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# WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MARKETS  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service

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FOR THE last ten years the income from milk has been about one-half of the total farm income in Wisconsin. In addition to the direct income from milk, approximately one-third of the other farm income came from cattle, calves and indirectly from dairy by-products so that roughly two-thirds of the farm income in Wisconsin is dependent upon the dairy industry. In other words, Wisconsin agriculture to a very large degree prospers or fails to prosper with the up and down swings in the prosperity of the Wisconsin dairy industry.

Monthly milk price estimates for Wisconsin have been prepared running back to 1900, thus with the end of 1930 these give the state a thirty-one year milk price series, which is shown in the accompanying chart. This study shows that the December, 1930 milk price was the lowest for any December since 1914 and that the 1930 average milk price was the lowest for any year since 1916. The present milk price decline is probably the most prolonged and severe of which we have record. In October of 1928 the Wisconsin milk price dropped below the price for the same month in the previous year and the series has continued to decline with only seasonal upswings since that time—a period of twenty-seven months, and the trend seemingly is still downward. During the first part of 1931 milk prices are quite likely to approach pre-war levels.

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### 1930 Prices Lowest Since 1916

When the average milk price for the past year is compared with base periods before and after the war an interesting set of relationships appears. In spite of the decline the 1930 price was still 85 per cent above the five-year average for 1900 to 1904. It was 30 per cent above the five-year average, 1910 to 1914; and 17 per cent below the five-year average 1920 to 1924. These figures for the past thirty one years are shown in the accompanying table.

It will be noted from the table of annual milk prices that during the five year period, 1900 to 1904, the average of milk prices reported to the Crop Reporting Office was below \$1.00, the average for the period being 88 cents. For the next five years the prices were above \$1.00 with the exception of 1906 when they averaged 99 cents. The average for the five years, 1905 to 1909, was \$1.07. For the five year period beginning with 1910 the average was considerably above the previous two periods, it being \$1.26 per hundred pounds for the five years, according to our reports.

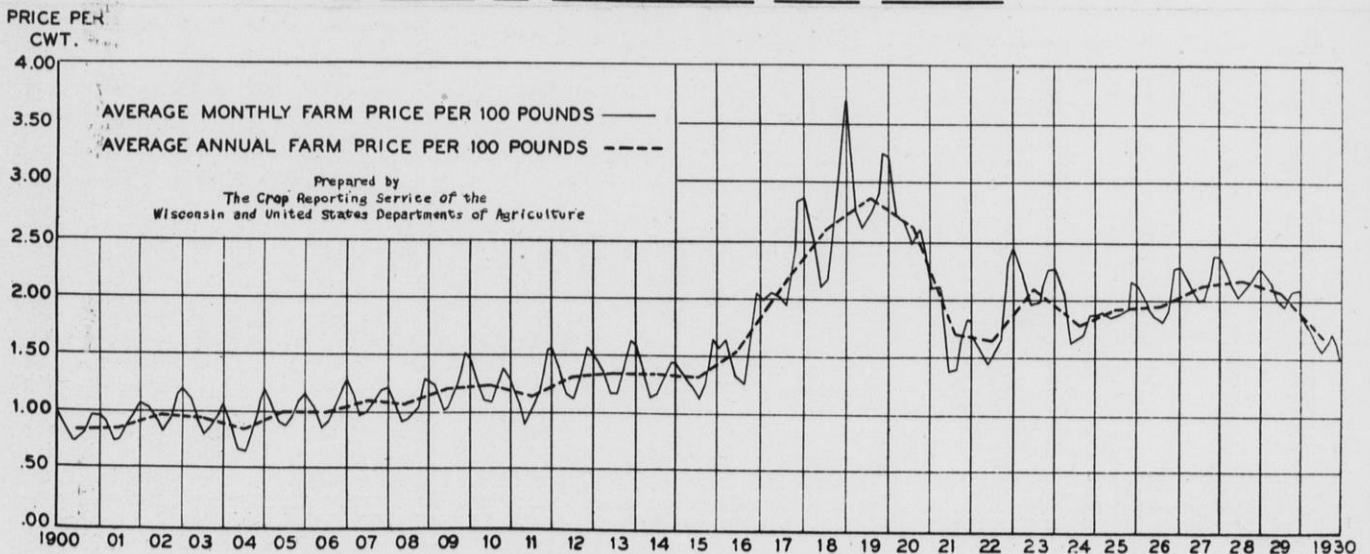
Then came the period of the war and the prices from 1915 to 1919 are

the highest for any five-year period for which we have a record, the average for the period being \$2.09. In 1920 the post-war decline began and the average price for that five-year period was \$1.96 per hundred pounds. For the five-year period beginning with 1925 the average was \$2.07, and in 1930, which is the first year of another five year period, the average was \$1.63 which, as already pointed out, is the lowest yearly average since 1916, but 83 per cent above the 1900 to 1904 average; 30 per cent above the 1910 to 1914 average; and 17 per cent below the 1920 to 1924 average.

### The Bright Side of Milk Prices

Even though milk prices have been falling at an alarming rate during the present down swing, there is a bright side to milk prices. One sees this best when milk price indices are compared with those for other farm products. The last set of figures available for that purpose are for the United States for November, 1930. The index of all agricultural prices was 103 per cent of the 1910 to 1914 average. That of dairy products was 124 per cent, a difference of 21 points in favor of dairying. Comparing the November, 1930 Wisconsin milk price of \$1.60 with the five-year average, 1910 to 1914, we find the index is 127, which is slightly higher than the milk price index for the United States as a whole. The price index for grains in November stood at 80 per cent of the 1910 to 1914 average. That of cotton also stood at 80, fruits

## 31 YEARS OF WISCONSIN MILK PRICES



and vegetables at 114, and meat animals at 118, thus indicating the relatively favorable position of dairy prices as compared with other important farm products.

Dairy products with a price index in November at 124 had an approximate purchasing power of 83 per cent of pre-war. All agricultural products had a purchasing power of 69 per cent of pre-war. Accordingly, the purchasing power indicated by milk prices in November was about 20 per cent higher than that for all farm products, which includes milk. This spread between the average prices of all agricultural products and milk prices is in favor of the dairy industry, and with grain prices at much lower levels than the average of all agricultural products it still appears that grain fed to dairy animals finds a much more advantageous market outlet than that which is sold at the market price.

Indications from Wisconsin dairy reporters point out that they are still increasing their herds. In view of the favorable spread existing between the prices of dairy products and the average for all farm products this is clearly justified. It does not seem likely that the efficient and well established Wisconsin dairy farmer can shift readily to other lines of production to advantage even though milk prices may seem discouraging. The fact is that relative milk prices are better than the prices of most other agricultural products.

Below is shown a table giving 31 years of Wisconsin milk prices together with index numbers. The price figures are cents per 100 pounds of milk.

**AVERAGE ANNUAL WISCONSIN MILK PRICES 1900-1931 WITH INDEX NUMBERS**

	Estimated Average Price	Index 1900-1904 100	Index 1910-1914 100	Index 1920-1924 100
1900	82	93	65	42
1901	84	95	67	43
1902	96	109	76	49
1903	94	107	75	48
1904	84	95	67	43
1905	100	114	79	51
1906	99	113	79	51
1907	110	125	87	55
1908	107	122	85	55
1909	121	137	96	62
1910	124	141	98	63
1911	114	130	90	58
1912	130	148	103	66
1913	133	151	106	68
1914	131	149	104	67
1915	130	148	103	66
1916	155	176	123	79
1917	218	248	173	111
1918	260	295	206	133
1919	285	324	226	145
1920	260	295	206	133
1921	169	192	134	86
1922	164	186	130	84
1923	209	237	166	107
1924	177	201	140	90
1925	190	216	151	97
1926	192	218	152	98
1927	211	240	167	108
1928	215	244	171	110
1929	205	233	163	105
*1930	163	185	130	83

Average Price 1900-1904 \$ .88  
Average Price 1910-1914 1.26  
Average Price 1920-1924 1.96

\*Preliminary

### 1930 Crop Summary

When the production of all crops for Wisconsin in 1930 is combined we find that the yield this year has been one half of one per cent above the ten-year average. This in itself may not look like a big year, but when we consider that the United States crop yields were about 9 per cent below the ten-year average it becomes clear that Wisconsin fared quite well in 1930. Wisconsin is the only state in the Middle West whose crop yields in 1930 were above the ten-year average. Most of the Central States, particularly the drought stricken area in the Ohio Valley and a part of the lower Mississippi Valley fell far below their usual production.

When we compare yields in 1930 with crop yields for Wisconsin in 1929 we find that out of the thirty-five crops, nineteen showed increases this year over last, fifteen showed decreases, and one showed no change. Because of marked declines in the prices of farm products during the past year, the total farm value of crops in Wisconsin this year is about 11 per cent below the value of the crops for 1929. Marked though this decline may seem it does not appear so large when we note that the farm value of all crops for the United States is 28 per cent under a year ago as compared with 11 for Wisconsin. So both in yield and in value of crops Wisconsin stands out among Middle Western States this year. Out of the thirty-five crops, twenty-four this year showed declines in value as compared with last, seven showed increases, and four showed no change. With the exception of hay, the increases in value recorded this year came in crops of secondary importance such as clover seed, timothy seed, fruits, and sugar beets. The value of all of the important cereal crops is decidedly down because of the marked price declines which have occurred during the past year.

The spring of 1930 was earlier than usual and rather dry. This together with some severely cold weather earlier in the season caused much destruction of clovers and other hay crops and did some damage to our winter grains,—wheat and rye. This is particularly true in central and western Wisconsin, the eastern and southern areas having fared somewhat better in this respect.

The dry and rather early spring on the other hand was extremely favorable to the production of spring sown grains. It is seldom indeed that grains make both the yield and the quality made this year by oats and barley in Wisconsin. The average yield of oats this year was 44 bushels per acre which has only been exceeded three times in the history of the state. The total production of this crop is estimated now at 108,680,000 bushels as compared with 85,215,000 bushels last year, an increase of 17 per cent. During the year, however, the price of oats has declined from 44 to 33 cents.

As with oats, barley, our second ranking spring sown grain, has made a remarkable crop. The average yield is estimated at 37 bushels per acre which comes within one-tenth of a bushel of tying the all-time state record of 37.1 made in 1928. With no change in barley acreage, our production this year rose to 26,011,000 bushels as compared with 22,848,000 bushels harvested last year, an increase of 14 per cent.

Spring wheat, while quite unimportant in Wisconsin, did very well this year. To be sure, there were only 67,000 acres grown which comes close to being the low point in acreage of this crop for the last twenty-five years. The average yield of 21 bushels per acre has been exceeded only three times in the history of the crop for this state.

Corn, which next to tame hay is the most valuable crop grown in the state and one upon which our livestock industry is largely dependent made a rather smaller production this year than last. In spite of an increased acreage the total tonnage of corn is considerably under a year ago. During the dry weather of late summer much of the corn in Wisconsin made rather slow growth with the result that the stalk tonnage is considerably reduced. The average yield of silage per acre is now estimated at 6.6 tons as compared with 7.5 tons a year ago. The portion of grain in the corn on the other hand is relatively high. The average yield of corn for grain in Wisconsin is estimated at 39 bushels as compared with 40 bushels a year ago, the hot dry weather, while reducing stalk growth, having been favorable to grain production. It took many more acres of corn to fill Wisconsin silos this year than it did in 1929 with the result that a much larger percentage of the crop was used for this purpose.

Minor grain crops such as buckwheat, flax, beans, and dry peas for the most part had only a fair year. The estimated yield of flax is 12 bushels per acre as compared with 11.5 bushels harvested a year ago, and with an increased acreage our production is estimated at 108,000 bushels this year as compared with 80,000 bushels produced last year. Dry peas did not yield as well as a year ago and with no change in acreage our production declined to 435,000 bushels in 1930 as compared with 477,000 harvested last year. Dry beans, which are important in some of the central Wisconsin counties, made rather low yields because of the drought. The average production this year is estimated at 6.7 bushels per acre as compared with 8.5 bushels a year ago, and the total for the state this year is placed at 60,000 bushels as compared with 76,000 for last year. Because of its lateness the buckwheat crop likewise was considerably reduced by the dry weather. With no important change in acreage, the production declined to 270,000 bushels this year as compared with 304,000 harvested in 1929.

DECEMBER PRICES PAID WISCONSIN PRODUCERS FOR CERTAIN FARM PRODUCTS 1910-30, AND INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14)= 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.....	50	88	34	89	68	99	94	104	72	100	35	81	218	136	14.95	119	30	96	9.8	98	28	97
1911.....	59	104	44	115	101	147	90	100	83	115	63	145	188	118	15.90	126	32	102	9.2	92	28	97
1912.....	50	88	32	84	54	78	82	91	58	80	33	76	132	83	11.95	95	32	102	10.3	103	28	97
1913.....	60	106	37	97	59	86	82	91	56	78	54	124	132	83	10.95	87	32	102	10.8	108	31	107
1914.....	64	113	44	115	62	90	102	113	92	127	32	74	130	81	9.30	74	31	99	9.8	98	30	103
1915.....	70	124	38	99	58	84	99	110	88	122	52	120	185	116	9.70	77	32	102	10.1	101	31	107
1916.....	91	161	50	131	102	148	154	171	127	176	140	323	234	146	11.50	91	39	124	12.4	124	37	128
1917.....	161	284	70	183	132	192	202	224	172	238	90	207	-----	-----	19.00	151	46	146	16.0	160	44	152
1918.....	131	231	67	175	92	134	206	229	148	205	82	189	328	205	22.05	175	62	197	19.0	190	57	197
1919.....	128	226	74	194	126	183	220	244	144	199	152	350	415	259	20.35	161	67	213	19.0	190	69	238
1920.....	76	134	47	123	80	116	146	162	130	180	80	184	201	126	19.45	154	56	178	18.0	180	67	231
1921.....	46	81	34	89	52	76	98	109	72	100	92	212	150	94	15.05	119	44	140	16.0	160	52	179
1922.....	66	117	40	105	58	84	106	118	75	104	33	76	198	124	12.65	100	50	159	15.0	150	43	166
1923.....	78	138	44	115	63	92	102	113	63	87	58	134	226	141	15.60	124	52	166	15.0	150	45	155
1924.....	110	194	50	131	83	121	131	146	113	157	36	83	210	131	13.00	103	45	143	16.3	163	52	179
1925.....	74	131	38	99	67	97	142	158	85	118	175	403	237	148	13.50	107	49	156	18.4	184	47	162
1926.....	76	134	43	113	65	94	128	142	83	115	110	253	196	123	15.50	123	52	166	18.7	187	48	166
1927.....	86	152	49	128	78	113	117	130	95	132	85	196	184	115	12.20	97	51	162	18.5	185	45	155
1928.....	77	136	44	115	65	94	109	121	92	127	35	81	198	124	14.60	116	51	162	20.3	203	42	145
1929.....	84	148	45	118	64	93	115	128	90	125	120	276	280	175	11.00	87	44	140	17.7	177	44	152
1930.....	70	124	33	86	51	74	73	81	43	60	70	161	143	89	11.70	93	34	108	13.9	139	23	79

**Hay Crops.** The most valuable single item in Wisconsin's crop production is hay. As already pointed out, the winter and early spring were not especially favorable to hay production, though alfalfa came through very well. The total tame hay production in Wisconsin for 1930 is now estimated at 5,672,000 tons as compared with 7,320,000 tons, the record crop of 1929. The production for the present year shows a decline of 22 per cent from a year ago, but compares quite favorably with the ten-year average. With the general reduction in tame hay, a somewhat larger quantity of wild hay was harvested. The total estimated tonnage of wild hay harvested for 1930 is 329,000 this year as compared with 295,000 last year. Alfalfa, on the other hand showed a marked increase in production this year due to the fact that the crop wintered unusually well. Yields were estimated at 2.5 tons per acre as compared with 2.9 tons a year ago, but the total production of alfalfa hay for Wisconsin is nearly a million tons, which is a new record for the state. The acreage of this crop is again at a high point and if the present winter does not reduce it, an even larger production is in prospect next year. Wisconsin's hay production, while below a year ago, still ranks well with that of the country as a whole. This has stimulated the price sufficiently to bring the farm value of the crop to a high level in spite of the reduced tonnage. The farm value of Wisconsin's hay this year is estimated at \$72,034,000 as compared with \$76,860,000 for the immense crop of 1929.

**Cash Crops.** Among Wisconsin's cash crops, the potato leads. The 1930 crop, however, was a real disappointment. In spite of an increase in acreage, the 1930 production fell far below that of a year ago, the average yield this year being now estimated at 74 bushels per acre as compared with 92 last year, a decrease of 20 per cent. The total production for Wisconsin is now estimated at 18,056,000 bushels as compared with 20,240,000 bushels for last year, a decrease of 11 per cent. In addition, the December 1 price this

year is only 80 cents per bushel as compared with \$1.20 last year thus bringing the farm value of the Wisconsin 1930 crop to \$14,445,000 as compared with \$24,288,000 for last year. Only four times in the last thirty years have Wisconsin potato yields been as low as this year. More than the usual amount of the crop was also of small sizes and accordingly had a disadvantage in the market. Both the low production and the somewhat reduced market quality were the result of dry weather during August and September.

Second in importance among our cash crops is tobacco and from the standpoint of production the tobacco growers have had a fairly good year. The dry weather reduced yields somewhat below a year ago, particularly in the northern areas. In the southern areas on the other hand farmers are reporting satisfactory yields. As is usually the case with the dry weather crop, the leaf this year is rather thick and heavy thus weighing well for its size. An estimate based on a special survey of the Wisconsin tobacco growers indicates a produc-

tion of about 10 per cent larger than in 1929, or a total of over fifty-two million pounds.

Third in importance among the cash crops are canning peas. Wisconsin usually cans about half of the nation's pea pack and the production this year is especially large because of the record acreage planted. A frost in May reduced the early portion of the crop somewhat and dry hot weather in July reduced somewhat the production of late peas. Even so, the production this year is estimated at 2,171,000 hundredweight as compared with 2,053,000 hundredweight last year, an increase of 5 per cent. Other canning crops such as string beans, sweet corn, beets, etc., for the most part made small production this year due to dry weather in late summer when these are largely developed.

**Fruit Crops.** While Wisconsin is not important as a fruit state, certain of our fruit crops are of considerable interest. Apple production for the state is estimated at only 928,000 bushels, a little over half of

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF WISCONSIN FARM PRODUCTS

Product	November 1929	November 1930	December 1929	December 1930*	Unit
Corn.....	\$ .84	\$ .71	\$ .84	\$ .76	Bu.
Oats.....	.44	.32	.45	.33	Bu.
Barley.....	.63	.51	.64	.51	Bu.
Rye.....	.89	.44	.90	.43	Bu.
Wheat.....	1.14	.75	1.15	.73	Bu.
Hay, all.....	11.	12.30	11.	11.70	Ton
Alfalfa hay.....	15.90	17.30	15.90	15.80	Ton
Clover hay.....	11.60	13.90	11.60	13.60	Ton
Timothy hay.....	11.40	12.70	11.40	12.20	Ton
Potatoes.....	1.20	.80	1.20	.70	Bu.
Buckwheat.....	.86	.80	.90	.75	Bu.
Clover seed.....	10.	11.60	9.90	11.	Bu.
Dry beans.....	5.06	3.27	4.45	3.14	Bu.
Flaxseed.....	2.82	1.50	2.80	1.43	Bu.
Beef cattle.....	7.70	5.30	7.80	5.50	Cwt.
Veal calves.....	12.10	8.80	12.	8.	Cwt.
Milk cows.....	110.	74.	106.	70.	Head
Horses.....	114.	100.	115.	96.	Head
Sheep.....	4.90	3.30	5.	2.80	Cwt.
Lambs.....	10.60	6.70	11.	6.60	Cwt.
Hogs.....	8.50	8.10	8.50	7.40	Cwt.
Wool (unwashed).....	.33	.21	.32	.20	Lb.
Chickens.....	.180	.145	.177	.139	Lb.
Eggs.....	.43	.31	.44	.23	Doz.
Butter.....	.46	.37	.47	.34	Lb.
Milk.....	2.09	1.60	2.02	1.50	Cwt.
Cheese**.....	.2062	.1559	.1933	.1500	Lb.

\*Subject to revision.

\*\*Price of twins on Wisconsin Cheese Exchange.

## SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN CROP PRODUCTION—1930 AND 1929

CROP	Acreage (000 omitted)		Yield per Acre		Production (000 omitted)		Farm Price per Unit December 1		Farm Value Dec. 1 (000 omitted)		Unit
	1930	1929 (Revised)	1930	1929 (Revised)	1930	1929 (Revised)	1930	1929 (Revised)	1930	1929 (Revised)	
	<b>CEREALS</b>										
Corn.....	2,035	1,995	39.0	40.0	79,365	79,800	\$.72	\$.83	\$ 57,143	\$ 66,234	Bus.
Oats.....	2,470	2,470	44.0	34.5	108,680	85,215	.33	.44	35,864	37,495	Bus.
Barley.....	703	703	37.0	32.5	26,011	22,848	.51	.65	13,266	14,851	Bus.
Rye.....	191	185	15.5	16.0	2,960	2,960	.45	.89	1,332	2,634	Bus.
Spring wheat.....	67	66	21.0	19.0	1,407	1,254	.73	1.10	1,027	1,379	Bus.
Winter wheat.....	42	39	22.0	24.0	924	936	.72	1.10	665	1,030	Bus.
Buckwheat.....	20	21	13.5	14.5	270	304	.82	.93	221	283	Bus.
<b>OTHER GRAINS AND GRASSES</b>											
Dry peas.....	30	30	14.5	15.9	435	477	2.25	2.57	979	1,226	Bus.
Dry edible beans.....	9	9	6.7	8.5	60	76	3.40	3.60	204	274	Bus.
Soy beans for grain <sup>1</sup> .....	1	1	12.0	11.0	12	11	2.50	2.55	30	28	Bus.
Flax.....	9	7	12.0	11.5	108	80	1.56	2.70	168	216	Bus.
Clover seed.....	2162	2216	1.7	1.6	275.4	345.6	11.40	9.90	3,140	3,421	Bus.
Timothy seed.....	7.7	7	4.7	4.0	36.2	28	3.10	2.46	112	69	Bus.
Sweet clover seed.....	25	21	4.5	.6	22.5	.6	4.05	5.00	91	3	Bus.
Alfalfa seed.....	221.3	23	1.6	.6	34.1	1.8	13.00	13.89	443	25	Bus.
<b>HAY AND FORAGE</b>											
All tame hay.....	3,353	3,416	1.69	2.14	5,672	7,320	12.70	10.50	72,034	76,860	Tons
Wild hay.....	274	2211	1.20	1.40	329	295	7.60	6.90	2,500	2,036	Tons
<b>OTHER FIELD CROPS</b>											
Potatoes.....	244	220	74.0	92.0	18,056	20,240	.80	1.20	14,445	24,288	Bus.
Tobacco.....	43	38.5	1,230.0	1,250.0	52,900	48,125	.150	.15	7,985	7,219	Lb.
Cabbage, for market.....	18.78	12.34	7.6	7.9	143.4	105.8	7.10	16.32	1,018	1,727	Tons
Cabbage, for kraut.....	7.2	5.5	9.0	8.6	64.8	47.3	8.50	11.00	551	520	Tons
Onions (commercial).....	1.94	0.98	280.0	300.0	263	294	.55	.69	145	203	Bus.
Hemp.....	1.9	1.8	1,000.0	900.0	1,900	1,620	.06	.06	114	97	Lb.
Sugar beets.....	13.0	8.0	8.5	7.0	111	56	7.35	7.29	816	408	Tons
Other root crops.....	8	8	6.2	6.4	50	51	11.40	14.10	570	719	Tons
Sorghum for sirup.....	2	2	50.0	70.0	100	140	1.40	1.40	140	196	Gal.
Cucumbers for pickles.....	17.5	11.31	58.0	42.0	1,015	475	.89	1.00	903	475	Bus.
Peas for canning.....	127	111.	17.1	18.5	2,171.7	2,053.5	2.90	3.00	6,298	6,160	Cwt.
Corn for canning.....	13	11.6	48.0	42.0	62.4	48.8	.555	.590	346	288	Cwt.
Snap beans for canning.....	8.6	7.4	16.0	26.0	138	192	3.59	3.595	495	690	Cwt.
<b>FRUIT</b>											
Apples.....					928	1,749	1.45	1.25	1,346	2,186	Bus
Cherries.....	3450	3450			6.85	5.95	150.00	160.00	1,028	952	Tons
Cranberries.....	3	3	13.3	14.0	40	42	12.50	13.50	500	567	Bbl.
Maple sirup.....	4620	4581			174	130	2.40	2.45	418	318	Gal.
Maple sugar.....					19	13	.42	.46	8	6	Lb.
Strawberries.....	2.84	2.84	1,200	2,160	3,408	6,134	.20	.15	682	920	Qt.
Grand Total.....	9,448.46	9,394.27							\$226,977	\$256,003	

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

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

<sup>3</sup>Trees.

<sup>4</sup>Trees tapped.

<sup>5</sup>Yield per acre computed from sums of acreage and production of clover, timothy, and clover and timothy mixed.

<sup>6</sup>Yield per acre computed from sums of miscellaneous hays such as grains cut green for hay, sudan grass, millet, sweet clover, soy bean hay, etc.

the production for 1929. The farm value of the crop is estimated at \$1,346,000 as compared with \$2,186,000 a year ago. The production of cherries, while slightly under last year, was favored by a somewhat higher price to the growers. The frost in May did some damage to cherries and reduced the production somewhat below what it otherwise would have been. Cranberries, which are important in a few regions, are estimated at 40,000 barrels as the production for 1930, which is two thousand barrels under 1929.

**Clover and Grass Seeds.** Wisconsin has always been an important producer, particularly of clover seed. The production of this crop is considerably reduced this year in Wisconsin, and it is even more reduced in the United States as a whole. The alsike seed, which is harvested early, made a fairly satisfactory crop, but an unusual situation prevailed with the red clover seed production. Normally the heavy production of this crop is in the eastern part of Wisconsin where it has long been important. This year red clover seed production in that region was much below normal, but above normal production is found in southern and southwestern Wisconsin. The clover seed for the state this year is estimated at 275,000 bushels as compared with 346,000 harvested last year. Prices, because of the United States shortage, are advancing.

Timothy seed is more abundant this year than last, the production for the state being estimated at 36,000 bushels as compared with 28,000 a year ago. Prices of timothy seed are also somewhat better than they were a year ago.

As is usually the case in a dry year, a considerable quantity of alfalfa seed was harvested in Wisconsin in 1930. The yield is estimated at 1.6 bushels per acre as compared with six-tenths for the small acreage of 1929. It is estimated that Wisconsin's production of alfalfa seed this year is about 34,000 bushels. About 5,000 acres of sweet clover were reported as harvested for seed at a yield of 4.5 bushels per acre. This brings the 1930 estimated production of sweet clover seed to 22,500 bushels as compared with only 600 bushels in 1929.

#### December Pig Survey

A 12 per cent increase in the number of fall pigs raised in Wisconsin as compared with a decrease of 1.2 per cent for the United States as a whole is shown by the winter pig survey just completed. A somewhat larger number of sows has been bred for next spring's farrowing than a year ago. A decrease of about one per cent in the number of fall pigs for the United States as a whole, compared with a year ago, is shown by the survey. An increase of about two per cent in the North Central States, which furnish most of the market supply of hogs, and an increase in the Western States of 14 per cent, were more than offset by decreases of about seven per cent for both the North and South Atlantic States and 22 per cent for the South Central States. The changes in

the number of sows farrowed this fall shown by the survey were about the same as the changes in the number of pigs saved. The number of pigs saved per litter averaged a little larger this year than last in all groups of states except the South Central.

Although the survey shows the number of sows bred or to be bred for spring farrowing in 1931 to be 12 per cent greater for the country as a whole, and 10 per cent greater for the Corn Belt, than the number of sows which actually farrowed in the spring of 1930, when allowance is made for the usual spread between breeding intentions and actual farrowings, there is likely to be little change in the number of sows which will actually farrow in the spring of 1931 compared to the spring of 1930. The number of pigs saved per litter in the spring of 1930 was unusually large, being 5½ per cent above average. If the number saved per litter in the spring of 1931 is only average, the pig crop of 1931 will probably be somewhat smaller than that of 1930.

The following table gives the figures for Wisconsin, the North Central States, and the United States:

	Wisconsin	East North Central States	United States
Sows farrowed fall of 1930 as compared with 1929.....	109.7%	99.0%	97.4%
Pigs saved fall of 1930 compared with 1929.....	112.1%	100.7%	98.8%
Pigs saved per litter fall 1930.....	6.6	6.44	6.09
Pigs saved per litter fall 1929.....	6.4	6.33	6.02
Pigs saved per litter spring 1930.....	6.5	6.38	5.97
Sows bred for spring 1930 farrowing as compared with 1929.....	117.0%	111.3%	112.2%

# 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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## THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN WISCONSIN

The past year will long be remembered as one which brought a business depression and a general decline of prices so great as to be seen only perhaps once or twice in a lifetime. Wholesale prices have fallen a long way during the past fifteen months; in fact, the world wide decline of all commodity prices which has followed nearly ten years of relative stability is one of the greatest price declines in history. This general decline in the prices of all commodities is probably a part of the great post-war deflation which was only partly carried through by the declines of 1920 and since that time. During the war period general price levels rose to nearly two and one-half times the average for the five years 1910 to 1914. It must be remembered also that the period of 1910 to 1914 was not a period of low prices, but it was rather a period at the end of a steady rise in general prices which began in the late nineties.

At the end of 1930 general price levels were about half as high as they were at the peak reached during 1919. Farm prices from 1919 to the end of 1930 declined over 50 per cent. About half of this decline came during the great depression following 1920 and most of the remainder came during the past fifteen months. When prices rose at the beginning of the World War the prices of raw materials and farm products went up first. On the decline after the war raw materials and farm products declined first and farthest. Similarly, with the down swing of the past year there has been a tendency for the prices of raw materials and farm products to decline most rapidly.

### Wisconsin and United States Farm Prices Compared

In comparing the indices of farm prices for Wisconsin with those of the United States (see chart 1) it is noted that for the period from 1910 to nearly the end of 1925 these two series tended to run together. Beginning in the fall of 1925, however, there has been a distinct spread between the two, the Wisconsin price index being continually higher than the United States farm price index. This spread, though somewhat reduced, still exists at the present time. The primary reason for the more favorable situation of Wisconsin farm prices is found in the prices of milk which have tended to run above the prices of other farm commodities during this period.

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During the past month farm prices for the United States are reported to have reached the low level of 94 per cent of the 1910 to 1914 average. Wisconsin farm prices during that period as computed by the Crop Reporting Service of the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture stood at 108, a spread of 14 points in favor of Wisconsin's farm products. It appears that Wisconsin farm products fall mostly into those groups whose prices have been relatively more stable. About half of the farm income in Wisconsin is obtained from milk. The preliminary milk price figure for January of this year is \$1.40 per hundred pounds. This average price is 9 per cent above the five-year average, 1910 to 1914. The next largest income source on the farms of Wisconsin is livestock. Wisconsin livestock prices during the past month averaged 4 per cent above the 1910 to 1914 average. Poultry prices likewise stood 4 per cent above the pre-war level. In addition, our leading cash crops are making a rather favorable showing this year. Because of the smallness of the 1930 potato crop, potato prices are considerably above pre-war levels. Since the potato is the leading cash crop, the Wisconsin index of cash crops stands at a rather high level. The January index of these cash crops for Wisconsin was 38 per cent above the 1910 to 1914 average, which is largely the result of potato prices.

### Current Milk Prices

Because of the importance of the income from milk in Wisconsin, the state's farm price index tends to follow pretty largely the index of milk prices. Since 1922 Wisconsin milk prices have been pretty consistently above the prices of the other farm

products in the state, a large spread occurring during 1923 and again during 1927 and 1928. In chart 2 these two indices are compared. Wisconsin milk prices have been declining since October, 1928. The decline has been particularly rapid during the past few months when normally prices are fairly high. With the low level already reached in January, milk prices and the apparent continuation of the price decline, it appears likely that during the first half of 1931 these prices will reach the lowest point since the war, which was \$1.26 in June, 1921. The preliminary January price of \$1.40 per cwt. is the lowest since 1911.

This decline in milk prices is largely the result of the general decline in the prices of all commodities which have tended to carry down with them, the prices of practically all items. Production is nevertheless at a high level. On the first of February the production per cow on Wisconsin farms, according to crop reporters, was about 4 per cent above a year ago. For the United States the production per cow on the first of January averaged slightly below a year ago. With the larger number of cows on farms, it appears certain that production will continue at high levels.

### Cow Numbers Large

The number of cows on Wisconsin farms is a new high record. At the present time it is estimated that there are in the state 2,125,000 head or seventy thousand head more than the previous high point reached in 1926 and eighty-two thousand head above the number of a year ago. The number of milk cows for the United States at the beginning of the present year was estimated at 22,975,000 which is an increase of 532,000 head over a year ago. The number of heifers one to two years old kept for milk cows on farms in Wisconsin is 404,000 as compared with 386,000 a year ago, an increase of 5 per cent. For the United States the number of dairy heifers shows only a small increase, the number this year being estimated at 4,688,000 head, or thirteen thousand head more than last year. With so large a number of heifers on farms and the lower prevailing prices of cattle, and the fact that milk prices have been somewhat more stable than the prices of other farm products, it is probable that the number of cows on farms during 1931 will continue to increase.

### Milk Price Prospects

As already pointed out, the first half of 1931 is very likely to see milk prices at the low point since the war. Milk prices in Wisconsin have been falling since October, 1928. Feed is fairly cheap and the number of cows is large so that milk production during the coming year is apt to be on a rather high level. Up to now milk prices have had a favorable spread above the average of other farm products, which is another reason why production is likely to continue large.

General business conditions are, of course, a primary factor in the trend of milk prices. If business conditions show considerable improvement during the latter part of the year consumption of dairy products can be expected to improve. Because of the international nature of the present business depression, it is rather difficult to predict the extent of improvement that is likely to come in 1931, but good economists have expressed the opinion that the latter half of 1931 would bring a substantial upturn in business activity continuing through 1932. If such improvement develops a similar improvement in the prices of milk during the latter half of 1931 may be expected. Any recovery of prices will probably not reach the high levels to which producers have been accustomed since the war for it is probable that all prices are trending definitely to lower levels.

