,000 bushels, which is even smaller than the light crop of last year and the lowest produced in Wisconsin since 1916. Many of the potatoes are running to small sizes, though the quality is reported to be fairly satisfactory. The United States production is now estimated to be a little over 352,000,000 bushels, which is about seven and a half million bushels

below the crop of last year and over forty million bushels under the five-year average.

Clover Seed.—Since clover seed is an important source of farm income in Wisconsin, much interest is displayed in it. Apparently the United States production of clover seed will be very low this year, and in addition the carry-over of old seed is also small. Wisconsin's production in the eastern counties which usually lead in clover seed was somewhat reduced by dry weather, but this loss was in part offset by materially increased production in the southern and southwestern counties where rainfall was more plentiful. Crop reporters on October 1 indicated that the acreage of clover seed this year was about 15 per cent below a year ago, and that the condition of the crop was about 84 per cent of normal. The condition of timothy seed was 87 per cent of normal, and a little more than the usual quantity is available in Wisconsin this year. Likewise, considerable alfalfa seed production is reported in certain counties of eastern Wisconsin, notably the region east and northeast of Lake Winnebago, the dry weather having been favorable to this crop.

Cabbage and Onions.—Cabbage yields are reported to be about normal for Wisconsin this year, an average of 8.2 tons per acre being indicated on October 1. The early crop suffered somewhat from dry weather and its quality was also reduced by worm damage. The late portion of the crop was considerably better. Kraut factories are reported to have bought much of the early crop at prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per ton. Late cabbage for market is reported to be bringing \$10.00 to \$11.00 per ton to

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1930

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Min.	Max.	Mean	Normal	September 1930	Normal	Accumulated excess or de- ficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	30	83	55.8	55.1	4.68	3.31	— 4.44
Wausau.....	30	87	60.8	58.9	2.10	3.73	— 3.57
Escanaba.....	35	79	57.7	57.1	1.74	3.32	— 8.63
Minneapolis.....	34	88	62.4	61.4	4.14	3.13	— 2.78
La Crosse.....	33	90	62.1	62.2	3.51	3.99	— 3.29
Green Bay.....	35	88	62.4	60.4	1.64	3.52	—11.53
Dubuque.....	36	89	65.6	64.0	2.52	4.01	— 3.55
Madison.....	36	87	63.8	62.4	4.79	3.72	+ 0.78
Milwaukee.....	40	87	65.0	62.5	1.97	3.29	— 7.71

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR OCTOBER 1

Crop	Acreage		Production				Unit	Average Yields		
	1930 (Preliminary)	1929	October 1, 1930, forecast	1929	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of October 1 forecast compared to 1929 final production	5-year average (1924-28)		1930 (Preliminary)	1929	10-year average (1919-28)
Corn	2,077,000	2,036,000	76,849,000	81,440,000	-6	77,770,000	Bu.	37.0	40.0	39.7
Potatoes	246,000	220,000	18,204,000	20,240,000	-10	27,624,000	Bu.	56*	69*	76*
Tobacco	40,000	37,000	46,000,000	45,140,000	-2	38,868,000	Lb.	85*	79*	86*
Oats	2,470,000	2,470,000	108,680,000	85,215,000	-28	105,653,000	Bu.	44.0	34.5	38.8
Barley	710,000	703,000	26,270,000	22,848,000	-15	19,148,000	Bu.	37.0	32.5	31.6
Rye	187,000	185,000	2,992,000	2,960,000	-1	3,898,000	Bu.	16.0	16.0	15.2
Winter wheat	42,000	39,000	945,000	936,000	-1	1,357,000	Bu.	22.5	24.0	20.0
Spring wheat	66,000	66,000	1,386,000	1,254,000	-10	1,230,000	Bu.	21.0	19.0	17.1
Buckwheat	21,000	21,000	262,000	304,000	-14	380,000	Bu.	65*	76*	80*
Alfalfa	413,000	318,000	1,032,000	922,000	-12	768,000	Ton	2.50	2.90	2.60
All tame hay	3,389,000	3,442,000	5,931,000	7,390,000	-20	5,911,000	Ton	1.75	2.15	1.66
Dry peas	30,000	29,000	570,000	461,000	-24	646,000	Bu.	19.0	15.9	.....
Dry beans	9,000	9,000	72,000	76,000	-5	76,000	Bu.	8.0	8.5	9.3
Flax	9,000	7,000	124,000	84,000	-48	128,000	Bu.	83*	81*	84*
Clover seed ¹								84*	75*	78*
Sugar beets	13,000 ²	9,000	94,000	65,000	-45	127,000	Ton	70*	82*	86*
Apples			928,000	1,749,000	-47	1,800,000	Bu.	35*	66*	68*
Cranberries	3,000	3,000	42,000	42,000			Bbl.	14.0	14.0	.....
Cabbage	18,260	16,360	150,600	129,300	-16		Ton	8.2	7.9	.....
Pasture								38*	67*	80*

¹Acreage and production not determined.

²Planted acreage.

*Condition on October 1 in per cent of normal.

growers. Because of a larger acreage Wisconsin's cabbage production this year is considerably above a year ago. It is now estimated at 150,600 tons as compared with 129,300 harvested a year ago, an increase of about 16 per cent.

Wisconsin's onion acreage this year made medium yields of rather good quality onions. Because of the large production in other areas the onion market has been quite unsatisfactory and prices have been extremely low.

Minor Crops.—Dry peas which are extensively grown in some of the northeastern counties made good yields this year, the average being estimated at 19 bushels per acre, which makes the production for Wisconsin 570,000 bushels as compared with 461,000 bushels harvested a year ago. Dry beans are making a smaller production than usual because of the dry weather. The Wisconsin crop is

now expected to average about 8 bushels and the production is estimated at 72,000 bushels as compared with 76,000 bushels harvested last year. Flax, which was largely ripe before the dry weather became serious in the counties where most of it is grown, made an average production of 13.5 bushels per acre, which resulted in a total of 124,000 bushels for Wisconsin as compared with 84,000 a year ago. Because of the increased acreage, the United States production is up materially, the total being now estimated at 25,165,000 bushels as compared with 16,844,000 harvested last year. Buckwheat has suffered materially from dry weather in Wisconsin and other mid-western states. The production for the United States is now estimated at 8,732,000 bushels as compared with 11,520,000 harvested last year, and a five-year average of 13,786,000 bushels. Sugar beets were not seriously affected by the dry weather and are making good yields and high quality. Wisconsin's acreage of this crop is estimated at 13,000 this year as compared with 9,000 a year ago. An average yield of 8.5 tons per acre was indicated by factory operators on October 1, and the production is now placed at 94,000 tons as compared with 56,000 harvested last year. The increase in acreage this year follows a long period of decline during which the Wisconsin production had fallen to

the lowest level in many years. The United States sugar beet production is now estimated at 8,415,000 tons as compared with 7,318,000 a year ago. Apple production for Wisconsin, as well as for the country as a whole, is rather small this year, the total production for Wisconsin being estimated at 928,000 bushels as compared with 1,749,000 harvested last year, and a five-year average of 1,800,000. For the United States the production is slightly over 153,000,000 bushels as compared with the five-year average of a little over 180,000,000. Cranberry production for Wisconsin is estimated to be about the same as a year ago, a total of 42,000 barrels. For the United States as a whole, a crop of 562,500 barrels is in prospect as compared with 546,500 barrels harvested a year ago, or an increase of about 16,000 barrels. The quality of the Wisconsin berries is reported to be good, both as to size and color. Strawberry production in Wisconsin has been estimated to be very much below a year ago, the crop having suffered considerably from frost in May. The total production for the state is now placed at 3,408,000 quarts as compared with 6,134,000 harvested in 1929.

Cattle Sales and Livestock Feeding

Exports of Wisconsin dairy cattle to other states showed an increase in September as compared with previous months. When com-

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR OCTOBER 1

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)				Unit	Average Yields per Acre		
	1930 (Preliminary)	1929	October 1, 1930, forecast	1929	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of October 1 forecast compared to final production	5-year average (1924-28)		1930 (Preliminary)	1929	10-year average (1919-28)
Corn	101,531	97,957	2,046,716	2,614,307	-21.7	2,696,809	Bu.	58.8*	71.0*	78.1*
Potatoes	3,482	3,371	352,206	359,796	-2.1	392,605	Bu.	66.8*	68.7*	76.1*
Tobacco	2,140	2,037	1,496,780	1,519,081	-1.5	1,302,463	Lbs.	69.9*	75.7*	77.4*
Oats	41,898	40,212	1,410,761	1,233,574	+14.4	1,371,786	Bu.	33.7	30.7	31.0
Barley	12,780	13,079	328,020	303,552	+8.1	240,742	Bu.	25.7	23.2	25.0
Rye	3,498	3,219	46,655	40,533	+15.1	50,851	Bu.	13.3	12.6	13.4
Winter wheat	38,490	40,134	597,392	577,784	+3.4	550,636	Bu.	15.5	14.4	15.0
Durum wheat ¹	4,371	5,315	52,314	52,380	-1.1	68,879	Bu.	12.0	9.9	12.3
Other spring wheat	16,163	15,654	189,906	175,626	+8.1	213,649	Bu.	11.7	11.2	12.5
Buckwheat	727	731	8,732	11,520	-24.2	13,786	Bu.	52.2*	66.3*	82.3*
Flax	4,389	2,492	25,165	16,844	+49.4	23,816	Bu.	60.4*	59.9*	72.4*
Tame hay	59,807	60,953	84,071	101,786	-17.4	93,630	Ton	1.41	1.67	1.54
Dry beans	2,163	1,933	20,834	19,693	+5.8	17,323	Bu.	9.6	10.2	11.3
Sugar beets	814 ²	688 ²	8,415	7,318	+15.0	7,389	Ton	85.4*	87.8*	85.9*
Cabbage	148.4	154.9	961	1,070	-10.2		Ton	6.5	6.9	.....
Apples			153,369	142,078	+7.9	180,262	Bbl.	48.7*	46.2*	58.2*

¹Condition on October 1 in per cent of normal.

²Four states.

³Four states.