### The Livestock Situation

The most important change which occurred in connection with the Wisconsin livestock industry in 1930 has been the decline in inventory value. The total farm value of the state's livestock declined from \$535,266,000 a year ago to \$382,744,000 on January first—a shrink of nearly 29 per cent. No recent year has seen such a sharp drop in values as the one experienced during 1930. January 1, 1931 farm value of cows and heifers two years old or over milked or to be milked dropped from \$198,171,000 to \$136,000,000, or a decrease of over 31 per cent in spite of the increase in numbers of four per cent. Farm value had been keeping pace with numbers of dairy cattle up to this year and showed increases in the years from 1927 to 1929 even though there were decreases in numbers of dairy cattle. Other classes of livestock showed decreases with all cattle dropping about 32 per cent in farm value, horses 11 per cent, mules 17 per cent, swine 9 per cent, sheep and lambs 35 per cent, and poultry 24 per cent. These decreases came in spite of increased numbers with every species except horses and mules.

Numbers of cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk have reached the all time high of 2,125,000 head on January 1, 1931. The previous high point was 2,055,000 head in 1926. Following that year numbers gradually declined until in 1929.

During the last two years, however, steady increases have brought about the largest Wisconsin cow population ever known. Number of cows and heifers kept for milk increased 4 per cent over the number on hand January 1, 1930 and number of all cattle increased about two and one-half per cent. Beef cattle numbers necessarily decreased some with the lower rate of increase in all cattle as compared to the increase in dairy cattle. Swine showed an increase of 4 per cent in number on hand January 1, 1931 as compared to the number of January 1, 1930. Sheep showed a noticeable increase of 10 per cent while horses and mules declined still farther during the past year registering a drop of about one per cent in number this January 1 as compared to a year ago.

### Packer and Stockyard Receipts

Movement of cattle, calves and sheep to packers and stockyards in 1930 increased over 1929 while marketings of hogs showed some decrease. More sheep passed over the scales than during any year of the last eleven which makes 1930 a record year for sheep marketings. Hog marketings were about three per cent under the ten year average of 1,900,887 head. The accompanying table shows movement of Wisconsin livestock to packers and stockyards by years beginning with 1920. Marketings of hogs from corn belt states for 1929 and 1930 are also given and

## COMPARISON OF FARM PRICE INDICES WISCONSIN AND UNITED STATES

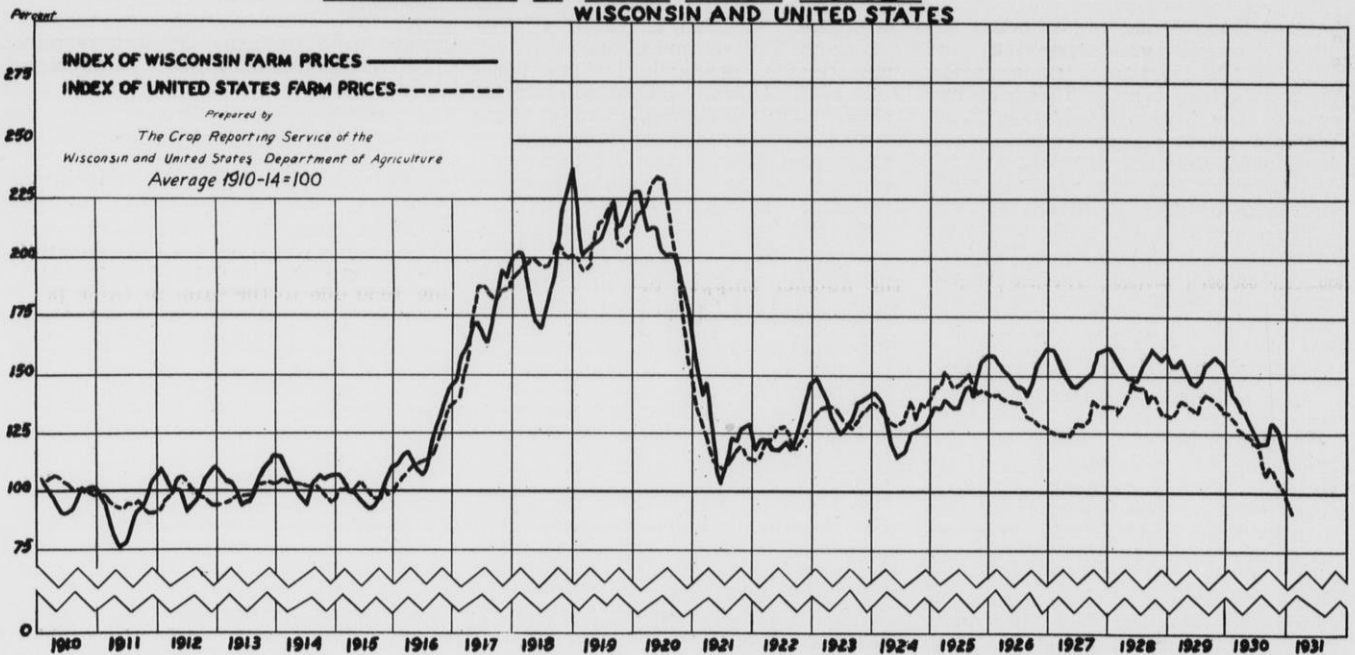


Chart 1. An index of farm prices to represent the general price trends in the agriculture of the state has long been needed. Prices on most farm commodities have been collected by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington since 1909. The Wisconsin Crop Reporting Office which is a part of that organization for a number of years has assembled additional prices of importance only to Wisconsin. The completion of such an index of prices has been long delayed by the fact that adequate milk prices have been lacking. With the completion recently of a thirty-year study of Wisconsin farm prices it has become possible to work out a general index of farm prices similar to that published by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This index is charted above together with that of the United States. The two indices ran together closely most of the years from 1910 to 1925. Since 1925 the Wisconsin index has been constantly above the index for the United States largely because of the spread between the prices received for milk and other farm products.

**COMPARISON OF WISCONSIN MILK PRICES WITH 29 OTHER FARM PRODUCTS**

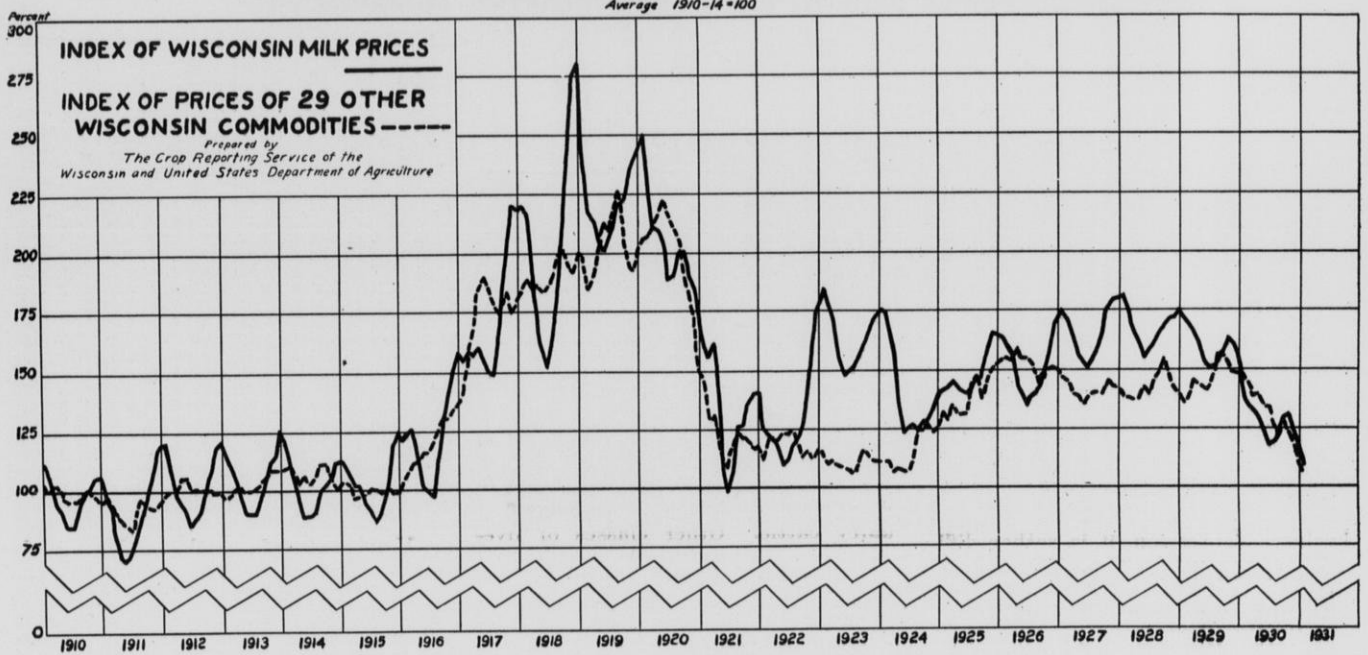


Chart 2. With the completion recently of a thirty-year study of milk prices and the subsequent development of a general index of Wisconsin farm prices a comparison of milk prices and other farm prices in Wisconsin is possible. The two series ran together rather closely until 1922 when milk prices rose above the prices of other farm products in the state and they have remained above for much of the time since. The periods of greatest spread were through 1923 and again in 1927 and 1928. The favorable position of Wisconsin farm prices as compared with the average for the United States as a whole has been largely due to the spread between milk prices and the prices of other farm products—particularly since 1925.

indicate that marketings from these states have been about seven per cent less during the past year than in 1929.

**MOVEMENT OF WISCONSIN LIVESTOCK TO PACKERS AND STOCK YARDS 1920-1930**

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	1,817,298	372,386
1930	339,857	856,696	1,758,000	409,885

**MOVEMENT OF HOGS TO PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS FROM CORN BELT STATES DURING 1930 AND 1929**

State	1930*	1929
Iowa	12,136,984	12,326,623
Nebraska	5,324,692	5,823,029
Illinois	4,523,095	5,025,872
Minnesota	4,571,097	4,398,095
Missouri	3,865,961	4,459,303
Indiana	2,714,000	3,135,094
South Dakota	3,016,319	3,002,677
Kansas	2,854,163	3,176,686
Ohio	1,572,874	1,893,684
Wisconsin	1,758,000	1,817,298
North Dakota	708,987	859,929
Michigan	386,000	593,743
Total Corn Belt	43,432,173	46,512,033

\*Preliminary.

**Dairy Cattle Shipments**

Wisconsin shipped a total of 56,466 dairy cattle to forty-six states and Mexico, Canada, South Africa, South America and Porto Rico during 1930. Demand for Wisconsin cattle has increased very greatly since 1921 until the lowered demand brought on by declining farm prices during 1930. Consequently shipments of dairy cattle while declining slightly in both 1928 and 1929 have dropped considerably lower in 1930. Reduction in shipments is not confined to any particular group of purchaser states, but has been quite general.

Shipments of dairy cattle to points outside of Wisconsin in January, 1931, fell about four per cent under the number shipped out in January, 1930, and about 38 per cent under the number recorded as shipped out in December. The movements in January, 1930, however, fell about seven per cent under those shipped out in January of 1929. Accordingly a total of 2,206 head of dairy cows were shipped to fifteen of the forty-eight states and Porto Rico in January. This compares with 2,290 head shipped to twenty-nine states in January of 1930. Illinois has usually been our leading customer, but in the past month New Jersey received 951 head as compared to 780 for Illinois. New York, Iowa, Minnesota and Pennsylvania also received important numbers during the past month.

**United States Livestock Summary**

The number of hogs, horses and mules on farms decreased during 1930 and the numbers of cattle and

sheep increased according to the estimate of the Department of Agriculture showing the number of each species on farms January 1, 1931 and revised figures for January 1, 1930 and 1929. The number of milk cows and yearling heifers kept for milk cows also increased but there was a decrease in heifer calves being saved for milk cows.

When the numbers of all livestock are combined into units which allow for differences in size and feed requirements among the several species the total number of animal units on January 1, 1931 was practically the same as on January 1, 1930 and but little different from the numbers on January 1, 1929 and 1928.

The total values of each of the species of livestock declined sharply during 1930 due to the drop in value per head. The total value of all live stock on January 1, 1931 was 4,366,000,000 dollars compared with 5,888,000,000 dollars January 1, 1930. The total value on January 1, 1931 was the lowest since January 1, 1912.

**HORSES:** The number of horses on farms continued to decline in 1930 at about the same rate as in recent years. The number on January 1, 1931 was 12,803,000 head compared to 13,364,000 head on January 1, 1930 and 21,555,000 head January 1, 1918, the high point in horse numbers. The value per head of horses on January 1, 1931 this year was \$61.36 compared with \$70.69 last year, and the total value was \$785,624,000 this year compared with \$944,709,000 last year.

**MULES:** The decrease in mule numbers in 1930 was the largest since numbers began to decline about 5 years ago. The numbers on January 1, 1931 were 5,131,000 and on January 1, 1930, 5,279,000 head, values per head were \$68.60 this year and \$82.97 last year and



WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES  
PRICES PAID TO PRODUCERS FOR FARM PRODUCTS  
(As reported by the United States Department of Agriculture)

	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Wheat bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Buckwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Beans bu.	Cotton* lb.	Hay ton	Potatoes bu.	Sweet Potatoes bu.	Apples bu.	Horses head	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Butter lb.	Milk cows head	Beef cattle cwt.	Veal calves cwt.	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Wool lb.	Hogs cwt.	Wt
1910-14	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	c.	c.	\$	\$	c	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Jan.	58.2	38.5	87.4	61.2	71.4	70.6	162.0	2.25	12.3	11.74	62.7	78.5	96.9	139	10.7	28.4	28.4	47.25	5.04	6.78	4.60	5.79	18.5	7.03	
Feb.	59.5	39.5	89.3	63.7	72.8	71.0	170.9	2.22	12.2	12.01	65.7	83.4	103.0	143	10.9	26.3	27.2	47.75	5.11	6.77	4.55	5.95	18.5	7.12	
March	60.5	40.1	89.0	62.9	71.5	70.7	173.8	2.18	12.4	12.03	66.9	87.5	108.4	144	11.2	21.5	25.9	48.90	5.29	6.92	4.79	6.22	18.7	7.41	
April	62.1	40.5	88.8	64.3	72.6	72.2	173.2	2.19	12.4	12.10	68.1	93.1	114.4	146	11.5	17.1	25.4	49.42	5.50	6.76	5.07	6.46	18.0	7.59	
May	64.7	41.2	89.8	64.9	72.1	73.1	176.3	2.27	12.6	12.23	69.6	97.8	122.6	144	11.8	16.7	24.7	49.44	5.50	6.59	4.96	6.46	17.8	7.25	
June	67.7	41.8	90.8	64.5	73.5	75.7	175.6	2.31	12.7	12.33	69.4	95.9	122.8	145	11.8	16.7	23.5	49.64	5.44	6.77	4.75	6.30	17.5	7.16	
July	69.2	41.7	87.4	61.4	72.3	79.0	167.4	2.30	12.7	12.00	74.3	91.8	102.3	142	11.9	16.7	22.9	49.04	5.33	6.74	4.56	6.09	17.5	7.45	
Aug.	70.9	40.1	85.0	57.3	69.9	77.6	170.7	2.30	12.5	11.56	88.7	96.7	79.0	141	12.0	17.2	23.6	49.33	5.36	6.89	4.42	5.66	17.8	7.27	
Sept.	73.3	39.1	87.4	59.1	72.0	74.6	170.7	2.29	12.2	11.64	80.4	93.3	70.2	140	11.9	19.3	24.7	49.41	5.35	7.03	4.37	5.63	17.3	7.61	
Oct.	70.1	39.0	87.4	60.2	73.3	72.7	167.4	2.26	12.1	11.62	69.2	85.0	69.0	138	11.8	22.3	25.8	49.84	5.32	7.03	4.30	5.50	17.1	7.38	
Nov.	63.4	38.6	88.0	60.1	73.4	71.6	162.2	2.24	12.1	11.64	60.0	76.3	72.4	137	11.4	25.5	26.7	49.98	5.21	6.95	4.26	5.47	17.2	6.97	
Dec.	58.4	38.9	86.0	60.6	74.2	71.3	154.9	2.29	12.2	12.35	60.7	72.2	77.1	136	10.8	30.3	32.3	50.03	5.22	6.92	4.37	5.68	17.3	6.72	
Average	64.8	39.9	88.0	61.7	72.4	73.3	168.8	2.26	12.4	11.94	69.6	87.6	94.8	141	11.5	21.6	25.6	49.17	5.31	6.84	4.58	5.93	17.8	7.25	
1914	72.7	40.3	86.2	50.7	68.5	78.3	132.2	2.25	10.6	11.32	69.3	86.5	99.9	135	12.2	22.5	25.6	59.34	6.24	7.83	4.79	6.31	17.6	7.57	
1915	72.4	45.1	112.9	57.4	93.0	83.1	157.4	2.88	8.9	10.57	52.5	82.2	73.3	131	11.9	22.0	26.0	58.25	6.01	7.63	5.28	6.85	22.5	6.59	
1916	75.7	43.6	117.3	66.0	103.6	89.6	158.6	4.25	13.5	10.54	103.8	80.1	90.5	131	13.3	24.6	28.2	60.95	6.48	8.33	6.31	19.7	27.6	8.20	
1917	141.4	63.4	201.2	107.4	156.0	154.2	281.4	7.29	21.5	13.42	189.9	121.0	125.5	133	16.7	33.8	36.0	71.86	8.14	10.47	9.50	12.23	47.2	13.59	
1918	150.4	76.8	203.7	124.6	178.4	177.8	358.3	6.20	29.5	18.10	115.7	143.0	140.5	131	20.8	39.5	45.2	83.07	9.45	11.88	10.94	13.98	57.8	15.92	
1919	156.6	69.4	214.7	105.4	141.3	156.0	402.2	4.41	29.6	20.61	139.4	156.9	185.2	122	23.8	43.8	50.7	91.96	9.72	12.74	9.59	12.98	51.0	16.23	
1920	144.2	79.7	224.1	120.2	161.1	162.8	361.5	4.08	32.1	21.26	249.5	175.7	207.9	120	25.5	47.9	55.1	89.54	8.47	11.81	8.42	11.94	38.1	13.02	
1921	57.8	36.1	119.0	50.8	103.6	110.2	150.8	2.84	12.3	12.96	103.8	118.7	158.1	93	20.9	34.0	38.7	59.10	5.53	7.87	4.61	7.20	16.9	7.84	
1922	58.5	35.8	103.2	50.2	74.5	89.6	205.1	3.70	18.9	11.68	96.7	104.8	161.0	84	19.1	28.5	35.7	53.56	5.43	7.69	6.00	9.70	29.0	8.40	
1923	80.1	41.5	98.9	56.2	64.4	95.2	235.5	4.01	26.7	12.29	84.1	104.3	133.7	83	18.9	30.3	40.9	55.43	5.59	8.01	6.62	10.51	37.7	7.13	
1924	91.2	47.3	110.5	67.9	77.3	103.1	218.3	3.57	27.6	13.28	87.0	137.0	127.7	76	19.2	30.4	40.0	55.48	5.60	8.13	6.78	10.72	37.3	7.48	
1925	99.9	44.5	151.0	71.0	99.3	104.2	244.4	3.94	22.1	12.54	113.9	171.6	148.0	78	20.3	33.7	41.1	57.87	6.25	8.86	7.65	12.29	39.4	11.00	
1926	69.9	38.9	135.1	55.3	80.2	86.1	207.1	3.17	15.1	13.06	185.7	156.3	122.3	79	21.9	31.5	41.6	65.51	6.46	9.62	7.38	11.57	33.1	11.80	
1927	78.8	44.9	120.5	67.1	86.2	88.4	195.9	3.07	15.9	12.00	132.3	114.0	124.5	78	20.3	28.2	42.8	74.19	7.24	10.17	7.25	11.39	30.9	9.68	
1928	89.1	49.0	113.4	69.3	93.1	93.4	196.0	4.06	18.6	10.63	82.9	112.3	146.2	82	21.2	30.3	44.0	89.75	9.14	11.76	7.66	12.09	36.1	8.75	
1929	87.6	44.3	102.7	56.0	86.8	95.9	245.7	4.74	17.7	11.56	93.7	118.3	139.2	81	22.4	32.1	44.0	94.10	9.22	12.18	7.53	11.94	31.3	9.44	
1929																									
September	97.2	44.1	112.1	55.2	89.2	96.6	285.4	4.80	18.2	11.05	135.5	127.9	131	82	22.4	33.9	43.7	95.55	9.22	12.52	7.01	11.08	29.0	9.53	
October	91.9	44.8	111.5	54.7	89.9	95.8	300.5	4.59	17.5	11.07	138.2	112.5	138	79	21.5	38.4	44.9	95.12	8.92	12.16	6.83	10.97	28.6	9.10	
November	81.0	43.1	103.4	53.8	85.5	95.6	285.1	4.28	16.2	11.18	134.8	97.7	135	78	20.3	44.2	44.4	94.48	8.63	11.80	6.75	10.74	28.5	8.54	
December	78.0	43.6	108.1	54.6	88.4	95.9	287.7	3.91	16.0	11.04	135.3	98.9	143	77	19.1	45.8	43.0	92.61	8.48	11.69	6.61	10.76	27.8	8.53	
1930																									
January	77.3	43.1	107.5	53.9	85.7	97.3	279.8	3.80	15.8	11.16	137.8	103.1	148	77	19.8	38.4	39.9	89.17	8.69	11.84	6.91	11.10	27.4	8.80	
February	77.4	43.0	101.3	52.5	78.3	95.8	275.0	3.70	14.8	11.19	139.1	109.6	154	77	20.4	31.8	38.1	85.02	8.68	11.69	6.84	10.46	25.9	9.48	
March	74.5	41.4	91.9	51.4	68.4	94.9	261.5	3.66	13.8	10.95	136.7	114.6	155	78	20.6	21.3	36.8	81.00	8.77	11.23	6.59	9.63	23.7	9.57	
April	78.3	42.4	93.4	51.7	68.7	94.9	263.7	3.66	14.7	10.97	146.1	118.3	160	79	21.1	21.5	38.1	80.70	8.65	10.74	6.44	9.02	21.4	9.17	
May	77.0	40.9	87.5	50.5	63.8	95.7	245.9	3.82	14.5	10.98	150.2	126.4	168	79	20.0	20.0	37.7	79.53	8.36	9.68	5.86	8.92	19.6	8.90	
June	79.0	39.3	87.9	47.5	60.7	100.0	245.6	3.72	14.0	10.91	148.6	128.6	174	77	19.0	18.6	34.7	77.62	8.20	9.83	5.52	9.02	19.2	9.19	
July	77.1	33.1	70.6	40.0	43.6	98.3	192.7	3.58	11.9	10.47	129.4	125.0	148	73	17.4	18.8	34.3	71.75	7.12	9.19	4.65	8.08	19.2	8.38	
August	90.0	35.7	74.0	43.6	53.0	97.4	191.9	3.58	11.4	11.31	108.8	136.3	106	70	17.3	20.6	35.7	65.91	6.26	8.78	4.13	6.82	19.8	8.51	
September	91.7	36.1	70.3	45.3	53.1	97.1	168.1	3.62	9.9	12.14	109.9	128.7	103	69	17.8	25.3	38.4	66.23	6.61	9.20	4.21	6.67	20.2	9.44	
October	81.9	34.7	65.6	41.9	47.6	90.7	152.2	2.98	9.2	12.17	101.7	110.7	98	68	17.4	26.5	38.3	66.37	6.54	9.30	5.93	6.15	19.6	8.79	
November	66.3	31.5	60.0	38.3	41.6	82.8	133.6	2.46	9.6	12.19	95.0	93.8	97	66	16.1	31.7	37.7	64.68	6.41	8.84	3.98	6.21	19.0	8.20	
December	64.9	32.3</																							

# WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

## PRICES PAID TO WISCONSIN PRODUCERS FOR FARM PRODUCTS<sup>1</sup>

	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Wheat bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Buckwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Dry Beans bu.	Hay (Loose) ton	Potatoes bu.	Apples bu.	Horses head	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Butter lb.	Milk cwt.	Milk cows head	Beef cattle cwt.	Veal calves cwt.	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Wool cwt.	Hogs cwt.
<b>1910-14</b>																							
January	55.4	37.6	90.8	70.8	67.6	73.0	170.0	2.20	12.91	45.4	116.2	167.20	10.4	28.4	31.6	1.47	51.75	4.66	7.38	4.14	5.92	21.4	7.14
February	55.6	38.4	90.2	71.2	67.8	71.8	178.0	2.23	12.96	47.6	123.6	171.40	10.9	25.0	29.8	1.38	52.10	4.82	7.10	4.20	5.86	21.0	7.20
March	56.2	38.6	89.8	71.0	67.8	71.6	179.6	2.19	12.88	48.8	124.6	167.80	11.2	20.2	28.2	1.27	53.10	4.94	7.22	4.50	6.08	20.8	7.56
April	57.4	38.8	90.6	72.4	68.6	72.6	178.6	2.22	12.86	49.2	145.4	171.60	11.6	16.6	27.2	1.18	53.60	5.04	6.84	4.60	6.26	20.2	7.80
May	59.4	40.2	91.2	71.6	69.0	73.4	179.8	2.17	13.06	48.4	123.6	169.20	11.7	16.4	26.2	1.10	53.60	5.08	6.56	4.78	6.38	19.2	7.40
June	60.4	40.0	91.2	69.6	69.0	74.6	170.0	2.20	12.79	49.4	158.2	171.40	11.6	16.4	25.4	1.08	54.80	4.90	6.94	4.42	6.46	19.2	7.30
July	62.6	41.0	91.4	67.6	67.2	73.8	162.4	2.23	12.55	62.0	133.2	175.00	11.9	16.6	25.2	1.12	52.90	4.92	6.94	4.12	6.12	19.6	7.38
August	65.0	40.0	92.0	66.2	67.6	73.2	166.4	2.33	12.85	68.8	83.2	171.60	12.0	17.8	26.4	1.21	53.20	4.96	7.40	4.10	5.96	20.2	7.50
September	65.2	39.0	92.2	66.2	69.8	72.2	175.6	2.38	12.77	57.4	70.6	171.00	11.7	19.8	27.4	1.31	53.95	4.94	7.82	4.10	5.94	20.2	7.74
October	62.2	38.0	91.0	67.6	70.6	72.2	173.4	2.29	12.52	46.0	80.6	167.80	11.1	22.8	28.6	1.37	55.80	5.00	7.66	4.00	5.70	19.6	7.46
November	58.4	37.6	90.0	67.6	71.8	73.0	159.8	2.32	12.55	42.2	92.0	167.00	10.3	26.4	30.0	1.47	54.75	4.82	7.54	4.02	5.66	19.6	6.94
December	56.6	38.2	90.0	68.8	72.2	72.8	160.0	2.28	12.61	43.4	99.0	167.00	10.0	29.0	31.4	1.51	54.45	4.78	7.38	4.06	5.76	20.0	6.76
Average	59.5	39.0	90.8	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	2.25	12.78	50.7	112.5	169.83	11.2	21.3	28.1	1.29	53.65	4.91	7.23	4.25	6.01	20.1	7.35
<b>1914</b>																							
1914	63.8	39.1	89.5	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	2.22	10.00	50.9	122	172.50	11.6	22.3	28.4	1.31	66.90	5.83	8.22	4.64	6.60	19.6	7.65
1915	71.9	45.1	114.7	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	2.92	9.88	37.2	97	161.40	11.0	21.7	28.3	1.30	70.30	5.46	7.95	5.00	7.08	25.2	6.55
1916	79.5	44.2	119.4	75.8	98.6	94.0	192.4	4.75	11.29	98.3	104	156.50	13.0	25.0	32.1	1.55	64.80	5.90	8.87	5.87	8.26	30.3	8.47
1917	143.8	62.4	198.0	121.3	105.9	149.5	274.4	8.28	14.28	163.3	147	151.30	16.2	33.9	40.6	2.18	77.65	7.52	11.46	8.85	12.36	49.2	14.17
1918	152.3	75.4	205.6	125.2	180.5	171.5	386.2	6.84	19.42	78.6	158	147.70	20.2	39.5	48.2	2.60	88.70	8.71	13.17	10.22	14.17	63.3	16.09
1919	140.4	65.8	212.7	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	4.22	20.68	114.4	197	143.70	22.9	43.8	57.7	2.85	104.25	9.02	14.31	9.08	13.51	53.0	16.52
1920	137.3	78.6	214.7	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	3.97	22.89	223.3	231	141.20	24.0	46.8	59.1	2.60	104.30	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	38.0	12.93
1921	59.5	37.2	120.1	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	2.88	15.51	79.9	206	114.30	19.8	32.9	41.7	1.69	58.20	4.57	7.62	3.89	7.37	18.7	7.61
1922	59.2	37.7	107.3	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.7	3.85	15.04	80.0	215	111.20	18.3	28.5	38.6	1.64	57.00	4.54	7.73	4.92	10.22	27.4	8.32
1923	77.7	42.4	105.0	61.7	66.8	84.0	214.4	4.28	13.41	58.9	160	111.70	17.3	29.2	45.7	2.09	62.35	4.67	7.99	5.16	10.55	37.9	6.97
1924	94.4	49.2	113.5	73.8	77.1	97.0	215.5	3.65	15.33	64.6	162	106.90	17.8	30.2	42.5	1.77	63.75	4.67	8.17	5.62	10.83	37.7	7.29
1925	102.9	43.9	143.7	80.7	98.8	97.8	238.3	3.63	13.02	84.6	193	108.20	19.2	33.2	44.2	1.90	66.25	5.18	9.17	6.13	12.36	40.3	10.87
1926	74.3	39.2	137.2	66.2	82.1	78.8	205.0	5.27	13.82	158.3	142	111.70	21.4	31.3	43.9	1.92	80.50	5.73	10.14	6.19	12.09	35.9	11.70
1927	87.1	46.2	123.1	73.6	88.4	84.6	192.7	5.45	14.25	117.2	153	113.70	19.3	28.6	47.0	2.11	89.85	6.29	10.52	6.75	11.85	33.0	9.52
1928	92.8	52.3	117.4	80.6	98.0	88.0	189.7	4.72	13.06	65.0	157	117.60	20.7	30.3	47.8	2.15	103.10	8.42	12.14	5.05	12.37	39.2	8.74
1929	88.2	45.7	111.7	65.7	89.7	88.8	237.0	5.33	12.60	71.2	147	117.90	22.0	31.5	46.5	2.05	107.25	8.32	12.43	6.07	12.23	34.5	9.50
<b>1929</b>																							
September	97.	45.	118.	63.	89.	89.	265.	4.84	11.70	125.	125	120.00	21.9	33.	46.	2.05	110.	8.40	13.70	5.80	11.50	32.	9.80
October	92.	46.	116.	65.	91.	93.	285.	4.97	11.00	125.	125	117.00	20.5	37.	47.	2.11	110.	8.10	12.60	5.50	10.90	33.	9.10
November	84.	44.	114.	63.	89.	86.	282.	5.06	11.00	120.	140	114.00	18.9	43.	46.	2.09	110.	7.70	12.10	4.90	10.60	33.	8.50
December	84.	45.	115.	64.	90.	90.	280.	4.45	11.00	120.	150	115.00	17.7	44.	44.	1.97	106.	7.80	12.00	5.00	11.00	32.	8.50
<b>1930</b>																							
January	79.7	38.9	93.1	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	3.86	11.07	115.8	158.7	108.20	17.4	24.1	37.0	1.63	84.60	6.54	9.87	4.33	8.56	23.8	8.82
February	81.	44.	113.	64.	88.	90.0	262.	4.21	10.70	120.	150.	115.	15.4	37.	37.	1.81	101.	7.70	11.80	5.50	11.40	32.	8.70
March	78.	42.	104.	62.	70.	87.	251.	4.33	10.60	125.	155.	115.	19.4	32.	38.	1.75	97.	7.50	11.60	5.20	10.70	30.	9.40
April	80.	43.	104.	62.	67.	86.	255.	3.91	10.10	120.	175.	110.	21.0	21.	36.	1.72	89.	7.40	10.80	5.30	9.80	29.	9.70
May	79.	42.	100.	62.	63.	90.	253.	3.91	10.50	145.	160.	112.	19.8	20.	39.	1.68	89.	7.60	10.10	5.40	8.80	28.	9.30
June	78.	41.	98.	61.	63.	87.	241.	4.10	10.60	145.	185.	107.	16.7	18.	34.	1.51	88.	7.30	9.50	5.50	9.40	20.	9.00
July	77.	37.	88.	54.	48.	90.	205.	3.89	10.40	145.	210.	111.	15.6	18.	34.	1.52	82.	6.20	9.40	3.90	8.70	20.	8.40
August	89.	37.	88.	55.	55.	91.	190.	4.01	11.40	105.	150.	107.	16.6	20.	38.	1.60	80.	5.30	9.60	3.40	7.40	21.	8.50
September	90.	37.	84.	57.	57.	92.	173.	4.13	11.70	110.	135.	105.	17.0	24.	40.	1.68	77.	6.00	10.20	3.70	7.30	22.	9.50
October	82.	36.	79.	55.	51.	93.	166.	3.49	12.40	90.	135.	104.	16.0	24.	39.	1.69	77.	5.50	9.90	2.90	6.60	21.	8.80
November	71.	32.	75.	51.	44.	80.	150.	3.27	12.30	80.	140.	100.	14.5	31.	37.	1.65	74.	5.30	8.80	3.30	6.70	21.	8.10
December	70.	33.	73.	51.	43.	75.	143.	3.15	11.70	70.	145.	97.	13.9	23.	34.	1.50	70.	5.30	8.00	2.80	6.60	20.	7.40
<b>1931</b>																							
January	68.	31.	73.	49.	42.	79.	136.	2.89	11.50	70.	165.	92.	15.2	20.	29.	1.40	66.	5.10	8.20	3.20	7.00	19.	7.20

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WISCONSIN FARM PRICES (Five corresponding months 1910—14=100)<sup>2</sup>

	Corn	Oats	Wheat	Barley	Rye	Buckwheat	Flaxseed	Beans	Hay (Loose)	Potatoes	Apples	Horses	Chickens	Eggs	Butter	Milk	Milk cows	Beef cattle	Veal calves	Sheep	Lambs	Wool	Hogs
<b>1914</b>																							
1914	107	100	99	80	94	100	81	99	78	100	108	102	104	105	101	102	125	119	114	109	110	98	104

**NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON WISCONSIN FARMS ON  
JANUARY 1, 1931 AND 1930**

Class of livestock	Number (000 omitted)		Farm Price per head		Farm Value (000 omitted)	
	1931	1930 (Revised)	1931	1930 (Revised)	1931	1930 (Revised)
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over milked or to be milked.....	2,125	2,043	\$64.00	\$97.00	\$136,000	\$198,171
Heifers 1 to 2 years old kept for milk cows.....	404	386				
Cows and heifers 1 year old or over not for milk.....	10	9				
All calves.....	433	448				
All steers.....	34	33				
All bulls.....	99	94				
All cattle.....	3,120	3,030	\$52.50	\$79.30	\$163,648	\$240,156
Horses.....	549	555	\$91.00	102.00	\$ 50,229	\$ 56,792
Mules.....	7	7	\$79.00	\$92.00	\$ 553	\$ 664
Brood sows.....	326	326				
Other hogs over 6 months old.....	466	444				
Pigs under 6 months old.....	623	591				
All swine.....	1,415	1,361	\$12.40	\$14.30	\$ 17,600	\$19,448
Sheep and Lambs.....	542	493	\$ 5.30	\$ 9.00	\$ 2,877	\$ 4,453
Hens and pullets.....	14,580	14,250				
Other poultry.....	1,508	1,072				
All Poultry.....	16,088	15,322	\$70.00	\$97.00	\$ 11,262	\$ 14,862
Colonies of bees*.....	115	120	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 575	\$ 720
Total.....					\$382,744	\$535,266

\*Farm price per head of all cattle, horses, mules, sheep and lambs derived by dividing total value by total number. Total value represents sum of values by age groups.  
\*1931 preliminary estimate

**NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS OF THE UNITED  
STATES JANUARY 1, 1931 AND 1930**

Class of livestock	Number (000 omitted)		Farm Price per head		Farm Value (000 omitted)	
	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over milked or to be milked.....	22,975	22,443	\$57.57	\$83.43	\$1,322,666	\$1,872,358
Heifers 1 to 2 years old kept for milk cows.....	4,688	4,675				
All other cattle.....	31,292	30,860			1,018,255	1,449,634
Horses.....	12,803	13,364	\$61.36	\$70.69	\$785,624	\$944,709
Mules.....	5,131	5,279	\$68.60	\$82.97	\$351,994	\$438,019
All Swine.....	52,323	53,238	\$11.66	\$13.76	\$610,200	\$732,560
Sheep and Lambs.....	51,911	50,503	\$ 5.35	\$ 8.92	\$277,708	\$450,684
Total, 5 species.....					\$4,366,447	\$5,887,964

See Footnote 1, table on number and value of Wisconsin livestock

total values were \$351,994,000 this year and \$438,019,000 last year.

**CATTLE:** Cattle numbers on farms increased again in 1930. The number of all cattle on January 1, 1931 was 58,955,000 head, on January 1, 1930 it was 57,978,000 head and on January 1, 1928, the recent low number, it was 55,676,000 head. The value per head January 1 this year was \$39.71 compared with \$57.30 January 1, 1930. The value per head this year was the lowest since 1926. The total valuation of all cattle January 1 this year was \$2,340,921,000 and on January 1, 1930 it was \$3,321,992,000.

The numbers of milk cows (cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk) and yearling heifers kept for milk cows are included in the all cattle figures. The number of milk cows increased materially in 1930 but there was little increase in the number of heifers kept for milk cows. The number of milk cows on January 1, 1931 was 22,975,000 head and on January 1, 1930 was 22,443,000 head. The value per head of milk cows this year at \$57.57 was much below that of a year ago when it was \$83.43. The number of yearling heifers kept for milk cows was 4,688,000 this year and 4,675,000 last.

**HOGS:** Hog numbers were smaller on January 1, 1931 than a year earlier. The number this year was 52,323,000 head and last year it was 53,238,000 head. The number in the North Central states, however, was larger on January 1, 1931 than on January 1, 1930. The number this year was 40,147,000 head, while last year it was 40,078,000 head. The value per head January 1 this year was \$11.66 compared with \$13.76 January 1, 1930. The total value this year was \$610,200,000 and last year was \$732,560,000.

**SHEEP:** Sheep numbers increased again in 1930, this being the ninth successive year in which numbers have increased. The number January 1 this year was 51,911,000 head, compared with 50,503,000 head on January 1, 1930. The value per head on January 1 this year was \$5.35 and last year it was \$8.92. The total value this year was \$277,708,000 while last year it was 450,684,000 dollars.

**Feed Prices**

Prices of commercial feeds have been held to an unusually low level during December, 1930 and January, 1931, according to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Feedstuff prices as a group declined to the lowest level in mid-December since before the war, advanced slightly early in January, and then tended downward to a new low for the season at the close of January. The sharp price decline in by-product feeds may be attributed principally to slow demand. The declining price level, reduced farm income, and a rather mild 1930 fall and early winter weather which has lessened feed requirements, have all contributed to a lower demand on the part of farmers, feeders and dairymen.

Minneapolis prices which are fairly indicative of price conditions in Wisconsin are given for January 1930 and 1931. The decrease in prices during the year or since January 1930 is readily pictured in the column showing January 1931 prices as a per cent of January 1930 prices. Prices in January 1931 are from 50 to 79 per cent of prices in January last year which represents decreases of from 21 to 50 per cent.

The outlook for feedstuffs for the remainder of this season will continue to be influenced by the reduced demand, according to the Annual Outlook Report of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Prices of by-product feeds are expected then to continue at the present low levels during the remainder of this winter season because of the material reduction in income of those who normally buy feeds. Unusually severe winter weather during the late winter and spring, low carrying capacity of spring pastures, or poor condition of early feed grain crops might strengthen the market and bring about some advance.

**FEED PRICES (PER TON) AT  
MINNEAPOLIS**

Feed	January 1931	January 1930	January 1931 as per cent of January 1930
Standard spring wheat bran.....	\$15.20	\$26.60	57
Standard spring wheat middlings.....	14.10	26.50	53
Flour middlings.....	16.50	27.75	60
Red dog flour.....	18.00	31.25	58
Rye middlings.....	10.70	21.60	50
Linseed meal 34% protein.....	36.40	54.10	67
Cottonseed meal 43% protein.....	33.20	46.10	72
Cottonseed meal 41% protein.....	31.70	43.10	73
Cottonseed meal 36% protein.....	30.20	40.10	75
Gluten feed.....	32.05	40.45	79
Gluten meal.....	36.85	53.45	69

**Feed Supplies on Farms**

Wisconsin supplies of oats on hand as of January 1, 1931 amounted to about seventy-five million bushels, or nearly two-thirds of the 1930 large crop of 108,680,000 bushels. This supply of oats may be compared to stocks of approximately fifty-five million bushels on January 1, 1930. Ear and shelled corn on hand January 1 this year is a slightly higher percentage of the crop than was the case a

GENERAL TREND OF FARM PRICES AND PURCHASING POWER IN THE UNITED STATES

(On 5-year base, August, 1909—JULY, 1914=100)

GENERAL TREND OF FARM PRICES IN WISCONSIN

(Five Year Base Jan. 1910—Dec. 1914=100)

Year and month	Index numbers of farm prices							Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought <sup>1</sup>	Ratio of prices received to prices paid	Index numbers of farm prices in Wisconsin							
	Grains	Fruits and vegetables	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Cotton and cottonseed	All groups 30 items			Grains	Live Stock	Milk	Poultry	Four Leading Cash Crops	Fruits and Vegetables	Un-classified	All Groups 30 items
1910.....	104	91	103	100	104	113	103	98	106	100	101	98	103	83	107	104	99
1911.....	96	106	87	97	91	101	95	101	93	110	85	91	91	98	105	118	92
1912.....	106	110	95	103	101	87	99	100	99	111	95	103	102	116	98	112	102
1913.....	92	92	108	100	101	97	100	100	99	84	110	105	100	94	100	82	104
1914.....	103	100	112	100	105	85	102	101	101	92	111	103	104	103	96	86	104
1915.....	120	83	104	98	103	78	100	106	95	116	101	102	101	91	94	89	101
1916.....	126	123	120	102	116	119	117	123	95	125	119	123	117	139	112	103	122
1917.....	217	202	173	125	157	187	176	150	118	200	175	173	156	209	131	134	174
1918.....	226	162	202	152	185	245	200	178	112	216	200	208	184	158	173	173	199
1919.....	231	189	206	173	206	247	209	205	102	188	209	222	196	206	194	173	214
1920.....	231	249	173	188	222	248	205	206	99	210	173	202	219	300	200	172	201
1921.....	112	148	108	148	161	101	116	156	75	114	102	134	160	159	216	119	128
1922.....	105	152	113	134	139	156	124	152	81	99	107	130	141	141	172	123	124
1923.....	114	136	106	148	145	216	135	153	88	102	99	164	141	121	126	121	137
1924.....	129	124	109	134	147	211	134	154	87	117	103	139	146	128	133	130	127
1925.....	156	160	139	137	161	177	147	159	92	133	134	149	160	152	140	115	144
1926.....	129	189	146	136	156	122	136	156	87	114	145	152	158	215	130	119	152
1927.....	128	155	139	138	141	128	131	154	85	121	136	166	144	181	154	122	154
1928.....	130	146	150	140	150	152	139	156	90	130	145	168	153	139	172	116	155
1929.....	121	136	156	140	159	145	138	155	89	115	152	159	160	143	160	114	153
1930.....	100	158	134	123	126	102	117	-----	-----	94	129	127	124	175	154	100	129
December-----																	
1921.....	88	165	91	147	211	131	115	-----	-----	91	85	141	219	153	240	116	129
1922.....	111	104	107	147	198	195	131	-----	-----	102	100	178	202	102	136	111	147
1923.....	108	114	98	155	198	253	137	-----	-----	102	88	175	192	119	132	133	143
1924.....	155	110	113	137	217	176	139	-----	-----	140	102	142	219	108	135	118	133
1925.....	140	194	136	146	213	139	143	-----	-----	116	130	165	206	231	138	118	159
1926.....	120	137	140	144	212	81	127	155	82	113	138	175	211	172	119	128	162
1927.....	123	141	138	145	195	153	137	153	90	125	131	182	200	154	169	111	162
1928.....	112	108	143	146	197	148	134	155	86	114	139	175	193	114	167	124	158
1929.....	119	163	143	140	204	130	135	155	87	115	141	153	194	179	157	105	151
1930.....																	
January.....	118	167	146	135	178	128	134	153	88	113	141	141	172	178	151	101	143
February.....	115	168	150	129	154	121	131	152	86	108	144	136	156	182	151	100	141
March.....	107	169	151	126	115	113	126	151	83	103	143	134	119	178	151	97	136
April.....	110	187	146	126	117	120	127	150	85	102	139	130	121	191	151	99	135
May.....	105	193	142	123	110	119	124	150	83	100	134	124	115	199	151	97	130
June.....	106	193	141	118	103	115	123	149	82	98	134	117	101	199	151	96	125
July.....	92	173	127	115	101	99	111	<sup>2</sup> /149	<sup>2</sup> /74	86	123	118	98	198	156	95	122
August.....	101	149	119	117	107	94	108	<sup>2</sup> /149	<sup>2</sup> /73	89	118	124	108	166	156	100	122
September.....	100	148	128	123	125	83	111	<sup>2</sup> /149	<sup>2</sup> /74	90	130	130	122	171	156	102	130
October.....	92	127	123	125	129	76	106	<sup>2</sup> /149	<sup>2</sup> /71	85	121	131	120	155	156	105	127
November.....	80	114	118	124	146	80	103	<sup>2</sup> /149	<sup>2</sup> /69	77	113	124	141	146	156	104	122
December.....	80	108	112	117	127	73	97	<sup>2</sup> /147	<sup>2</sup> /65	76	106	116	112	138	156	100	113
1931.....																	
January.....	77	108	112	107	110	72	94	<sup>2</sup> /147	<sup>2</sup> /64	74	104	109	104	138	156	99	108

<sup>1</sup>These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December. The indexes for other months are straight interpolations between the successive quarterly indexes.

<sup>2</sup>Preliminary.

year ago. Stocks are probably not much larger than on January 1, 1930, however, since total production of corn was somewhat smaller during the past season than for the previous year. There was a large carry-over of tame hay after the record crop of 7,320,000 tons in 1929. Production in 1930 was 5,672,000 tons being considerably smaller than the large crop of 1929. This production was well up with Wisconsin's ten year average, however, and stocks of hay on hand appear to be above average although probably somewhat below last year. A dry fall shortened pastures and caused earlier feeding than usual, but the relatively mild winter so far experienced may have offset that somewhat. Prices of farm commodities have been low and demand for mill feeds has been reduced accordingly. This has no doubt caused some substitution of home grown feeds.

**Potato Stocks.** Stocks of potatoes available for market in Wisconsin are about 26 per cent smaller now than a year ago and the lowest in many years. About 23 per cent of the 1930 potato crop in Wisconsin is still available for market or an estimated total of 4,191,000 bushels. This com-

pared with stocks a year ago of 5,284,000 bushels available for market, or about twenty-six per cent of the previous year's crop. Stocks available for the United States as a whole are only about one per cent smaller than they were a year ago.

While the United States crop in 1930 was slightly larger than that of the previous year, the crop for Wisconsin was smaller. Wisconsin potato production for the past year is now estimated at 18,056,000 bushels or over two million bushels under the previous year.

**Onion Stocks.** Out of an estimated total of 263,000 bushels of onions produced in Wisconsin during the past year, approximately 79,000 bushels were still available for market in January. This includes that part of the commercial crop available on January 1 for sale locally, for movement to market by truck and that part which will be lost through shrinkage, spoilage or sorting after that date. Total stocks of onions on hand in the United States January 1, 1931, are estimated at 6,076,000 bushels compared with 5,341,000 on January 1, 1930 or an increase of nearly 14 per cent over last year's holdings.

These stocks represent total holdings in the hands of growers and dealers and consist of onions in both farm and commercial storage. For each of the heavy crops of 1927 and 1929, carlot movement after January 1 was about seventy-six per cent of January 1 stocks. If the 76 per cent relationship holds good for the large crop of 1930, actual shipments by rail after January 1 should be around 4,618,000 bushels or approximately 10,000 cars compared with 9,300 cars after January 1 last year.

**Cabbage Stocks.** Stocks of cabbage in storage for market are larger now than they were a year ago both in Wisconsin and for the country as a whole. The Wisconsin stocks are now estimated at 16,986 tons, which is over one thousand tons more than a year ago. About 19 per cent of the Danish cabbage in Wisconsin was estimated to be still available for market in January, according to the estimates of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture at Madison.

The estimate of total stocks of cabbage on hand January 1, 1931, is 62,244 tons compared with the revised estimate of 55,705 tons on hand Jan-

uary 1, 1930. Holdings of January 1, 1931 were 12 per cent larger than those of January 1, 1930, but were 6 per cent less than stocks on hand January 1, 1929. About two-thirds of the stocks on hand January 1, 1931, were reported in the hands of growers and about one-third in the hands of dealers, including grower dealers.

JANUARY 1 ESTIMATES OF LIVESTOCK ON WISCONSIN FARMS, 1920-1931

	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	3,030,000	2,043,000	1,361,000	493,000
1931...	556,000	3,120,000	2,125,000	1,415,000	542,000

#### U. S. FARM OUTLOOK AVAILABLE

The U. S. Farm Outlook Report recently issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics may be obtained by writing to the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Excerpts from the report of interest to Wisconsin follow:

"Farmers may reasonably expect somewhat lower production costs, a possible tendency toward improvement in market demand, and a greater degree of stability in general commodity prices during 1931. The situation at present, however, is clouded by an unusual combination of circumstances, chief among these being the general business depression, the large supplies of wheat, cotton, and certain livestock products, the disturbed conditions in various producing areas resulting from the drought, unusually severe import restrictions imposed by foreign countries against agricultural products, and the maladjustment of price relationships accompanying the recent world-wide decline in all commodity prices."

#### Dairy

"The number of milk cows on farms is 2.4 per cent larger than the number a year ago, and the number of yearling heifers being kept for milk cows, although about the same as the number on hand a year ago, is above the number normally required for replacement. Fewer cows have been moving to market than in either of the last two years and more beef-type cows are being milked.

"The demand for dairy products has been distinctly reduced by the business depression. This is manifested by the curtailed consumption of fluid milk, and the failure of lower prices to induce any appreciable increase in butter consumption. Undoubtedly when business recovery comes demand will improve but the improvement throughout 1931 is expected to be comparatively slight. Imports and

exports of dairy products were below normal in 1930. Domestic dairy prices have now declined nearly to the world level, but foreign markets do not afford an advantageous outlet for the American dairy industry. The outlook is for continued low prices for 1931."

#### Cattle

"Cattle prices during the first half of 1931, are expected to average considerably below those of the first half of 1930, but prices of most classes and grades during the second half will probably average about the same as those of a year earlier. Slaughter supplies in 1931 probably will be larger than those of last year, but the increase will be in unfinished cattle marketed during the last half of the year. Consumer demand for beef probably will remain near present levels until there is a marked improvement in business conditions. Imports of cattle, beef, and veal into the United States during 1931 are expected to be less than those of 1930."

#### Hogs

"Slaughter supplies of hogs during the remainder of the present marketing year ending September 30, 1931, will probably be smaller than during the corresponding period of 1930, but with a weaker demand for hog products, prices of hogs for the period will probably average lower than for the same period of last year. The hog industry during the marketing year that begins October 1, 1931, is expected to be in a more favorable position than in the current year, since indications point to slightly smaller supplies, lower feed costs, and some improvement in both foreign and domestic demand during that period."

#### Sheep and Wool

Sheep numbers in the United States have increased 43 per cent since 1922 and on January 1, 1931, probably were the largest for that date in the history of the country. Marketings of lambs last year also reached record levels and are expected to continue relatively large through 1931. Although an increase in demand is expected during the next year or two, sheep producers are faced with the problem of reducing breeding-stock numbers and disposing of a larger proportion of their annual lamb production through slaughter channels, in order to improve materially the economic position of the industry.

World wool production continues near record levels, whereas consumption has been reduced by business depressions throughout the world. The present low level of wool prices is expected to curtail production, but no material reduction is likely in the coming year. World stocks are still large.

#### Poultry

Although the number of layers and the production of eggs in 1931 promises to be somewhat less than in 1930, the prices of eggs during the first half of the year will be lower than for the same period in 1930. The demand for eggs for storage this spring is likely to be weak, in view of the losses to storage operators

during last year; and a decrease in egg requirements from hatcheries and a weaker demand from breaking plants may be expected. Improvement in the price trend for eggs may be expected, however, for the last half of the year. In view of the prospective smaller number of pullets that will be raised this year, egg production will probably be lighter next fall and winter. As storage stocks in 1931 will also be lighter than in 1930, egg prices should show at least the normal fall seasonal rise, although they will probably not reach the high peaks of recent years.

#### Clover Seed

Unless unforeseen conditions occur, such as prolonged drought in the spring or early summer that would not permit of sowing clover seed, available supplies will probably be drawn upon heavily and thus leave only a small quantity to be carried over. This, together with the fact that the 1931 acreage of red clover available for seed is indicated to be relatively small, points to a favorable outlook for growers of red and alsike clover seed.

#### Potatoes

Increased supplies of potatoes in prospect in the 1931 crop year will probably more than offset any improvement in demand if growers respond as they usually do to potato prices or if they plant the increased acreage now reported as intended. If average weather conditions prevail during 1931, potato growers are likely to receive lower prices for the 1931 crop than were received for the 1930 crop.

#### Cabbage

Had cabbage yields not been so low in many areas in 1930, the acreage would have produced an excessive supply in the second-early, intermediate, and late groups of States. Considering the strong possibility of higher yields, there is little prospect that growers in the late States will receive higher prices in 1931 unless acreage is reduced and there is an appreciable improvement in general business conditions.

#### Tobacco

The general market outlook for tobacco is less favorable than it was a year ago; the domestic demand has weakened, and the foreign demand is only fair. Some decrease in acreage in 1931 from the indicated high total of 2,110,000 acres harvested in 1930, therefore, seems desirable.

No increase in production of Wisconsin tobacco appears justified in 1931. Production in 1930 amounted to 1,000,000 pounds, whereas consumption in the year ended October 1, 1930, was only 51,352,000 pounds. Unless consumption during the current year shows an increase, which is unlikely, stocks on October 1, 1931, will be larger than those of October 1, 1930. The total supply of Wisconsin tobacco has increased in each of the last three years, and the trend of prices since 1927 has been downward. With production remaining as in 1930 a moderate, though not significant, increase in total supply appears probable, and prices are likely to be somewhat lower than for the 1930 crop."

# 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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**A** LARGE DECREASE in the hay acreage and increases in nearly all other crops sufficiently large to take up the extra hay land are the plans of Wisconsin farmers for 1931. Because of the dry weather last fall much of the intended hay acreage went into the winter in rather poor condition with the result that there will be about 5 per cent less tame hay for harvest in Wisconsin this year than a year ago. The land made available will be largely planted to corn, barley, potatoes, spring wheat, and oats, according to reports of Wisconsin farmers.

For the United States the major changes for the coming crop season will be a decrease of about 23 per cent in the acreage of spring wheat, and increases in corn, oats, barley, potatoes, and a number of minor crops to take up the land released from wheat and other crops showing declines.

### 168,000 Acres Less Hay in Wisconsin

The estimated decrease in tame hay in Wisconsin is about 5 per cent of the acreage which, if carried out, will mean that Wisconsin farmers are going to have about 168,000 acres less hay than a year ago. This area will be available for other types of farm products, and the reports received by the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service indicate that the corn acreage in the state will be increased about 4 per cent, barley 8 per cent, potatoes 7 per cent, spring wheat 10 per cent, oats 1 per cent, tobacco 1 per cent, and soy beans 40 per cent. Most of the other major crops will probably not show important changes.

According to the reports of farmers, there will be an increase of 7 per cent in the state's potato acreage. If carried out, this will mean 17,000 acres more of potatoes in Wisconsin than a year ago which is a significant change in the leading cash crop. Potato growers are, no doubt, encouraged by potato prices as compared with other farm products. It should be remembered in this connection, however, that potato prices per acre in potatoes were very low in 1930. The crop last year was a relatively small one.

### United States Potatoes Increase 10 Per Cent

The indicated increase in potato acreage for the United States is 10.7 per cent. If this is carried out, it will mean that 357,000 acres more than was grown in 1930. For the North Central States the indicated increase is 9.8 per cent. In addition to the increase in the acreage of white pota-

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atoes, an increase of 28.9 per cent is also indicated in the acreage of sweet potatoes for the United States. The following table shows the important acreage changes as intended by farmers for the coming crop season for Wisconsin, the North Central States, and the United States.

### 1931 PLANTING INTENTIONS OF FARMERS

	Percentage Change from Last Year		
	Wisconsin %	North Central States %	United States %
<b>S p r i n g</b>			-12.0
Wheat -- +	10	- 8.2	-23.0
Potatoes -- +	7	+ 9.8	+10.7
Corn ----- +	4	+ 2.9	+ 4.9
Oats ----- +	1	+ 2.5	+ 6.5
Barley ---- +	8	+11.6	+12.0
Tobacco --- +	1	+ 6.3	- 0.7
Dry Beans -	0	- 1.8	- 1.5
Flax -----	0	- 1.8	- 4.1
Soy Beans -	40	+27.8	+25.0
Tame Hay -	5	- 1.8	+ 1.0

### Canning Pea Acreage Declines

Last year Wisconsin grew 127,000 acres of canning peas, an alltime record for the state. With present economic conditions it has not been possible to market the 1930 production at prices satisfactory to the industry. Reports of canners to the Crop Estimates Division of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicate that the Wisconsin acreage this year will be only a little over 115,000, or about 9 per cent less than that grown a year ago. For the United States the forecast of acreage for the current year is about 8 per cent less than a year ago. For the United States the 1931 intended acreage for the current year is now estimated at 243,000 acres of canning peas as compared with nearly 264,000 last year, a decline of about 8 per cent.

The acreage of sweet corn in Wisconsin is expected to increase from 13,000 to about 13,500 during the present year. For the United States there will be practically no change. The acreage of sweet corn in this state has been growing steadily during the last few years.

Beans for canning, according to these estimates, will be reduced very materially in acreage. The estimated total for the United States is now 66,000 acres for 1931 as compared with 75,000 acres grown last year, a decrease of about 12 per cent. For Wisconsin, the state ranking second in the production of beans for canning, the acreage in 1931 is expected to be about 8,500 as compared with 9,000 harvested last year, or a decrease of about 6 per cent. Tomatoes for canning, while not extensively grown in Wisconsin, show a large decrease in acreage as intended for 1931. The estimate of intended United States acreage of tomatoes indicates a probable planting of 322,000 acres this year as compared with 383,000 acres in 1930, a decrease of about 16 per cent.

### March Dairy Summary

Milk production on the farms of crop reporters at the beginning of March was at a slightly lower level than a year ago, and indicated that farmers are feeding less heavily at present prices than they did last year. In addition, the supply of hay a year ago was more abundant and of better quality than that available now. The average production per cow on reporters' farms at the beginning of the present month was 16.7 pounds per day. A year ago it was slightly higher, being 16.9 pounds. The five-year average 1924 to 1929 is 15.9. The production at the beginning of the present month is about five per cent above this five-year average.

Milk prices have continued to decline the average price reported for February being \$1.29 per hundred-weight, as compared with \$1.35 for January, and \$1.75 for February a year ago. This is the lowest February price recorded since 1911. Dairy reporters indicate that the average price of butterfat in February was thirty-two cents per pound.

Dairy reporters at the beginning of the present month showed that 64.5 per cent of their milk production was being sold as whole milk, 25 per cent was being separated for

the sale of cream, a little over four per cent was being used for household purposes, a little over one per cent for the production of farm butter, and slightly over five per cent for the feeding of calves. These reporters also indicated that during the month about 11 per cent of the cows in their herds freshened, and of these a little over two per cent were heifers freshening for the first time. The average age of freshening heifers was 26 months. Of the calves born during the past month on the farms of dairy reporters, they planned to raise 35 per cent, sell for veal 55 per cent, and the other 10 per cent were being otherwise disposed of. An inquiry on the use of dairy by-products showed that of the skim milk available on reporters' farms, 37 per cent was fed to calves, 43 per cent to swine, 14 per cent to poultry, and 6 per cent otherwise used. Of the cheese factory whey available on the farms of these reporters, 11 per cent was fed to calves, 86 per cent to hogs, and 3 per cent otherwise used.

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, feed prices worked to lower levels until a low point was reached in February. Some recovery has occurred since that time. The abnormally warm February weather with resulting good pasturage in many states materially reduced feed requirements, and this together with the low grain, dairy and poultry prices accounts largely for the slow consumer demand. Colder weather early in March enlarged market inquiries. Supplies of feed-stuffs are slightly smaller than a year ago, with the principal reduction in the outturn of corn by-product feeds and alfalfa meal.

#### Grain Supplies on Farms

Farm stocks of grains remaining on Wisconsin farms are greater now than at this time last year with the single exception of corn. The supplies of corn are smaller because of a shorter crop last year, and it also appears that farmers having corn are using it rather than buy feed. In the case of wheat, barley, and rye a greater proportion of the crop has been held while about the same proportion of last year's oats crop is on hand now as was the case a year ago. Estimated stocks of grain on Wisconsin farms March, 1930 and 1931 are given below:

	March 1, 1930 Thousand bushels	March 1, 1931 Thousand bushels
Corn.....	17,556	16,667
Oats.....	28,973	36,951
Barley.....	6,397	7,803
Rye.....	533	799
Wheat.....	394	583

For the United States as a whole, stocks of all the important grains

with the exception of corn are greater than a year ago. Estimated holdings on United States farms March 1, 1930 and 1931 are given below:

	March 1, 1930 Thousand bushels	March 1, 1931 Thousand bushels
Corn.....	986,595	709,246
Wheat.....	129,754	160,282
Oats.....	396,310	464,329
Barley.....	72,160	84,815
Rye.....	5,468	10,085

#### Egg Production at High Level

With the present mild winter, egg production in Wisconsin has reached a new high level for the season. During December, January and February the reported production was over three times as high as it was during the same months six or seven years ago. Just as the dairymen have gone more and more to winter milking so the poultrymen seem to be adopting winter egg production. The production of eggs per one hundred hens and pullets on farms of Wisconsin crop reporters for the first day of each of the winter months since 1924 is given below.

Year	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
1924.....	5	7	12	26
1925.....	7	6	13	30
1926.....	9	16	23	32
1927.....	11	14	20	34
1928.....	13	15	22	32
1929.....	14	21	23	31
1930.....	18	21	27	40
1931.....	18	24	32	43

#### ALBERT W. WOOD

On February 28 Albert W. Wood, for many years a valuable crop reporter in Wisconsin, was killed in a railroad accident at Camp Douglas. We regret greatly the loss of Mr. Wood, and extend our sincere sympathy to his family.

The Wisconsin Crop  
Reporting Service

#### World Dairy Prospects

Butter prices have advanced materially since the first of February in both domestic and foreign markets and a close parity has continued between them. The strengthening of the markets has resulted from improved demand rather than from decreases in supply. January was a month of record production in the United States and heavier arrivals in Great Britain than in January of either of the past two years. Ger-

many on the other hand, took unusually small supplies of foreign butter, demand having continued to be affected unfavorably by the prevailing economic conditions. Stocks of butter are being well cleared for this time of year in the United States and in Great Britain. Prices, generally, are apparently at such a low level as to stimulate consumption both at home and abroad.

Domestic butter production has continued to show a cumulative rate of increase each month since November, as compared with the preceding winter. Creamery production according to preliminary estimates, amounted to 98,138,000 pounds in November, 106,181,000 pounds in December and 112,843,000 pounds in January.

#### Early Spring Lamb Crop of 1931

The early lamb crop of 1931 in the principal early lambing states, as a whole, is somewhat larger than the early crop of 1930, according to reports received by the Department of Agriculture as of March 1. The condition of the early lambs at the beginning of March this year was better than at that date in 1930, when a high condition was reported. Present indications are for a larger market supply of spring lambs than last year for the three months April to June, the quality of which will be at least as good as last year. A heavy marketing of grass fat yearlings and wethers from Texas during these months is also probable.

Weather conditions in nearly all areas were exceptionally favorable for saving a large percentage of lambs. Feed supplies at the beginning of the winter were short in some states, but feed prices were low and the open, mild winter reduced feed requirements to a minimum. While present feed conditions are fairly good, more than average rainfall during the next two months will be needed in most sections to make good spring feed in pastures and on ranges.

#### The Farm Price Situation

Prices for products of Wisconsin farms continued their downward trend through February. The index of Wisconsin farm prices stood at 105 for January. During February prices declined so that the index rested at 100 indicating that prices which Wisconsin farmers receive are virtually at levels prevailing during 1910 to 1914.