SEPTEMBER PRICES PAID, WISCONSIN PRODUCERS FOR CERTAIN FARM PRODUCTS 1910-1930, AND INDEX NUMBERS (1910-1914=100)

Year	Corn		Oats		Barley		Wheat		Rye		Potatoes		Flaxseed		Loose Hay		Butter		Chickens		Eggs	
	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index
1910.....	64	100	39	103	62	94	100	109	70	103	71	127	195	113	15.85	126	28	104	11.6	101	20	100
1911.....	62	97	40	105	94	142	90	98	78	115	68	121	212	123	15.20	121	25	93	11.0	96	17	85
1912.....	66	103	34	89	59	89	88	96	66	97	42	75	185	107	12.90	103	26	96	11.4	99	20	100
1913.....	64	100	38	100	56	85	84	91	59	87	50	89	148	86	10.25	81	28	104	12.4	108	20	100
1914.....	70	109	44	116	60	91	99	108	76	112	56	100	138	80	9.65	77	30	111	12.1	105	22	110
1915.....	74	116	36	95	54	82	99	108	86	126	35	62	112	65	9.25	74	26	96	11.5	100	20	100
1916.....	80	125	42	111	94	142	130	142	108	159	122	218	200	116	10.60	84	31	115	13.9	121	24	120
1917.....	175	273	58	153	124	188	204	222	168	247	84	150	320	185	13.05	104	42	156	18.2	158	35	175
1918.....	146	228	68	179	96	145	206	224	149	219	100	179	430	249	19.55	155	50	185	22.9	199	38	190
1919.....	154	241	68	179	116	176	208	226	134	197	112	254	488	282	20.15	160	56	207	25.0	217	40	200
1920.....	142	222	65	171	104	158	218	237	165	213	150	268	302	175	21.85	174	56	207	25.0	217	46	230
1921.....	56	88	36	95	57	86	114	124	90	132	130	232	160	92	16.60	132	41	152	19.0	165	29	145
1922.....	58	91	31	82	54	82	98	107	60	88	66	118	200	116	13.60	108	37	137	18.0	157	27	135
1923.....	81	127	40	105	60	91	98	107	60	88	92	164	222	128	14.50	115	44	163	18.0	157	27	135
1924.....	111	173	50	132	77	117	120	130	78	115	69	123	210	121	14.00	111	39	144	19.0	165	33	165
1925.....	97	152	35	92	68	103	138	150	83	122	86	154	200	116	13.50	107	44	163	19.2	167	29	145
1926.....	79	123	37	97	63	95	129	140	82	121	120	214	208	120	13.30	106	43	159	20.6	179	31	155
1927.....	104	163	45	118	74	112	122	133	84	124	100	179	194	112	12.60	100	45	167	17.9	156	28	140
1928.....	94	117	38	100	63	95	108	117	85	125	50	89	180	104	13.20	105	49	181	22.2	193	31	155
1929.....	97	152	45	118	63	95	118	128	89	131	125	223	265	153	11.70	93	46	170	21.9	190	33	165
1930.....	90	141	37	97	57	86	84	91	57	84	110	196	173	100	11.70	93	40	148	17.0	148	24	120

pared with a year ago, the September sales showed a decline of 23 per cent, which is somewhat less than the decline shown by previous months. The total exports during the first nine months of 1930 were 34 per cent below the first nine months of 1929. Milk cow prices during the past month averaged 29 per cent under a year ago, according to price reporters of the Department of Agriculture.

Cattle feeding operations are apparently much smaller this year than last, the shipments of feeder cattle from other states being reduced by nearly half during recent months. Material reduction in the movement of feeder cattle throughout the Corn Belt is likewise indicated, a Government report stating that the number of cattle and calves inspected for shipment into the Corn Belt from July to September is the smallest in twelve years. Sheep feeding operations cannot be foretold at this time, but shipments into Wisconsin are only slightly below last year. A considerably larger decrease seems to prevail for the Corn Belt in general, though accurate estimates of this situation cannot be made until somewhat later.

The Feed Situation

Feed crops growing during September in Wisconsin have improved. While corn production is now placed at 6 per cent below last year it is only 1 per cent below the five-year average. Although indicated corn production on the basis of grain is reduced, the loss is somewhat minimized because a large portion of the crop is used as silage. Indications are that a somewhat greater acreage and tonnage of corn will be put in silos this year than usual. Tame hay production is about 20 per cent below the unusually heavy crop of last year, and slightly above the five-year average. The quality is excellent. Carry-over of hay was relatively large and it appears that Wisconsin should have some surplus to market at satisfactory prices. There has been no change in the production of barley and oats from that indicated on September first. This leaves Wisconsin with barley and oats production well above the crops of last year and above the five-year average.

Dairy Summary

According to Wisconsin reporters, the production of milk per cow on the first of October averaged 12.9 pounds as compared with 14 pounds a year ago, a decline of nearly 8 per cent. This decline in production per cow is in part offset by an increased number of cows in Wisconsin. Clearly, the number of cows on farms has been increasing for over a year and the trend is still upwards. Of the Wisconsin dairy reporters 31 per cent indicated their intentions to keep more cows during the coming year than during the past year; 11 per cent less cows; and 58 per cent no change. If these intentions are carried out, the number of milk cows can be expected to increase further during the next year.

Milk prices during September rose about eight cents per hundred pounds of milk as compared with August, the average price as reported for September by Wisconsin crop reporters being \$1.68 as compared with \$1.60 in August. In spite of the milk price increase in recent months, the September average price was still 35 cents under the price of September

a year ago. Milk prices in Wisconsin began to decline in October of 1928, or two years ago. From the year to year comparison it is clear that while some seasonal increase in prices has taken place in recent months, the long-time trend is still downward. Average prices per hundred pounds of milk on Wisconsin farms for the first nine months of 1930 with comparisons for 1929 and 1928 are given below:

	1930	1929	1928
January.....	\$1.81	\$2.23	\$2.34
February.....	1.75	2.17	2.25
March.....	1.72	2.13	2.15
April.....	1.68	2.06	2.07
May.....	1.60	1.98	2.00
June.....	1.51	1.95	2.03
July.....	1.52	1.93	2.09
August.....	1.60	1.98	2.14
September.....	1.68*	2.05	2.18

*Preliminary

Milk utilization on the farms of dairy reporters on October 1 was as follows: Sold as whole milk, 65 per cent. Separated for the sale of cream, 26.8 per cent. Separated for household cream, 0.8 per cent. Used for household milk, 4 per cent. Used for making farm butter, 0.7 per cent. Fed to calves, 2.7 per cent.

Dairy reporters indicate that between 7 and 8 per cent of the cows in their herds freshened during September. About 11 per cent of the cows went dry during this month. Of the

calves born on dairy reporters' farms during September, 34 per cent were raised; 56 per cent were sold for veal; and 10 per cent were otherwise disposed of.

The average price received by farmers producing city market milk was \$2.15 in the preliminary report for September as compared with \$2.12 in August; for milk used in the manufacture of butter the September price was \$1.74 as compared with \$1.66 in August; for milk used in the manufacture of cheese the September price was reported as \$1.54 compared with \$1.42 in August; for condensers the reported September price average was \$1.68 as compared with \$1.64 in August. Clearly the price advance of eight cents made in September was due mostly to advances in milk used for the manufacture of butter and cheese rather than that going for other uses.

Dairy Manufactures

Wisconsin dairy manufactures of 1929 show increases over those of 1927 in ice cream and casein, as well as in some minor condensery products. Cheese production for 1929 fell off 6 per cent as compared to 1927. Creamery butter production was a little less than 3 per cent under that of 1927. Ice cream manufactured last year showed an increase of 23 per cent over the production of 1927. Shipments of whole milk out of the state increased 5 per cent and out-movement of cream decreased 15 per cent in 1929 as compared to out-movements of 1927. The following table shows manufactures of some of the more important dairy products and out-movement of milk and cream by counties.

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF WISCONSIN FARM PRODUCTS

Product	August	August	September	September*	Unit
	1929	1930	1929	1930	
Corn.....	\$.97	\$.89	\$.97	\$.90	Bu.
Oats.....	.45	.37	.45	.37	Bu.
Barley.....	.66	.55	.63	.57	Bu.
Rye.....	.93	.55	.89	.57	Bu.
Wheat.....	1.21	.88	1.18	.84	Bu.
Hay, all.....	11.20	11.40	11.70	11.71	Ton
Alfalfa hay.....	15.90	16.	16.10	16.70	Ton
Clover hay.....	12.40	12.60	12.	13.21	Ton
Timothy hay.....	11.30	11.40	11.30	12.56	Ton
Potatoes.....	1.20	1.05	1.25	1.29	Bu.
Buckwheat.....	.91	.91	.89	.96	Bu.
Clover seed.....	15.50	10.30	12.50	12.58	Bu.
Dry beans.....	5.62	4.01	4.84	4.13	Bu.
Flaxseed.....	2.39	1.90	2.65	1.73	Bu.
Beef cattle.....	8.70	5.30	8.40	6.00	Cwt.
Veal calves.....	13.20	9.60	13.70	10.23	Cwt.
Milk cows.....	110.	80.	110.	77.91	Head
Horses.....	120.	107.	120.	104.78	Head
Sheep.....	6.	3.40	5.80	3.77	Cwt.
Lambs.....	11.70	7.40	11.50	7.55	Cwt.
Hogs.....	10.40	8.50	9.80	9.55	Cwt.
Wool (unwashed).....	.32	.21	.32	.22	Lb.
Chickens.....	.224	.166	.219	.180	Lb.
Eggs.....	.30	.20	.33	.24	Doz.
Butter.....	.45	.38	.46	.40	Lb.
Milk.....	1.98	1.60	2.05	1.68	Cwt.
Cheese**.....	1.970	1.710	2.075	1.703	Cwt.

*Subject to revision.

**Price of twins on Wisconsin Cheese Exchange.

MANUFACTURE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN WISCONSIN BY COUNTIES—1927 AND 1929