PRICES PAID TO WISCONSIN PRODUCERS FOR FARM PRODUCTS<sup>1</sup>

	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Wheat bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Buckwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Dry beans bu.	Hay (loose) ton	Potatoes bu.	Apples bu.	Horses head	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Butter lb.	Milk cwt.	Milk cows head	Beef cattle cwt.	Veal calves cwt.	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Wool lb.	Hogs cwt.
1910-14	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	\$	\$	c	c	\$	c	c	c	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c	\$
January	55.4	37.6	90.8	70.8	67.6	73.0	170.0	2.20	12.91	45.4	116.2	167.20	10.4	28.4	31.6	1.47	51.75	4.66	7.38	4.14	5.92	21.4	7.14
February	55.6	38.4	90.2	71.2	67.8	71.8	178.0	2.23	12.96	47.6	123.6	171.40	10.9	25.0	29.8	1.38	52.10	4.82	7.10	4.20	5.86	21.0	7.20
March	56.2	38.6	89.8	71.0	67.8	71.6	179.6	2.19	12.88	48.8	124.6	167.80	11.2	20.2	28.2	1.27	53.10	4.94	7.22	4.50	6.08	20.8	7.56
April	57.4	38.8	90.6	72.4	68.6	72.6	178.6	2.22	12.86	49.2	145.4	171.60	16.6	16.6	27.2	1.18	53.60	5.04	6.84	4.60	6.26	20.2	7.80
May	59.4	40.2	91.2	71.6	69.0	73.4	179.8	2.17	13.06	48.4	123.6	169.20	11.7	16.4	26.2	1.10	53.60	5.08	6.56	4.78	6.38	19.2	7.40
June	60.4	40.0	91.2	69.6	69.0	74.6	170.0	2.20	12.79	49.4	158.2	171.40	11.6	16.4	25.4	1.08	54.80	4.50	6.84	4.42	6.46	19.2	7.30
July	62.6	41.0	91.4	67.6	67.2	73.8	162.4	2.23	12.55	62.0	133.2	175.00	11.9	16.6	25.2	1.12	52.90	4.92	6.94	4.12	6.12	19.6	7.38
August	65.0	40.2	92.0	66.2	67.6	73.2	166.4	2.33	12.85	68.8	83.2	171.60	12.0	17.8	26.4	1.21	53.20	4.96	7.40	4.10	5.96	20.2	7.50
September	65.2	39.0	92.2	66.2	69.8	72.2	175.6	2.38	12.57	57.4	70.6	167.00	11.7	19.8	27.4	1.30	53.65	4.94	7.82	4.10	5.64	20.2	7.74
October	62.2	38.0	91.0	67.6	70.6	72.2	173.4	2.29	12.52	46.0	92.6	167.80	11.1	22.8	28.6	1.37	55.80	5.00	7.66	4.00	5.74	19.6	7.46
November	58.4	37.6	90.0	67.6	71.8	73.0	159.8	2.32	12.55	42.2	89.0	167.00	10.3	26.4	30.0	1.47	54.75	4.82	7.54	4.02	5.66	19.6	6.94
December	56.6	38.2	90.0	68.8	72.2	72.8	160.0	2.28	12.61	43.4	99.0	167.00	10.0	29.0	31.4	1.51	54.45	4.78	7.38	4.06	5.76	20.0	6.76
Average	59.5	39.0	90.8	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	2.25	12.78	50.7	112.5	169.83	11.2	21.3	28.1	1.29	53.65	4.91	7.23	4.25	6.01	20.1	7.35
1914	63.8	39.1	89.5	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	2.22	10.00	50.9	122	172.50	11.6	22.3	28.4	1.31	66.90	5.83	8.22	4.64	6.60	19.6	7.65
1915	71.9	45.1	114.7	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	2.92	9.88	37.2	97	161.40	11.0	21.7	28.3	1.30	62.30	5.46	7.95	5.00	7.08	25.2	6.55
1916	79.5	44.2	119.4	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	4.75	11.29	98.3	104	156.50	13.0	25.0	32.1	1.55	64.80	5.90	8.87	5.87	8.26	30.3	8.47
1917	143.8	62.4	198.0	121.3	165.9	149.5	274.4	8.28	14.28	163.3	147	151.30	16.2	33.9	40.6	2.18	77.65	7.52	11.46	8.85	12.36	49.2	14.17
1918	152.3	75.4	205.6	125.2	180.5	171.5	386.2	6.84	19.42	78.6	158	147.70	20.2	39.5	48.2	2.60	88.70	8.71	13.17	10.22	14.17	63.3	16.09
1919	140.4	65.8	212.7	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	4.22	20.68	114.4	197	143.70	22.5	43.8	57.7	2.85	104.25	9.02	14.31	9.08	13.51	53.0	16.52
1920	137.3	78.6	214.7	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	3.57	22.89	223.3	231	141.20	24.0	46.8	59.1	2.60	104.30	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	38.0	12.93
1921	59.5	37.2	120.1	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	2.88	15.51	79.9	206	114.30	19.8	32.9	41.7	1.69	58.20	4.57	7.62	3.89	7.37	18.7	7.61
1922	59.2	37.7	107.3	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.7	3.85	15.04	89.0	215	111.20	18.3	28.5	38.6	1.64	57.00	4.54	7.73	4.92	10.22	27.4	8.32
1923	77.7	42.4	105.0	61.7	66.8	84.0	214.4	4.28	13.41	58.9	160	111.70	17.3	29.2	45.7	2.09	62.35	4.57	7.99	5.16	10.55	37.9	6.97
1924	94.4	49.2	113.5	73.8	77.1	97.6	215.5	3.65	15.33	64.6	162	106.90	17.8	30.2	42.5	1.77	63.75	4.67	8.17	5.62	10.83	37.7	7.29
1925	102.9	43.9	143.7	80.7	98.8	97.8	238.3	3.63	13.02	84.6	193	108.20	19.2	33.2	44.2	1.90	66.25	5.18	9.17	6.13	12.36	40.3	10.87
1926	74.3	39.2	137.2	66.2	82.1	78.8	205.0	5.27	13.82	158.3	142	111.70	21.4	31.3	43.9	1.62	80.50	5.73	10.14	6.19	12.02	35.9	11.70
1927	87.1	46.2	123.1	73.6	88.4	84.6	192.7	5.45	14.25	117.2	153	118.70	19.3	28.6	47.0	2.11	89.85	6.49	10.52	5.75	11.85	33.0	9.52
1928	92.8	52.3	117.4	80.6	98.0	88.0	189.7	4.72	13.65	65.0	167	117.60	20.7	30.3	47.8	2.15	103.10	8.22	12.14	6.05	12.37	39.2	8.74
1929	88.2	45.7	111.7	65.7	89.7	88.8	237.0	5.33	12.60	71.2	147	117.90	22.0	31.5	46.5	2.05	107.25	8.32	12.43	6.07	12.23	34.5	9.50
1930	79.7	38.9	93.1	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	3.85	11.07	115.8	158.7	108.20	17.4	24.1	37.0	1.63	84.40	6.54	9.87	4.33	8.56	23.8	8.82
January	81.4	44.1	113.6	64.8	99.0	262.0	4.21	10.70	120.0	150.0	115.0	18.5	37.0	37.0	1.81	101.0	7.70	11.80	5.50	11.40	32.0	8.70	
February	81.0	43.0	111.0	62.0	79.0	87.0	255.0	4.33	10.60	125.0	155.0	115.0	19.4	32.0	38.0	1.75	97.0	7.50	11.60	5.20	10.70	30.0	9.40
March	78.0	42.0	104.0	62.0	70.0	87.0	251.0	3.91	10.10	120.0	175.0	110.0	20.3	21.0	36.0	1.72	99.0	7.40	10.80	5.30	9.80	29.0	9.70
April	89.0	43.0	104.0	62.0	67.0	86.0	255.0	3.87	10.50	135.0	165.0	115.0	21.0	21.0	39.0	1.68	89.0	7.60	10.10	5.40	8.80	28.0	9.30
May	79.0	42.0	100.0	62.0	63.0	90.0	253.0	3.91	10.50	145.0	160.0	112.0	19.8	20.0	38.0	1.60	89.0	7.40	8.50	5.10	9.30	22.0	9.00
June	78.0	41.0	98.0	61.0	63.0	87.0	241.0	4.10	10.60	145.0	185.0	107.0	16.7	18.0	34.0	1.51	88.0	7.30	9.50	5.50	9.40	20.0	9.00
July	77.0	37.0	88.0	54.0	48.0	90.0	205.0	3.89	10.40	145.0	210.0	111.0	15.6	18.0	34.0	1.52	82.0	6.20	9.40	3.90	8.70	20.0	8.40
August	89.0	37.0	88.0	55.0	55.0	91.0	190.0	4.01	11.40	105.0	150.0	107.0	16.6	20.0	38.0	1.60	80.0	5.30	9.60	3.90	7.40	21.0	8.50
September	90.0	37.0	84.0	57.0	57.0	92.0	173.0	4.13	11.70	110.0	135.0	105.0	17.0	24.0	40.0	1.68	77.0	6.00	10.20	3.70	7.30	22.0	9.50
October	82.0	36.0	79.0	55.0	51.0	93.0	166.0	3.49	12.40	90.0	135.0	104.0	16.0	24.0	39.0	1.69	77.0	5.50	9.90	2.90	6.60	21.0	8.80
November	71.0	32.0	75.0	51.0	44.0	89.0	150.0	3.27	12.30	80.0	140.0	100.0	14.5	31.0	37.0	1.65	74.0	5.30	8.80	3.30	6.70	21.0	8.10
December	70.0	33.0	73.0	51.0	43.0	75.0	143.0	3.15	11.70	70.0	145.0	97.0	13.9	23.0	34.0	1.50	70.0	5.30	8.00	2.80	6.60	20.0	7.40
1931																							
January	68.0	31.0	73.0	49.0	42.0	79.0	136.0	2.89	11.50	70.0	165.0	92.0	15.2	20.0	29.0	1.35	66.0	5.10	8.20	3.20	7.00	19.0	7.20
February	64.0	31.0	72.0	47.0	38.0	73.0	130.0	2.61	11.10	65.0	160.0	95.0	14.4	13.0	28.0	1.29	63.0	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	18.0	6.80

INDEX NUMBERS OF WISCONSIN FARM PRICES (Five corresponding months 1910-14=100)<sup>2</sup>

	Corn	Oats	Wheat	Barley	Rye	Buckwheat	Flaxseed	Dry beans	Hay (loose)	Potatoes	Apples	Horses	Chickens	Eggs	Butter	Milk	Milk cows	Beef cattle	Veal calves	Sheep	Lambs	Wool	Hogs
1914	107	100	99	80	94	100	81	99	78	100	108	102	104	105	101	102	125	119	114	109	110	98	104
1915	121	1																					



**GENERAL TREND OF FARM PRICES AND PURCHASING POWER IN THE UNITED STATES**

(On 5-year base, August, 1909—JULY, 1914=100)

**GENERAL TREND OF FARM PRICES IN WISCONSIN**

(Five Year Base Jan. 1910—Dec. 1914=100)

Year and month	Index numbers of United States farm prices							Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought <sup>1</sup>	Ratio of prices received to prices paid	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm prices							
	Grains	Fruits and vegetables	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Cotton and cottonseed	All groups 30 items			Grains	Live stock	Milk	Poultry	Four leading cash crops	Fruits and vegetables	Un-classified	All groups 30 items
1910.....	104	91	103	100	104	113	103	98	106	100	101	98	103	83	107	104	99
1911.....	96	106	87	97	91	101	95	101	93	110	85	91	91	98	105	118	92
1912.....	106	110	95	103	101	87	99	100	99	111	95	103	102	116	98	112	102
1913.....	92	92	108	100	101	97	100	100	99	84	110	105	100	94	100	82	104
1914.....	103	100	112	100	105	85	102	101	101	92	111	103	104	103	96	86	104
1915.....	120	83	104	98	103	78	100	106	95	116	101	102	101	91	94	89	101
1916.....	126	123	120	102	116	119	117	123	95	125	119	123	117	139	112	103	122
1917.....	217	202	173	125	157	187	176	150	118	200	175	173	156	209	131	134	174
1918.....	226	162	202	152	185	245	200	178	112	216	200	208	184	158	173	173	199
1919.....	231	189	206	173	206	247	209	205	102	188	209	222	196	206	194	173	214
1920.....	231	249	173	188	222	248	205	206	99	210	173	202	219	300	200	172	201
1921.....	112	148	108	148	161	101	116	156	75	114	102	134	160	159	216	119	128
1922.....	105	152	113	134	139	156	124	152	81	99	107	130	141	141	172	123	124
1923.....	114	136	106	148	145	216	135	153	88	102	99	164	141	121	126	121	137
1924.....	129	124	109	134	147	211	134	154	87	117	103	139	146	128	133	130	127
1925.....	156	160	139	137	161	177	147	159	92	133	134	149	160	152	140	115	144
1926.....	129	189	146	136	156	122	136	156	87	114	145	152	158	215	130	119	152
1927.....	128	155	139	138	141	128	131	154	85	121	136	166	144	151	154	122	154
1928.....	130	146	150	140	150	152	139	156	90	130	145	168	153	139	172	116	155
1929.....	121	136	156	140	159	145	138	155	89	115	152	159	160	143	160	114	153
1930.....	100	158	134	123	126	102	117	-----	-----	94	129	127	124	175	154	100	129
1930																	
January.....	118	167	146	135	178	128	134	153	88	113	141	141	172	178	151	101	143
February.....	115	168	150	129	154	121	131	152	86	108	144	136	156	182	151	100	141
March.....	107	169	151	126	115	113	126	151	83	103	143	134	119	178	151	97	136
April.....	110	187	146	126	117	120	127	150	85	102	139	130	121	191	151	89	135
May.....	105	193	142	123	110	119	124	150	83	100	134	124	115	169	151	87	130
June.....	106	193	141	118	103	115	123	149	82	98	134	117	101	199	151	96	125
July.....	92	173	127	115	101	99	111	148	75	86	123	118	98	198	156	95	122
August.....	101	149	119	117	107	94	108	147	74	89	118	124	108	166	156	100	122
September.....	100	148	128	123	125	83	111	146	76	90	130	130	122	171	156	102	130
October.....	92	127	123	125	129	76	106	146	73	85	121	131	120	155	156	105	127
November.....	80	114	118	124	146	80	103	146	70	77	113	124	141	146	156	104	122
December.....	80	108	112	117	127	73	97	143 <sup>2</sup>	68 <sup>2</sup>	76	106	116	112	138	156	100	113
1931																	
January.....	77	108	112	107	110	72	94	143 <sup>2</sup>	66 <sup>2</sup>	74	104	105 <sup>2</sup>	104	138	156	99	106
February.....	75	109	106	101	79	76	90	143 <sup>2</sup>	63 <sup>2</sup>	72	98	100 <sup>2</sup>	78	133	156	96	100 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December. The indexes for other months are straight interpolations between the successive quarterly indexes.

<sup>2</sup>Preliminary.

Falling price quotations were evident in all important commodities except for sheep and lambs, which advanced slightly. Milk prices declined from \$1.35 per hundredweight in January to \$1.29 in February. This is the lowest February price since 1911, and the lowest quotation for any month of the year since June, 1921, when milk was quoted at \$1.26. The change from January to February was somewhat sharper than the normal seasonal decline of the past five years.

Egg production has been stimulated by excellent midwinter weather and by large holding of laying hens and pullets on farms. This increase in supply coupled with light demand has brought about the most unfavorable egg price situation in years. The

Wisconsin farm prices of eggs dropped from 20 cents per dozen in January to 13 cents in February. This price is only 52 per cent of the average February price of eggs during 1910 to 1914, and is lower than any monthly price on record since 1909. There has been a slight increase in egg prices during the closing days of February and early March due largely to increased demand for household consumption and into storage movements.

While Wisconsin farmers have suffered from a drastic decline in prices, they still occupy a relatively favorable position for Wisconsin prices have not dropped as far or as rapidly as farm prices for the United States. The index of farm prices

for the United States dropped from 94 in January to 90 in February. While Wisconsin farm prices are at pre-war levels, United States farm prices are 10 per cent below this level. United States prices registered losses in most commodities except cotton, sheep and lambs, which made slight gains.

The United States prices which farmers pay for material used in production and living have declined, although not as rapidly or to the same extent as prices received for farm products. The United States index of prices which farmers pay stood at 153 during January, 1930, but during the next twelve months dropped to 143.

# 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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**W**HEAT, rye, and pastures in Wisconsin have not come through the winter quite as well as usual. While the winter was unusually mild, crops had suffered much from dry weather in the fall with the result that this spring they are in somewhat poorer than average condition. The condition of winter wheat in Wisconsin this month is given as 80 per cent of normal as compared with 81 last year and a ten-year average of 86. The condition of rye was 84 per cent of normal as compared with a ten-year average of 88, and 86 per cent last year, that of pasture is 75 per cent of normal as compared with a six-year average of 87, and 83 a year ago.

Over one-third of the land in Wisconsin farms is in pasture, and the low condition of pastures, therefore, is an item of importance. Pastures are depended upon quite largely to carry during the six months from May to November the livestock industries in the state from which about 85 per cent of the farm income is obtained. The reduced condition of pasture which is largely the result of the dry weather of last summer and fall, is likely to show up in the 1931 Wisconsin livestock income. As with pasture, hay also is likely to make below average production this year because of last year's drought. Both the acreage and the yield of hay are likely to be below average.

Spring weather so far has been favorable for the planting of crops in Wisconsin. The month of March was somewhat warmer and drier than usual with the result that the land is working up rather well. Unusually heavy snow fell during the last week in March and some favorable rains have been experienced during April. These have provided a fairly good supply of surface moisture which with a rather dry subsoil condition combines favorably for the planting of small grain crops. Since the frost was well out of the ground at the time of the heavy spring snow and the rains the moisture which has come was well absorbed by the soil, and there has been almost no loss from surface run-off.

#### U. S. Averages High

For the United States the condition of winter wheat during the past month was reported as 88.8 per cent of normal as compared with 79.2, the ten-year average. Only about 4 per cent of the crop was abandoned because of winter killing as compared with the ten-year average of 12.1 per cent. The present condition

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of the crop indicates a production of about 644 million bushels this year as compared with 604 million bushels harvested last year. Rye condition for the United States is reported at 81.6 per cent of normal as compared with the ten-year average of 84.6 per cent. The lower condition of this crop is largely found in Eastern States. United States pastures are below the average for this time of the year in most states, except a few in the West. Pastures are particularly poor in the states which suffered most from drought last year. This reduced condition of general pastures may reduce dairy production, which in turn is likely to be one of the factors in bringing improvement in the depressed dairy price situation.

The condition of early potatoes in Ten Southern States on April 1 this year is reported to be somewhat better than on the same date last year and only slightly below the average condition on April 1 the previous six years. The crop is in more favorable position now than on April 1 last year in practically every State but Texas. In the latter State, blight and frost have handicapped the crop and reduced the yield prospects. The present condition of 79.1 per cent for the Ten States represents all potatoes being grown for harvest before September 1 in these States, including the commercial early crop grown principally for shipment. The April 1 reports indicate that the commercial early crop in Florida and the Lower Valley of Texas will amount to approximately 3,700,000 bushels, which would be about an average crop but 8 per cent smaller than last year's estimated production.

#### April Dairy Summary

Preliminary milk price reports for the past month averaged \$1.26, which

is two cents lower than the final figure taken for February. Apparently, milk prices are steady and it appears likely that they will not go much lower. Normally, the decline from February to March is somewhat greater than was experienced this year. The index of Wisconsin milk prices for the past month stood at 98.

Feed prices, on the other hand, while somewhat higher than earlier in the year are much lower than they were a year ago. Wisconsin dairy reporters indicate that they spent about 20 per cent less money for feed in 1930 than in 1929. This is due largely to lower feed costs, though it appears that they also purchased somewhat smaller amounts of feed during the year. Feeding, as reported by dairy reporters at the beginning of the present month, was somewhat lighter than they reported a year ago.

Milk production in Wisconsin is maintained at a high level, being about 2 per cent above the level of a year ago. For the United States milk production during the past month has only shown about the usual increase. According to crop reporters, the average milk production per cow on the first of April for the United States was 14.3 pounds of milk as compared with 14.5 for each of the past two years. Since the number of milk cows in the country is somewhat larger, it is estimated that the total milk production is about 2.5 per cent above a year ago.

Wisconsin dairy reporters indicate that at the beginning of April 64 per cent of their production was being sold as whole milk, 26 per cent was being separated for the sale of cream, 5.2 per cent was fed to calves, 3.2 per cent used for household milk, and 1.6 per cent used for household cream and farm butter. This utilization shows little change from a year ago.

#### Consumption of Dairy Products High

The price situation in butter and cheese seems to have a considerable element of stability at the present time. Ninety-two score butter at Chicago in the middle of April has been holding around twenty-four cents as compared with thirty cents a month ago. American cheese, single daisies, were quoted at Chicago at slightly above fourteen cents, which is a fraction under the situation a month ago. The prices of dairy products have gone to rather low levels, and have discounted quite fully the seasonal increase in production. Stor-

age holdings of butter in ten markets at the middle of April this year is about one-fourth lower than in the same markets a year ago. A year ago, however, storage stocks were very high. Holdings of cheese were about six per cent smaller than a year ago. The prices of milk in Wisconsin which are to a very large degree dependent upon butter and cheese prices showed less than the seasonal average decline from February to March. What prices will do during the next few months is of course uncertain, but butter has moved into consumption rapidly as a result of low prices and this may clear the situation enough so that there will not be much more decline in milk prices. Apparently, the milk price has already taken into account the current high production.

### Egg Production

For each of the first three months of 1931 Wisconsin egg production reached the highest point since 1924. Egg production on the first first day of April, however, fell slightly below the production for the same month a year ago when the peak for that month was reached. For the first four months of the year, the number of hens per farm in Wisconsin fell below the corresponding months of a year ago. This indicates that higher egg production is being reached for fewer hens. The production of eggs per one hundred hens and pullets on farms of Wisconsin crop reporters for the first day of each of the first four months for each year since 1924 is given below:

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April
1924.....	7	12	26	51
1925.....	6	13	30	53
1926.....	16	23	32	48
1927.....	14	20	34	56
1928.....	15	22	32	52
1929.....	21	23	31	54
1930.....	21	27	40	56
1931.....	24	32	43	54

The poultry markets have held full steady in March. Receipts of dressed poultry for the first three weeks of the month were approximately 33 per cent heavier than for the corresponding period in 1930. Due to the smaller holdings of poultry in storage this year, however, the market was able to absorb the additional supplies without any loss in values. In fact, some markets reported advances of 2 to 3 cents on certain classes. Receipts of fowl, both live and dressed, show indications of falling off considerably. This had tended to develop a stronger sentiment on that class, and on the New York market to crystallize in an advance of 2 cents on the general run of offerings. In addition, a few cars of fancy fowl were sold at a 1-cent premium.

### Fewer Cattle in Wisconsin Feed Lots Now

Five per cent fewer cattle are in the feed lots of Wisconsin now as compared with a year ago. For the Corn Belt States the decrease is about 7 per cent. From the standpoint of weather, the present season has been a favorable one for feeding, and the feed requirements have been unusually low.

To a considerable extent the number of cattle on feed in the different states reflects the corn supply situation. Nebraska and Minnesota, the only states where the estimated number on feed this year is larger than a year ago, are the only states where corn production in 1930 was about average. In-shipments of stocker and feeder cattle inspected through stockyards markets into the Corn Belt as a whole for the nine months, July, 1930 to March, 1931, inclusive, were 11 per cent smaller than for the same period a year earlier, and the second smallest for the period in ten years. In-shipments for the three months, January to March, this year were over 20 per cent, or 100,000 head, smaller than for this period in 1930.

The decrease in the three months period this year as indicated by shipments from four leading markets was in calves, cows and heifers and light weight steers. There was a marked increase this year over last year in the number of heavy feeders weighing over 900 pounds shipped from these four markets. Feeders' plans for marketing cattle on feed April 1 as reported by them showed intentions to market about the same proportion before July this year, as did the reports received April 1 last year, with a larger proportion in April this year and a smaller in June. Of the cattle to be marketed after July 1, a larger proportion was intended for September or later and smaller proportions for July and August.

The estimated numbers on feed for the Eleven Corn Belt States as percentages of the number on feed April 1, 1930 are as follows:

State	Per Cent
Ohio .....	75
Indiana .....	80
Illinois .....	89
Michigan .....	75
WISCONSIN .....	95
Minnesota .....	102
Iowa .....	88
Missouri .....	80
South Dakota .....	93
Nebraska .....	115
Kansas .....	88
Eleven Corn Belt States .....	93.5

### Farm Labor

Farm labor is much cheaper and also much more plentiful this spring than in any spring since the war. Wages paid by farmers are about one-fourth lower than they were a year ago, and considerably lower

than the average for the past ten years. The average wage paid for men hired by the month with board as reported by crop reporters on the first of April was \$32.75 per month as compared with \$44.00 a year ago. This class of farm labor is the most important one and about three-fourths of the farm labor hired falls into this class.

Labor hired by the month without board is only a small portion of the total, amounting to about 5 per cent in Wisconsin. The average wages paid for this type of labor was reported as \$47.50 as compared with \$62.25 reported a year ago. The wages of day laborers on farms are also reduced in about the same degree. The average daily wage with board was reported as \$1.60 this year as compared with \$2.15 a year ago. By the day wage without board the average paid was \$2.25 as compared with \$2.85 last year.

Some improvement in the demand for farm labor has developed during the past month. The supply on the first of April was reported as 146 per cent of the demand reported a month ago.

### Farm Wages at Pre War Levels

The wages now being paid to farm labor in Wisconsin are no higher than were paid by farmers during the last five years before the war, 1910 to 1914. A preliminary index number of farm wages in Wisconsin for January of this year stood at 101, or one per cent above the five-year average, 1910 to 1914. A considerable further decline in wages occurred from January to April of this year. When the figures are compared with the seasonal decline of a year ago it is clear that the reduction in farm wages has been rapid in recent months. This will probably bring the Wisconsin farm labor index slightly below 100 indicating that farm labor is available now at about the same or lower prices than those paid before the war. At present the wages of farm labor in Wisconsin are at about the same level as farm prices in the state.

### Farm Prices

The Wisconsin index of farm prices dropped one point from February to 98 for March, indicating that Wisconsin farm prices are now two per cent below 1910-14 levels. Prices are now at the lowest March level since 1911 when the index stood at 87.

The change from February to March is the smallest in months. From September 1930 the index has fallen on an average of about five points per month. The current change is also smaller than the usual seasonal decline which occurs from February to March in Wisconsin farm prices.

The comparative stability of the index has been due to the relatively small change in milk prices and advance in poultry and egg prices taking place during March. Milk prices seem to have reached a point of some

PRICES PAID TO WISCONSIN PRODUCERS FOR FARM PRODUCTS<sup>1</sup>

	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Wheat bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Buckwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Dry beans bu.	Hay (loose) ton	Potatoes bu.	Apples bu.	Horses head	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Butter lb.	Milk cwt.	Milk cows head	Beef cattle cwt.	Veal calves cwt.	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Wool lb.	Hogs cwt.	
<b>1910-14</b>																								
January	55.4	37.6	90.8	70.8	67.6	73.0	170.0	2.20	12.91	45.4	116.2	167.20	10.4	28.4	31.6	1.47	51.75	4.66	7.38	4.14	5.92	21.4	7.14	
February	55.6	38.4	90.2	71.2	67.8	71.8	178.0	2.23	12.96	47.6	123.6	171.40	10.9	25.0	29.8	1.38	52.10	4.82	7.10	4.20	5.86	21.0	7.20	
March	56.2	38.6	89.8	71.0	67.8	71.6	179.6	2.19	12.88	48.8	124.6	167.80	11.2	20.2	28.2	1.27	53.10	4.94	7.22	4.50	6.08	20.8	7.56	
April	57.4	38.8	90.6	72.4	68.6	72.6	178.6	2.22	12.86	49.2	145.4	171.60	16.6	16.6	27.2	1.18	53.60	5.04	6.84	4.60	6.26	20.2	7.80	
May	59.4	40.2	91.2	71.6	69.0	73.4	179.8	2.17	13.06	48.4	123.6	169.20	11.7	16.4	26.2	1.10	53.60	5.08	6.56	4.78	6.38	19.2	7.40	
June	60.4	40.0	91.2	69.6	69.0	74.6	170.0	2.20	12.79	49.4	158.2	171.40	11.6	16.4	25.4	1.08	54.80	4.90	6.94	4.42	6.46	19.2	7.30	
July	62.6	41.0	91.4	67.6	67.2	73.8	162.4	2.23	12.55	62.0	133.2	175.00	11.9	16.6	25.2	1.12	52.90	4.92	6.94	4.12	6.12	19.6	7.38	
August	65.0	40.2	92.0	66.2	67.6	73.2	166.4	2.33	12.85	68.8	83.2	171.60	12.0	17.8	26.4	1.21	53.20	4.96	7.40	4.10	5.96	20.2	7.50	
September	65.2	39.0	92.2	66.2	69.8	72.2	175.6	2.38	12.77	57.4	70.6	171.00	11.7	19.8	27.4	1.30	53.85	4.94	7.82	4.10	5.94	20.2	7.74	
October	62.2	38.0	91.0	67.6	70.6	72.2	173.4	2.29	12.52	46.0	80.6	167.80	11.1	22.8	28.6	1.37	55.80	5.00	7.66	4.00	5.70	19.6	7.46	
November	58.4	37.6	90.0	67.6	71.8	73.0	159.8	2.32	12.55	42.2	92.0	167.00	10.3	26.4	30.0	1.47	54.75	4.82	7.54	4.02	5.66	19.6	6.94	
December	56.6	38.2	90.0	68.8	72.2	72.8	160.0	2.28	12.61	43.4	99.0	167.00	10.0	29.0	31.4	1.51	54.45	4.78	7.38	4.06	5.76	20.0	6.76	
Average	59.5	39.0	90.8	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	2.25	12.78	50.7	112.5	169.83	11.2	21.3	28.1	1.29	53.65	4.91	7.23	4.25	6.01	20.1	7.35	
<b>1914</b>	63.8	39.1	89.5	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	2.22	10.00	50.9	122.	172.50	11.6	22.3	28.4	1.31	66.90	5.83	8.22	4.64	6.60	19.6	7.65	
1915	71.9	45.1	114.7	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	2.92	9.88	37.2	97.	161.40	11.0	21.7	28.3	1.30	62.30	5.46	7.95	5.00	7.08	25.2	6.55	
1916	79.5	44.2	119.4	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	4.75	11.29	98.3	104.	156.50	13.0	25.0	32.1	1.55	64.80	5.90	8.87	5.87	8.26	30.3	8.47	
1917	143.8	62.4	198.0	121.3	165.9	149.5	274.4	8.28	14.28	163.3	147.	151.30	16.2	33.9	40.6	2.18	77.65	7.52	11.46	8.85	12.36	49.2	14.17	
1918	152.3	75.4	205.6	126.2	180.5	171.5	386.2	6.84	19.42	78.6	158.	147.70	20.2	39.5	48.2	2.60	88.70	8.71	13.17	10.22	14.17	67.3	16.09	
1919	140.4	65.8	212.7	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	4.22	20.68	114.4	197.	143.70	22.9	43.8	57.7	2.85	104.25	9.02	14.31	9.08	13.51	53.0	16.52	
1920	137.3	78.6	214.7	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	3.57	22.89	223.3	231.	141.20	24.0	46.8	59.1	2.60	104.30	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	38.0	12.93	
1921	59.5	37.2	120.1	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	2.88	15.51	79.9	206.	114.30	19.3	32.9	41.7	1.69	58.20	4.57	6.72	3.89	7.37	18.7	7.61	
1922	59.2	37.7	107.3	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.7	3.85	15.04	80.0	215.	111.20	18.3	28.5	38.6	1.64	57.00	4.54	7.73	4.92	10.22	27.4	8.32	
1923	77.7	42.4	103.0	61.7	66.8	84.0	214.4	4.28	13.41	58.9	160.	110.17	17.3	29.2	45.7	2.09	62.35	4.57	7.99	5.16	10.22	37.9	7.29	
1924	94.4	49.2	115.5	73.8	77.1	97.6	215.5	3.65	15.33	64.6	162.	106.90	17.8	30.2	42.5	1.77	63.75	4.67	8.17	5.62	10.83	37.7	6.97	
1925	102.9	43.9	143.7	66.2	98.8	97.8	238.3	3.63	13.02	84.6	193.	108.30	19.2	33.2	44.2	1.90	66.25	5.18	9.17	6.13	12.36	40.3	10.87	
1926	74.3	39.2	137.2	60.2	82.1	78.8	205.0	5.27	13.52	158.3	142.	111.70	21.4	31.3	43.9	1.92	80.50	5.73	10.14	6.19	12.06	35.9	11.70	
1927	87.1	46.2	135.1	73.6	88.4	84.6	192.7	5.45	14.25	117.2	153.	113.70	19.3	28.6	47.0	2.11	89.85	6.49	10.52	5.75	11.85	33.0	9.52	
1928	92.8	52.3	117.4	89.6	88.0	88.0	189.7	4.72	13.06	65.0	167.	117.80	20.7	30.3	47.8	2.15	103.10	8.22	12.14	6.05	12.37	39.2	8.74	
1929	88.2	45.7	111.7	65.7	98.7	88.8	237.0	5.33	12.60	71.2	147.	117.90	22.0	31.5	46.5	2.05	107.25	8.32	12.43	6.07	12.23	34.5	9.50	
<b>1930</b>	79.7	38.9	93.1	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	3.86	11.07	115.8	158.7	108.20	17.4	24.1	37.0	1.63	84.40	6.54	9.87	4.33	8.56	23.8	8.82	
January	81.	44.	113.	64.	88.	90.	262.	4.21	10.70	120.	150.	115.	18.5	37.	37.	1.81	101.	7.70	11.80	5.50	11.40	32.	8.70	
February	81.	43.	111.	62.	79.	87.	255.	4.33	10.60	125.	155.	115.	19.4	32.	38.	1.75	97.	7.50	11.60	5.20	10.70	30.	9.40	
March	78.	42.	104.	62.	70.	87.	251.	3.91	10.10	120.	175.	110.	20.3	21.	36.	1.72	89.	7.40	10.80	5.30	9.80	29.	9.70	
April	80.	43.	104.	62.	67.	86.	255.	3.87	10.50	135.	165.	115.	21.0	21.	39.	1.68	89.	7.60	10.10	5.40	8.80	28.	9.30	
May	79.	42.	100.	62.	63.	90.	253.	3.91	10.50	145.	169.	112.	19.8	20.	38.	1.60	89.	7.40	8.80	5.10	9.30	22.	9.00	
June	78.	41.	98.	61.	63.	87.	241.	4.10	10.60	145.	185.	107.	16.7	18.	34.	1.51	88.	7.30	9.50	5.50	9.40	20.	9.00	
July	77.	37.	88.	54.	48.	90.	205.	3.89	10.40	145.	210.	111.	15.6	18.	34.	1.52	82.	6.20	9.40	3.90	8.70	20.	8.40	
August	89.	37.	88.	55.	55.	91.	190.	4.01	11.40	105.	150.	107.	16.6	20.	38.	1.60	80.	5.30	9.60	3.40	9.40	21.	8.50	
September	90.	37.	84.	57.	57.	92.	173.	4.13	11.70	110.	135.	105.	17.0	24.	40.	1.68	77.	6.00	10.20	3.70	7.30	22.	9.50	
October	82.	36.	79.	55.	51.	93.	166.	3.49	12.40	90.	135.	104.	16.0	24.	39.	1.69	77.	5.50	9.90	2.90	6.60	21.	8.80	
November	71.	32.	75.	51.	44.	87.	150.	3.27	12.30	80.	140.	100.	14.5	31.	37.	1.65	74.	5.30	8.80	3.30	6.70	21.	8.10	
December	70.	33.	73.	51.	43.	75.	143.	3.15	11.70	70.	145.	97.	13.9	23.	34.	1.50	70.	5.30	8.00	2.80	6.60	20.	7.40	
<b>1931</b>																								
January	68.	31.	73.	49.	42.	79.	136.	2.89	11.50	70.	165.	92.	15.2	20.0	29.	1.35	66.	5.10	8.20	3.20	7.00	19.	7.20	
February	64.	31.	72.	47.	38.	73.	130.	2.61	11.10	65.	160.	95.	14.4	13.0	28.	1.28	63.	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	18.	6.80	
March	61.	30.	70.	46.	39.	70.	129.	2.63	10.70	55.	165.	98.	15.8	16.5	29.	*1.26	63.	4.60	6.60	3.40	7.10	18.	6.70	

INDEX NUMBERS OF WISCONSIN FARM PRICES (Five corresponding months 1910-14=100)<sup>2</sup>

	Corn	Oats	Wheat	Barley	Rye	Buckwheat	Flaxseed	Dry beans	Hay (loose)	Potatoes	Apples	Horses	Chickens	Eggs	Butter	Milk	Milk cows	Beef cattle	Veal calves	Sheep	Lambs	Wool	Hogs
<b>1914</b>	107	100	99	80	94	100	81	99	78	100	108	102	104	105	101	102	125	119	114	109	110	98	104
1915	121	116	126	91	140	115	80	130	77	73	86	95	98	102	101	101	116	111	110	118	118	125	89
1916	134	113	131	113	143	129	112	211	88	194	92	92	116	117	114	120	121	120	123	138	137	151	113
1917	242	160	217	175	240	205	160	368	112	322	131	89	145	159	144	169	145	153	159	208	206	245	193
1918	256	193	226	181	261	235	226	304	152	155	140	87	180	185	172	202	165	177	182	240	236	315	219
1919	236	169	234	155	198	193	225	188	162	226	175	85	204	206	205	221	194	184	198	214	225	264	225
1920	231	202	236	176	235	229	207	176	179	440	205	83	214	220	210	202	194	159	172	184	208	189	176
1921	100	95	132	87																			

## GENERAL TREND OF FARM PRICES AND PURCHASING POWER IN THE UNITED STATES

(On 5-year base, August, 1909—JULY, 1914=100)

## GENERAL TREND OF FARM PRICES IN WISCONSIN

(Five Year Base Jan. 1910—Dec. 1914=100)

Year and month	Index numbers of United States farm prices							Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought <sup>1</sup>	Ratio of prices received to prices paid	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm prices							
	Grains	Fruits and vegetables	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Cotton and cotton-seed	All groups 30 items			Grains	Live stock	Milk	Poultry	Four leading cash crops	Fruits and vegetables	Un-classified	All groups 30 items
1910.....	104	91	103	100	104	113	103	98	106	100	101	98	103	83	107	104	99
1911.....	96	106	87	97	91	101	95	101	93	110	85	91	91	98	105	118	92
1912.....	106	110	95	103	101	87	99	100	99	111	95	103	102	116	98	112	102
1913.....	92	92	108	100	101	97	100	100	99	84	110	105	100	94	100	82	104
1914.....	103	100	112	100	105	85	102	101	101	92	111	103	104	103	96	86	104
1915.....	120	83	104	98	103	78	100	106	95	116	101	102	101	91	94	89	101
1916.....	126	123	120	102	116	119	117	123	95	125	119	123	117	139	112	103	122
1917.....	217	202	173	125	157	187	176	150	118	200	175	173	156	209	131	134	174
1918.....	226	162	202	152	185	245	200	178	112	216	200	208	184	158	173	173	199
1919.....	231	189	206	173	206	247	209	205	102	188	209	222	196	206	194	173	214
1920.....	231	249	173	188	222	248	205	206	99	210	173	202	219	300	200	172	201
1921.....	112	148	108	148	161	101	116	156	75	114	102	134	160	159	216	119	128
1922.....	105	152	113	134	139	156	124	152	81	99	107	130	141	141	172	123	124
1923.....	114	136	106	148	145	216	135	153	88	102	99	164	141	121	126	121	137
1924.....	129	124	109	134	147	211	134	154	87	117	103	139	146	128	133	130	127
1925.....	156	160	139	137	161	177	147	159	92	133	134	149	160	152	140	115	144
1926.....	129	189	146	136	156	122	136	156	87	114	145	152	158	215	130	119	152
1927.....	128	155	139	138	141	128	131	154	85	121	136	166	144	181	154	122	154
1928.....	130	146	150	140	150	152	139	156	90	130	145	168	153	139	172	116	155
1929.....	121	136	156	140	159	145	138	155	89	115	152	159	160	143	160	114	153
1930.....	100	158	134	123	126	102	117	146	80	94	129	127	124	175	154	100	129
1930																	
January.....	118	167	146	135	178	128	134	153	88	113	141	141	172	178	151	101	143
February.....	115	168	150	129	154	121	131	152	86	108	144	136	156	182	151	100	141
March.....	107	169	151	126	115	113	126	151	83	103	143	134	119	178	151	97	136
April.....	110	187	146	126	117	120	127	150	85	102	139	130	121	191	151	99	135
May.....	105	193	142	123	110	119	124	150	83	100	134	124	115	169	151	97	130
June.....	106	193	141	118	103	115	123	149	82	98	134	117	101	199	151	96	125
July.....	92	173	127	115	101	99	111	148	75	86	123	118	98	198	156	95	122
August.....	101	149	119	117	107	94	108	147	74	89	118	124	108	166	156	100	122
September.....	100	148	128	123	125	83	111	146	76	90	130	130	122	171	156	102	130
October.....	92	127	123	125	129	76	106	144	74	85	121	131	120	155	156	105	127
November.....	80	114	118	124	146	80	103	142	73	77	113	124	141	146	156	104	122
December.....	80	108	112	117	127	73	97	139	70	76	106	116	112	138	156	100	113
1931																	
January.....	77	108	112	107	110	72	94	138 <sup>2</sup>	68 <sup>2</sup>	74	104	105	104	138	156	99	106
February.....	75	109	106	101	79	76	90	137 <sup>2</sup>	66 <sup>2</sup>	72	98	99	78	133	156	96	99
March.....	74	109	106	101	92	80	91	136 <sup>2</sup>	67 <sup>2</sup>	70	94	98 <sup>2</sup>	93	125	156	94	98 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December. The indexes for other months are straight interpolations between the successive quarterly indexes.

<sup>2</sup>Preliminary.

stability; the Wisconsin farm price for March being \$1.26 per hundred-weight, only two cents under February. This is the smallest decline since October 1930, and less than the usual seasonal decline. During the last five years milk prices have fallen about 3.5 per cent from February to March, as compared with a 1.6 per cent decrease for this year.

While dairy production for February was well in advance of a year ago, consumers are evidently taking the production off the market at present prices. February consumption of butter increased 5.3 per cent over a year ago while consumption of condensed and evaporated products increased 9.9 per cent. Unfortunately for Wisconsin producers, cheese consumption has declined by 5.9 per cent in spite of prices which should be attractive to the consumer.

Poultry and egg prices have made some recovery from the low levels of

February. Wisconsin farm prices of eggs moved from 13 cents to 16.5 cents per dozen. Chicken prices were at 15.8 cents per pound, a gain of 1.4 cents. Strong consumer demand coupled with unusual activity on the part of storage interests and egg breaking plants were largely responsible for the increase in egg prices. The index of poultry and egg prices rose from 78 to 93.

The trend of prices for other Wisconsin farm products was distinctly downward. With the exception of one cent advance in rye prices, grain prices declined from one to three cents. The grain index dropped to 70, indicating that Wisconsin grain prices are now 30 per cent below 1910-1914 levels.

The livestock index fell from 98 to 94. All classes show decreases except dairy cows. The major drop took place in veal calf prices which fell 1.1 cents per pound to 6.6 cents.

Wisconsin farm price of potatoes dropped to 55 cents per bushel in spite of some advance on wholesale markets. Cloverseed decline 50 cents per bushel to \$10.30 while hay dropped from \$11.10 to \$10.70.

The United States index of farm prices rose from 90 in February to 91 in March. This increase was the first recorded since September 1930. This index is 35 points under a year ago, and is the lowest March level recorded during the period for which the index has been computed. The rise over February was due to increase in cotton, poultry and egg prices. This increase together with comparatively stable prices for dairy products and livestock prices more than offset the decline in grain prices.

The United States index of prices paid by farmers has dropped to 136 in March. This index stood at 152 for 1930. The index of purchasing power of farmers has risen from 65 in January to 67 in March.

# WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MARKETS  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service

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WITH a dry spring following a dry fall and winter the supply of soil moisture is considerably below normal as we enter the growing season this year. The season has been unusually favorable for spring work, the land having cultivated very well and field work being well advanced.

While much depends upon weather conditions during the next few months spring sown grains have good stands and prospects are for good production, whereas hay and pastures have a rather poor outlook. The moisture supply is particularly important from the standpoint of these forage crops. A table showing the weather summary for Wisconsin during April is given on page 2.

The rather poor outlook for hay is mostly the result of the dry weather of last summer and fall. The one exception is alfalfa which looks very well. Other hay crops are rather thin of stand and backward. The acreage of hay is about five per cent under a year ago and yields are likely to be rather low unless weather conditions from now on are unusually favorable. According to Wisconsin crop reporters the condition of hay this month was 74 per cent of normal as compared with 83 per cent a year ago, and a 10 year average of 87.

As with hay the pasture outlook is not very promising. Clover stands are rather poor due to the drought of last year and unless weather conditions are unusually favorable the carrying capacity of all pastures is likely to be below normal. At the beginning of the present month Wisconsin reporters indicate that the condition of pasture in the state was 71 per cent of normal as compared with 79 per cent a year ago and a 10 year average of 78. For the United States pastures this month average 78.8 per cent of normal as compared with a ten year average of 81.9 and an average of 77.3 per cent a year ago.

For the United States the condition of tame hay is reported as 79.4 per cent of normal as compared with 79.9

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last year and the 10 year average of 86.4. With the exception of 1928 when the country suffered from extreme winter killing the condition of hay this year is the lowest in many years. Hay prospects are particularly unpromising in a belt extending from Michigan to Montana and in another extending from Pennsylvania and Maryland to the Mississippi River. In these regions the drought of last summer and the lack of moisture this spring have caused the loss of much new seeding as well as injury to old meadows.

### Hay Stocks Low

Stocks of hay on farms for the United States are estimated at 10.3 per cent of last years production, or about 9,796,000 tons. This is the lowest percentage of the crop and the lowest total tonnage of hay on hand for any May since 1919. In Wisconsin the carry over of hay up to May 1 was estimated at 570,000 tons as compared with 914,000 a year ago and a 5 year average of 665,000 tons. With an unpromising new crop of hay the carry over is likely to be greatly needed by the livestock industry during the coming year.

### Rye and Wheat Condition Good

Winter wheat and rye while not of great importance in Wisconsin, except in certain counties, are looking rather well. About four and one-half per cent of the winter wheat acreage is being abandoned leaving about 41,000 acres for harvest from which a production of 820,000 bushels is

now expected. About four per cent of the rye acreage will be abandoned leaving 147,000 acres for harvest and the indicated production is 2,805,000 bushels. The condition of winter wheat in the United States on May 1 is reported at the high figure of 90.3 per cent of normal, compared with 76.7 per cent on May 1, 1930 and a ten year average condition of 82.1 per cent on May 1. The abandonment of acreage to May 1 is small being reported at 3.7 per cent of the sown acreage, compared with 10.9 per cent of the 1930 crop and a ten year average abandonment of 12.2 per cent.

The condition of 90.3 on May 1 indicates a crop of about 652,902,000 bushels compared with 604,337,000 bushels produced in 1930, and a five year average production of 547,427,000 bushels. The yield per acre indicated is 16.1 bushels, compared with a realized yield of 15.7 bushels in 1930 and a ten year average yield of 14.9 bushels.

Stocks of wheat in interior mills and elevators of Wisconsin on the first of April were estimated at 325,000 bushels as compared with 375,000 for a month ago. For the United States the stocks of wheat in interior mills and elevators was estimated at 71,208,000 bushels, a decrease of 11,632,000 from a month ago.

The United States acreage of rye for harvest on May 1, is 3,793,000 acres or about 2.0 per cent more than was harvested in 1930. Of the total acreage sown last fall for all purposes, more rye will be harvested for grain in some states than was anticipated at seeding time. In other states a smaller proportion of the total acreage will be harvested as grain than was originally intended. The revised estimate of the rye acreage planted in December is 4,091,000 acres. Abandonment was especially heavy in North Dakota and for the United States is reported at 7.3 per cent or 297,000 acres. The condition of rye on May 1, is 85.4 per cent of normal compared with 84.0 per cent on May

Station	Temperature—Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	This month	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	19	76	42.1	37.0	1.04	2.06	-1.73
Wausau.....	23	78	45.6	43.8	0.66	2.61	-2.65
Escanaba.....	22	60	39.7	37.9	0.51	2.23	-3.65
Minneapolis.....	28	83	50.0	46.4	1.20	2.23	-1.94
La Crosse.....	26	84	50.2	47.2	1.62	2.42	-1.36
Green Bay.....	26	78	45.4	43.2	0.63	2.65	-4.17
Dubuque.....	27	84	51.0	48.6	1.43	2.85	-2.89
Madison.....	29	78	48.0	45.4	1.97	2.77	-2.22
Milwaukee.....	30	78	46.6	43.8	0.90	2.68	-1.56

1, 1930 and a 10 year average of 86.0 per cent. The present condition of 85.4 per cent indicates a yield of 13.4 bushels against 13.5 bushels in 1930 and 13.5 bushels the 10 year average.

#### Maple Sugar and Sirup Production

Reports on maple sirup and sugar from Wisconsin producers indicate that the season has been a rather favorable one, in fact some growers report that it has been the most favorable season in their experience. The sap flow in general lasted about three weeks.

Because of the generally depressed condition of prices of agricultural products which in turn has greatly reduced farm income, there has been more than the usual amount of interest in the production of maple products this year, and the number of farmers tapping trees is larger than it has been in recent years. It is merely an attempt to obtain some additional income.

The number of trees tapped is estimated to be 9 per cent larger than last year. Old producers tapped somewhat more trees and some farmers not producing in recent years undertook the cooking of maple products.

The Wisconsin production for the past three seasons as estimated by us is given below:

	1929	1930	1931
No. of trees tapped.....	581,000	620,000	676,000
Percentage of previous years.....	102	107	109
Maple sirup produced, gallons.....	130,000	173,600	189,200
Maple sugar produced, pounds.....	13,000	19,200	30,400
Total production in terms of sugar, lbs.....	1,053,000	1,408,000	1,544,000
Quality of sirup, per cent.....	101	100	100
Price to farmers per gallon of sirup.....	\$2.45	\$2.40	\$2.20
Price to farmers per pound of sugar.....	.43	.42	.38

Prices are somewhat lower than they have been for some years. The average as reported by growers on sirup is \$2.20 per gallon with markets generally slow. The average price reported for maple sugar is 35 cents per pound. Of the sirup produced about 78 per cent was marketed and the remainder used by the pro-

ducers. Of the sugar produced, about 65 per cent was reported to be for market and the remainder to be used on the farms.

#### Truck Crops

According to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics the acreage of late cabbage will be somewhat larger for the country as a whole, but Wisconsin shows a decrease. After the unfavorable markets of the 1930 crop some decline in acreage is anticipated on the part of Wisconsin growers. The acreage of peas for canning is being appreciably reduced because of the large carry over and rather unsatisfactory markets made last year. In beets for canning a large decrease is also in prospect. Likewise a considerable decrease in the acreage of beans for canning is expected. The carryover is large and prices are low, and as a result producers are planning a rather drastic curtailment of acreage.

#### Spring Lamb Situation

Weather conditions during April were generally favorable for the development of the early lamb crop in states east of the Rocky Mountains but were unfavorable in most states west of the mountains. While weather during April was too cool for good growth of permanent pastures in some of the eastern states, rains early in the month gave a good start to grain pastures and in most of the early lambing sections a sufficient supply of green feed was available. In most of the western states April was very dry, and in the northwestern states, in addition it was cold and windy. The drought situation in the early lamb areas of California was not relieved and pastures continued to dry up and in the range sections of other states range feed made slow growth. Unless needed moisture and warm weather come to Idaho and Oregon in early May to improve the feed situation, the growth of the early lambs may be checked and the market movement from these states in late May and June may be reduced. The eastern shipments of California lambs which set a new record in April may be smaller in May this year than last. Supplies of early lambs from the southeastern states and the Corn Belt, and a continued heavy run of sheep from Texas, will probably off-

set any decreases from the western states during May and June.

#### Egg Production High

Daily egg production per hen on about May 1 averaged about 2 per cent above production per hen at the same time last year according to the reports of United States crop correspondents. Increases of 2 or 3 per cent in most eastern, central and southern areas were partially offset by slight decreases in some of the western states. Recent reports on the number of hens per farm appear to confirm previous indications that as a result of the very low prices that have been received for eggs the number of hens kept is being quite generally decreased.

#### Dairy Summary

Milk production per cow in the herds operated by 20,000 United States crop correspondents averaged 15.8 pounds per cow on about May 1 compared with 15.9 on the same date last year. Except for a slight decrease in the proportion of the cows being milked in the Northwest, production per cow in the herds is rather uniformly close to production at this time last year. As the number of milk cows on the farms has been increased, the total milk production is probably about two per cent above production at this time last year.

Wisconsin dairy reports for May indicate a slight decline in the amount of milk used for calves as compared with a year ago, and otherwise there are no significant changes. The drastic decline in milk prices apparently still continued. The preliminary average for April is \$1.15 as compared with \$1.23, the final figure for March. This is rather more than the usual seasonal decline for this time of the year, and it can be attributed pretty largely to the sharp decline in butter prices which has occurred recently.

The amount of grain fed per cow in the herd is apparently higher for the reports of this year than for those of a year ago, but the quantity fed per cow milking is somewhat lower than a year ago. On the question concerning future plans, reporters indicate that fewer of them are planning increases in cows during the coming year. A year ago 28 per cent of the reporters planned to increase their herds and only 14 per cent indicated intentions to decrease. This year only 20 per cent plan to increase and slightly over 16 per cent plan decreases.

According to Wisconsin reporters, 23.7 per cent of the cows were on pasture at the beginning of May. With the poor condition of pastures there is a tendency to delay pasturing in order to obtain growth of the forage before the livestock is turned out. Fairly favorable rains have been experienced since May 1, but the weather has been rather cold and pasture development accordingly has been slow.

PRICES PAID TO WISCONSIN PRODUCERS FOR FARM PRODUCTS<sup>1</sup>

	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Wheat bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Buckwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Dry beans bu.	Hay (loose) ton	Potatoes bu.	Apples bu.	Horses head	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Butter lb.	Milk cwt.	Milk cows head	Beef cattle cwt.	Veal calves cwt.	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Wool lb.	Hogs cwt.
1910-14	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	\$	\$	c	c	\$	c	c	c	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c	\$
January	55.4	37.6	90.8	70.8	67.6	73.0	170.0	2.20	12.91	45.4	116.2	167.20	10.4	28.4	31.6	1.47	51.75	4.66	7.38	4.14	5.92	21.4	7.14
February	55.6	38.4	90.2	71.2	67.8	71.8	178.0	2.23	12.96	47.6	123.6	171.40	10.9	25.0	29.8	1.38	52.10	4.82	7.10	4.20	5.86	21.0	7.20
March	56.2	38.6	89.8	72.0	67.8	71.6	179.6	2.19	12.88	48.8	124.6	167.80	11.2	20.2	28.2	1.27	53.10	4.94	7.22	4.50	6.08	20.8	7.56
April	57.4	38.8	90.6	72.4	68.6	72.6	178.6	2.22	12.86	49.2	145.4	171.60	16.6	16.6	27.2	1.18	53.60	5.04	6.84	4.60	6.26	20.2	7.80
May	59.4	40.2	91.2	71.6	69.0	73.4	179.8	2.17	13.06	48.4	123.6	169.20	11.7	16.4	26.2	1.10	53.60	5.08	6.56	4.78	6.38	19.2	7.40
June	60.4	40.0	91.2	69.6	69.0	74.6	170.0	2.20	12.79	49.4	158.2	171.40	11.6	16.4	25.4	1.08	54.80	4.90	6.94	4.42	6.46	19.2	7.30
July	62.6	41.0	91.4	67.6	67.2	73.8	162.4	2.23	12.55	62.0	133.2	175.00	11.9	16.6	25.2	1.12	52.90	4.92	6.94	4.12	6.12	19.6	7.38
August	65.0	40.2	92.0	66.2	67.6	73.2	166.4	2.33	12.85	68.8	83.2	171.60	12.0	17.8	26.4	1.21	53.20	4.96	7.40	4.10	5.96	20.2	7.50
September	65.2	39.0	92.2	66.2	69.8	72.2	175.6	2.38	12.77	57.4	70.6	171.00	11.7	19.8	27.4	1.30	53.95	4.94	7.82	4.10	5.94	20.2	7.74
October	62.2	38.0	91.0	67.6	70.6	72.2	173.4	2.29	12.52	46.0	80.6	167.80	11.1	22.8	28.6	1.37	55.80	5.00	7.66	4.00	5.70	19.6	7.46
November	58.4	37.6	90.0	67.6	71.8	73.0	159.8	2.32	12.55	42.2	92.0	167.00	10.3	26.4	30.0	1.47	54.75	4.82	7.54	4.02	5.66	19.6	6.94
December	56.6	38.2	90.0	68.8	72.2	72.8	160.0	2.28	12.61	43.4	99.0	167.00	10.0	29.0	31.4	1.51	54.45	4.78	7.38	4.06	5.76	20.0	6.76
Average	59.5	39.0	90.8	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	2.25	12.78	50.7	112.5	169.83	11.2	21.3	28.1	1.29	53.65	4.91	7.23	4.25	6.01	20.1	7.35
1914	63.8	39.1	89.5	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	2.22	10.00	50.9	122.	172.50	11.6	22.3	28.4	1.31	66.90	5.83	8.22	4.64	6.60	19.6	7.65
1915	71.9	45.1	114.7	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	2.92	9.88	37.2	97.	161.40	11.0	21.7	28.3	1.30	62.30	5.46	7.95	5.00	7.08	25.2	6.55
1916	79.5	44.2	119.4	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	4.75	11.29	98.3	104.	156.50	13.0	25.0	32.1	1.55	64.80	5.90	8.87	5.87	8.26	30.3	8.47
1917	143.8	62.4	198.0	121.3	165.9	149.5	274.4	8.28	14.28	163.3	147.	151.30	16.2	33.9	40.6	2.18	77.65	7.52	11.46	8.85	12.36	49.2	14.17
1918	152.3	75.4	205.6	125.2	180.5	171.5	356.2	6.84	19.42	78.6	158.	147.70	20.2	39.5	48.2	2.60	88.70	8.71	13.17	10.22	14.17	63.3	16.09
1919	140.4	65.8	212.7	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	4.22	20.68	114.4	197.	143.70	22.9	43.8	57.7	2.85	104.25	9.02	14.31	9.08	13.51	53.0	16.52
1920	137.3	78.6	214.7	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	3.57	22.89	223.3	231.	141.20	24.0	46.8	59.1	2.60	104.30	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	38.0	12.93
1921	59.5	37.2	120.1	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	2.88	15.51	79.9	206.	114.30	19.8	32.9	41.7	1.69	58.20	4.57	7.62	3.89	7.37	18.7	7.61
1922	59.2	37.7	107.3	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.7	3.85	15.04	80.0	215.	111.20	18.3	28.5	38.6	1.64	57.00	4.54	7.73	4.92	10.22	27.4	8.32
1923	77.7	42.4	105.0	61.7	66.8	84.0	214.4	4.28	13.41	58.9	160.	111.70	17.3	29.2	45.7	2.09	62.35	4.57	7.99	5.16	10.55	37.9	6.97
1924	94.4	49.2	113.5	73.8	77.1	97.6	215.5	3.65	15.33	64.6	162.	106.90	17.8	30.2	42.5	1.77	63.75	4.67	8.17	5.62	10.83	37.7	7.29
1925	102.9	43.9	143.7	80.7	98.9	97.8	238.3	3.63	13.02	84.6	193.	108.20	19.2	33.2	44.2	1.90	66.25	5.18	9.17	6.13	12.36	40.3	10.87
1926	74.3	39.2	137.2	66.2	82.1	78.8	205.0	5.27	13.52	158.3	142.	111.70	21.4	31.3	43.9	1.92	80.50	5.73	10.14	6.19	12.06	35.9	11.70
1927	87.1	46.2	123.1	73.6	88.4	84.6	192.7	5.45	14.25	117.2	153.	113.70	19.3	28.6	47.0	2.11	89.85	6.49	10.52	5.75	11.85	33.0	9.52
1928	92.8	52.3	117.4	80.6	98.0	88.0	189.7	4.72	13.06	65.0	167.	117.60	20.7	30.3	47.8	2.15	103.10	8.22	12.14	6.05	12.37	39.2	8.74
1929	88.2	45.7	111.7	65.7	89.7	88.8	237.0	5.33	12.60	71.2	147.	117.90	22.0	31.5	46.5	2.05	107.25	8.32	12.43	6.07	12.23	34.5	9.50
1930	79.7	38.9	93.1	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	3.86	11.07	115.8	158.7	108.20	17.4	24.1	37.0	1.63	84.40	6.54	9.87	4.33	8.56	23.8	8.82
January	81.	44.	113.	64.	88.	90.	262.	4.21	10.70	120.	150.	115.	18.5	37.	37.	1.81	101.	7.70	11.80	5.50	11.40	32.	8.70
February	81.	43.	111.	62.	79.	87.	255.	4.33	10.60	125.	155.	115.	19.4	32.	38.	1.75	97.	7.50	11.60	5.20	10.70	30.	9.40
March	78.	42.	104.	62.	70.	87.	251.	3.91	10.10	120.	175.	110.	20.3	21.	36.	1.72	89.	7.40	10.80	5.30	9.80	29.	9.70
April	80.	43.	104.	62.	67.	86.	255.	3.87	10.50	135.	165.	115.	21.0	21.	39.	1.68	89.	7.40	10.10	5.40	8.80	28.	9.30
May	79.	42.	100.	62.	63.	90.	253.	3.91	10.50	145.	160.	112.	19.8	20.	38.	1.60	89.	7.40	8.80	5.10	9.30	22.	9.00
June	78.	41.	98.	61.	63.	87.	241.	4.10	10.60	145.	185.	107.	16.7	18.	34.	1.51	88.	7.30	9.50	5.50	9.40	20.	9.00
July	77.	37.	88.	54.	48.	90.	205.	3.89	10.40	145.	210.	111.	15.6	18.	34.	1.52	82.	6.20	9.40	3.90	8.70	20.	8.40
August	89.	37.	88.	55.	55.	91.	190.	4.01	11.40	105.	150.	107.	16.6	20.	38.	1.60	80.	5.30	9.60	3.40	7.40	21.	8.50
September	90.	37.	84.	57.	57.	92.	173.	4.13	11.70	110.	135.	105.	17.0	24.	40.	1.68	77.	6.00	10.20	3.70	7.30	22.	9.56
October	82.	36.	79.	55.	51.	93.	166.	3.49	12.40	90.	135.	104.	16.0	24.	39.	1.69	77.	5.50	9.90	2.90	6.60	21.	8.80
November	71.	32.	75.	51.	44.	80.	150.	3.27	12.30	80.	140.	100.	14.5	31.	37.	1.65	74.	5.30	8.80	3.30	6.70	21.	8.10
December	70.	33.	73.	51.	43.	75.	143.	3.15	11.70	70.	145.	97.	13.9	23.	34.	1.50	70.	5.30	8.00	2.80	6.60	20.	7.40
1931	68.	31.	73.	49.	42.	79.	136.	2.89	11.50	70.	165.	92.	15.2	20.0	29.	1.35	66.	5.10	8.20	3.20	7.00	19.	7.20
January	64.	31.	72.	47.	38.	73.	130.	2.61	11.10	65.	160.	95.	14.4	13.0	28.	1.28	63.	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	18.	6.80
February	61.	30.	70.	46.	39.	70.	129.	2.63	10.70	55.	165.	98.	15.8	16.5	29.	*1.23	63.	4.60	6.60	3.40	7.10	18.	6.70
March	63.	31.	70.	47.	36.	72.	131.	2.71	10.80	70.	170.	98.	17.2	16.1	28.	*1.15	63.	4.80	6.60	3.70	7.60	17.	6.80

INDEX NUMBERS OF WISCONSIN FARM PRICES (Five corresponding months 1910-14=100)<sup>2</sup>

	Corn	Oats	Wheat	Barley	Rye	Buckwheat	Flaxseed	Dry beans	Hay (loose)	Potatoes	Apples	Horses	Chickens	Eggs	Butter	Milk	Milk cows	Beef cattle	Veal calves	Sheep	Lambs	Wool	Hogs
1914	107	100	99	80	94	100	81	99	78	100	108	102	104	105	101	102	125	119	114	109	110	98	104
1915	121	116	126	91	140	115	80	130	77														



## GENERAL TREND OF FARM PRICES AND PURCHASING POWER IN THE UNITED STATES

(On 5-year base, August, 1909—JULY, 1914=100)

## GENERAL TREND OF FARM PRICES IN WISCONSIN

(Five Year Base Jan. 1910—Dec. 1914=100)

Year and month	Index numbers of United States farm prices							Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought <sup>1</sup>	Ratio of prices received to prices paid	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm prices							
	Grains	Fruits and vegetables	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Cotton and cottonseed	All groups 30 items			Grains	Live stock	Milk	Poultry	Four leading cash crops	Fruits and vegetables	Un-classified	All groups 30 items
1910.....	104	91	103	100	104	113	103	98	106	101	101	98	103	84	100	103	99
1911.....	96	106	87	97	91	101	95	101	93	111	85	90	91	99	100	118	91
1912.....	106	110	95	103	101	87	99	100	99	111	95	103	101	117	90	111	102
1913.....	92	92	108	100	101	97	100	100	99	85	110	105	100	94	102	82	104
1914.....	103	100	112	100	105	85	102	101	101	93	111	104	104	105	108	85	105
1915.....	120	83	104	98	103	78	100	106	95	117	101	103	101	90	89	89	101
1916.....	126	123	120	102	116	119	117	123	95	125	119	123	117	142	151	103	122
1917.....	217	202	173	125	157	187	176	150	118	200	175	172	155	208	197	133	174
1918.....	226	162	202	152	185	245	200	178	112	216	200	206	184	157	216	173	198
1919.....	231	189	206	173	206	247	209	205	102	188	209	225	195	204	254	172	215
1920.....	231	249	173	188	222	248	205	206	99	211	173	206	219	299	218	172	203
1921.....	112	148	108	148	161	101	116	156	75	114	102	134	160	161	215	119	128
1922.....	105	152	113	134	139	156	124	152	81	100	107	130	141	143	178	123	124
1923.....	114	136	106	148	145	216	135	153	88	102	99	165	141	123	116	121	137
1924.....	129	124	109	134	147	211	134	154	87	118	103	140	146	129	127	130	128
1925.....	156	160	139	137	161	177	147	159	92	133	133	150	160	154	129	115	144
1926.....	125	189	146	136	156	122	136	156	87	114	145	152	158	216	126	119	152
1927.....	128	155	139	138	141	128	131	154	85	121	136	167	144	183	142	121	154
1928.....	130	146	150	140	150	152	139	156	90	130	145	170	153	140	109	115	156
1929.....	121	136	156	140	159	145	138	155	89	116	152	162	160	144	177	114	155
1930.....	100	158	134	123	126	102	117	146	80	95	129	129	124	171	154	99	129
1930																	
January.....	118	167	146	135	178	128	134	153	88	114	141	143	172	180	173	101	145
February.....	115	168	150	129	154	121	131	152	86	109	144	138	156	184	173	99	142
March.....	107	169	151	126	115	113	126	151	83	103	143	136	119	180	173	96	138
April.....	110	187	146	126	117	120	127	150	85	103	139	133	121	193	173	98	136
May.....	105	193	142	123	110	119	124	150	83	100	134	126	115	201	173	96	132
June.....	106	193	141	118	103	115	123	149	82	99	134	119	101	201	173	96	127
July.....	92	173	127	115	101	99	111	148	75	86	123	120	98	188	134	95	122
August.....	101	149	119	117	107	94	108	147	74	90	118	126	108	155	134	100	123
September.....	100	148	128	123	125	83	111	146	76	91	130	133	122	160	134	102	131
October.....	92	127	123	125	129	76	106	144	74	86	121	134	120	145	134	105	127
November.....	80	114	118	124	146	80	103	142	73	77	113	126	141	136	134	104	122
December.....	80	108	112	117	127	73	97	139	70	77	106	119	112	127	134	100	113
1931																	
January.....	77	108	112	107	110	72	94	138 <sup>2</sup>	68 <sup>2</sup>	75	104	107	104	127	134	99	106
February.....	75	109	106	101	79	76	90	137 <sup>2</sup>	66 <sup>2</sup>	72	98	101	78	123	134	96	99
March.....	74	109	106	101	92	80	91	136 <sup>2</sup>	67 <sup>2</sup>	70	94	97	93	114	134	94	97
April.....	74	120	106	99	90	78	91	134 <sup>2</sup>	68 <sup>2</sup>	71	96	91 <sup>2</sup>	95	127	134	94	95 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December. Indexes for other months are straight interpolations between the successive quarterly indexes.

<sup>2</sup>Preliminary.

## Farm Real Estate Values at Low Point

Land values as reported by crop reporters for March of the present year were apparently close to pre-war values in Wisconsin. According to the reports tabulated by the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture at Madison, the value of land as given by Wisconsin crop correspondents was only 4 per cent above the average prevailing from 1912 to 1914 just prior to the war. For the United States the average this year is given as only 6 per cent above the pre-war period. In Wisconsin land values did not rise as high during the war as in some other neighboring states, and accordingly they have not had to decline so far. In Iowa where land values rose to very high levels

they are now reported as being 2 per cent under the pre-war average.

A slump in farm real estate values in virtually all states during the year ending March 1, 1931 carried average values to new lows since the post-war agricultural depression—9 points below the index of last year, or about 8 per cent below the last years average, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The index for the year 1920 was 170 per cent of pre-war and in 1925 it was 127 per cent in the United States. For Wisconsin the high point was reached in the index of 171 in 1920 from which land values have declined to 104.

The Bureau says that the combination of low prices, drought, world depression, and an already congested farm real estate market was followed

or accompanied by a widespread and substantial tendency toward a "writing down" of the value of farm lands. The index of wholesale prices of all commodities during this period dropped from 133 in March, 1930 to 109 in March, 1931. Largest declines in real estate values were registered during the year in the South Central, North Central, and South Atlantic States. Small decreases are reported for the New England, Mountain, and Pacific States. The indexes of value in the East South Central States as a group averaged 117 as compared with 128 a year ago; West South Central, 121 compared with 136 a year ago; East North Central 87 compared with 96 last year; West North Central, 97 compared with 109, and South Atlantic States, 116 compared with 128.

# 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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**A**N INCREASE of 2.5 per cent in the number of pigs saved this spring is reported for the United States by the June Livestock Survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Post Office Department. The number of sows farrowed is 1.5 per cent larger than a year ago for the United States, and the number of pigs saved per litter is 6.04 this year as compared with 5.97 a year ago. The number of sows bred or to be bred to farrow next fall is 37 per cent larger than farrowed a year ago. Usually these intentions to breed for farrowing are not fully carried out by farmers, because of losses and changes in plans, and it is probable that this 37 per cent will prove to be somewhat high.

In Wisconsin a very satisfactory pig crop is being raised this year. Reports from Wisconsin farmers indicate 9.1 per cent more pigs saved this year than a year ago, and 7.8 per cent more sows farrowed this year than last. The number of pigs saved per litter in Wisconsin this year is very high, it being 6.6 as compared with the already high figure of 6.5 a year ago. The number of sows bred or intended to be bred for fall farrowing in Wisconsin is 41 per cent larger than the number farrowed last fall.

The large pig crop in Wisconsin is in part due to the unusually favorable winter and spring weather. The winter was mild and open, and the sows were able to rustle more than in most winters which kept them in good condition. Spring came early and was relatively dry. This was favorable for the raising of a large number of pigs, since losses were smaller than in most years. Because of the generally depressed condition of prices, farmers have taken good care of the pig crop because hogs represent a source of cash income somewhat more satisfactory than many other lines.

For the North Central group of states, the number of pigs saved was 3.7 per cent larger this year than last, and the number of sows farrowed 2.6 per cent above a year ago. The number of sows bred for fall farrowing this year in all North Central States is 35.3 per cent above the number reported a year ago.

The June Livestock Survey is made

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by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Post Office Department. Usually between seventy and eighty thousand farmers return the cards left by the rural mail carriers, and these are forwarded to the Crop Reporting Service in each state and are tabulated, and the results forwarded to Washington where the United States figures are brought together. This report is being mailed to those farmers in Wisconsin who return cards through the rural mail carriers this year. The information on sheep and cattle which was also collected on these cards will be completed and sent out later.

### June Crop Report

With the continued shortage of moisture, The Wisconsin crop outlook also continues below average. All important weather stations in Wisconsin report a deficiency of rainfall and in most cases the shortage of moisture is much greater now than it was a year ago. This relatively dry season following the dry year of 1930 is certain to effect our crop output.

Grain in Wisconsin which was off to a very good start because seeding conditions were favorable, has not progressed quite as well as it would have with somewhat more moisture. Grain crops still look much better, however, than hay and pastures for which the outlook is rather poor.