County	Butter		Cheese		Ice Cream		Milk Shipped Out of State		Cream Shipped Out of State		Evaporated, Condensed & Powdered Milk Products
	1929 Pounds	1927 Pounds	1929 Pounds	1927 Pounds	1929 Pounds	1927 Pounds	1929 Pounds	1927 Pounds	1929 Pounds	1927 Pounds	
Barron	4,930,378	5,393,761	4,299,572	6,010,029	72,253	67,352	1,530		6,914,657	4,301,372	15,498,292
Bayfield	1,146,442	1,421,143	826,652	329,503					472,580	322,659	50,783
Burnett	1,815,093	1,902,808	148,375	146,217					449,459	307,995	
Chippewa	2,059,718	2,824,377	3,689,949	4,507,858	118,664	116,505	12,667,628	441,415	5,155,309	4,306,001	31,456,223
Douglas	1,121,118	488,011	222,378	188,282	160,847	137,047			1,467,031	146,212	1,232,671
Polk	6,391,430	6,545,065	4,123,629	4,735,854	16,405	1,500		41,106	1,005,325	361,313	775,085
Rusk	1,698,482	1,436,225	2,247,548	2,295,177	15,614	13,595			386,469	468,795	593,440
Sawyer	669,888	548,354	263,796	173,404					73,181	180,334	
Washburn	1,278,540	1,313,070						2,174,340	291,441	400,869	850,705
Northwest District	21,111,089	21,872,814	15,821,899	18,386,324	383,783	335,999	12,669,158	2,656,861	16,215,452	10,795,550	60,459,199
Ashland	616,690	555,391	1,130,256	621,819	55,690	48,240			556,489	303,109	
Clark	350,558	536,586	16,719,195	19,339,633	34,035	28,528	1,212,838		3,600,369	2,154	33,980,445
Iron	309,502	389,826	191,276	65,093	33,069	34,309			39,307	27,655	
Lincoln	786,418	844,592	3,114,593	2,976,024	23,089	23,756	971,809	687,765	1,005,325	168,150	12,936,792
Marathon	777,515	1,381,702	18,656,553	21,224,959	157,098	106,212	12,528,258	17,175,431	4,326,037	2,170,907	19,079,787
Oneida	47,625	104,541			73,219	64,806					
Priest	761,950	939,719	3,180,447	1,365,784	17,381	14,201			157,734	150,467	106,088
Taylor	2,520,490	2,377,181	3,106,331	2,926,814	16,830	12,350		802,000	118,907	46,716	329,186
Vilas	106,553	92,515									
North District	6,276,860	7,222,053	46,098,651	48,520,126	411,131	332,402	14,712,905	18,665,196	8,798,852	2,869,158	66,432,298
Florence	138,831	89,905									
Forest	179,232	161,129	261,546	213,134							
Langlade	817,034	944,026	2,757,830	5,026,774	24,257	25,285			465,064		8,367,905
Marquette	961,094	986,390	3,831,667	5,192,547	30,004	21,736			825,397	14,186	5,107,920
Oconto	513,930	457,070	10,513,077	10,476,021			3,637,797	7,519,131	102,990		
Shawano	749,875	457,098	15,255,033	16,359,049	62,255	41,275	1,231,591	21,607,274	1,636,024		8,727,632
Northeast District	3,360,096	3,095,618	32,619,153	37,267,520	116,516	88,296	4,869,388	29,126,405	3,029,475	14,186	22,203,457
Buffalo	4,138,385	4,643,812	231,068	409,868						2,284	657,852
Dunn	5,413,631	6,550,401	1,538,918	1,527,837	19,615	31,173		32,056	946,883	64,593	9,825,688
Eau Claire	2,686,734	2,714,695	305,764	347,679	56,081	123,491			1,421,145	674,521	1,497,721
Jackson	2,962,864	3,380,266	2,212,136	1,944,396	330	240			120,030	319,742	3,674,350
La Crosse	3,905,890	2,974,419	375,807	492,619	262,583	212,456					13,093,166
Monroe	7,753,997	7,523,305	781,195	679,007	41,855	19,809	344,244		330,540	10,456	452,767
Pepin	3,880,444	3,151,698									882,771
Pierce	5,334,310	5,765,231	396,793	1,044,162	15,513	20,660			809,482	465,341	399,025
St. Croix	5,789,622	5,809,956	3,415,518	3,269,272	31,842	36,686	760,513	1,314,831	15,354	17,016	6,760,836
Trempealeau	7,605,038	7,349,830	83,728	416,801	2,977	10,649			59,577	210,877	
West District	49,470,815	49,863,613	9,342,927	10,131,641	430,796	455,164	1,104,757	1,346,887	3,713,467	1,632,020	37,563,918
Adams	154,175	186,535	181,212	116,171					2,730	7,343	
Green Lake	1,713,908	1,668,789	597,604	647,926						32,852	17,598,108
Juneau	3,150,392	3,229,652	186,517	326,888	25,323	50,415					1,155,214
Marquette	1,446,891	1,436,574	65,412	142,871		8,000				3,323	101,826
Portage	2,989,612	3,051,525	929,239	1,523,500	46,386	39,882			249,454	111,690	5,675,443
Waupaca	2,516,146	2,623,707	5,706,652	6,404,105	69,916	18,000	12,377,507	23,644,030	1,262,702	1,697,970	35,226,240
Wausara	2,487,510	1,485,623	1,249,564	1,143,686							
Wood	2,417,481	2,093,880	6,410,860	8,725,583	93,600	110,519	16,623,884		4,049,786	1,439,723	9,968,638
Central District	16,476,115	15,776,285	15,327,060	19,030,730	235,225	226,816	29,001,391	23,644,030	5,564,672	3,292,901	69,725,469
Brown	5,062,776	5,090,655	10,525,804	9,785,507	211,889	292,608	10,600,994	1,323,832	1,517,146	4,706,500	17,047,375
Calumet	79,932	125,280	7,777,914	7,430,934					711,924		18,690,324
Door	181,501	262,862	3,835,234	4,308,636	57,700	43,500					35,546,232
Fond du Lac	2,980,468	3,294,080	8,779,914	9,150,505	256,673	251,836	19,850,263	2,819,499	7,185,940	8,879,812	14,710,244
Kewaunee	154,249	184,709	9,763,026	10,867,647				12,798			
Manitowoc	984,462	941,342	14,712,726	19,406,227	138,133	79,169				66,000	34,422,288
Outagamie	413,361	268,173	8,959,900	7,675,387	138,264	131,798	2,738,420	25,739,928	3,990,667	4,073,499	1,639,971
Sheboygan	2,158,991	2,399,569	14,019,894	17,043,931	170,397	168,842			3,430,168		9,067,748
Winnebago	3,341,294	3,044,663	4,406,225	6,489,318	427,960	251,326	348,044	13,985,453	31,300	860,637	14,861,934
East District	15,357,034	15,611,333	82,780,675	92,178,092	1,401,016	1,219,079	33,550,519	43,868,712	16,867,145	18,586,448	145,986,116
Crawford	1,501,428	1,539,616	3,175,416	3,286,623	93,052	87,242			87,617	179,408	
Grant	5,657,438	5,580,358	7,509,737	5,912,112	29,055	33,919			342,960	531,472	
Iowa	1,187,619	640,402	12,091,418	11,577,811	20,461	31,249			575,933	329,915	
Lafayette	783,243	596,193	8,901,998	9,516,204					2,734,500	690,455	718,400
Richland	1,793,758	1,635,375	9,119,218	10,093,887	15,000	17,743			274,005	113,135	14,757,064
Sauk	5,269,258	4,693,441	3,023,462	2,981,618	85,899	119,505	243,002	3,757,264	6,492,361	49,146,066	13,762,016
Vernon	5,663,353	6,242,626	2,979,040	2,638,143					150,000	73,800	13,258,041
Southwest District	21,856,097	20,928,011	46,800,289	46,006,398	243,467	289,658	243,002	6,765,769	9,179,291	51,064,251	42,495,521
Columbia	3,050,774	3,117,781	3,247,417	3,503,568	72,191	68,526		1,635,243	3,458,512	259,199	12,807,242
Dane	4,301,184	5,671,858	7,615,804	7,305,289	465,653	453,620	44,382,703	13,149,213	703,449	161,112	37,681,936
Dodge	410,969	259,371	27,721,859	24,732,030	93,977	77,185	3,846,682		3,982,874		44,611,261
Green	420,571	282,700	12,835,284	12,639,513	49,202	54,190	10,723,588	24,320,295	1,666,860	1,003,554	31,595,461
Jefferson	2,145,383	2,282,833	1,768,077	1,849,978	69,458	133,484	37,694,073	28,935,665	706,319	922,566	43,481,196
Rock	1,877,387	1,742,188	1,530,238	699,691	342,220	297,530	71,927,761	54,506,159	2,149,762	10,816	15,020,498
South District	12,206,268	13,357,091	54,718,679	50,730,069	1,092,701	1,084,535	168,574,807	122,546,575	12,667,776	2,357,247	185,197,594
Kenosha	193,464	169,373			121,132	172,665	51,263,227	50,201,050			
Milwaukee	6,265,618	7,894,293	35,457		1,416,798	2,679,636			804,888	3,042,574	5,659,021
Ozaukee	245,853	327,087	3,244,657	4,019,239	1,987,259						
Racine	565,244	652,160	240,913	15,200	285,779	252,872	4,923,692	2,695,839	47,867	4,192	13,791,168
Walworth	194,277	367,760			720,303	88,226	59,253,258	58,843,279	2,784,509	2,170,132	30,048,651
Washington	365,667	544,923	3,037,794	2,970,486	41,792	9,000	24,172,207	35,967,078	5,103,019	32,027,630	
Waukesha	463,808	367,731	351,692	1,621,702	11						

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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NOVEMBER CROP AND DAIRY SUMMARY

WISCONSIN crops are 1.9 per cent above the ten-year average. No other mid-western state has above average crop production this year. The relatively dry weather during the last month has been helpful in maturing and in harvesting many of the late crops, and crop conditions now are somewhat better than they were a month ago, according to Wisconsin reporters.

Following the September rains some improvement was made in corn, potatoes, cabbage, sugar beets, and a few minor crops which had not been harvested. Growing conditions were favorable until about the middle of October when a week of unusually cold weather stopped practically all plant growth and did some damage to such crops as potatoes, cabbage, and other truck crops.

Corn.—As a result of the favorable ripening weather, the November corn reports showed some improvement over the reports of the previous month. The average production for Wisconsin is now estimated at 39 bushels per acre as compared with 40 bushels harvested last year. This is the highest corn yield reported in any of the mid-western states, and brings Wisconsin's total production slightly above eighty-one million bushels. Contrary to early expectations, there is much ripe corn in Wisconsin this year and good seed corn is abundant. The proportion of grain to stalk is higher than usual.

Corn silage production is somewhat below a year ago. The average of all reports indicates a yield of about 6.6 tons per acre as compared with 7.5 tons last year. The acreage required to fill silos is larger this year than usual because the cornstalks generally were smaller. According to Wisconsin crop and dairy reporters, 55 per cent of the corn acreage was used for silage this year; 38 per cent was harvested for grain; and about 7 per cent was cut for green fodder, hogged off, or otherwise used. A year ago Wisconsin's silos were filled with about 47 per cent of the corn acreage. For the United States the corn production is now estimated at 2,094,481,000 bushels as compared with 2,614,000,000 bushels last year. The improvement in this crop was general during the late fall season.

Potatoes.—As with corn, the potato crop has shown some improvement during the late fall season for the

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country as a whole. The Wisconsin estimate is still the same as it was a month ago. The total potato production for the United States is estimated at 368,000,000 bushels, which is 8,000,000 bushels above the estimate of a year ago, and 25,000,000 bushels under the five-year average.

Wisconsin's potato production is estimated at 18,204,000 bushels as compared with 20,240,000 bushels harvested a year ago, and a five-year average of 27,624,000 bushels. The Wisconsin crop is the smallest since 1916. While the quality of the crop is generally considered satisfactory, more than the usual portion tends to run to small sizes. The amount of loss because of small sizes is considerable, particularly on the late varieties. Early varieties generally made good production.

Because of the lateness of the crop and the fact that many farmers were still waiting for additional growth, some fields were still in the ground at the time of the severe freeze during the middle of October with the result that frost damage is fairly common. Marketing activities were at a standstill for some time following the cold

weather in mid-October, buyers waiting for the effect of the frost damage to become apparent so that sorting of the damaged stock could more rapidly be done.

Tobacco.—In spite of larger acreage, the Wisconsin tobacco production is no larger than a year ago, yields being smaller in a number of states. For the country as a whole, the total crop is now estimated at 1,518,781,000 pounds, which is about the same as a year ago.

Wisconsin's tobacco crop has had a fairly favorable season, particularly in the southern part of Wisconsin where good yields are reported. In the northern area the crop suffered considerably from dry weather and yields are considerably lower. The estimated production now is 1,200 pounds per acre, or a total production for Wisconsin of 48,000,000 pounds. The crop was entirely harvested without frost damage, and with the dry weather which has prevailed curing conditions have been favorable.

Sugar beets.—As usual, the sugar beet crop does not suffer much from dry weather and the production of beets is about normal for Wisconsin. The estimated yield per acre now is about 8.5 tons per acre, though yields in excess of 9 tons are common. The quality of the crop is reported to be good.

Clover seed.—Clover seed is an important cash crop in Wisconsin and fairly satisfactory production is being made for the state as a whole. Unlike most years, the largest crop of red clover seems to be in the southern counties of Wisconsin rather than in the eastern or lake shore area, which normally leads in clover seed produc-

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR OCTOBER, 1930

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Min.	Max.	Mean	Normal	October 1930	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	16	78	41.8	44.1	1.53	2.31	— 5.22
Wausau.....	19	82	46.2	47.2	2.89	2.78	— 3.15
Escanaba.....	21	64	45.4	46.0	1.09	2.63	—10.17
Minneapolis.....	21	86	47.8	48.9	1.14	2.08	— 3.72
La Crosse.....	19	85	48.8	50.3	1.66	2.32	— 3.97
Green Bay.....	22	81	47.6	48.5	1.70	2.54	—12.37
Dubuque.....	22	86	50.1	51.9	2.59	2.48	— 3.44
Madison.....	21	82	48.1	50.3	1.63	2.43	— 0.02
Milwaukee.....	24	78	48.1	51.1	2.01	2.35	— 8.05

tion. Yields per acre are reported to be somewhat larger this year than a year ago, though the acreage grown is somewhat smaller. The average production of red and alsike seed reported by growers is approximately 2 bushels per acre, which is well above last year and above the ten-year average. The quality of the seed is reported to be very good.

According to present indications, the supply of clover seed for the United States will be rather low, the average yield being reported as 1.46 bushels as compared with 1.53 last year, and the acreage particularly in the Ohio Valley, being considerably under that of a year ago.

Because of the rather dry fall, more than the usual amount of alfalfa and sweet clover seed was grown in Wisconsin this year. Considerable quantities of alfalfa seed are reported to be produced particularly in some of the eastern Wisconsin counties. The average yield per acre as reported for Wisconsin is 1.5 bushels. The reporters who grew sweet clover seed report an average of 5.1 bushels per acre.

The United States alfalfa crop is reported to be much larger than last year, the average yield per acre being 3.1 bushels as compared with 2.64 last year. With an increase in both acreage and yield there should be a good supply of alfalfa seed.

Timothy seed.—The acreage of timothy cut for seed in Wisconsin this year is considerably above normal, and the yields are also high. Reporters indicate that the timothy seed harvested in the state this year has averaged 4.7 bushels per acre as compared with 4 bushels last year. In addition, the acreage is perhaps increased by about 50 per cent, which makes a considerably above average timothy seed supply available in the state.

Cranberries.—The cranberry supply for the United States is about 23,000 barrels above that of a year ago, the increase in production being in New

Jersey. The Wisconsin cranberry crop is now estimated at 40,000 barrels as compared with 42,000 barrels harvested a year ago. The quality of the berries is said to be very good. Below is given the production of the cranberry states for the past two years:

State	1929 (barrels)	1930* (barrels)
Massachusetts.....	400,000	380,000
New Jersey.....	90,000	144,000
WISCONSIN.....	42,000	40,000
Washington.....	9,500	3,500
Oregon.....	5,000	2,000
United States.....	546,500	569,500

*Preliminary

Minor crops.—Present estimates indicate that Wisconsin's buckwheat production will be about the same as last year, or a total of 204,000 bushels as compared with the five-year average of 380,000 bushels. The indicated yield now is 14.5 bushels per acre. Flax production is now estimated at 112,000 bushels as compared with 84,000 bushels harvested last year. The average yield per acre now indicates it being 12.5 bushels. Dry beans, in spite of a large acreage, will make a smaller production, the total for the state now being estimated at 60,000 as compared with 76,000 last year. The yield per acre as estimated for Wisconsin is 6.7 bushels. Dry pea production, like that of small grains, has been quite satisfactory this year. The production is now estimated at 570,000 bushels as compared with 461,000 bushels harvested last year, and a five-year average of 646,000 bushels.

Apples.—Apple production in Wisconsin is now estimated at 928,000 bushels as compared with 1,749,000 harvested a year ago, and a five-year average of 1,800,000 bushels. For the United States the apple crop is somewhat above a year ago, it being estimated at 162,000,000 bushels as compared with 142,000,000 bushels produced last year and a five-year average of 180,000,000 bushels.

Cabbage.—The severe freeze in the middle of October brought about considerable uncertainty in the cabbage situation. Much of the crop was still in the fields and it was frozen through. Markets since then have been unsatisfactory, and the movement has been slow. Prices at Appleton during the close of October ranged from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per ton. Much of the crop was still in the fields and the prospects were that a considerable amount of waste would occur.

Dairy Summary.—October was generally a favorable month for dairymen in so far as production is concerned. Following the rains in September there was some improvement in pastures, and since the fall season has generally been dry, cattle have had favorable conditions. According to crop reporters, the average production per cow on farms was 13.1 pounds of milk on November 1, as compared with 12.8 pounds a year ago, an increase of about 2.5 per cent. According to these reporters, 9.6 per cent of the cows in their herds freshened during October, and 12.8 per cent went dry. Liberal feeding of grain seems to be practiced, the average reported by our dairy reporters being 3.34 pounds per cow in their herds.

Reports on farm utilization of milk indicate that on November 1, 63 per cent of the milk produced was being sold as whole milk; 27.6 per cent skimmed for the sale of cream; 1 per cent skimmed for household cream; 4 per cent used for household milk; .9 per cent used for making farm butter; and 3.5 per cent was being fed to calves. The average test of milk reported for September was 3.78, for October 3.9. The cream tests reported averaged 30 for September and 30.2 for October. Farmers reporting on future plans indicate that on November 1, 63 per cent planned no change in their cow numbers during the coming year; 8 per cent intended to decrease the size of their herds; and 29 per cent planned to increase the size of their herds. Accordingly, a

CROP SUMMARY ON NOVEMBER 1—WISCONSIN AND UNITED STATES

Crop	WISCONSIN					UNITED STATES					Unit
	Acreage (000) omitted		Production (000) omitted			Acreage (000) omitted		Production (000) omitted			
	1930 preliminary	1929	Nov. 1, 1930 forecast	1929	5-year average 1924-28	1930 preliminary	1929	Nov. 1, 1930 forecast	1929	5-year average 1924-28	
Corn.....	2,077	2,036	81,003	81,440	77,770	101,531	97,957	2,094,481	2,614,307	2,699,809	Bu.
Potatoes.....	246	220	18,204	20,240	27,624	3,482	3,371	368,444	359,796	392,605	Bu.
Tobacco.....	40	37	48,000	45,140	38,868	2,140	2,037	1,518,781	1,519,081	1,302,463	Lb.
Oats.....	2,470	2,470	108,680	85,215	105,653	41,898	40,212	1,410,761	1,233,574	1,371,786	Bu.
Barley.....	710	703	26,270	22,848	19,148	12,780	13,079	328,020	303,552	240,742	Bu.
Rye.....	187	185	2,992	2,960	3,898	3,498	3,219	46,655	40,533	50,851	Bu.
Winter wheat.....	42	39	945	936	1,357	38,490	40,134	597,392	577,784	550,636	Bu.
Spring wheat.....	66	66	1,386	1,254	1,230	16,163	15,654	189,906	175,626	213,649	Bu.
Buckwheat.....	21	21	304	304	380	727	731	9,409	11,520	13,786	Bu.
All tame hay.....	3,389	3,442	5,931	7,390	5,911	59,807	60,953	84,071	101,786	93,630	Ton
Alfalfa hay.....	413	318	1,032	922	768	11,495	11,500	28,513	29,832	28,738	Ton
Dry peas.....	30	29	570	461	646	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bu.
Dry beans.....	9	9	60	76	76	2,163	1,933	20,975	19,693	17,323	Bu.
Flax.....	9	7	112	84	128	4,389	2,992	24,168	16,844	23,816	Bu.
Sugar beets.....	13*	9*	94	65	127	771	688	8,951	7,318	7,389	Ton
Apples.....	.....	.....	928	1,749	1,800	.....	.....	162,016	142,078	180,262	Bu.

*Planted acreage.

OCTOBER PRICES PAID WISCONSIN PRODUCERS FOR CERTAIN FARM PRODUCTS 1910-1930, AND INDEX NUMBERS (1910-1914=100)

Year	Corn		Oats		Barley		Wheat		Rye		Potatoes		Flaxseed		Loose Hay		Butter		Chickens		Eggs	
	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index
1910...	58	95	36	97	62	93	98	109	70	101	52	113	216	126	15.00	122	29	104	10.9	100	23	100
1911...	62	102	42	114	100	149	91	101	84	122	150	109	216	126	15.30	124	26	93	10.6	97	20	87
1912...	60	98	32	86	56	84	84	83	63	91	33	72	165	96	12.05	98	28	100	11.0	101	23	100
1913...	62	102	38	103	60	90	82	81	58	84	55	120	139	81	10.45	85	30	107	11.8	108	25	109
1914...	69	113	42	114	60	90	100	111	78	113	40	87	131	76	9.80	79	30	107	11.2	103	23	100
1915...	72	118	33	89	52	78	96	107	88	128	35	76	125	73	9.25	75	27	96	10.8	99	23	100
1916...	84	138	45	122	98	146	144	160	114	165	124	270	206	122	10.70	87	34	121	13.5	124	30	130
1917...	176	289	58	157	124	185	202	224	172	249	91	198	390	227	14.55	118	43	154	17.5	161	37	161
1918...	131	215	65	176	92	137	206	229	148	214	90	196	390	227	20.20	164	56	200	20.2	185	42	183
1919...	131	215	66	178	117	175	204	227	128	186	121	263	362	210	19.45	158	60	214	20.0	183	50	217
1920...	108	177	56	151	92	137	196	218	154	223	100	217	254	148	20.80	169	57	204	21.6	198	52	226
1921...	50	82	34	92	54	81	107	119	80	116	120	261	160	93	15.60	127	44	157	17.0	156	38	165
1922...	58	95	35	95	54	81	99	110	67	97	42	91	194	113	13.75	112	40	143	16.0	147	33	144
1923...	86	141	41	111	62	93	100	111	62	90	68	148	212	123	13.75	112	46	164	17.0	156	32	139
1924...	115	189	49	132	83	124	129	143	110	159	44	96	218	127	14.20	115	39	139	18.4	169	38	165
1925...	87	143	35	95	67	100	131	146	70	101	95	207	210	122	13.40	109	49	175	18.5	170	38	165
1926...	78	128	38	103	63	94	127	141	83	120	110	239	199	116	13.50	109	45	161	19.8	182	37	161
1927...	94	154	46	124	75	112	120	133	86	125	90	196	183	106	12.50	101	47	168	18.2	167	34	148
1928...	89	146	40	108	64	96	106	118	91	132	35	76	188	109	13.20	107	49	175	21.1	194	33	143
1929...	92	151	46	124	65	97	116	129	91	132	125	272	285	166	11.00	89	47	168	20.5	188	37	161
1930...	82	134	36	97	55	82	79	88	51	74	90	196	166	96	12.40	101	39	139	16.0	147	24	104

net of 21 per cent of the farmers plan increases in the size of their dairy herds during the coming year.