The fall sown grains—rye and winter wheat—are promising smaller production than last year. Rye, our leading bread grain, is now estimated to make a production of 2,712,000 bushels as compared with 2,960,000

bushels a year ago. The crop has headed out on a rather short straw and the present yield forecast is 14.5 bushels per acre. Winter wheat production is estimated at 840,000 bushels as compared with 924,000 a year ago. The crop looks fairly well, and the forecast now is for 20.5 bushels per acre.

The condition of spring wheat, oats, and barley is below last year and also below average. Wisconsin crop reporters indicate on oats a condition of 87 per cent of normal as compared with 88 last year and a ten-year average of 89. The condition of barley is given at 87 per cent as compared with a ten-year average of 89, and that of spring wheat at 86 per cent as compared with a ten-year average of 88.

The condition of all tame hay in Wisconsin is given as 68 per cent of normal as compared with a ten year average of 84. Alfalfa hay, on the other hand, is in rather good condition, it being 83 per cent of normal as compared with a ten-year average of 84. Wild hay, of which a considerable acreage is harvested in Wisconsin, is reported as 72 per cent of normal as compared with a ten-year average of 86. Pasture conditions, like those of hay, are low. The average given by reporters this month is 69 per cent of normal as compared with a ten-year average of 84.

For the United States crop conditions are not greatly unlike those in Wisconsin, they being below normal for the most part. May was not a very favorable crop month the country over because of a general lack of moisture and extremes of temperature. Winter wheat production is now estimated at about 649 million bushels as compared with 604 million harvested last year, and a five-year average of 547 million. Spring wheat, on the other hand, has the lowest condition report on record this year. Likewise, the United States condition of rye and barley are very low. With the exception of one year, the indicated yield per acre of rye for the United States is the lowest in forty years. Oats for the United States is in somewhat better condition than the other small grains, it being reported as 84.7 per cent of normal, which is slightly above the ten-year average.

### Fruit Prospects Good

The prospects for fruits in Wisconsin are better than usual. Apple trees are reported to have an excellent set and the forecast of production is 1,800,000 bushels, or nearly twice as large a crop as last year. The cherry crop is also reported to have an excellent set and a large production seems assured, particularly in the Door Peninsula where the bulk of the commercial cherries in Wisconsin is grown. The strawberry crop, while not up to normal, is much better than a year ago. Some areas report very good crop prospects, provided adequate rainfall is obtained at the critical time.

Canning crops generally have been looking well, the condition of peas, corn, and beans being very good. It is reported, however, that these crops have developed largely on surface moisture, and have a shallow root system. Frequent rains will be necessary to carry them along properly during June. Continued dry hot weather is likely to effect them seriously this year.

### Egg Production Continues High

Egg production per hen on Wisconsin farms is higher this year than last, but the flocks are somewhat smaller. On June 1 the number of eggs produced per farm as reported by Wisconsin crop reporters was 46.3 as compared with a production of 43.7 eggs on the same date a year ago. Farm flocks, on the other hand, were about one per cent smaller on June 1 of this year than a year ago. Low prices being received for eggs is probably the chief reason for the reduction in the number of chickens being raised this year. During the first part of the present year egg prices have been lower even than those received during the five years before the World War, 1910 to 1914. Prices of chickens, on the other hand, have held up very much better than prices of eggs. The number of chickens being raised on Wisconsin farms this year is nearly 20 per cent smaller than last year, according to reports of crop correspondents.

### June Dairy Summary

Milk production per cow is now lower than a year ago, and if the dry weather continues a further decline is likely. Reports from Wisconsin dairymen show that the average milk production per cow of all milk cows in herds was 22.7 pounds on the first day of June as compared to 23.2 pounds at the same time last year. Dairy reporters of only one state—New York—report a higher milk production per cow than the production of Wisconsin. Production per cow for the United States averaged 17.6 pounds on the first of June as compared to 18.2 pounds a year ago.

In recent years the trend of total milk production has been upward in

both Wisconsin and the United States due in part to increased production per cow and also partly to increasing cow numbers. In speaking of the dairy situation the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington points out that prices of dairy products are so low as to cause producers everywhere to "Stop, Look, and Listen." Production per cow continues to show about the seasonal upward trend and there are no indications that any extensive readjustments are taking place or are to be expected during the next few months. If average pasturage is available and production continues to follow the usual seasonal trend, the increased number of milk cows now on farms will result in total milk production about three per cent above last year during June, seven per cent in July, and nearly eleven per cent above in August, with a rapidly diminishing spread thereafter.

Wisconsin dairy reporters selling milk to cheese factories report a price of \$1.00 per hundredweight during April and 92 cents during May. Reporters selling to condenseries received \$1.26 and \$1.13, respectively, for the two months, while reporters selling to market milk distributors received \$1.54 for April and \$1.42 during May. The Wisconsin farm price of butterfat averaged 26 cents per pound during May, 14 per cent below the 1910-1914 average.

While milk prices customarily fall during the first half of the year, the decline during the last five months has been larger than the normal seasonal change. May prices are usually about 15 per cent below January prices and 3.8 per cent below April prices. The current May price of \$1.02 is 24.5 per cent below the price last January, and 5.6 per cent below April. While the milk production per cow has been slightly below 1930 levels in recent months, the larger number of dairy cows in the country has increased the total production of milk. The amount of milk used in the manufacture of dairy products during April was 3.6 per cent larger than for April, 1930, while the total milk used for manufacture during the first four months of 1931 was 4 per cent over the volume used during the same period in 1930. Most of the increase has been used in the manufacture of butter and evaporated milk, cheese and condensed milk production being below 1930 levels.

Since 1929 cow numbers have been increasing steadily on farms, but indications from dairy reporters now point out that this increase has about reached its end. A year ago dairy reporters still indicated a strong tendency to increase their herds, but the June report for this year indicates that they do not plan further expansion at this time. This is quite important from the standpoint of the long-time dairy outlook.

Prices paid by farmers for hauling

milk have declined considerably during the past year. Efforts have been made by large dairy companies, as well as by dairymen's organizations to reduce the hauling costs. An inquiry to Wisconsin dairy reporters in June of this year indicates that they are paying about 10 per cent less for the hauling of milk than was reported a year ago.

### World Dairy Prospects

Outstanding developments in foreign countries of interest to producers in the United States include a marked increase in butter production in Canada accompanying the quite complete cessation of Canadian exports of cream and milk to the United States and the higher Canadian tariff rate on butter, some increase in exports of condensed milk from the Netherlands to countries that might afford an outlet for American exporters, and unusually long-continued supplies of butter from Southern Hemisphere sources.

Importation of dairy products into the United States declined materially in 1930 and has continued to decline during 1931 to date. Increased tariff rates and more marked declines in domestic than in foreign prices of dairy products other than cheese have both tended to lessen importation over this period. Cream and milk imports have practically disappeared.

Butter consumption has been greatly stimulated in Great Britain, and European consumers appear to be turning to some extent from margarine to butter. Prices of cheese, particularly of the New Zealand product, are more depressed in Great Britain than in the United States, and stocks of cheese held at English wharves and docks are unusually large. European dairy production during 1931 to date has been little, if any, heavier than a year ago. Supplies from Southern Hemisphere sources continue heavy, however, with the prospect that supplies of Empire butter will be distributed over the entire year.

World supplies of dairy products during 1931 as reflected in volume of international trade do not appear to have been enough heavier than in the previous year to account for the general price declines.

Consumption of manufactured dairy products within the United States in 1930 exceeded domestic factory production by an amount equivalent to approximately 670 million pounds of milk. During 1929 importation exceeded exportation by approximately 970 million pounds. Foreign supplies have averaged around one billion pounds in milk equivalent, or about 1 per cent of the total consumption annually during most of the last decade. The proportion was even smaller during 1930 and importations to date indicate a somewhat smaller proportion still for 1931.

PRICES PAID TO WISCONSIN PRODUCERS FOR FARM PRODUCTS<sup>1</sup>

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Buckwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Hogs cwt.	Beef cattle cwt.	Veal calves cwt.	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Milk cows head	Milk cwt. <sup>2</sup>	Butterfat lb.	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Butter lb.	Wool lb.	Dry beans bu.	Hay (loose) ton	Clover seed bu.	Potatoes bu.	Horses head
1910-14	c	e	c	e	c	c	c	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c	c	c	c	c	\$	\$	\$	c	\$
January	90.8	55.4	37.6	70.8	67.6	73.0	170.0	7.14	4.66	7.38	4.14	5.92	51.75	1.47	33.8	10.4	28.4	31.6	21.4	2.20	12.91	8.54	45.4	167.20
February	90.2	55.6	38.4	71.2	67.8	71.8	178.0	7.20	4.82	7.10	4.20	5.86	52.10	1.38	31.8	10.9	25.0	29.8	21.0	2.23	12.96	9.09	47.6	171.40
March	89.8	56.2	38.6	71.0	67.8	71.6	179.6	7.56	4.94	7.22	4.50	6.08	53.10	1.27	30.8	11.2	20.2	28.2	20.8	2.19	12.88	9.23	48.8	167.80
April	90.6	57.4	38.8	72.4	68.6	72.6	178.6	7.80	5.04	6.84	4.60	6.26	53.60	1.18	29.2	16.6	16.6	27.2	20.2	2.22	12.86	9.47	49.2	171.60
May	91.2	59.4	40.2	71.6	69.0	73.4	179.8	7.40	5.08	6.56	4.78	6.38	53.60	1.10	27.6	11.7	16.4	26.2	19.2	2.17	13.06	9.20	48.4	169.20
June	91.2	60.0	40.0	69.6	69.0	74.6	170.0	7.30	4.90	6.94	4.42	6.46	54.80	1.08	27.2	11.6	16.4	25.4	19.2	2.20	12.79	8.66	49.4	171.40
July	91.4	62.6	41.0	67.6	67.2	73.8	162.4	7.38	4.92	6.94	4.12	6.12	52.90	1.12	27.4	11.9	16.6	25.2	19.6	2.23	12.55	8.96	63.3	175.00
August	92.0	65.0	42.0	66.2	67.6	73.2	166.4	7.50	4.96	7.40	4.10	5.96	53.20	1.21	29.0	12.0	17.8	26.4	20.2	2.33	12.85	8.98	68.8	171.60
September	92.2	65.2	39.0	66.2	69.8	72.2	175.6	7.74	4.94	7.82	4.10	5.84	53.95	1.30	30.4	11.7	19.8	27.4	20.2	2.38	12.77	9.06	57.4	171.00
October	91.0	62.0	38.0	67.6	70.6	72.2	173.4	7.46	5.00	7.66	4.00	5.70	55.80	1.37	31.2	11.1	22.8	28.6	19.6	2.29	12.52	8.30	46.0	167.80
November	90.0	58.4	37.6	67.6	71.8	73.0	159.8	6.94	4.82	7.54	4.02	5.66	54.75	1.47	33.6	10.3	26.4	30.0	19.0	2.32	12.55	8.20	42.2	167.00
December	90.0	56.6	38.2	68.8	72.2	72.8	160.0	6.76	4.78	7.38	4.06	5.76	54.45	1.51	35.0	10.0	29.0	31.4	20.6	2.28	12.61	8.31	43.4	167.00
Average	90.8	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	7.35	4.91	7.23	4.25	6.01	53.65	1.26 <sup>3</sup>	30.2	11.2	21.3	28.1	20.1	2.25	12.78	8.83	50.7	169.83
1914	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	7.65	5.83	8.22	4.64	6.60	66.90	1.31	30.0	11.6	22.3	28.4	19.6	2.22	10.00	7.72	50.9	172.50
1915	114.7	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	6.55	5.46	7.95	5.00	7.08	62.30	1.30	33.3	11.0	21.7	28.3	25.2	2.92	9.88	8.07	37.2	161.40
1916	119.4	79.5	44.2	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	8.47	5.90	8.87	5.87	8.26	64.80	1.55	34.9	13.0	25.0	32.1	30.3	4.75	11.29	9.40	98.3	156.50
1917	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	274.4	14.17	7.52	11.46	8.85	12.36	77.65	2.18	45.3	16.2	33.9	40.6	49.2	8.28	14.28	10.95	163.3	151.30
1918	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	386.2	16.09	8.91	13.17	10.22	14.17	88.70	2.60	54.0	20.2	39.5	48.2	63.3	6.84	19.42	17.26	78.6	147.70
1919	212.7	140.4	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	16.92	9.02	14.31	9.08	13.51	104.25	2.85	64.9	22.9	43.8	57.7	53.0	4.22	20.68	25.86	114.4	143.70
1920	214.7	137.3	78.6	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	12.93	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	104.30	2.60	62.9	24.0	46.8	59.1	38.0	3.57	22.89	22.03	223.3	141.20
1921	120.1	59.5	37.2	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	7.61	4.57	7.62	3.89	7.37	58.20	1.69	41.7	19.8	32.9	41.7	18.7	2.88	15.51	10.60	79.9	114.30
1922	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.7	8.32	4.54	7.73	4.92	10.22	57.00	1.64	39.0	18.3	28.5	38.6	27.4	3.85	15.04	11.04	80.0	111.20
1923	105.0	77.7	42.4	61.7	66.8	84.0	214.4	6.97	4.57	7.99	5.16	10.55	62.35	2.09	46.8	17.3	29.2	45.7	37.9	4.28	13.41	11.42	58.9	111.70
1924	113.5	94.4	43.2	73.8	77.1	97.6	215.5	7.29	4.67	8.17	5.62	10.83	63.75	1.77	43.6	17.8	30.2	42.5	37.7	3.65	15.33	13.08	64.6	106.90
1925	143.7	102.9	43.9	83.7	98.9	87.8	238.3	10.87	5.18	10.17	6.13	12.36	66.25	1.90	46.3	19.2	33.2	44.2	40.3	3.63	13.02	15.84	84.6	108.20
1926	137.2	74.3	39.2	66.2	82.1	78.8	205.0	11.70	5.73	10.14	6.19	12.06	80.50	1.92	45.7	21.4	31.3	43.9	35.9	5.27	13.82	16.41	158.3	111.70
1927	123.1	87.1	46.2	73.6	88.4	84.6	192.7	9.52	6.49	10.52	5.75	11.85	89.85	2.11	50.3	19.3	28.6	47.0	33.0	5.45	14.25	15.88	117.2	113.70
1928	117.4	92.8	52.3	83.6	88.0	88.0	189.7	8.74	8.22	12.14	6.05	12.37	103.10	2.15	51.5	20.7	30.3	47.8	39.2	4.72	13.06	16.02	65.0	117.60
1929	111.7	88.2	45.7	65.7	83.7	88.8	237.0	9.50	8.32	12.43	6.07	12.23	107.25	2.05	48.7	22.0	31.5	46.5	34.5	5.33	12.60	15.09	71.2	117.90
1930	93.1	79.7	38.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	8.82	6.54	9.87	4.33	8.56	84.40	1.63	38.8	17.4	24.1	37.0	23.8	3.86	11.07	10.52	115.8	108.20
January	113.	81.	44.	64.	88.	99.	262.	8.70	7.70	11.80	5.50	11.40	101.	1.81	42.	18.5	37.	37.	32.	4.21	10.70	9.60	120.	115.
February	111.	81.	43.	62.	79.	87.	255.	9.40	7.50	11.60	5.20	10.70	97.	1.75	40.	19.4	32.	38.	30.	4.33	10.60	9.70	125.	115.
March	104.	78.	42.	62.	70.	87.	251.	9.70	7.40	10.80	5.30	9.80	89.	1.72	40.	20.3	21.	36.	29.	3.91	10.10	9.70	120.	110.
April	104.	80.	43.	62.	67.	86.	255.	9.30	7.60	10.10	5.40	8.80	89.	1.68	40.	21.0	21.	39.	28.	3.87	10.50	10.40	135.	115.
May	100.	79.	42.	62.	63.	90.	253.	9.00	7.40	8.80	5.10	9.30	89.	1.60	40.	19.8	20.	38.	22.	3.91	10.50	10.30	145.	112.
June	98.	78.	41.	61.	63.	87.	241.	9.00	7.30	9.50	5.50	9.40	88.	1.51	36.	16.7	18.	34.	20.	4.10	10.60	10.30	145.	107.
July	88.	77.	37.	54.	48.	90.	205.	8.40	6.20	9.40	3.90	8.70	82.	1.52	36.	15.6	18.	34.	20.	3.89	10.40	9.60	145.	111.
August	88.	89.	37.	55.	55.	91.	190.	8.50	5.30	9.60	3.40	7.40	80.	1.60	38.	16.6	20.	38.	21.	4.01	11.40	10.20	105.	107.
September	84.	90.	37.	57.	57.	92.	173.	9.50	6.00	10.20	3.70	7.30	77.	1.68	40.	17.0	24.	40.	22.	4.13	11.70	11.20	110.	105.
October	79.	82.	36.	55.	51.	93.	166.	8.80	5.50	9.90	2.90	6.60	77.	1.69	41.	16.0	24.	39.	21.	3.49	12.40	12.50	90.	104.
November	75.	71.	32.	51.	44.	80.	150.	8.10	5.30	8.80	3.30	6.70	74.	1.60	38.	14.5	31.	37.	21.	3.27	12.30	11.60	80.	100.
December	73.	70.	33.	51.	43.	75.	143.	7.40	5.30	8.00	2.80	6.60	70.	1.50	37.	13.9	23.	34.	20.	3.15	11.70	11.00	70.	97.
1931	73.	68.	31.	49.	42.	79.	136.	7.20	5.10	8.20	3.20	7.00	66.	1.35	31	15.2	20.0	29.	19.	2.89	11.50	11.20	70.	92.
January	72.	64.	31.	47.	38.	73.	130.	6.80	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	63.	1.28	30	14.4	13.0	28.	18.	2.61	11.10	10.80	65.	95.
February	70.	61.	30.	46.	39.	70.	129.	6.70	4.60	6.60	3.40	7.10	63.	1.23	31	15.8	16.5	29.	18.	2.63	10.70	10.30	55.	98.
March	70.	63.	31.	47.	36.	72.	131.	6.80	4.80	6.60	3.70	7.60	63.	1.08	29	17.2	16.1	28.	17.	2.71	10.80	10.70	70.	98.
April	70.	61.	30.	46.	39.	70.	129.	6.70	4.60	6.60	3.40	7.10	63.	1.23	31	15.8	16.5	29.						

GENERAL TREND OF FARM PRICES AND PURCHASING  
POWER IN THE UNITED STATES

(On 5-year base, August, 1909—JULY, 1914=100)

(From U. S. Department of Agriculture)

GENERAL TREND OF FARM PRICES  
IN WISCONSIN

(Five Year Base Jan. 1910—Dec. 1914=100)

Year and month	Index numbers of United States farm prices							Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought <sup>1</sup>	Ratio of prices received to prices paid	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm prices							
	Grains	Fruits and vegetables	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Cotton and cottonseed	All groups 30 items			Grains	Live stock	Milk	Poultry	Four leading cash crops	Fruits and vegetables	Un-classified	All groups 30 items
1910.....	104	91	103	100	104	113	103	98	106	101	101	98	103	84	100	103	99
1911.....	96	106	87	97	91	101	95	101	93	111	85	90	91	99	100	118	91
1912.....	106	110	95	103	101	87	99	100	99	111	95	103	101	117	90	111	102
1913.....	92	92	108	100	101	97	100	100	99	85	110	105	100	94	102	82	104
1914.....	103	100	112	100	105	85	102	101	101	93	111	104	104	105	108	85	105
1915.....	120	83	104	98	103	78	100	106	95	117	101	103	101	90	89	89	101
1916.....	126	123	120	102	116	119	117	123	95	125	119	123	117	142	151	103	122
1917.....	217	202	173	125	157	187	176	150	118	200	175	172	155	208	197	133	174
1918.....	226	162	202	152	185	245	200	178	112	216	200	206	184	157	216	173	198
1919.....	231	189	206	173	206	247	209	205	102	188	209	225	195	204	254	172	215
1920.....	231	249	173	188	222	248	205	206	99	211	173	206	219	299	218	172	203
1921.....	112	148	108	148	161	101	116	156	75	114	102	134	160	161	215	119	128
1922.....	105	152	113	134	139	156	124	152	81	100	107	130	141	143	178	123	124
1923.....	114	136	106	148	145	216	135	153	88	102	99	165	141	123	116	121	137
1924.....	129	124	109	134	147	211	134	154	87	118	103	140	146	129	127	130	128
1925.....	156	160	139	137	161	177	147	159	92	133	133	150	160	154	129	115	144
1926.....	129	189	146	136	156	122	136	156	87	114	145	152	158	216	126	119	152
1927.....	128	155	139	138	141	128	131	154	85	121	136	167	144	183	142	121	154
1928.....	130	146	150	140	150	152	139	156	90	130	145	170	153	140	169	115	156
1929.....	121	136	156	140	159	145	138	155	89	116	152	162	160	144	177	114	155
1930.....	100	158	134	123	126	102	117	146	80	95	129	129	124	171	154	99	129
1930																	
January.....	118	167	146	135	178	128	134	153	88	114	141	143	172	180	173	101	145
February.....	115	168	150	129	154	121	131	152	86	109	144	138	156	184	173	99	142
March.....	107	169	151	126	115	113	126	151	83	103	143	136	119	180	173	96	138
April.....	110	187	146	126	117	120	127	150	85	103	139	133	121	193	173	98	136
May.....	105	193	142	123	110	119	124	150	83	100	134	126	115	201	173	96	132
June.....	106	193	141	118	103	115	123	149	82	99	134	119	101	201	173	96	127
July.....	92	173	127	115	101	99	111	148	75	86	123	120	98	188	134	95	122
August.....	101	149	119	117	107	94	108	147	74	90	118	126	108	155	134	100	123
September.....	100	148	128	123	125	83	111	146	76	91	130	133	122	160	134	102	131
October.....	92	127	123	125	129	76	106	144	74	86	121	134	120	145	134	105	127
November.....	80	114	118	124	146	80	103	142	73	77	113	126	141	136	134	104	122
December.....	80	108	112	117	127	73	97	139	70	77	106	119	112	127	134	100	113
1931																	
January.....	77	108	112	107	110	72	94	138 <sup>2</sup>	68 <sup>2</sup>	75	104	107	104	127	134	99	106
February.....	75	109	106	101	79	76	90	137 <sup>2</sup>	66 <sup>2</sup>	72	98	101	78	123	134	96	99
March.....	74	109	106	101	82	80	91	136 <sup>2</sup>	67 <sup>2</sup>	70	94	97	93	114	134	94	97
April.....	74	120	106	99	90	78	91	134 <sup>2</sup>	68 <sup>2</sup>	71	96	85	95	127	134	94	92
May.....	74	119	99	91	77	74	86	131 <sup>2</sup>	66 <sup>2</sup>	70	92	81 <sup>2</sup>	79	115	134	94	87

<sup>1</sup>These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December. The indexes for other months are straight interpolations between the successive quarterly indexes.

<sup>2</sup>Preliminary.

## Wisconsin and United States Farm Prices

The trend of Wisconsin farm prices continued downward from April 15 to May 15. The index number of farm prices fell from 92 in April to 87 in May, so that Wisconsin farm prices are now 13 per cent below pre-war. Fourteen out of 23 important Wisconsin farm products decreased in price, six remained at April levels, while three; barley, hay, and clover seed made slight gains. Farm prices of poultry products declined most, falling 17 per cent from April levels, egg prices averaging 12.9 cents per dozen and chickens 15.2 cents per pound. This egg price is the lowest found in government records, which begin with 1909. Chicken prices are the lowest for any May since 1916. Livestock prices declined 4 per cent during the month, with hog quotations showing the greatest change. Grain prices were comparatively steady, corn and oats declined one cent per bushel, barley went up a cent, and wheat, rye, and buckwheat were unchanged. Potatoes dropped from 70 cents in April to 55 cents in May.

The price situation in Wisconsin's important dairy industry is perhaps the most unsatisfactory in the history of the state. April milk prices as reported by Wisconsin crop reporters averaged only \$1.08 per hundredweight which was 15 cents below the price reported for March. The preliminary milk price for May is at the unusually low level of \$1.02 per hundredweight. This is the lowest price on record for any month since June, 1911. This May, 1931 price is 36 per cent below the May price last year, 19 per cent below average milk prices during 1910-1914, and 7 per cent below May milk prices during 1910-1914.

The United States index of farm prices was relatively stable during February, March, and April, at 90 and 91. The May index dropped to 86, indicating a farm price level 14 per cent below pre-war. Livestock prices dropped 7 per cent from April to May, dairy products 8 per cent, poultry products 14 per cent, and cotton 5 per cent. Cotton prices are now 24 per cent below pre-war levels. The present index number at 86 is the lowest recorded for the entire series of

index numbers which begin with January, 1910.

The Wisconsin farm prices have been consistently above United States levels. Price movements during the last month brought the two series virtually together, as the Wisconsin index is now at 87 and the United States at 86. The drop in the Wisconsin index was largely due to the decline in milk prices which reacted to the combined influence of season and depression. Milk prices should make some seasonal advance soon. If there are no other significant changes in price levels, the Wisconsin index should return to a position slightly above the United States.

The index prices of commodities which farmers buy has dropped to some extent during the last year, though not to an extent comparable with the sharp decline in farm prices. This index of prices which farmers pay is now at 131 as compared with the farm price index of 86. On this basis, the dollar received from sale of farm products now has a purchasing power 33 per cent below the pre-war dollar.

# 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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**THE PRESENT** outlook indicates a season of moderate crop production for the United States as a whole. The condition of all crops in the country for July this year is a little above that of the drought year of 1930, but it is below the average of the last ten years. The total acreage of crops this year is estimated to be slightly under that of a year ago. Of the major crops the principal increases in acreage this season are corn, 4.1 per cent; oats, 2.8 per cent; tame hay, .9 per cent; potatoes, 10.7 per cent; and sweet potatoes, 20.6 per cent, while cotton decreased 10.0 per cent; barley, 1.0 per cent; flax, 15.2 per cent; tobacco, 1.0 per cent; wild hay, 3.8 per cent, and wheat 4.7 per cent.

Wisconsin crops, while having a varied outlook, will probably average somewhat lower than a year ago. Increased production is in prospect for corn, potatoes, alfalfa, beans, flax, apples, cherries, and a few of the truck crops. All other crops show decreases, particularly hay, the small grains, and tobacco. Lack of soil moisture throughout much of the season and some extremely hot weather late in June are among the primary causes of crop reduction. Hay suffered much from the dry weather of a year ago so that both the acreage and the yield will be low, bringing about the shortest hay crop in Wisconsin since 1923.

The first half of June was rather cool and there was a fair amount of rain. The last part of the month was a period of intense heat, a number of new records being reported by weather stations. With the rainfall fairly adequate, though somewhat spotted, there has resulted a notable unevenness of crops in certain areas. The weather summary for June is given herewith.

**Tame Hay.**—Hay, which is Wisconsin's leading crop, promises the lowest production since 1923. The estimated total for this year in Wisconsin is 4,880,000 tons as compared with a five-year average of 6,098,000 tons. The production would be even lower if it were not for the fact that alfalfa with a new record acreage of 480,000 acres in Wisconsin promises a production of 1,200,000 tons which is 148,000 above the previous record made last year. Because of the dry weather in 1930 clover and timothy are particularly reduced. The acreage of clover and timothy this year is estimated at 2,651,000 as compared with 2,881,000 last year, a decline of

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about eight per cent. There is some increase in such annual crops as soy beans, sudan grass, grain cut for hay, and other emergency hay crops.

Hay production for the United States is estimated to be about one and one half per cent above the low production of last year. Hay production in 1930 was decidedly below average because of the prevailing drought. The production this year is above a year ago in a region from New York and New Jersey westward to Kansas, including the Ohio Valley and most of the Lower Mississippi Valley. For the United States the acreage of clover and timothy is about 6 per cent under a year ago but this is more than made up by the increase in alfalfa and in annual legumes.

**Corn.**—Corn prospects in Wisconsin are exceedingly good. The dry planting period together with the rather general rain early in June and the hot weather late in the month have been particularly favorable to this crop. The condition in the state is reported as 90 per cent of normal compared with a ten-year average of 82. With an increase of five per cent in acreage the corn crop in Wisconsin estimated in bushels will probably be nearly 91,000,000 bushels as compared with 79,000,000, the crop of last year. The condition of the United States crop this month was 83.7 per cent of normal as compared with 79.9 last year and a ten-year average of 80.8.

**Pasture.**—Pasture conditions are generally below normal this year. Because of the dry weather last fall much of the tame grass pasture was in rather poor condition this spring. In addition the prolonged shortage of rainfall has also caused old pastures to be rather short. In Wisconsin the average condition of pastures as reported in July was 73 per cent of nor-

mal compared with 84 per cent a year ago and a ten-year average of 85. For the United States pastures are also below average, the condition being reported as 73 per cent of normal compared with a ten-year average of 85.3.

**Oats.**—The oat crop in Wisconsin varies considerably in different counties. The maturity of the crop has been hastened somewhat by hot weather with the result that straw is rather short and like some other grains, will not have its full development. The average condition as reported for July was 85 per cent of normal as compared with the ten year average of 88. The acreage in the state is one per cent larger than a year ago, it being estimated at 2,495,000. Production this year is estimated at 92,315,000 bushels as compared with 108,680,000 last year.

For the United States there is also an increase in the acreage of oats but a decrease in the production. The condition of the crop for the country as a whole is a little above the ten-year average but under last year. Production is now estimated at 1,306,000,000 bushels as compared with 1,358,000,000 last year.

**Barley.**—Barley has also been somewhat reduced by hot weather. The acreage in Wisconsin is three per cent larger than a year ago but the production will be smaller. A total of 724,000 acres in the state this year is expected to produce 23,530,000 bushels as compared with 26,011,000 bushels last year from 703,000 acres. For the United States both the acreage and production of barley are smaller this year. The country's production is estimated at 266,618,000 bushels as compared with 334,971,000 last year. Since barley is largely grown west of the Mississippi River the effect of the drought in Montana, the Dakotas, and adjoining territory has materially reduced the prospect of this crop.

**Rye.**—The acreage of rye in Wisconsin this year is the smallest in fifty years. According to present estimates there are only 172,000 acres of this crop in the state, a decline of ten per cent from a year ago. The production is estimated at 2,580,000 bushels or the lowest in about forty-five years. Rye production for the United States is also considerably reduced. The present forecast is 38,325,000 bushels as compared with 48,149,000 a year ago. Like barley, the rye crop which is grown largely in

## WISCONSIN WEATHER SUMMARY JUNE, 1931

	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Min.	Max.	Mean	Normal	This month	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	41	94	60.0	57.2	4.57	3.91	+0.19
Wausau.....	39	100	68.8	64.7	6.34	4.02	-3.40
Escanaba.....	41	95	62.6	60.4	2.63	3.22	-4.11
Minneapolis.....	47	102	73.7	67.5	4.78	4.22	-3.70
La Crosse.....	42	101	73.8	68.3	4.49	4.07	-2.54
Green Bay.....	44	100	69.2	64.9	3.17	3.70	-7.14
Dubuque.....	45	103	75.1	69.4	2.31	4.31	-7.11
Madison.....	46	99	71.4	67.2	3.05	3.76	-5.04
Milwaukee.....	46	100	69.0	63.9	3.58	3.40	-3.03

the Upper Mississippi Valley and westward has been seriously effected by the dry season in some of the northern and western states.

**Wheat.**—The country is harvesting a large winter wheat crop, the total estimated production being 712,611,000 bushels, over one hundred million bushels more than last year. Kansas alone has an estimated crop of over two hundred million bushels. Wisconsin's winter wheat acreage is the lowest on record in the state, it being estimated at 32,000, a decrease of 24 per cent from a year ago. The state's production is forecast at 656,000 bushels as compared with 924,000 a year ago and a ten-year average of 1,155,000 bushels.

There is a large reduction in spring wheat in the United States. Durum wheat has decreased from a production of over 57,000,000 bushels last year to a little over 32,000,000 bushels, the estimate for this year. Other spring wheat likewise is greatly reduced both in acreage and production. The total of other spring wheat is estimated at 124,000,000 bushels as compared with 194,000,000 a year ago. Wisconsin's production with an increase in acreage will be somewhat under a year ago.

Total wheat production for the United States is estimated at 869,000,000 bushels as compared with 863,000,000 a year ago, an increase of six million bushels.

**Potatoes.**—The present situation in potatoes is appreciably different from a year ago. Since the acreage planted is 10.7 per cent larger the total estimated plantings for the United States this year are 3,506,000 acres as compared with the revised figure of 3,167,000 acres grown in 1930. Major increases are reported in practically all of the important potato states and these exceed somewhat the intentions reported earlier in the year.

On July 1, the condition of the crop was 83.5 per cent of normal for the United States which indicated a production of approximately 396,000,000 bushels or thirteen per cent larger than the 343,000,000 bushel crop harvested last year. For the country as

a whole, yields are expected to be somewhat higher than they were a year ago.

In Wisconsin there is an increase of ten per cent, bringing the state's total acreage to 268,000. The reported condition of the crop was 88 per cent of normal which is slightly above the ten year average. This would indicate for the state a production this year of 26,800,000 bushels as compared with 18,056,000 bushels harvested last year, an increase of nearly one-half over the state's low production of a year ago.

**Tobacco.**—No change in the Wisconsin tobacco acreage is recorded for the present year. For the United States there is a decrease of one per cent. The condition of the Wisconsin crop is fairly good, it having been planted under rather normal conditions. Reporters in the Northern section report a condition of 87 per cent of normal and in the Southern section 88 per cent. For the United States the condition of the crop is 71.3 per cent of normal as compared with 77.8 for the ten-year average. The estimated production for the United States is 1,525,000,000 pounds or about 20,000,000 pounds above a year ago.

## A. A. MANFRED

On May 22 Mr. A. A. Manfred, for many years a crop reporter, died at his home in Pierce County. Mr. Manfred has been a reporter since 1919 and his services have been very regular and reliable. We regret greatly his loss and extend our sincere sympathy to his family.

**Truck Crops.**—The acreage of truck crops in Wisconsin shows a general decline as compared with a year ago. The major declines are canning peas, sweet corn, cabbage, beans for canning, and cucumbers. The production of peas is now estimated to be much smaller than the large crop last year which is largely the result of the

reduction in the late peas by hot weather, in addition to a decrease of nearly nine per cent in acreage. The condition of sweet corn is 85 per cent of normal as compared with a ten-year average of 78. Like all corn the weather has been generally favorable to the sweet corn crop. The condition of beets for canning is reported as 78 per cent of normal. This crop also has been reduced by over half in acreage.

Beans for canning are reported as being 77 per cent of normal, making an estimated production in Wisconsin of 9,750 tons, an increase of about 35 per cent over the very poor crop of 1930. Cucumbers for pickles are reduced about 20 per cent in acreage. The condition of the crop is reported as 86 per cent of normal as compared with a ten-year average of 78. Kraut cabbage has been reduced about 26 per cent in acreage and the condition of the crop is reported as 75 per cent of normal as compared with a ten-year average of 83.

**Fruits.**—Fruit crops for the country as a whole promise a large production this year. Apples in Wisconsin promise a production of 1,722,000 bushels or nearly twice as big a crop as last year. For the United States the crop is now estimated at 211,000,000 bushels as compared with 163,543,000 bushels last year. Commercial apple production also shows an increase, the total being estimated at 38,000,000 barrels as compared to less than 34,000,000 a year ago. The cherry crop also has good prospects, the condition of the Wisconsin crop being reported as 78 per cent of normal. The indicated state production is 7,800 tons as compared with 6,850 tons last year. Peaches, which are not grown in Wisconsin to any extent, are expected to make a production in the United States of about 78,000,000 bushels as compared with a little under 54,000,000 last year. Pears are expected to make a production of 24,000,000 bushels as compared with under 28,000,000 last year. The production of grapes will probably be below a year ago, it being estimated at 2,027,000 tons as compared with 2,460,000 last year.

**Minor Crops.**—Flax, of which Wisconsin planted about 9,000 acres this year, is reported to be in good condition in this state, being 83 per cent of normal which indicates a production of 112,000 tons as compared with 108,000 tons last year. The United States production is estimated at about 18,000,000 tons as compared with over 20,000,000 last year. Dry beans, of which Wisconsin planted about 10,000 acres, are expected to produce about 85,000 bushels as compared with about 60,000 bushels harvested a year ago.

The sugar beet acreage for Wisconsin this year is 10,000 as compared with 13,000 for last year. The condition of the crop is reported as 85 per cent of normal and an average yield is

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR JULY 1, 1931

Crop	Acreage			Production				Condition July 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1931 (Preliminary)	1930	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1931 acreage compared to 1930 acreage	July 1, 1931 forecast	1930	5-year average 1925-29	Unit	1931	1930	10-year average 1920-29
Corn.....	2,137,000	2,035,000	+5	90,822,000	79,365,000	82,368,000	Bu.	90	85	82
Potatoes.....	268,000	244,000	+10	26,800,000	18,056,000	25,380,000	Bu.	88	88	87
Tobacco.....						41,349,000	Lb.	86	91	88
Oats.....	2,495,000	2,470,000	+ 1	92,315,000	108,680,000	101,976,000	Bu.	85	91	88
Barley.....	724,000	703,000	+ 3	23,530,000	26,011,000	21,215,000	Bu.	87	91	88
Rye.....	172,000	191,000	-10	2,580,000	2,960,000	3,361,000	Bu.	84	87	85
Winter wheat.....	32,000	42,000	-24	656,000	924,000	1,155,000	Bu.	84	87	82
Spring wheat.....	74,000	67,000	+10	1,369,000	1,407,000	1,313,000	Bu.	83	89	85
Clover and timothy.....	2,651,000	2,881,000	- 8					67	77	80 <sup>1</sup>
Alfalfa.....	480,000	421,000	+14	1,200,000	1,052,000	779,000	Ton	82	87	86
Other Tame Hay.....	122,000	116,000	+ 5							
All tame hay.....	3,253,000	3,418,000	- 5	4,880,000	5,713,000	6,098,000	Ton	67	78	78 <sup>2</sup>
Dry peas.....	26,000	30,000	-13							
Dry beans.....	10,000	9,000	+11	85,000	60,000	74,000	Bu.	83	83	87
Flax.....	9,000	9,000		112,000	108,000	124,000	Ton	83	84	87
Canning peas.....	116,000	127,000	- 9		229,870,000		Lb.	54	78	
Sugar beets.....	10,000	13,000	-23					86	85	
Apples.....				1,722,000	928,000	1,875,000	Bu.	70	48	71
Cherries.....				7,800	6,850	6,520	Ton	78	60	
Pasture.....								73	84	85

<sup>1</sup>Six-year average 1924-1929.

<sup>2</sup>Seven-year average 1923-1929.

<sup>3</sup>Planted acreage.

in prospect. The acreage of soy beans this year is estimated at 13,000 for Wisconsin compared with 10,000 last year. The condition of the crop is reported at 84 per cent of normal compared with the average of the past six years of 86.

Dairy Summary

Milk production in Wisconsin on the first of July was well below a year ago. The production per cow on the farms of crop reporters was nearly 14 per cent under that at the same time last year. Since there are about four per cent more cows on the farms of the state this year, it is probable that the decline in production amounted to about ten per cent as compared with last year. This was

caused largely by the extreme heat of the latter part of June and poor pasture conditions. Low production will probably continue unless exceptionally favorable rains are received. Dairy reporters indicate somewhat heavier feeding than a year ago. This is not based so much on milk prices apparently as upon the cheapness of feeds and the poor pastures which make feeding necessary if the milk flow is to be maintained.

The utilization of milk on farms differs somewhat from a year ago. There is a notable increase in the amount of milk used in the farm household and used for making farm butter. With the low prices of farm products, including milk, more farmers are making butter for their own

use than was the case a year ago. This is probably an economic measure brought about by the present depression.

The amount of milk being fed to calves is much smaller than a year ago, indicating that fewer calves are being raised. A year ago dairy reporters indicated that about 33 per cent of their calves were being raised, this year they report about 20 per cent of them being raised on the first of July, a decline of nearly 40 per cent in the number of calves being raised at this time of the year on these dairy farms. Dairy reporters also indicate that during the coming year they will expend their herds very little. A year ago these same dairymen indicated intentions of great

CROP SUMMARY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR JULY 1, 1931

Crop	Acreage (000 Omitted)			Production (000 Omitted)				Condition July 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1931 (Preliminary)	1930	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1931 acreage compared to 1930 acreage	July 1, 1931 forecast	1930	5-year average 1925-29	Unit	1931	1930	10-year average 1920-29
Corn.....	105,557	101,413	+ 4	2,967,953	2,093,552	2,760,753	Bu.	83.7	79.9	80.8
Potatoes.....	3,506	3,167	+11	396,451	343,236	380,502	Bu.	83.5	83.4	85.1
Tobacco.....	2,090	2,112	- 1	1,524,739	1,504,931	1,357,130	Lb.	71.3	76.4	77.8
Oats.....	41,248	40,125	+ 3	1,306,267	1,358,052	1,316,954	Bu.	80.1	80.7	79.7
Barley.....	12,771	12,901	- 1	266,618	334,971	265,006	Bu.	70.7	84.3	81.5
Rye.....	3,294	3,525	- 7	38,325	48,149	46,129	Bu.	68.2	79.6	79.8
Winter wheat.....	40,692	39,514	+ 3	712,611	612,268	547,427	Bu.	82.3	73.8	75.8
Durum wheat.....	3,543	4,763	-26	32,220	57,105	67,243	Bu.	57.9	81.1	78.0
Spring wheat other than durum.....	13,434	16,243	-17	124,182	194,057	207,445	Bu.	53.4	74.7 <sup>1</sup>	80.5 <sup>2</sup>
Flax.....	3,132	3,692	-15	17,947	21,369	20,917	Bu.	60.2	78.4	82.0
Tame hay.....	54,591	54,080	+ 1	79,107	77,850	94,364	Ton	73.6	72.4	79.9 <sup>2</sup>
Pasture.....								73.0	74.6	85.3

<sup>1</sup>All spring wheat.

<sup>2</sup>Seven-year average 1923-1929.



expansion in cow numbers. These facts indicate that the present price situation is bringing an end to the increase in cow numbers which has gone on for several years in this state.

Prices of milk are approaching stability, the decline during the past month being the smallest during the present year. This is covered in the section under prices elsewhere in this publication.

For the United States there has also been a sharp decline in milk production per cow—nearly five per cent under last year for the country as a whole. This is only in part offset by larger cow numbers.

Only a ten per cent decline in Wisconsin's dairy cattle shipments was recorded during the first six months of this year as compared to shipments of the same period in 1930, while a 44 per cent decrease occurred in the shipments of the first half of 1930 as compared to the movement in the same period of 1929. Continuing smaller declines in dairy cattle shipments indicates that a leveling off is taking place, that any further decreases will probably be small, and that increases in shipments may occur. The movement of dairy cattle out of the state shows an increase in June over that of May this year, although there is usually a decrease at this time. About 4,350 dairy cattle were marketed outside of the state in June as compared to 4,239 in May this year and 4,591 in June of last year.

#### Egg Production

Egg production for each 100 Wisconsin hens on July 1 was estimated at 47.6 eggs, an increase of 2 per cent as compared to last year. The number of layers on Wisconsin farms, however, had decreased 4.5 per cent which would make the total production on that date about 2.5 per cent less than a year ago. In the United States the increase in egg production for each 100 hens amounted to 2.5 per cent this July as compared to a year ago. The number of layers on hand in the country as a whole is reported at about 3.5 per cent less than on July 1, 1930. The total production for the United States on that date, therefore, would be about 1 per cent less than a year ago.

#### Wisconsin Farm Wages Lower

Farm wages in Wisconsin are now 30 per cent lower than a year ago. Hired men are paid an average of \$31 per month with board as compared with \$43.50 last year and \$50.50 in 1928. Men hired by the month without board are being paid \$45.00 per month, while day laborers receive \$1.50 per day with board and \$2.15 without board.

Present farm wages are the lowest since 1916 and are only 13 per cent above 1910-1914 levels. A decrease

### CONDITION OF LEADING CROPS IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES JULY 1, 1931

	Corn	Oats	Tame Hay	Al-falfa	Po-tatoes	Bar-ley	Rye	Spring Wheat	Winter Wheat
Barron.....	96	89	65	84	91	89	78	97	75
Bayfield.....	80	90	85	82	65	81	100	82	88
Burnett.....	90	88	78	91	90	89	90	88	100
Chippewa.....	96	94	66	82	89	92	80	90	-----
Douglas.....	83	92	87	88	88	85	-----	92	100
Polk.....	92	89	73	85	96	87	95	100	93
Rusk.....	92	89	63	78	96	89	83	90	82
Sawyer.....	81	98	80	83	96	89	90	-----	-----
Washburn.....	98	96	69	85	90	94	-----	85	-----
<b>Northwest District.....</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>88</b>
Ashland.....	93	85	86	92	86	87	82	80	95
Clark.....	85	76	62	-----	82	76	75	68	-----
Iron.....	-----	77	75	-----	85	75	-----	100	100
Lincoln.....	95	85	72	92	96	80	-----	-----	-----
Marathon.....	91	90	64	81	91	91	80	85	90
Oneida.....	97	99	71	80	89	95	-----	-----	-----
Price.....	91	85	70	90	90	83	-----	-----	-----
Taylor.....	86	86	69	-----	87	86	85	-----	-----
Vilas.....	86	97	96	90	95	90	-----	100	75
<b>North District.....</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>90</b>
Florence.....	90	96	82	89	100	93	100	94	-----
Forest.....	-----	96	90	-----	93	91	-----	-----	-----
Langlade.....	95	82	77	95	93	92	-----	-----	-----
Marinette.....	94	94	75	98	85	96	90	90	85
Oconto.....	92	91	69	91	95	93	88	73	83
Shawano.....	92	78	66	84	91	85	85	82	98
<b>Northeast District.....</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>
Buffalo.....	97	74	63	86	80	78	88	80	88
Dunn.....	95	80	56	74	91	80	88	82	92
Eau Claire.....	82	77	53	71	87	75	77	80	76
Jackson.....	91	75	52	71	84	82	76	75	82
La Crosse.....	94	85	65	86	86	86	93	88	100
Monroe.....	91	91	66	82	84	91	88	80	85
Pepin.....	91	84	51	73	85	88	92	83	76
Pierce.....	90	65	55	68	84	64	80	58	70
St. Croix.....	80	82	69	79	86	85	85	88	-----
Trempealeau.....	94	85	49	83	96	88	88	86	87
<b>West District.....</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>83</b>
Adams.....	91	84	55	66	89	85	90	-----	-----
Green Lake.....	100	65	-----	62	80	70	82	60	75
Juneau.....	81	74	46	65	90	71	70	65	75
Marquette.....	90	73	62	78	87	77	81	80	-----
Portage.....	94	86	66	88	72	88	84	89	-----
Waupaca.....	96	94	61	82	92	100	83	-----	-----
Waushara.....	90	86	68	80	88	87	84	80	-----
Wood.....	92	87	59	-----	88	71	87	84	-----
<b>Central District.....</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>75</b>
Brown.....	85	86	62	74	80	84	78	90	-----
Calumet.....	92	78	53	74	93	81	75	93	98
Door.....	83	73	60	76	98	80	85	69	88
Fond du Lac.....	87	95	81	87	91	95	83	91	85
Kewaunee.....	78	76	52	72	86	80	90	85	86
Manitowoc.....	91	91	71	88	91	93	89	80	80
Outagamie.....	90	80	72	84	77	83	75	90	75
Sheboygan.....	96	90	78	92	92	92	88	92	90
Winnebago.....	91	85	67	78	92	86	85	90	87
<b>East District.....</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>
Crawford.....	90	86	60	90	92	81	-----	76	98
Grant.....	86	84	50	86	82	84	-----	75	-----
Iowa.....	87	84	62	85	73	82	85	60	-----
Lafayette.....	86	91	59	80	92	93	-----	95	-----
Richland.....	93	79	67	80	90	83	88	90	92
Sauk.....	90	70	47	71	78	73	82	72	82
Vernon.....	98	95	83	95	93	96	95	90	90
<b>Southwest District.....</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>88</b>
Columbia.....	94	86	62	81	87	91	91	83	83
Dane.....	95	83	73	85	86	88	78	83	79
Dodge.....	93	79	75	80	83	83	84	89	88
Green.....	102	97	81	94	94	99	85	98	-----
Jefferson.....	94	88	73	82	82	89	75	86	76
Rock.....	99	91	83	90	95	93	89	86	75
<b>South District.....</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>81</b>
Kenosha.....	88	92	88	88	92	98	100	100	100
Milwaukee.....	84	90	79	82	80	90	80	95	95
Ozaukee.....	89	93	75	90	86	86	86	98	92
Racine.....	98	94	91	96	100	96	90	95	90
Walworth.....	97	91	76	81	91	86	88	91	82
Washington.....	94	84	69	80	86	91	90	85	95
Waukesha.....	87	81	62	75	85	82	75	81	75
<b>Southeast District.....</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>State.....</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>

in the demand for farm labor together with an increase in supply is responsible for the exceptionally low wages. With low farm prices, farmers cannot afford to hire extensively, while the number of workers available has been increased by the city to country migration. On July 1, the demand for farm labor was 21 per cent below normal while the supply was 15 per cent

above, so that the supply of Wisconsin labor was 46 per cent greater than the demand.

Summer farm wages are usually the highest. The depression has temporarily changed the trend, however, so that July wages are below those paid last April when workers received \$32.75 per month with board.

Wisconsin farm labor conditions are evidently more stable than those for the nation. Farm wages are above United States levels and demand and supply are much better balanced.

**Hog and Pork Prospects**

The June 1931 Pig Survey made by the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Post Office Department indicates that a marked increase in hog production is under way in United States. The survey showed that there was an increase of 2.5 per cent in the number of pigs saved this spring over last. The increase in the North Central States amounted to 3.7 per cent and changes in the other areas of the country ranged from a decrease of 9½ per cent in the South Central States to an increase of 15.8 per cent in the western States.

The number of sows bred or to be bred for farrowing in the fall of 1931 as shown by the pig survey point to a marked increase in fall farrowings this year over last. The report shows an intended increase for the United States of 37 per cent in sows bred or to be bred to farrow this fall, compared to sows farrowed in the fall of 1930 but changes in farrowings as reported in the December pig survey during the past four years have been around 19 points below changes shown by June breeding intentions for the United States as a whole. If the same relationship holds this year, fall farrowings reported next December will be about 18 per cent larger than in the fall of 1930. This would be the largest increase in fall farrowings since the fall of 1922 and would be equivalent to about a 6 per cent increase in the total 1931 pig crop.

The pig survey also bore out previous indications of a reduced number of hogs to be marketed during the remainder of the current marketing year, since 3 per cent more hogs over six months of age including brood sows in the North Central States on June 1 this year were reported on farms than were reported on June 1, 1930. If there is an increase over last fall in the number of sows kept for farrowing this fall, such as the survey indicates, a considerably smaller number of hogs will be marketed from July to September this year than during the same months a year earlier. The number of hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection during the first nine months of the current marketing year was 4.2 per cent smaller than during the 1929-30 marketing year.

Indications are for continued heavy market supplies of hogs in Europe through the autumn and winter, but

further signs of reduced breeding operations are in evidence, notably in Netherlands and Germany. The former county is second only to Denmark as a source of cured pork to the British market. In the United States, marketings smaller than last year are anticipated for the months July-September, but June pig survey returns indicate an increase in breeding operations.

Hog prices in both the United States and Europe were weak during June. Hog-feed ratios at home and abroad were somewhat more unfavorable during June as a result of higher feed prices and the moderate declines in hog prices.

The British cured pork market continued to receive record supplies of continental cured pork during May and June. Supplies from Denmark continued to arrive in large volume, but the feature of the past eight weeks has been the increase in receipts from continental countries other than Denmark. The Netherlands is the leading source of non-Danish continental pork but increasing amounts have become available from Poland and the Baltic States. Receipts of American bacon have been very small, with ham in somewhat better supply.

Lard prices strengthened somewhat during June in both the United States and Europe. American exports again declined in May, especially in exports to the Continent. Exports to the United Kingdom were in keeping with the larger figures of recent months.

**The Farm Price Situation**

Farm prices continued downward from May 15 to June 15, declining 3.5 per cent during the period. The Wisconsin index of farm prices was at 84 for July 1, indicating that farm prices are now 16 per cent below pre-war levels (1910-1914). The present unduly low point is the lowest in the entire index which begins with 1910. Prices of farm products are now 31 per cent below last year, and 20 per cent under the low point of the severe depression which followed the war.

Most commodities were effected by the decline. Of 24 Wisconsin farm products, 16 decreased in value, 3 remained at May levels, while 5; eggs, veal calves, buckwheat, dry beans, and clover seed made some increase. Livestock prices depreciated most, falling 9 per cent during the month, grain prices dropped 4 per cent, milk 2.5 per cent, while poultry products gained one per cent.

Milk prices have gone below the dollar mark for the first time in twenty years. The average June price was 99 cents per hundred pounds. The last time that milk in Wisconsin sold below a dollar was in June, 1911, when the price averaged 94 cents. The current price of Wisconsin's all-important product is 22 per cent below 1910-1914 levels and 34 per cent below a year ago.

**FARM WAGES IN WISCONSIN<sup>1</sup>**

Year	Rates Per Month		Rates Per Day		Index Numbers (1910-14=100)
	With board Dollars	Without board Dollars	With board Dollars	Without board Dollars	
1866	13.99	21.71	.90	1.25	54
1869	13.56	22.08	.84	1.15	52
1874 or 1875	14.28	22.13	.87	1.23	55
1877 or 1879	13.73	20.94	.79	1.11	52
1879 or 1880	14.76	22.03	.83	1.13	55
1880 or 1881	15.87	23.76	.90	1.19	59
1881 or 1882	17.90	26.21	.99	1.33	67
1884 or 1885	16.78	23.54	.95	1.20	63
1887 or 1888	16.80	24.65	.97	1.22	63
1889 or 1890	16.75	24.35	.87	1.26	62
1891 or 1892	17.00	25.25	.88	1.30	63
1893	18.58	26.96	.96	1.24	68
1894	16.74	24.96	.85	1.11	62
1895	16.92	25.25	.84	1.11	62
1898	17.50	25.47	.93	1.24	64
1899	19.20	27.68	1.06	1.39	72
1902	22.17	30.78	1.14	1.50	82
1906	25.83	36.06	1.35	1.75	95
1909	27.52	36.92	1.35	1.70	100
1910	26.00	37.25	1.35	1.78	96
1911	26.20	36.80	1.37	1.76	97
1912	27.40	38.30	1.46	1.87	101
1913	28.10	39.80	1.46	1.93	104
1914	28.00	39.90	1.45	1.87	103
1915	28.50	40.00	1.45	1.87	104
1916	31.00	43.80	1.66	2.12	114
1917	36.00	52.00	2.00	2.52	134
1918	43.50	60.20	2.48	3.12	162
1919	48.70	69.00	2.90	3.63	183
1920	62.00	84.50	3.50	4.35	231
1921	39.20	56.00	2.20	2.90	146
1922	37.00	54.00	2.20	2.90	140
1923					163
Jan.	35.00	51.00	1.80	2.50	129
Apr.	44.00	62.50	2.00	2.80	159
July	47.12	66.27	2.54	3.42	175
Oct.	46.00	63.50	2.65	3.30	172
1924					158
Jan.	37.70	55.00	2.10	2.80	141
Apr.	45.60	61.10	2.20	2.90	165
July	45.70	62.50	2.30	3.05	167
Oct.	45.60	62.60	2.50	3.10	169
1925					161
Jan.	34.00	50.00	2.00	2.70	128
Apr.	45.00	59.00	2.20	2.85	163
July	45.00	60.50	2.30	3.00	165
Oct.	46.50	64.00	2.50	3.25	172
1926					170
Jan.	38.00	58.00	2.10	2.80	142
Apr.	46.75	64.00	2.25	2.95	170
July	49.00	64.25	2.45	3.15	178
Oct.	48.50	66.00	2.45	3.15	178
1927					170
Jan.	40.75	59.75	2.10	2.85	150
Apr.	47.50	63.50	2.25	3.00	172
July	49.75	67.75	2.45	3.20	181
Oct.	49.00	67.25	2.55	3.10	180
1928					170
Jan.	38.00	56.75	2.10	2.85	142
Apr.	46.75	64.00	2.25	2.95	170
July	48.50	65.75	2.45	3.10	177
Oct.	48.75	65.25	2.50	3.10	179
1929					169
Jan.	40.00	57.55	2.30	2.70	149
Apr.	48.00	66.00	2.30	3.00	174
July	50.50	69.50	2.55	3.25	185
Oct.	46.25	66.47	2.55	3.15	172
1930					142
Jan.	37.75	55.25	2.10	2.80	141
Apr.	44.00	62.25	2.15	2.85	160
July	43.50	59.25	2.15	2.80	158
Oct.	40.25	56.25	2.00	2.65	147
1931					
Jan.	27.00	42.25	1.50	2.25	101
Apr.	32.75	47.50	1.60	2.25	120
July	31.00	45.00	1.50	2.15	113

<sup>1</sup>—Wage rates collected by United States Department of Agriculture from information crop reporters.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES PRICES PAID TO PRODUCERS FOR FARM PRODUCTS†

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Buckwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Hogs cwt.	Beef cattle cwt.	Veal calves cwt.	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Milk cows head	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Butter lb.	Wool lb.	Beans bu.	Hay ton	Clover seed bu.	Potatoes bu.	Sweet potatoes bu.	Horses head	Cotton- lb.
1910-14	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	c.	\$	c.
Jan.	87.4	58.2	38.5	61.2	71.4	70.6	162.0	7.03	5.04	6.78	4.60	5.78	47.25	10.7	28.4	28.4	18.5	2.25	11.74	8.96	62.7	78.5	139	12.3
Feb.	89.3	59.5	39.5	63.7	72.8	71.0	170.9	7.12	5.11	6.77	4.55	5.95	47.75	10.9	26.3	27.2	18.5	2.22	12.01	9.44	65.7	83.4	143	12.2
March	89.0	60.5	40.1	62.9	71.5	70.7	173.8	7.41	5.29	6.92	4.79	6.22	48.90	11.2	21.5	25.9	18.0	2.18	12.03	9.64	66.6	87.5	144	12.4
April	88.8	62.1	40.5	64.3	72.6	72.2	173.2	7.59	5.50	6.76	5.07	6.46	49.42	11.5	17.1	25.4	18.7	2.19	12.10	9.73	68.1	93.1	146	12.4
May	89.8	64.7	41.2	64.9	72.1	73.1	176.3	7.23	5.50	6.59	4.96	6.46	49.44	11.8	16.7	24.7	17.8	2.27	12.23	9.47	69.6	97.8	144	12.6
June	90.8	67.7	41.8	64.5	73.5	75.7	175.6	7.16	5.44	6.77	4.75	6.46	49.64	11.8	16.7	23.5	17.5	2.31	12.33	9.09	69.4	95.9	145	12.7
July	87.4	69.2	41.7	61.4	72.3	79.0	167.4	7.25	5.33	6.74	4.56	6.09	49.04	11.9	16.7	22.9	17.5	2.30	12.00	8.91	74.3	91.8	142	12.7
August	85.0	70.9	40.1	57.3	69.9	77.6	170.7	7.47	5.36	6.89	4.42	5.66	49.33	12.0	17.2	23.6	17.8	2.30	11.56	9.02	88.7	96.7	141	12.5
Sept.	87.4	73.3	39.1	59.1	72.0	74.6	170.7	7.61	5.35	7.03	4.37	5.63	49.41	11.9	19.3	24.7	17.3	2.29	11.64	8.85	80.4	93.3	140	12.2
Oct.	87.4	70.1	39.0	60.2	73.3	72.7	167.4	7.38	5.32	7.03	4.30	5.50	49.84	11.8	22.3	25.8	17.1	2.26	11.62	8.61	69.2	85.0	138	12.1
Nov.	88.0	63.4	38.6	60.1	73.4	71.6	162.2	6.97	5.21	6.95	4.26	5.47	49.98	11.4	25.5	26.7	17.2	2.24	11.64	8.50	60.0	76.3	137	12.1
Dec.	86.0	58.4	38.9	60.6	74.2	71.3	154.9	6.72	5.22	6.92	4.37	5.68	50.03	10.8	30.0	28.3	17.3	2.29	12.35	8.68	60.7	72.2	136	12.2
Average	86.0	64.8	39.9	61.7	72.4	73.3	168.8	7.25	5.31	6.84	4.58	5.93	49.17	11.5	21.6	25.6	17.8	2.26	11.94	9.08	69.6	87.6	141	12.4
1914	88.2	72.7	40.3	50.7	68.5	78.3	132.2	7.57	6.24	7.83	4.79	6.31	59.34	12.2	22.5	25.6	17.6	2.25	11.32	8.21	69.3	86.5	135	10.6
1915	112.9	72.4	45.1	57.4	93.0	83.1	157.4	6.59	6.01	7.63	5.28	6.85	58.25	11.3	22.0	26.0	22.5	2.88	10.57	8.65	52.5	82.2	131	8.9
1916	201.2	75.7	43.3	66.0	93.2	89.6	198.6	8.20	6.48	8.33	6.31	8.19	60.95	13.3	24.6	28.2	27.5	4.25	10.54	9.63	103.8	80.1	131	13.5
1917	117.3	141.4	63.4	107.4	156.0	154.2	281.4	13.59	8.14	10.47	9.50	12.23	71.86	16.7	33.8	36.0	47.2	7.29	13.42	10.93	189.9	121.0	133	21.5
1918	203.7	150.4	76.8	124.6	178.4	177.8	358.3	15.92	9.45	11.88	10.94	13.98	83.07	20.8	39.5	43.2	57.8	6.20	18.10	17.08	115.7	143.0	131	29.5
1919	214.7	156.6	69.4	105.4	141.3	156.6	402.2	16.23	9.72	12.74	9.59	12.98	91.96	23.5	43.8	50.7	51.0	4.41	20.61	24.35	139.4	156.9	122	29.6
1920	224.1	144.2	79.7	120.2	161.1	162.8	361.5	13.02	8.47	11.81	8.42	11.94	89.54	25.8	47.9	55.1	38.1	4.08	21.62	23.15	249.5	175.7	120	32.1
1921	119.0	57.8	36.1	50.8	103.6	110.2	150.8	7.84	5.53	7.87	4.61	7.20	59.10	20.9	34.0	38.7	16.9	2.84	12.96	10.45	103.8	118.7	93	12.3
1922	103.2	58.5	35.8	50.2	74.5	89.6	205.1	8.40	5.43	7.69	6.00	9.70	55.56	19.1	28.5	35.7	29.0	3.70	11.68	11.13	96.7	104.8	84	18.9
1923	98.9	80.1	41.5	56.2	64.4	95.2	235.5	7.13	5.59	8.01	6.02	10.51	55.43	18.9	30.3	40.9	37.7	4.01	12.29	11.42	84.1	104.4	83	26.7
1924	110.5	91.2	47.3	67.9	77.3	103.1	218.3	7.48	5.60	8.13	6.78	10.72	55.48	19.2	30.4	40.0	37.3	3.57	13.28	12.94	87.0	137.0	76	27.6
1925	151.0	99.9	44.5	71.0	99.3	104.2	244.4	11.00	6.25	8.86	7.65	12.29	57.87	20.3	33.7	41.1	39.4	3.94	12.54	15.81	113.9	171.6	78	22.1
1926	135.1	69.9	38.9	55.3	89.2	86.1	207.1	11.80	6.46	9.62	7.38	11.57	65.51	21.9	31.5	41.6	35.1	3.17	13.06	17.25	185.7	156.3	79	15.1
1927	120.5	78.8	44.9	67.1	86.2	88.4	195.9	9.68	7.24	10.17	7.25	11.39	74.19	20.3	28.2	42.8	30.9	3.07	12.00	19.10	132.3	114.0	78	15.9
1928	113.4	89.1	49.0	69.3	93.1	93.4	196.0	8.75	9.14	11.76	7.66	12.09	89.75	21.2	30.3	44.0	36.1	4.06	10.63	16.55	82.9	123.2	82	18.6
1929	102.7	87.6	44.3	56.0	86.8	95.9	245.7	9.44	9.22	12.18	7.53	11.94	94.10	22.4	32.1	44.0	31.3	3.40	11.11	10.86	124.4	115.5	73	12.4
1930	80.9	78.0	37.8	46.3	58.8	93.7	212.3	8.82	7.56	9.90	5.25	8.19	74.17	18.5	25.1	37.0	21.1	3.40	11.31	9.82	137.8	103.1	77	15.8
January	107.5	77.3	41.1	53.9	68.7	97.3	279.8	8.80	8.69	11.84	6.91	11.10	89.17	19.8	38.4	39.9	21.4	3.80	11.16	9.92	137.8	103.1	77	15.8
February	101.3	77.4	43.0	52.5	78.3	95.8	275.0	9.48	8.68	11.69	6.84	10.46	85.02	20.4	31.8	38.1	25.9	3.70	11.19	9.95	139.1	109.6	77	14.8
March	91.9	74.4	41.4	51.4	68.4	94.9	261.5	9.57	8.77	11.24	6.59	9.63	81.00	20.6	31.3	36.8	23.7	3.66	10.95	10.03	136.7	114.6	78	13.8
April	93.4	78.3	42.4	51.7	68.7	94.9	263.7	9.17	8.65	10.73	6.44	9.02	80.70	21.1	21.5	38.1	21.4	3.58	10.97	10.23	146.1	118.3	79	14.7
May	87.5	77.7	40.9	50.5	63.8	89.9	245.9	8.99	8.36	9.68	5.86	8.92	79.53	20.0	20.0	37.7	19.6	3.82	10.98	10.23	150.2	126.4	79	14.5
June	87.9	79.0	39.3	47.5	60.7	100.0	245.6	9.10	8.20	9.83	5.52	9.02	77.62	19.0	18.6	34.7	19.2	3.72	10.91	10.40	148.6	128.6	77	14.0
July	70.6	77.1	33.1	40.0	43.6	98.3	192.7	8.38	7.12	9.19	4.65	9.08	71.75	17.4	18.8	34.3	19.2	3.58	10.47	10.34	129.4	125.0	73	11.9
August	74.0	90.0	35.7	43.6	53.0	97.4	191.9	8.51	6.26	8.78	4.13	6.82	65.91	17.3	20.6	35.7	19.8	3.58	11.31	11.01	108.8	136.3	70	11.4
September	70.3	91.7	36.1	45.3	53.1	97.1	168.1	9.44	6.61	9.20	4.12	6.67	66.23	17.8	25.3	38.4	20.2	3.62	12.14	11.65	109.9	128.7	69	9.9
October	65.6	81.9	34.7	41.9	47.6	97.7	152.2	8.79	6.54	9.30	3.93	6.15	66.37	17.4	26.5	38.3	19.6	2.98	12.17	12.47	101.7	110.7	68	9.2
November	60.0	66.3	31.5	38.3	41.6	82.8	133.6	8.20	6.41	8.84	3.98	6.21	64.68	16.1	31.7	37.7	19.0	4.26	12.19	12.35	95.0	93.8	66	9.6
December	61.3	64.9	32.3	38.8	41.1	89.0	137.6	7.44	6.37	8.48	3.96	6.18	62.00	15.3	26.8	34.8	18.4	-----	11.33	11.76	99.8	94.1	66	8.7
1931	59.1	61.7	31.1	36.6	37.4	79.1	131.7	7.25	6.41	8.61	4.04	6.30	59.90	15.7	22.1	31.0	17.4	-----	11.21	11.78	90.3	98.1	66	8.6
January	58.7	58.6	30.7	35.3	34.9	76.6	126.2	6.81	6.03	8.20	4.15	6.59	56.88	15.1	24.1	28.1	16.4	-----	10.92	11.64	86.7	100.8	67	9.1
February	58.3	57.5	30.1	34.4	34.3	77.4	130.4	6.92	6.03	7.66	4.24	6.84	56.34	16.1	17.0	29.4	15.9	-----	10.66	11.54	84.9	105.5	69	9.6
March	59.2	57.7	30.2	35.2	32.8	75.6	128.6	6.9																