Farm Prices.—With the declining prices in all commodities a situation which is virtually world-wide, farm prices are also experiencing distinct declines. Most farm products are decidedly lower in price now than they were a year ago as is indicated by the tables shown herewith. Lack of purchasing power on the part of consumers is undoubtedly an important factor in the price situation. Even crops on which production is decidedly low, such as the potato crop for example, prices are not responding at all in accordance with what would be expected from the supply situation.

The average farm milk price for Wisconsin for October was \$1.71 per hundredweight as compared with \$2.11 a year ago, or a decrease of 40 cents per hundredweight for the year. September prices averaged \$1.68 as compared with \$2.05 last year. A preliminary index number of Wisconsin's milk prices indicates that the index for October this year was 125 per cent of prewar as compared with 129 per cent for September and 154 a year ago. Thus, we have a decline of 29 points in the index of farm milk prices for October, 1929, and October, 1930. Egg prices are the lowest since 1915, the index for October being 104 per cent of prewar. Other price data are shown in the accompanying tables.

Feed Prices.—Feed prices have declined appreciably during October. Usually the trend of feed prices is upward during the fall months, but prices this season have declined on the whole, rather than increased. October prices at Minneapolis vary from 4 per cent lower in price of linseed

meal to as much as 14 per cent lower in price of gluten meal as compared to September prices. October prices this year as compared to last October are all down, varying from 19 per cent less on gluten feed to 40 per cent less on standard spring wheat mid-

dlings. It is apparent that farmers are feeding home grown feeds as much as possible to offset low prices of farm commodities. Lowered purchasing power also is effecting demand for feedstuffs somewhat with a result of lowered feedstuffs prices.

FEED PRICES (PER TON) AT MINNEAPOLIS

Feed	October 1930	September 1930	October 1929	October, 1930 as per cent of	
				September 1930	October 1929
Standard spring wheat bran	\$19.00	\$20.75	\$28.10	92	68
Standard spring wheat middlings	18.90	21.45	31.75	88	60
Spring wheat flour middlings	22.40	25.00	33.50	90	67
Red Dog flour	25.25	28.90	37.00	87	68
Rye middlings	16.10	18.10	24.50	89	66
Linseed meal (34 per cent)	40.25	42.10	55.70	96	72
Cottonseed meal 43 per cent protein	35.75	38.90	49.10	92	73
Cottonseed meal 41 per cent protein	33.75	36.90	46.10	91	73
Cottonseed meal 36 per cent protein	32.25	35.00	43.10	92	75
Gluten feed	33.20	38.80	40.95	86	81
Gluten meal	38.20	44.30	53.45	86	71

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF WISCONSIN FARM PRODUCTS

Product	September 1929	September 1930	October 1929	October 1930*	Unit
Oats	.45	.37	.46	.36	Bu.
Barley	.63	.57	.65	.55	Bu.
Rye	.89	.57	.91	.51	Bu.
Wheat	1.18	.84	1.16	.79	Bu.
Hay, all	11.70	11.70	11.	12.40	Ton
Alfalfa hay	16.10	16.40	15.50	16.20	Ton
Clover hay	12.	13.20	11.70	13.30	Ton
Timothy hay	11.30	11.40	11.40	12.40	Ton
Potatoes	1.25	1.10	1.25	.90	Bu.
Buckwheat	.89	.92	.93	.93	Bu.
Clover seed	12.50	11.20	10.60	12.50	Bu.
Dry beans	4.84	4.13	4.97	3.49	Bu.
Flaxseed	2.65	1.73	2.85	1.66	Bu.
Beef cattle	8.40	6.	8.10	5.50	Cwt.
Veal calves	13.70	10.20	12.60	9.90	Cwt.
Milk cows	110.	77.	110.	77.	Head
Horses	120.	105.	117.	104.	Head
Sheep	5.80	3.70	5.50	2.90	Cwt.
Lambs	11.50	7.30	10.90	6.60	Cwt.
Hogs	9.80	9.50	9.10	8.80	Cwt.
Wool (unwashed)	.32	.22	.33	.21	Lb.
Chickens	.219	.170	.205	.160	Lb.
Eggs	.33	.24	.37	.24	Doz.
Butter	.46	.40	.47	.39	Lb.
Milk	2.05	1.68	2.11	1.71	Cwt.
Cheese**	.2075	.1703	.2112	.1607	Lb.

*Subject to revision.

**Price of twins on Wisconsin Cheese Exchange.

COUNTY STATISTICS—AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE—1930 (PRELIMINARY)

County	Corn for Grain		Corn for Silage		Oats		Barley		Rye		Potatoes		Tame Hay	
	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year
	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Tons	Tons
Barron.....		33	6.6	5.0	47	41	39	34	20	22	82	120	1.4	1.8
Bayfield.....			7.0	5.3	44	41	32	32	28	28	95	82	1.6	1.4
Burnett.....	29	33	4.0	5.0	42	30	32	24	14	21	56	80	1.4	1.3
Chippewa.....	40	40	5.6	7.1	39	30	34	32	20	16	73	118	1.3	1.3
Douglas.....	35		5.5	8.0	39	41	31	32	15	15	73	95	1.8	1.2
Polk.....	30	35	6.7	6.8	45	41	35	33	16	18	52	75	2.0	1.7
Rusk.....	40		7.0	7.0	45	41	35	34	20	25	100	117	2.1	2.0
Sawyer.....	25	25	4.0	6.0	35	35	30	26	16	16	64	75	1.2	1.7
Washburn.....	31	31	6.4	6.4	33	33	28	25	14	17	58	82	1.3	1.5
Northwest District.....	32.5	35.7	6.1	6.3	42.7	37.3	34.6	31.2	16.8	19.3	75.7	94.8	1.63	1.57
Ashland.....				7.0	33	29		26	15	15	86	111	1.3	1.3
Clark.....	30	43	6.2	7.3	46	37	41	35	14	25	78	117	1.8	2.1
Iron.....			7.0		35	25	35	27			107		1.5	1.7
Lincoln.....			7.3	8.2	45	33	33	30	20	25	100	80	1.5	1.9
Marathon.....	36	30	6.9	8.3	43	36	35	31	20	18	99	106	1.7	2.0
Oneida.....			6.5	7.0	35	37		28		20	102	114	1.3	1.8
Price.....			5.0	6.5	49	34	36	33			90	100	1.9	1.9
Taylor.....			7.4	7.7	48	37	38	35			94	73	2.1	2.1
Vilas.....			4.0	5.0	42	37	28	30			98	100	1.4	2.0
North District.....	31.8	40.5	6.7	7.6	43.8	35.3	36.2	32.2	17.1	20.3	93.1	100.1	1.72	1.98
Florence.....			4.6	7.0	33	34	26	30	15		100	80	1.6	1.7
Forest.....			4.0	6.0	41	37	29	29			87	107	1.6	1.9
Langlade.....			5.7	7.0	38	37	32	34		20	136	125	1.6	1.9
Marinette.....	40	25	6.3	7.0	35	33	26	31	20	18	87	92	1.5	1.9
Oconto.....	30	43	6.7	6.9	42	33	35	30	18	17	69	109	1.6	2.0
Shawano.....	34	45	6.3	6.8	39	38	34	37	18	21	74	110	1.2	2.1
Northeast District.....	33.0	42.5	5.9	7.3	36.8	35.8	30.4	32.4	17.9	19.3	89.8	104.5	1.50	1.98
Buffalo.....	40	50	7.5	8.1	45	40	42	37	15	20	59	115	1.8	2.2
Dunn.....	28	44	4.0	6.9	34	36	36	34	15	14	62	102	1.4	1.6
Eau Claire.....	28	41	5.5	7.0	38	34	33	32	14	16	73	76	1.2	1.6
Jackson.....	38	40	4.0		46	34	42	39	18	15	42	60	1.4	1.8
La Crosse.....	50	50	7.1	9.0	46	37	41	38	15	14	84	99	2.1	2.3
Monroe.....	50	42	8.0	7.0	47	32	42	33	15	17	66	74	2.1	2.2
Pepin.....	35	37	7.0	7.0	38	39	34	32	14	17	80	93	1.3	2.0
Pierce.....	34	50	4.0	6.5	38	41	33	33	15	21	73	83	1.9	2.3
St. Croix.....	35	44	5.6	6.0	40	36	36	31	21	20	64	60	1.4	1.7
Trempealeau.....	31	40	5.7	8.0	38	33	36	33	16	26	68	90	1.8	2.0
West District.....	36.6	44.7	6.1	7.2	41.2	36.1	37.6	34.0	15.8	18.6	69.9	84.2	1.67	1.99
Adams.....	24	37	4.2	5.0	22	26		24	8	9	36	55	1.1	1.7
Green Lake.....	47	49	4.8	6.9	44	33	39	36	20	16	71	85	1.9	2.5
Juneau.....	35	35	5.3	5.0	33	30	38	34	12	14	62	80	1.5	1.8
Marquette.....	40	41	6.2	6.5	34	26	35	26	13	11	62	67	2.2	1.9
Portage.....	31	36	4.2	5.9	30	30	30	26	9	12	44	63	1.0	1.3
Waupaca.....	37	47	5.5	7.2	43	30	41	30	13	16	62	120	2.0	2.0
Waushara.....	30	38	6.1	7.4	32	27	32	33	9	10	40	78	1.4	1.7
Wood.....	32	35	6.5	6.3	46	35	36	29	16	22	50	70	1.4	1.8
Central District.....	34.2	39.9	5.4	6.5	35.8	29.8	36.3	30.0	10.9	12.3	51.1	75.8	1.52	1.79
Brown.....	49	35	7.0	6.1	42	31	34	31	17	20	60	109	1.2	2.0
Calumet.....	40		6.0	7.0	51	41	40	33	24	21	82	90	1.8	2.4
Door.....			4.5	7.7	39	36	34	34	19	24	59	86	1.6	1.9
Fond du Lac.....	55	42	7.7	8.3	47	39	38	34	21		61	107	2.1	2.3
Kewaunee.....		35	4.1	6.5	36	34	30	32	18	20	68	92	1.4	2.0
Manitowoc.....	47	45	6.6	7.6	46	41	37	34	24	25	97	106	2.0	2.2
Outagamie.....	53	44	6.7	8.5	42	35	36	32	20	21	73	102	1.9	2.4
Sheboygan.....	51	45	5.7	7.0	54	41	38	35	21	21	100	98	2.0	2.1
Winnebago.....	46	42	6.9	7.2	49	34	42	31	18	21	64	73	1.6	2.0
East District.....	50.4	41.6	6.4	7.3	45.7	37.3	37.0	33.4	19.9	22.6	73.2	95.6	1.78	2.19
Crawford.....	39	41	6.0		40	34	38	36		15	67	100	2.2	2.0
Grant.....	46	41	7.6	7.6	40	34	35	32			50	80	1.8	2.4
Iowa.....	35	43	7.4	9.0	42	32	38	33		15	65	80	1.8	2.2
Lafayette.....	40	36	6.6	7.0	43	34	36	29		25	45	70	1.6	2.0
Richland.....	47	42	6.0	8.0	50	35	37	32		20	96	80	1.9	2.6
Sauk.....	39	43	7.5	8.0	45	33	35	33	12	14	76	78	2.0	2.5
Vernon.....	45	48	6.2	7.7	42	38	44	31		25	73	88	1.2	2.1
Southwest District.....	41.7	42.4	6.9	8.0	45.4	34.0	37.0	31.0	12.0	16.7	67.4	81.8	1.79	2.22
Columbia.....	30	38	6.2	7.8	40	25	34	28	15	14	54	89	1.9	2.3
Dane.....	45	39	7.0	7.0	43	28	37	31	21	16	72	75	2.2	2.3
Dodge.....	56	40	8.0	8.6	52	41	38	36	23	24	77	104	2.5	2.6
Green.....	37	47	6.6	7.0	43	34	36	29			42	79	1.9	2.0
Jefferson.....	55	50	8.1	8.0	47	36	39	36	24	25	52	70	2.6	2.5
Rock.....	36	42	7.0	9.0	43	30	35	29	16	23	50	94	2.0	2.1
South District.....	43.1	41.6	7.2	8.1	45.7	32.3	37.5	33.9	18.7	19.5	58.8	84.2	2.24	2.40
Kenosha.....	43	35	6.0	6.0	53	39	38	32		15	102	90	1.9	2.0
Milwaukee.....	55	50	7.0	7.0	51	37	44	35	18	18	67	70	2.0	2.6
Ozaukee.....	37	39	7.6	7.8	47	42	38	33	25	21	85	92	2.2	2.0
Racine.....	48	50	7.7	6.0	57	42	41	33	24	20	72	92	2.5	2.0
Walworth.....	40	38	5.5	6.6	48	32	35	32	20	21	82	69	1.8	2.0
Washington.....	42	46	6.2	7.1	57	45	37	36	26	25	76	120	2.1	2.5
Waukesha.....	41	40	6.4	8.0	50	38	41	33	19	18	76	102	1.8	2.3
Southeast District.....	43.6	42.2	6.6	7.1	51.5	39.2	39.1	33.5	22.1	20.5	77.9	92.3	1.97	2.15
STATE.....	39.0	40.0	6.5	7.5	44.0	34.5	37.0	32.5	16.0	16.0	74.0	92.0	1.75	2.15

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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MILK production per cow on the farms of Wisconsin crop reporters during 1930 has averaged slightly below 1929 and 1927. The production per cow this year is about the same as in 1928. An increased number of cows on farms, however, has probably more than offset the decrease in production per cow resulting from somewhat poorer pasture conditions. The fall months of 1930 were fairly favorable to dairy production. The average milk production per cow on the farms of Wisconsin reporters on December 1 was 13.2 pounds as compared with 12.9 pounds last year. The average reported for the twelve months of 1930 was 16.6 pounds as compared with 16.8 pounds a year ago.

Milk production per cow for the United States as a whole in November was higher than for the same date of any of the previous five years. A table showing the production on November 1 in the various states from 1925 to 1930 is shown on the following page.

Milk Prices Lower

Because of the weakness particularly in the prices of butter and cheese November milk prices have shown a decline from October this year. The final average taken for October is \$1.69 per hundred pounds for Wisconsin and the preliminary figure for November is \$1.65. A year ago the November price was \$2.09 per hundred pounds of milk and in 1928 the average was \$2.23. The November milk price this year is the lowest for that month since 1915. The index of milk prices for Wisconsin as prepared by the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service indi-

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DECEMBER DAIRY SUMMARY
CATTLE SHIPMENTS
FARM PRICES
1930 NUMBER OF FARMS BY COUNTIES

Monthly Wisconsin Milk Prices 1928-1930

	Average price per hundredweight received by producers.		
	1930	1929	1928
January	1.81	2.23	2.34
February	1.75	2.17	2.25
March	1.72	2.13	2.15
April	1.68	2.06	2.07
May	1.60	1.98	2.00
June	1.51	1.95	2.03
July	1.52	1.93	2.09
August	1.60	1.98	2.14
September	1.68	2.05	2.18
October	1.69	2.11	2.23
November	1.65*	2.09	2.23
December		1.97	2.25

* Preliminary

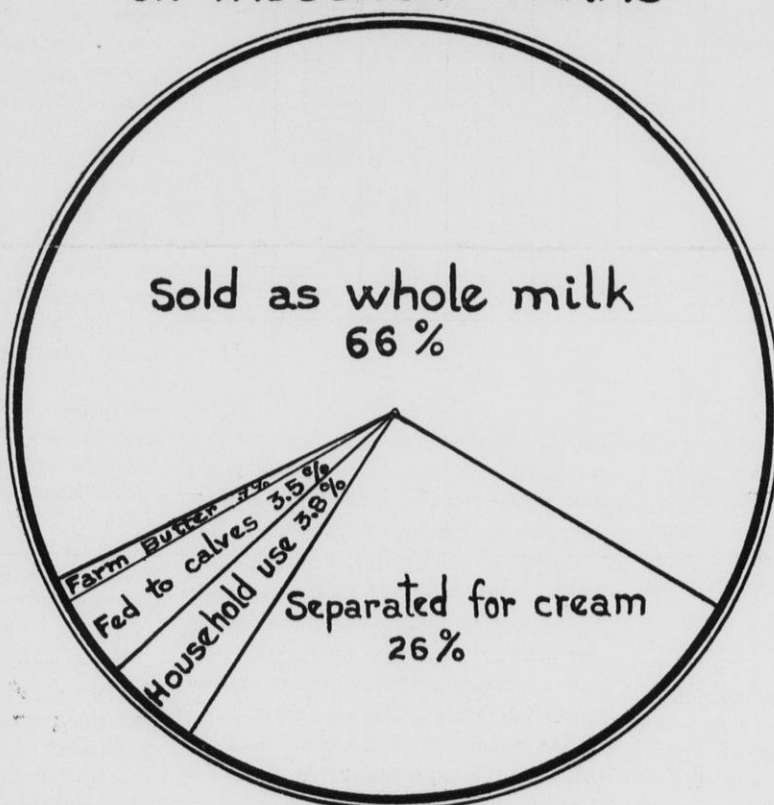
cates that for November the price of \$1.65 is 112 per cent of the pre-war November milk price.

If the experience of last year is to be repeated, the October milk price will probably be the high point of the season. In 1929 the fall milk price peak was reached in October. In the three years, from 1926 to 1928 the fall milk price peak was reached in December, and in 1925 it was reached in November. A table showing milk price comparison for the past three years is shown in table at left.

From the Wisconsin dairy reporters a new series of milk prices based upon the use made of the milk indicates that in November the price paid to farmers producing milk for city markets averaged \$2.15 as compared with \$2.14 in October. The price paid to those selling to creameries was the

same for both months, and likewise, the price received by patrons of cheese factories reporting was the same for both months, it being \$1.53. A distinct decline was reported by the dairy reporters selling their milk to condenseries, the average price reported for October being \$1.76 as compared with \$1.72 in November.

UTILIZATION OF MILK ON WISCONSIN FARMS



Farm Utilization of Milk

Considerable interest has been expressed in the farm uses of Wisconsin milk. An average of reports from Wisconsin dairy reporters during most of 1930 indicates that about 66 per cent of milk produced on Wisconsin farms is sold as whole milk, about 26 per cent is skimmed for the sale of cream, about 3.8 per cent is used in the household

POUNDS OF MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW, BY HERDS OF CROP
CORRESPONDENTS BY STATES ON NOVEMBER 1, 1925-1930

State	On November 1, 1925-1930					
	Production per Milk Cow on November 1					
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Maine	12.4	13.2	13.5	12.0	13.6	13.3
New Hampshire	13.0	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.3	13.5
Vermont	11.0	12.5	12.4	12.1	12.6	12.4
Massachusetts	16.5	17.9	18.4	16.8	17.5	17.6
Rhode Island	16.5	17.4	16.4	18.9	19.5	19.9
Connecticut	14.8	16.3	17.5	16.0	16.1	16.6
New York	13.4	14.7	14.8	14.5	14.8	15.2
New Jersey	16.7	15.8	16.2	19.5	17.7	17.5
Pennsylvania	14.7	15.3	15.2	15.0	15.8	15.4
NORTH ATLANTIC	14.0	14.9	15.1	14.8	15.3	15.2
Ohio	13.2	13.5	14.0	13.8	14.2	14.7
Indiana	13.5	12.5	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.6
Illinois	11.9	12.4	12.0	11.8	12.0	13.1
Michigan	13.7	14.7	15.3	14.5	14.2	14.5
Wisconsin	13.1	12.8	13.3	13.7	13.3	13.4
Minnesota	11.2	11.7	12.2	12.3	12.1	12.0
Iowa	10.3	10.9	11.3	12.0	12.0	12.2
Missouri	8.3	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.7	10.4
North Dakota	8.7	9.7	9.9	10.3	10.3	9.8
South Dakota	7.7	8.8	9.6	9.2	10.4	9.8
Nebraska	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.2	11.1	11.0
Kansas	9.5	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.0	10.8
NORTH CENTRAL	11.2	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.36
Delaware	12.0	11.9	14.4	12.8	13.4	11.8
Maryland	13.5	14.2	15.2	15.7	14.9	13.6
Virginia	11.2	11.8	12.4	12.5	12.0	10.5
West Virginia	9.9	12.2	12.4	12.3	11.7	11.5
North Carolina	10.3	11.5	12.0	12.0	10.5	11.4
South Carolina	7.4	9.5	10.1	9.9	8.9	10.0
Georgia	8.8	9.1	10.0	9.0	8.4	8.8
Florida	5.0	5.7	5.7	6.6	7.6	4.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC	10.3	11.0	11.7	11.4	10.7	10.34
Kentucky	11.2	11.9	11.5	11.1	12.0	10.8
Tennessee	8.4	10.4	11.0	10.1	10.0	10.3
Alabama	9.7	8.0	7.4	7.8	8.2	8.2
Mississippi	6.8	7.0	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.1
Arkansas	8.1	8.8	10.8	8.8	9.4	8.5
Louisiana	5.9	6.3	7.1	6.3	7.7	6.8
Oklahoma	9.1	10.2	10.3	9.3	10.0	9.9
Texas	7.1	8.9	9.4	8.9	9.2	8.6
SOUTH CENTRAL	8.4	9.2	9.6	8.9	9.6	9.09
Montana	9.6	9.5	12.8	11.3	13.6	13.0
Idaho	12.5	14.4	16.7	16.5	15.7	19.5
Wyoming	9.5	10.2	11.5	11.9	12.4	11.9
Colorado	10.4	10.7	13.5	11.5	11.9	12.0
New Mexico	8.9	8.4	8.7	9.4	7.8	9.0
Arizona	9.6	14.2	16.1	15.8	13.6	14.9
Utah	14.48	13.7	11.1	15.4	16.5	15.5
Nevada	12.19	12.3	12.1	14.4	15.9	14.8
Washington	14.0	16.7	16.9	17.4	16.0	17.0
Oregon	13.8	15.5	15.8	15.2	13.3	13.9
California	14.5	14.8	14.3	12.7	15.7	16.0
WESTERN	12.8	13.7	14.1	13.7	13.8	14.59
UNITED STATES	11.38	11.91	12.21	12.17	12.28	12.34

of the farmer, about 3.5 per cent is fed to calves, and about 0.7 per cent is used for the making of farm butter. On December 1 this year our reporters indicated that they were selling 65 per cent of their milk as whole milk, 26 per cent of it was being skimmed for the sale of cream, 4.6 per cent was going into household uses on the farm, 3.6 per cent was being fed to calves, and 0.8 per cent was reported as being used for the making of farm butter. Clearly, there is some seasonal difference in the utilization of milk on

farms. The portion that is consumed for household purposes on the farm continues to run somewhat higher during those months of relatively low production. Likewise, during the month when most of the calves are raised the portion fed to calves is somewhat higher than during the portion of the year when fewer calves are being raised. The amount of farm butter made in Wisconsin is very small and it appears to be still declining.

Dairy Cattle Shipments

Shipments of dairy cattle to other states have shown a marked decline during 1930. For the first eleven months of the present year a total of 52,934 head of cattle were shipped to other states and counties. This is about 70 per cent of the shipments for the same period in 1929. The only month during which the out-movement of cattle in 1930 exceeded in 1929 was October, all of the others showing decreases. During November a total of 4,168 head were shipped out as compared with 5,667 a year ago.

Doubtless the decline in milk prices has been the basic reason for this decline in cattle shipments. The price of cows as reported by price reporters during November averaged \$74.52 as compared with \$77.00 in October. The decline in cow prices has been relatively large.

The World Dairy Situation

Potential foreign competition has recently been added to the factors tending to limit the usual seasonal rise in domestic dairy prices. In early November, when 92 score butter was still quoted in New York at 38.5 cents, New Zealand butter was being offered in New York at 24-25 cents plus the import duty of 14 cents, or a total cost to importers of 38-39 cents. Offers were for November, December or January shipments.

Although little interest has been shown as yet in these foreign offerings, they are significant as indicative of world market conditions. Butter prices in important European markets have been depressed during the past year to low levels with no material increase in total supplies over the previous year. Heavy stocks of butter, principally Colonial, remain on hand in Great Britain, and with seasonally heavier supplies now arriving and in prospect, there is little likelihood of even the usual price advances in those markets before Christmas. Price declines usually occur in the British markets after the Christmas holidays, along with rising prices in the United States markets.

Farm Prices

The downward trend in general price levels which has been so marked during the present year still continues. The index of all commodity prices for the United States declined 22 points since October, 1929, and in October of

NOVEMBER PRICES PAID WISCONSIN PRODUCERS FOR CERTAIN FARM PRODUCTS 1910-1930, AND INDEX NUMBERS (1910-1914=100)

Year	Corn		Oats		Barley		Wheat		Rye		Potatoes		Flaxseed		Loose Hay		Butter		Chickens		Eggs	
	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index
1910.....	52	109	34	92	62	93	94	119	70	103	38	86	218	135	15.00	120	30	100	10.2	99	26	100
1911.....	61	107	44	119	100	149	91	102	85	125	55	125	198	122	15.55	124	30	100	9.6	93	24	92
1912.....	53	93	32	86	56	84	83	93	62	91	32	73	140	86	11.90	95	30	100	10.7	104	26	200
1913.....	60	105	36	97	60	90	82	92	57	84	55	125	120	74	10.80	86	30	100	10.8	105	29	112
1914.....	66	116	42	114	60	90	100	112	85	125	31	70	123	76	9.50	76	30	100	10.2	99	27	104
1915.....	69	121	34	92	55	82	95	107	88	129	42	95	152	94	9.70	77	29	97	10.4	101	28	113
1916.....	91	160	49	132	104	155	158	178	126	185	142	323	229	141	11.30	90	38	127	13.0	126	33	127
1917.....	168	295	62	168	122	182	200	225	169	249	94	214	.....	.....	16.45	131	44	147	14.8	144	38	146
1918.....	127	223	65	176	90	134	206	231	151	222	82	186	340	210	20.85	167	57	190	19.2	186	49	188
1919.....	126	221	68	184	120	179	210	236	130	191	128	291	365	225	19.90	159	65	217	18.0	175	58	223
1920.....	82	144	50	135	86	128	168	189	140	206	87	198	211	130	20.40	163	58	193	20.0	194	60	231
1921.....	44	77	32	86	50	75	98	110	71	104	101	230	154	95	15.10	121	44	147	16.0	155	48	185
1922.....	61	107	38	103	56	84	101	113	72	106	34	77	188	116	12.65	101	45	150	15.0	146	43	165
1923.....	86	151	42	114	62	93	100	112	64	94	52	118	205	127	14.25	114	49	163	14.9	145	49	169
1924.....	111	195	47	127	78	116	128	144	107	157	37	84	210	130	13.30	106	39	130	16.5	160	45	173
1925.....	73	128	37	100	67	100	135	152	71	104	171	389	229	141	13.50	108	50	167	17.1	166	40	154
1926.....	75	132	40	108	63	94	126	142	85	125	120	273	191	118	15.00	120	48	160	18.0	175	45	173
1927.....	85	149	47	127	74	110	117	131	88	129	90	205	185	114	12.00	96	49	163	18.0	175	43	165
1928.....	81	142	41	111	64	96	106	119	91	134	35	80	190	117	13.80	110	49	163	20.3	197	39	150
1929.....	84	147	44	119	63	94	114	128	89	131	120	273	282	174	11.00	88	46	153	18.9	184	43	165
1930.....	71	125	32	86	51	76	75	84	44	65	80	182	150	93	12.30	98	37	123	14.5	141	31	119

this year it was still at 129, the lowest since the war. During the same period the index of agricultural prices for the United States declined from 140 to 106, or 34 points. As in major depressions of this sort, it is customary for agricultural products to decline somewhat faster than non-agricultural products, and that has again been shown during the present year.

Farm prices for Wisconsin are shown in the tables herewith. It will be noted that marked declines have occurred in the various farm commodities, a number of them being below pre-war levels in November of the present year. Of the eleven commodities for which index numbers of prices are shown, only corn, potatoes, butter, poultry and eggs are above pre-war price levels. Oats with a farm price of 32 cents was at the lowest point for any November since 1921. Barley at 51 cents is also at the lowest point since 1921. Wheat at 75 cents is at the lowest point since before the war. Rye at 44 cents is also at the lowest point since before the war. Potatoes with a relatively short crop are above pre-war prices, though considerably under last year. Milk prices, as previously pointed out, averaged \$1.65 for November which was 112 per cent of the 1910-1914 average. Since about half of our farm income in Wisconsin has in recent years been derived from milk, this is the most important single item in the Wisconsin farm price situation.

Feed Prices

bagged, in carlots declined during October. The downward tendency continued for the most part during November. Some strengthening of the Minneapolis market occurred during the week ending December 3 due to slightly increased demand brought on by colder weather. During the week ending December 10, however, demand weakened and the market reflected this condition by slight reductions on most feeds. On December 10, standard spring wheat bran was quoted at \$18.00 per ton, bagged, in carlots at Minneapolis. Other quotations were:

Standard spring wheat middlings or brown shorts \$17.50; spring wheat flour middlings or gray shorts \$20.00, linseed meal (34%) \$38.50; cottonseed meal (43%) \$35.00; and gluten feed \$31.70. These prices were each a reduction of about \$1.50 per ton as compared to October average prices except in the case of cottonseed meal which was down 75 cents and spring wheat flour middlings which was down \$2.40 per ton.

United States feed markets remained weak during October and November due principally to the de-

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF WISCONSIN FARM PRODUCTS

Product	October 1929	October 1930	November 1929	November 1930*	Unit
Corn.....	\$.92	\$.82	\$.84	\$.71	Bu.
Oats.....	.46	.36	.44	.32	Bu.
Barley.....	.65	.55	.63	.51	Bu.
Rye.....	.91	.51	.89	.44	Bu.
Wheat.....	1.16	.79	1.14	.75	Bu.
Hay, all.....	11.	12.40	11.	12.30	Ton
Alfalfa hay.....	15.50	16.20	15.90	17.30	Ton
Clover hay.....	11.70	13.30	11.60	13.90	Ton
Timothy hay.....	11.40	12.40	11.40	12.70	Ton
Potatoes.....	1.25	.90	1.20	.80	Bu.
Buckwheat.....	.93	.93	.86	.80	Bu.
Clover seed.....	10.60	12.50	10.	11.60	Bu.
Dry beans.....	4.97	3.49	5.06	3.27	Bu.
Flaxseed.....	2.85	1.66	2.82	1.50	Bu.
Beef cattle.....	8.10	5.50	7.70	5.30	Cwt.
Veal calves.....	12.60	9.90	12.10	8.80	Cwt.
Milk cows.....	110.	77.	110.	74.	Head
Horses.....	117.	104.	114.	100.	Head
Sheep.....	5.50	2.90	4.90	3.30	Cwt.
Lambs.....	10.90	6.60	10.60	6.70	Cwt.
Hogs.....	9.10	8.80	8.50	8.10	Cwt.
Wool (unwashed).....	.33	.21	.33	.21	Lb.
Chickens.....	.205	.160	.189	.145	Lb.
Eggs.....	.37	.24	.43	.31	Doz.
Butter.....	.47	.39	.46	.37	Lb.
Milk.....	2.11	1.69	2.09	1.65	Cwt.
Cheese**.....	.2112	.1607	.2062	.1559	Lb.

Wisconsin prices of feeds per ton, *Subject to revision.

**Price of twins on Wisconsin Cheese Exchange.

pressed condition of agriculture and allied industries although the total supplies of feeds per animal are only about nine-tenths of average according to the Special Market Review of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. During the latter part of November and early December some recovery took place as a result of heavier feeding of livestock brought on by severe weather, and some feed prices increased. The week ending December 10, however, saw a return to unsettled market conditions and reduction in prices of wheat mill feed and cottonseed meal occurred although linseed meal and corn by-products feeds were higher. Demand for wheat mill feeds from the dairy trade is being restricted in general by the large supplies of feed barley and poor returns from dairy products.

The shortage in feed supply this season is being somewhat offset by heavier imports of feeds, smaller exports, country wide economical feeding and the general and heavy utilization of wheat for feed.

Change in Number of Farms

Wisconsin had 182,028 farms on April 1, 1930, according to preliminary figures of the United States Census Bureau. This is a decrease of 11,127 in number, or a loss of 5.8 per cent compared to 1925. Farm units which came under the definition of a farm in 1920 numbered 189,295. In 1925 this number had increased to 193,155, while the 1930 census shows a decline to less than the number of farms listed for 1920. A part of the difference probably is also due to the method of enumeration.

Decreases in number of farms are most noticeable in the northeast, southeast, northern, central and northwestern sections. The encroachment of cities and suburbs on farm lands has played an important part in the lowered number in sections adjacent to larger population centers. Absorption of small units into the operations of larger farms may have had some effect on reduction in number of farms, although it is still problematical as to how much effect this has had as well as to the effect of increase in size of farms, if any, during the period since 1925. In some areas conditions adverse to agricultural development have contributed to the lowered number of farms.

NUMBER OF FARMS, INCREASE AND DECREASE, IN WISCONSIN* BY COUNTIES: 1930, 1925 AND 1920.

County	1930 April 1	1925 January 1	1920 January 1	Increase or Decrease, 1925-1930		Increase or Decrease, 1920-1930	
				Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Barron.....	4,480	4,452	4,516	+ 28	+ 0.6	- 36	- 0.8
Bayfield.....	1,938	2,275	1,791	- 337	-14.8	+ 147	+ 8.2
Burnett.....	1,719	1,835	1,872	- 116	- 6.3	- 153	- 8.2
Chippewa.....	3,746	3,706	3,729	+ 40	+ 1.1	+ 17	+ 0.5
Douglas.....	1,962	2,366	1,557	- 404	-17.1	+ 405	+26.0
Polk.....	4,145	4,224	4,058	- 79	- 1.9	+ 87	+ 2.1
Rusk.....	2,061	2,240	1,946	- 179	- 8.0	+ 115	+ 5.9
Sawyer.....	1,008	1,184	823	- 176	-14.9	+ 185	+22.5
Washburn.....	1,343	1,475	1,380	- 132	- 8.9	- 37	- 2.7
Northwest District.....	22,402	23,757	21,672	- 1,355	- 5.7	+ 730	+ 3.4
Ashland.....	1,089	1,380	1,131	- 291	-21.1	- 42	- 3.7
Clark.....	5,070	5,299	5,116	- 229	- 4.3	- 46	- 0.9
Iron.....	587	590	381	- 3	- 0.5	+ 206	+54.1
Lincoln.....	1,756	1,894	1,586	- 138	- 7.3	+ 170	+10.7
Marathon.....	6,356	6,717	6,058	- 361	- 5.4	+ 298	+ 4.9
Oneida.....	770	745	724	+ 25	+ 3.4	+ 46	+ 6.4
Price.....	1,997	2,343	1,935	- 346	-14.8	+ 62	+ 3.2
Taylor.....	2,471	2,823	2,260	- 352	-12.5	+ 211	+ 9.3
Vilas.....	451	473	417	- 22	- 4.7	+ 34	+ 8.2
North District.....	20,547	22,264	19,608	- 1,717	- 7.7	+ 939	+ 4.8
Florence.....	356	461	349	- 105	-22.8	+ 7	+ 2.0
Forest.....	534	638	535	- 104	-16.3	- 1	- 0.2
Langlade.....	1,730	1,958	1,780	- 228	-11.6	- 50	- 2.8
Marinette.....	2,309	2,893	2,531	- 584	-20.2	- 222	- 8.8
Oconto.....	2,782	3,111	3,114	- 329	-10.6	- 332	-10.7
Shawano.....	3,740	3,891	3,977	- 151	- 3.9	- 237	- 6.0
Northeast District.....	11,451	12,952	12,286	- 1,501	-11.6	- 835	- 6.8
Buffalo.....	2,042	2,076	2,089	- 34	- 1.6	- 47	- 2.2
Dunn.....	3,517	3,731	3,566	- 214	- 5.7	- 49	- 1.4
Eau Claire.....	2,213	2,407	2,368	- 194	- 8.1	- 155	- 6.5
Jackson.....	2,284	2,468	2,577	- 184	- 7.5	- 293	-11.4
La Crosse.....	1,733	1,682	1,720	+ 51	+ 3.0	+ 13	+ 0.8
Monroe.....	3,371	3,545	3,519	- 174	- 4.9	- 148	- 4.2
Pepin.....	936	1,043	1,034	- 107	-10.3	- 98	- 9.5
Pierce.....	3,011	3,073	3,105	- 62	- 2.0	- 94	- 3.0
St. Croix.....	3,227	3,200	3,290	+ 27	+ 0.8	- 63	- 1.9
Trempealeau.....	3,054	3,204	3,138	- 150	- 4.7	- 84	- 2.7
West District.....	25,388	26,429	26,406	- 1,041	- 3.9	-1,018	- 3.9
Adams.....	1,245	1,388	1,557	- 143	-10.3	- 312	-20.0
Green Lake.....	1,405	1,617	1,507	- 212	-13.1	- 102	- 6.8
Juneau.....	2,258	2,256	2,479	+ 2	+ 0.1	- 221	- 8.9
Marquette.....	1,307	1,412	1,432	- 105	- 7.4	- 125	- 8.7
Portage.....	2,980	3,216	3,326	- 236	- 7.3	- 346	-10.4
Waupaca.....	3,483	3,569	3,770	- 86	- 2.4	- 287	- 7.6
Waushara.....	2,186	2,374	2,468	- 188	- 7.9	- 282	-11.4
Wood.....	2,821	3,150	3,066	- 329	-10.4	- 245	- 8.0
Central District.....	17,685	18,982	19,605	- 1,297	- 6.8	-1,920	- 9.8
Brown.....	3,077	3,401	3,498	- 324	- 9.5	- 421	-12.0
Calumet.....	2,027	2,090	2,087	- 63	- 3.0	- 60	- 2.9
Door.....	2,069	2,246	2,396	- 177	- 7.9	- 327	-13.6
Fond du Lac.....	4,104	4,070	4,190	+ 34	+ 0.8	- 86	- 2.1
Kewaunee.....	1,970	2,028	2,065	- 58	- 2.9	- 95	- 4.6
Manitowoc.....	3,773	3,887	3,904	- 114	- 2.9	- 131	- 3.4
Outagamie.....	3,458	3,829	3,746	- 371	- 9.7	- 288	- 7.7
Outagamie.....	3,517	3,654	3,664	- 137	- 3.7	- 147	- 4.0
Shelbygan.....	2,582	2,705	2,711	- 123	- 4.5	- 129	- 4.8
East District.....	26,577	27,910	28,261	- 1,333	- 4.8	-1,681	- 6.0
Crawford.....	1,910	2,016	1,911	- 106	- 5.3	- 1	- 0.1
Grant.....	4,093	4,113	4,022	- 20	- 0.5	+ 1	+ 1.8
Iowa.....	2,434	2,369	2,527	+ 65	+ 2.7	+ 3	+ 3.7
Lafayette.....	2,256	2,368	2,360	- 112	- 4.7	- 104	- 4.4
Richland.....	2,441	2,432	2,533	+ 9	+ 0.4	+ 2	+ 3.6
Sauk.....	3,490	3,612	3,697	- 122	- 3.4	- 267	- 5.6
Vernon.....	4,022	4,098	4,101	- 76	- 1.9	- 79	- 1.9
Southwest District.....	20,646	21,008	21,151	- 362	- 1.7	- 535	- 2.4
Columbia.....	3,056	3,189	3,320	- 133	- 4.2	- 264	- 8.0
Dane.....	5,868	6,086	6,217	- 218	- 3.6	- 349	- 5.6
Dodge.....	4,586	4,599	4,633	- 13	- 0.3	- 47	- 1.0
Green.....	2,388	2,403	2,330	- 15	- 0.6	+ 58	+ 2.5
Jefferson.....	3,211	3,325	3,263	- 114	- 3.4	- 52	- 1.6
Rock.....	3,365	3,737	3,660	- 372	-10.0	- 295	- 8.1
South District.....	22,474	23,339	23,423	- 865	- 3.7	- 949	- 4.1
Kenosha.....	1,228	1,356	1,383	- 128	- 9.4	- 155	-11.2
Milwaukee.....	1,763	2,153	2,574	- 390	-18.1	- 811	-31.5
Ozaukee.....	1,572	1,741	1,727	- 169	- 9.7	- 155	- 9.0
Racine.....	1,854	2,215	2,215	- 361	-16.3	- 361	-16.3
Walworth.....	2,512	2,674	2,779	- 162	- 6.1	- 267	- 9.6
Washington.....	2,725	2,795	2,799	- 70	- 2.5	- 74	- 2.6
Waukesha.....	3,204	3,580	3,406	- 376	-10.5	- 202	- 5.9
Southeast District.....	14,858	16,514	16,883	- 1,656	-10.0	-2,015	-12.0
STATE.....	182,028	193,155	189,295	-11,127	- 5.8	-7,267	- 3.8

*United States Census 1930.