PRICES PAID TO WISCONSIN PRODUCERS FOR FARM PRODUCTS<sup>1</sup>

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Buckwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Hogs cwt.	Beef cattle cwt.	Veal calves cwt.	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Milk cows head	Milk cwt.	Butterfat lb.	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Butter lb.	Wool lb.	Dry beans bu.	Hay (loose) ton	Clover seed bu.	Potatoes bu.	Horses head
1910-14	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c	c	c	c	c	\$	\$	\$	c	\$
January	90.8	55.4	37.6	70.8	67.6	73.0	170.0	7.14	4.66	7.38	4.14	5.92	51.75	1.47	33.8	10.4	28.4	31.6	21.4	2.20	12.91	8.54	45.4	167.20
February	90.2	55.6	38.4	71.2	67.8	71.8	178.0	7.20	4.82	7.10	4.20	5.86	52.10	1.38	31.8	10.9	25.0	29.8	21.0	2.23	12.96	9.09	47.6	171.40
March	89.8	56.2	38.6	71.0	67.8	71.6	179.6	7.56	4.94	7.22	4.50	6.08	53.10	1.27	30.8	11.2	20.2	28.2	20.8	2.19	12.88	9.23	48.8	167.80
April	90.6	57.4	38.8	72.4	68.6	72.6	178.6	7.80	5.04	6.84	4.60	6.26	53.60	1.18	29.2	16.6	16.6	27.2	20.2	2.22	12.86	9.47	49.2	171.70
May	91.2	59.4	40.2	71.6	69.0	73.4	179.8	7.40	5.08	6.56	4.78	6.38	53.60	1.10	27.6	11.7	16.4	26.2	19.2	2.17	13.06	9.20	48.4	169.20
June	91.2	60.4	40.0	69.6	69.0	74.6	170.0	7.30	4.90	6.94	4.42	6.46	54.80	1.08	27.2	11.6	16.4	25.4	19.2	2.20	12.79	8.66	49.4	171.40
July	91.4	62.6	41.0	67.6	67.2	73.8	162.4	7.38	4.92	6.94	4.12	6.12	52.90	1.12	27.4	11.9	16.6	25.2	19.6	2.23	12.55	8.86	62.0	175.00
August	92.0	65.0	42.0	66.2	67.6	73.8	166.4	7.50	4.96	7.40	4.10	5.96	53.00	1.21	29.0	12.0	17.8	26.4	20.2	2.33	12.85	8.98	68.8	171.60
September	92.2	65.2	39.0	66.2	69.8	72.2	175.6	7.74	4.94	7.82	4.10	5.94	53.95	1.30	30.4	11.7	19.8	27.4	20.2	2.38	12.77	9.06	57.4	171.00
October	91.0	62.2	38.0	67.6	70.6	72.2	173.4	7.46	5.00	7.66	4.00	5.70	55.80	1.37	31.2	11.1	22.8	28.6	19.6	2.29	12.52	8.30	46.0	167.80
November	90.0	58.4	37.6	67.6	71.8	73.0	159.8	6.94	4.82	7.54	4.02	5.66	54.75	1.47	33.6	10.3	26.4	30.0	19.6	2.32	12.55	8.20	42.2	167.00
December	90.0	56.6	38.2	68.8	72.2	72.8	160.0	6.76	4.78	7.38	4.06	5.71	54.45	1.51	35.0	10.0	29.0	31.4	20.0	2.28	12.61	8.31	43.4	167.00
Average	90.8	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	7.35	4.91	7.23	4.25	6.06	53.65	1.265	30.2	11.2	21.3	28.1	20.1	2.25	12.78	8.83	50.7	169.83
1914	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	7.65	5.83	8.22	4.64	6.60	66.90	1.31	30.0	11.6	22.3	28.4	19.6	2.22	10.00	7.72	50.9	172.50
1915	114.7	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	6.55	5.46	7.95	5.00	7.08	62.30	1.30	30.3	11.0	21.7	28.3	25.2	2.92	9.88	8.07	37.2	161.40
1916	119.4	79.5	44.2	78.5	96.6	94.0	192.2	8.47	5.90	8.87	5.87	8.26	64.80	1.55	34.9	13.0	25.0	32.1	30.3	4.75	11.29	9.40	98.3	156.50
1917	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	274.4	14.17	7.52	11.46	8.35	12.36	77.65	2.18	45.3	16.2	33.9	40.6	49.2	8.28	14.28	10.95	163.3	151.30
1918	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	386.2	16.09	8.71	13.17	10.22	14.17	88.70	2.60	54.0	20.2	39.5	48.2	63.3	6.84	19.42	17.26	78.6	147.70
1919	212.7	140.4	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	16.52	9.02	14.31	9.08	13.51	104.25	2.85	64.9	22.9	43.8	57.7	53.0	4.22	20.68	25.86	114.4	143.70
1920	214.7	137.3	78.6	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	12.93	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	104.30	2.60	62.9	24.0	46.8	59.1	38.0	3.57	22.89	22.03	123.3	141.20
1921	120.1	59.5	37.2	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	7.61	4.57	7.62	3.89	7.37	58.20	1.69	41.9	19.8	32.9	41.7	18.7	2.88	15.51	10.60	79.9	114.30
1922	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.7	8.32	4.54	7.73	4.92	10.22	57.00	1.64	39.0	18.3	28.5	38.6	27.4	3.55	15.04	11.04	80.0	111.70
1923	105.0	77.7	42.4	61.7	66.8	84.0	214.4	6.97	4.57	7.99	5.16	10.55	62.35	2.09	46.8	17.3	29.2	45.7	37.9	4.28	13.41	11.42	58.9	106.90
1924	113.5	94.4	49.2	73.8	77.1	97.6	215.5	7.29	4.67	8.17	5.62	10.83	63.75	1.77	43.6	17.8	30.2	42.5	37.7	3.65	13.33	13.08	64.6	108.20
1925	143.7	102.9	43.9	80.7	98.8	97.8	238.3	10.87	5.18	9.17	6.13	12.36	66.25	1.90	46.3	19.2	33.2	44.2	40.3	3.63	13.02	15.84	84.6	108.20
1926	137.2	74.3	39.2	66.2	82.1	78.8	205.0	11.70	5.73	10.14	6.19	12.09	80.50	1.92	45.7	21.4	31.3	43.9	35.9	5.27	13.32	16.41	158.3	111.70
1927	123.1	87.1	46.2	73.6	88.4	84.6	192.7	9.52	6.49	10.52	5.75	11.85	89.85	2.11	50.3	19.3	28.6	47.0	33.0	5.45	14.25	18.58	117.2	113.70
1928	117.4	92.8	52.3	80.6	98.0	88.0	189.7	8.74	8.22	12.14	6.05	12.37	103.10	2.15	51.5	20.7	30.3	47.8	39.2	4.72	13.06	16.02	65.0	117.60
1929	111.7	88.2	45.7	65.7	89.7	88.8	237.0	9.50	8.32	12.43	6.07	12.37	107.25	2.05	48.7	22.0	31.5	46.5	34.5	5.33	12.60	15.09	71.2	117.90
1930	93.1	79.7	38.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	8.82	6.54	9.87	4.33	8.56	84.40	1.63	38.8	17.4	24.1	37.0	23.8	3.86	11.07	10.52	115.8	108.20
January	113.	81.	44.	64.	88.	90.	262.	8.70	7.70	11.80	5.50	11.40	101.	1.81	42	18.5	37.	37.	32.	4.21	10.70	9.60	120.	115.
February	111.	81.	43.	62.	79.	87.	255.	9.40	7.50	11.60	5.20	10.70	97.	1.75	40	19.4	32.	38.	30.	4.33	10.60	9.70	125.	115.
March	104.	78.	42.	62.	70.	87.	251.	9.70	7.40	10.80	5.30	9.80	89.	1.72	40	20.3	21.	36.	29.	3.91	10.10	9.70	120.	110.
April	104.	80.	43.	62.	67.	86.	255.	9.30	7.60	10.10	5.40	8.80	89.	1.68	40	21.0	21.	39.	28.	3.87	10.50	10.40	135.	115.
May	100.	79.	42.	62.	63.	90.	253.	9.00	7.40	8.80	5.10	9.30	89.	1.60	40	19.8	20.	38.	22.	3.91	10.50	10.30	145.	112.
June	98.	78.	41.	61.	63.	87.	241.	9.00	7.30	9.50	5.50	9.40	88.	1.51	36	16.7	18.	34.	20.	4.10	10.60	10.30	145.	107.
July	88.	77.	37.	54.	48.	90.	205.	8.40	6.20	9.40	3.90	8.70	82.	1.52	36	15.6	18.	34.	20.	3.89	10.40	9.60	145.	111.
August	88.	89.	37.	55.	55.	91.	190.	8.50	5.30	9.60	3.40	7.40	80.	1.60	38	16.6	20.	38.	21.	4.01	11.40	10.30	105.	107.
September	84.	90.	37.	57.	57.	92.	173.	9.50	6.00	10.20	3.70	7.30	77.	1.68	40	17.0	24.	40.	22.	4.13	11.70	11.20	110.	105.
October	79.	82.	36.	55.	51.	93.	166.	8.80	5.50	9.90	2.90	6.60	77.	1.69	41	16.0	24.	39.	21.	3.49	12.40	12.50	90.	104.
November	75.	71.	32.	51.	44.	80.	150.	8.10	5.30	8.80	3.30	6.70	74.	1.60	38	14.5	31.	37.	21.	3.27	12.30	11.60	80.	100.
December	73.	70.	33.	51.	43.	78.	143.	7.40	5.30	8.00	2.80	6.60	70.	1.50	37	13.9	23.	34.	20.	3.15	11.70	11.00	70.	97.
1931	73.	68.	31.	49.	42.	79.	136.	7.20	5.10	8.20	3.20	7.00	66.	1.35	31	15.2	20.0	29.	19.	2.89	11.50	11.20	70.	92.
January	72.	64.	31.	47.	38.	73.	130.	6.80	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	63.	1.28	30	14.4	13.0	28.	18.	2.61	11.10	10.80	65.	95.
February	70.	61.	30.	46.	39.	70.	129.	6.70	4.60	6.60	3.40	7.10	63.	1.23	31	15.8	16.5	29.	18.	2.62	10.70	10.30	55.	98.
March	70.	63.	31.	47.	36.	72.	131.	6.80	4.80	6.80	3.70	7.60	63.	1.08	29	17.2	16.1	28.	17.	2.71	10.80	10.90	70.	98.
April	70.	63.	31.	47.	36.	72.	131.	6.80	4.80	6.80	3.70	7.60	63.	1.08										

GENERAL TREND OF FARM PRICES AND PURCHASING POWER IN THE UNITED STATES

GENERAL TREND OF FARM PRICES AND PURCHASING POWER IN WISCONSIN

Year and month	Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices (Average of prices August, 1909-July, 1914=100)									Purchasing Power			Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices (Average of prices January, 1910-December, 1914=100)									Purchasing Power		
	Grain	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton and cotton seed	All groups—30 items	Prices paid by farmers for commodities <sup>5</sup> bought 1910-14=100	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>6</sup>	Index numbers of U. S. farm real estate values <sup>7</sup>	Grain	Livestock	Milk	Poultry products	Four leading cash crops <sup>4</sup>	Fruits and vegetables—	Unclassified <sup>8</sup>	All groups—30 items	All groups milk excluded <sup>9</sup> 25 items	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>6</sup>	Ratio of prices received for milk to prices paid <sup>7</sup>	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm real estate values <sup>7</sup>		
1910.....	104	103	100	104	91	113	103	98	106	101	101	98	103	84	100	103	99	99	101	100	-----			
1911.....	96	87	97	91	106	101	95	101	93	111	85	90	91	99	100	118	91	92	90	89	-----			
1912.....	106	95	103	101	110	87	99	100	99	111	95	103	101	117	90	111	102	101	102	103	97			
1913.....	92	108	100	101	92	97	100	100	99	85	110	105	100	94	102	82	104	102	104	105	100			
1914.....	103	112	100	105	100	85	102	101	101	93	111	104	104	105	108	85	105	106	104	103	103			
1915.....	120	104	98	103	83	78	100	106	95	117	101	103	101	90	89	89	101	99	95	97	104			
1916.....	126	120	102	116	123	119	117	123	95	125	119	123	117	142	151	103	122	122	99	100	117			
1917.....	217	173	125	157	202	187	176	150	118	200	175	172	155	208	197	133	174	176	116	115	124			
1918.....	226	202	152	185	162	245	200	178	112	216	200	206	184	157	216	173	198	192	111	116	133			
1919.....	231	206	173	206	189	247	209	205	102	188	209	225	195	204	254	172	215	205	105	110	143			
1920.....	231	173	188	222	249	248	205	206	99	211	173	206	219	299	218	172	203	200	99	100	171			
1921.....	112	108	148	161	148	101	116	156	75	114	102	134	160	161	215	119	128	123	82	86	168			
1922.....	105	113	134	139	152	156	124	152	81	100	107	130	141	143	178	123	124	119	82	86	154			
1923.....	114	106	148	145	136	216	135	153	88	102	99	165	141	123	116	121	137	111	90	108	147			
1924.....	129	109	134	147	124	211	134	154	87	118	103	140	146	129	127	130	128	116	83	91	139			
1925.....	156	139	137	161	160	177	147	159	92	133	133	150	160	154	129	115	144	138	91	94	130			
1926.....	129	146	136	156	189	122	136	156	87	114	145	152	158	216	126	119	152	152	87	97	125			
1927.....	128	139	138	141	155	128	131	154	85	121	136	167	144	183	142	121	154	142	100	108	122			
1928.....	130	150	140	150	146	152	139	156	90	130	145	170	153	140	169	115	156	143	100	109	120			
1929.....	121	156	140	159	136	145	138	155	89	116	152	162	160	144	177	114	155	148	100	105	119			
1930.....	100	134	123	126	158	102	117	146	80	95	129	129	124	171	154	99	129	130	88	88	117			
1930																								
Jan.....	118	146	135	178	167	128	134	153	88	114	141	143	172	180	173	101	145	146	95	93	-----			
Feb.....	115	150	129	154	168	121	131	152	86	109	144	138	156	184	173	99	142	146	93	91	-----			
March.....	107	151	126	115	169	113	126	151	83	103	143	136	119	180	173	96	138	139	91	90	-----			
April.....	110	146	126	117	187	120	127	150	85	103	139	133	121	193	173	98	136	140	91	89	-----			
May.....	105	142	123	110	193	119	124	150	83	100	134	126	115	201	173	96	132	136	88	84	-----			
June.....	106	141	118	103	193	115	123	149	82	99	134	119	101	201	173	96	127	135	85	80	-----			
July.....	92	127	115	101	173	99	111	148	75	86	123	120	98	188	134	95	122	124	82	81	-----			
August.....	101	119	117	107	149	94	108	147	74	90	118	126	108	155	134	100	123	119	84	86	-----			
Sept.....	100	128	123	125	148	83	111	146	76	91	130	133	122	160	134	102	131	129	90	91	-----			
Oct.....	92	123	125	129	127	76	106	144	74	86	121	134	120	145	134	105	127	121	88	93	-----			
Nov.....	80	118	124	146	114	80	103	142	73	77	113	126	141	136	134	104	122	118	86	89	-----			
Dec.....	80	112	117	127	108	73	97	139	70	77	106	119	112	127	134	100	113	108	81	86	-----			
1931																								
Jan.....	77	112	107	110	108	72	94	138 <sup>9</sup>	68 <sup>9</sup>	75	104	107	104	127	134	99	106	105	77 <sup>9</sup>	78 <sup>9</sup>	-----			
Feb.....	75	106	101	79	109	76	90	137 <sup>9</sup>	66 <sup>9</sup>	72	98	101	78	123	134	96	99	98	72 <sup>9</sup>	74 <sup>9</sup>	-----			
March.....	74	106	101	92	109	80	91	136 <sup>9</sup>	67 <sup>9</sup>	70	94	97	93	114	134	94	97	96	71 <sup>9</sup>	71 <sup>9</sup>	-----			
April.....	74	106	99	90	120	78	91	134 <sup>9</sup>	68 <sup>9</sup>	71	96	85	95	127	134	94	92	99	67 <sup>9</sup>	63 <sup>9</sup>	-----			
May.....	74	99	91	77	119	74	86	131 <sup>9</sup>	66 <sup>9</sup>	70	92	80	79	115	134	94	87	93	66 <sup>9</sup>	61 <sup>9</sup>	-----			
June.....	67	91	86	81	114	65	80	130 <sup>9</sup>	62 <sup>9</sup>	67	84	78 <sup>9</sup>	80	115	134	93	84	89	65 <sup>9</sup>	60 <sup>9</sup>	-----			

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

<sup>2</sup>Purchasing power of the farmer's dollar expressed as the ratio of the index number of the prices received to the index number of the prices paid for commodities farmers buy.

<sup>3</sup>Average of estimated values. 1912-14=100.

<sup>4</sup>Includes potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, and clover seed.

<sup>5</sup>Includes dry beans, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, sugar beets, and wool.

<sup>6</sup>The ratio of the index number of prices received for Wisconsin farm products to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy.

<sup>7</sup>The ratio of the index number of Wisconsin milk prices to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy.

<sup>8</sup>These index numbers are based on retail prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, reported quarterly for March, June, September, and December.

The indexes for other months are straight interpolations between the successive quarterly indexes.

<sup>9</sup>Preliminary.

Milk prices can be expected to make some improvement during the next few months. June prices are ordinarily near the low for the year. The present June price is only two cents below the May price. This is the smallest decline in eight months, and indicates that milk prices are leveling off in preparation for a seasonal rise. Milk production probably reached its maximum early in June. During the first four months of this year, milk production was considerably higher than a year ago. The situation was reversed in May when factory butter production was 3.7 per cent below last year. Crop correspondents reported a milk production per cow of 17.63 pounds on June 1 of this year as compared with 18.18 pounds on June 1, 1930. Pasture conditions are distinctly subnormal, particularly in midwest dairy states. The hay crop is also poor. Present milk

feeding of grains or purchased feeds. These factors point toward a smaller milk flow during the remainder of the season and should have some influence on milk prices. Wholesale butter prices advanced about three or four cents during the last ten days of June and have been maintained near this level during the early part of July.

United States Farm Prices

The United States index of farm prices declined from 86 on May 15 to 80 on June 15, a change of 7 per cent as compared with the 3.5 per cent decline in Wisconsin prices. This is a new log level for the period of record, 1910-1931. United States farm prices are now 35 per cent lower than a year ago.

A 13 per cent decline in wheat prices together with similar movements in other grains sent the index

of grain prices down to 67, or 9.5 per cent below the May position. Corn was more stable than other grains declining only 4 per cent. Wheat prices dropped in response to the beginning of the crop marketing season in Southern States and the certainty of a large carry-over of old wheat.

Meat animal prices declined 8 per cent during the 30 day period. Hog prices dropped 10 per cent and cattle prices were 7 per cent lower. Hog marketings are considerably smaller than a year ago, but exports of pork and lard have decreased, domestic consumption of pork is apparently lower, and storage stocks are relatively large. A weakening consumer demand for beef is perhaps the principal reason for lower cattle prices.

Dairy products dropped 5.5 per cent for the month, cotton and cottonseed fell 12 per cent while poultry products increased 5 per cent.

# 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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**C**ROPS suffered severely from drouth during July in nearly the whole area from the Pacific Coast east to Michigan and Illinois, and south to the cotton belt. As a result, the prospective corn production has been reduced since last month by 193,000,000 bushels or more than 6 per cent, oats by 137,000,000 bushels or more than 10 per cent, spring wheat by 38,000,000 bushels or 24 per cent, barley by 45,000,000 bushels or 17 per cent, flaxseed by 4,000,000 bushels or 23 per cent. The estimates for hay, potatoes and several fruits have also been reduced. Spring wheat, barley, flaxseed and wild hay are expected to show the lowest yields on record and rye the lowest except 1887.

Local rains which occurred in much of this area in the last few days of July or early in August will help some late crops but in most places they came too late for spring grains. On the other hand, in the northeastern part of the country the rainfall so far has been sufficient to permit fair to good yields of most crops and in most parts of the South the drouth was broken or at least temporarily relieved during the last half of July, causing a very marked improvement in the local crop production situation. Winter wheat matured in most sections under favorable conditions and produced an average yield of 19 bushels per acre, equaling the record yield of 1914. Corn is much in need of more rain but in only a few of the important states it is already so badly damaged that it can not recover. The hay crop is seriously short in most of the West and Northwest but production in the country as a whole will probably be not far below last year's short crop. Fruits, though below prospects of a month ago, are yielding better than usual. The net result seems likely to be a general average of crop yields 10.9 per cent above those secured last year though still 0.3 per cent below the average during the previous ten years.

## Crops in Wisconsin

Not in many years have Wisconsin crops declined as much during the month of July as this year. Intensely hot weather combined with lack of rain in nearly all counties greatly reduced crop prospects. Rains during the early days of August covered a large part of the state and have brought some relief. Cooler weather is also helping somewhat, but with the general shortage of moisture, much of the state is still greatly in need of rain. This will effect partic-

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ularly such late harvested crops as corn, potatoes, tobacco, cabbage, buckwheat, and sugar beets. A summary of the weather data at leading stations in the Wisconsin area is given on this page.

Pastures in Wisconsin on the first of August were reported as 48 per cent of normal, the lowest condition since 1910. Nearly the entire state reports unsatisfactory pasture conditions. This is, of course, a combination of unfavorable weather a year ago when drouth destroyed much of the grass and clover seedings, as well as the dry, hot weather of this year. Hay production estimates have not been changed from a month ago. The forecast for Wisconsin now is for 4,880,000 tons as compared with the five-year average of 6,098,000 tons. Alfalfa is the only hay crop that is making really good production.

**Grains.**—Grain crops in Wisconsin are making rather poor yields, though there is considerable variation. The earlier ripened grains such as winter wheat, rye, and barley, and also some of the early oats made fairly good

production, but practically all of the late ripened grains suffered from the heat and some of them are very unsatisfactory. The oat crop is particularly light.

Corn declined materially in condition during the month of July, reports from some counties indicating that much of it suffered so much from heat and drouth that it is not likely to recover. In many counties, particularly in Southern Wisconsin, however, corn has a very good outlook and it has improved greatly since August 1, when rains covered much of this area. The production for Wisconsin is now estimated at 74,795,000 bushels, which is more than four and one-half million bushels under the rather small crop of 1930. Prospects for oats declined greatly during July, much of the late oats being reported as the lightest harvested in Wisconsin in many years. The present estimate of oats production in the state is 67,365,000 bushels as compared with 108,680,000 bushels harvested a year ago, or the smallest crop and the lowest yield in ten years. Barley, which matures a little earlier than oats, also suffered from hot weather, but to a somewhat smaller degree. The production of this crop is now forecast at 19,910,000 bushels as compared with 26,011,000 harvested last year. The yield of barley is now estimated at 27.5 bushels per acre, which is also the lowest in ten years. The yield of winter wheat is estimated at 20 bushels per acre and that of rye at 14. The production of rye is forecast at 2,408,000 bushels, and of winter wheat 640,000 bushels. This is probably the smallest winter wheat crop harvested in Wisconsin in over eighty years. Spring wheat, which, like oats, suffered considerably from the heat and drouth is making much smaller pro-

## WISCONSIN WEATHER SUMMARY JULY, 1931

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
	Min.	Max.	Normal	Mean	This month	Normal	
Duluth.....	45	94	64.0	68.5	2.73	3.76	-0.84
Wausau.....	46	98	68.4	72.6	2.11	4.27	-5.56
Escanaba.....	50	95	66.0	69.6	3.42	3.33	-4.02
Minneapolis.....	57	104	72.3	76.8	1.12	3.73	-6.31
La Crosse.....	52	101	72.8	76.6	1.84	3.90	-4.60
Green Bay.....	54	100	70.0	75.0	3.31	3.46	-7.29
Dubuque.....	53	100	74.1	78.1	2.57	3.94	-8.48
Madison.....	56	97	72.1	75.8	2.10	3.88	-6.82
Milwaukee.....	58	99	70.1	75.5	2.25	2.83	-3.61

# WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

## CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR AUGUST 1, 1931

Crop	Acreage			Production				Condition August 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1931 (Preliminary)	1930	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1931 acreage compared to 1930 acreage	August 1, 1931 forecast	1930	5-year average 1925-29	Unit	1931	1930	10-year average 1920-29
Corn.....	2,137,000	2,035,000	+ 5	74,795,000	79,365,000	82,368,000	Bu.	74	84	83
Potatoes.....	268,000	244,000	+10	21,440,000	18,056,000	25,380,000	Bu.	61	80	83
Tobacco.....				45,150,000	52,900,000	41,349,000	Lb.	66	85	84
Oats.....	2,495,000	2,470,000	+ 1	67,365,000	108,680,000	101,976,000	Bu.	65	86	85
Barley.....	724,000	703,000	+ 3	19,910,000	26,011,000	21,215,000	Bu.	71	90	88
Rye.....	172,000	191,000	-10	2,408,000	2,960,000	3,361,000	Bu.			
Winter wheat.....	32,000	42,000	-24	640,000	924,000	1,155,000	Bu.			
Spring wheat.....	74,000	67,000	+10	1,073,000	1,407,000	1,313,000	Bu.	73	85	82
Clover and timothy.....	2,651,000	2,881,000	- 8					66	81	186
Alfalfa.....	480,000	421,000	+14	1,104,000	1,052,000	779,000	Ton	68	80	88
Other tame hay.....	122,000	116,000	+ 5							
All tame hay.....	3,253,000	3,418,000	- 5	4,880,000	5,713,000	6,098,000	Ton	65	80	83
Dry peas.....	26,000	30,000	-13					53	81	
Dry beans.....	10,000	9,000	+11	70,000	60,000	74,000	Bu.	60	86	86
Flax.....	9,000	9,000		94,000	108,000	124,000	Bu.	73	85	86
Canning peas.....	116,000	127,000	- 9	112,520,000	229,870,000		Lb.			
Sugar beets.....	10,000	13,000	-23					68	85	
Apples.....				1,564,000	928,000	1,875,000	Bu.	57	42	66
Cherries.....				6,900	6,850	6,520	Ton			
Pasture.....								48	67	79

<sup>1</sup>Six-year average, 1924-1929.

<sup>2</sup>Seven-year average, 1923-1929.

<sup>3</sup>Planted acreage.

duction than was anticipated earlier. The estimate now is 1,073,000 buhels as compared with 1,407,000 bushels harvested last year.

**Minor Crops.**—Wisconsin has about 22,000 acres of buckwheat but the condition of the crop is generally very backward. The estimated production this year is 286,000 bushels, which is somewhat more than last year because of the ten per cent increase in acreage. Flax did not make very satisfactory production in the state this year, and the present output is estimated at 94,000 bushels as compared with 108,000 bushels harvested a year ago. Dry beans, which are largely grown in Central Wisconsin, also has rather poor prospects, though the acreage is larger than a year ago. The production is now estimated at 70,000 bushels, or about 10,000 bushels above

last year. Dry peas, which are grown largely in Eastern and Northeastern Wisconsin are rather an important crop in only a few counties. The condition of the crop is also reported as unsatisfactory on many farms, the average being 53 per cent of normal. Sugar beets which are declining in importance in this state due to the fact that only a few of the sugar beet factories of the state are now in operation, are also rather backward at the present time. This crop can advance considerably with favorable weather in August. The estimated yield at the present time is eight tons per acre.

**Potatoes.**—The condition of the potato crop is very uncertain this year. The prospects for potato production declined greatly during July because of hot, dry weather. The Wisconsin production is now estimated at

21,440,000 bushels as compared with the small crop of 18,056,000 bushels harvested in the state last year. For the United States the production is now estimated at 370,580,000 bushels as compared with 343,236,000 last year. Prospects for this crop can improve appreciably during August with favorable weather, particularly in areas where the heat has not been excessive. Rains have fallen in some of the Wisconsin potato counties since August 1, and these may help the crop somewhat. Hot weather, however, is usually very detrimental to the potato plant and the extent of recovery after the heat of July is hard to foretell. It is almost impossible to predict.

**Tobacco.**—Tobacco prospects on August 1 were considerably below normal in Wisconsin. Dry weather and the heat of July had caused great un-

## CROP SUMMARY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR AUGUST 1, 1931

Crop	Acreage (000 Omitted)			Production (000 Omitted)				Condition Aug. 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1931 (Preliminary)	1930	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1931 acreage compared to 1930 acreage	Aug. 1, 1931 forecast	1930	5-year average 1925-29	Unit	1931	1930	10-year average 1920-29
Corn.....	105,557	101,413	+ 4	2,775,301	2,093,552	2,760,753	Bu.	76.3	62.0	79.7
Potatoes.....	3,506	3,167	+11	370,580	343,236	380,502	Bu.	74.3	75.9	80.8
Tobacco.....	2,090	2,112	- 1	1,616,793	1,641,437	1,357,130	Lb.	74.1	64.4	76.2
Oats.....	41,248	40,125	+ 3	1,169,657	1,358,052	1,316,954	Bu.	70.0	78.9	78.3
Barley.....	12,771	12,901	- 1	221,259	334,971	265,006	Bu.	55.5	75.7	79.1
Rye.....	3,294	3,525	- 7	36,233	48,149	46,129	Bu.			
Winter wheat.....	40,692	39,514	+ 3	775,180	612,268	547,427	Bu.			
Durum wheat.....	3,543	4,763	-26	23,062	57,105	67,243	Bu.	40.1	67.5	174.8
Spring wheat other than durum.....	13,434	16,243	-17	95,340	194,057	207,445	Bu.	39.5	60.7	272.9
Flax.....	3,132	3,692	-15	13,807	21,369	20,917	Bu.	43.2	62.3	77.2
Tame hay.....	54,591	54,080	+ 1	77,587	77,850	94,364	Ton	71.6	69.5	181.6
Pasture.....								63.7	56.4	80.6

<sup>1</sup>Seven-year average, 1923-1929.

<sup>2</sup>All spring wheat.

## WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

July was \$1.01 as compared with the price of 99 cents reported for June. The long-time trend of milk prices has been downward in Wisconsin for nearly three years. The price in July of this year—\$1.01—compares with \$1.52, the average for the same month a year ago. When prices are compared with the same month in the previous year, it is obvious that the decline will continue for some months longer.

Shipments of dairy cattle out of Wisconsin showed an increase during the past month. The exports of dairy animals from the state during July totaled 4,939 head, or 12 per cent more than in the same month of 1930, and 1.1 per cent more than in June of this year. The total dairy cattle exports from the state during the first seven months of the present year totaled 26,082 head as compared with 27,634 head a year ago, and 43,550 head in 1929.

Prices of milk cows during July were reported as averaging \$57 per head, the same figure as was reported in June. A year ago the average of milk cow prices for Wisconsin as reported was \$82. Milk cow prices are now very nearly in the same price level as they were in the years 1910 to 1914 prior to the World War.

### Cattle on Feed

The number of cattle on feed in Wisconsin at the beginning of the present month was about 10 per cent smaller than a year ago. The shortage of the feed was the primary reason given by reporters for the reduced feeding activities.

There were about 13 per cent less cattle on feed for market in the Corn Belt States on August 1 this year than on August 1, 1930, according to the estimate made by the Department of Agriculture. The states east of Mississippi, as a group, had 16 per cent less cattle on feed that last year and the states west of the River had 11 per cent less. None of the states had more cattle on feed this year than last and only Nebraska had as many as last year.

Reports from feeders as to the kinds of cattle on feed indicate a considerable decrease from last year in the proportion of cattle weighing over

1,100 pounds to be marketed during the next four months, a material increase in the proportion of cattle weighing from 900 to 1,100 pounds, and a little change in the proportion under 900 pounds. The estimated number of cattle on feed August 1 this year as a percentage of the number on feed August 1, 1930, by states is as follows:

State	Per cent
Nebraska .....	100
Minnesota .....	95
Iowa .....	92
Wisconsin .....	90
Ohio .....	90
Indiana .....	87
Missouri .....	80
Illinois .....	80
Michigan .....	80
Kansas .....	80
So. Dakota .....	70
Eleven Corn Belt States .....	87.4

### Wisconsin Farm Prices

Wisconsin farm prices advanced nearly four per cent during the past month. The index of these prices moved from 84 in June to 87 for July, the first advance in ten months.

Milk prices moved upward for the first time since October, 1930. The July price of \$1.01 is a two per cent increase over the 99 cent low established last month. This rise is equal to the usual June to July rise in milk prices. Strengthening of the butter markets during early August indicate that milk prices should continue the upward trend of July. Butterfat prices rose from 24 to 25 cents, and farm butter prices advanced to 24 cents.

Hog prices strengthened considerably during the month, rising from \$5.50 to \$6.10. Farm prices on other types of livestock were steady or slightly lower. The strong advance in hog prices carried the livestock index from 84 in June to 87 in July, a four per cent gain.

Grain prices reflected the changes in primary markets so that the index fell from 67 to 66. While the price of corn rose one cent, other grains were down.

Both egg and chicken prices advanced so that the level of poultry prices was at 82 as compared with 80 a month ago. Egg prices averaged 13.9 cents per dozen, and chicken prices 14.9 cents a pound.

The index of the prices for Wisconsin's four leading cash crops; canning peas, tobacco, potatoes, and clover seed, made the most spectacular advance of the month, rising from 115 to 139. This movement was due to the sharp increase in potato prices which rose from 55 cents in June to 85 cents in July.

### United States Farm Prices

United States farm prices continued downward during the month. The index fell from 80 in June to 79 for July, as compared with the 84 to 87 rise for Wisconsin.

Grain prices were the largest contributors to the general decline. New crop movements and revisions of prices to world market levels forced the grain index from 67 to 57 so that grain prices are now 43 per cent lower than in 1910-14. Wheat took the largest decline falling from 52 cents per bushel in June to 36 for July. The Kansas and Nebraska farm price was at 28 cents. Oats fell from 26 to 23 cents, and barley from 33 to 30 cents. Rye and corn were slightly higher.

The price situation in other commodities was more satisfactory. Livestock prices were slightly higher than a month ago due to sharp advances in hog prices and comparatively steady prices for other classes. Poultry products rose slightly, although dairy products were slightly lower. Cotton prices made a 10 per cent increase advancing from 7.7 cents per pound in June to 8.5 for July.

### Prices Which Farmers Pay

Prices which farmers pay followed the customary trend of the last few months declining one point to 129, so that these prices are now 29 per cent higher than during 1910-14. A year ago, this index was at 148. This would indicate that prices paid by farmers have declined about 13 per cent during the past year.

Prices which farmers receive have, of course, declined much more than the prices paid. The purchasing power of the Wisconsin farm dollar is now 33 per cent below 1910-14 levels, and the purchasing power of the United States farm dollar is 39 per cent below pre-war.



# WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

## GENERAL TREND OF FARM PRICES AND PURCHASING POWER IN THE UNITED STATES

## GENERAL TREND OF FARM PRICES AND PURCHASING POWER IN WISCONSIN

Year and month	Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices (Average of prices August, 1909-July, 1914=100)							Purchasing Power		Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices (Average of prices January, 1910-December, 1914=100)							Purchasing Power					
	Grain	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton and cotton seed	All groups—36 items	Prices paid by farmers for commodities <sup>2</sup> bought 1910-14=100	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>2</sup>	Index numbers of U. S. farm real estate values <sup>3</sup>	Grain	Livestock	Milk	Poultry products	Four leading cash crops <sup>4</sup>	Fruits and vegetables—	Unclassified <sup>5</sup>	All groups—36 items	All groups milk excluded 29 items	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>6</sup>	Ratio of prices received for milk to prices paid <sup>7</sup>	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm real estate values <sup>3</sup>
1910	104	103	100	104	91	113	103	98	106	101	101	98	103	84	100	103	99	99	101	100	-----	
1911	96	87	97	91	106	101	95	101	93	111	85	90	91	99	100	118	91	92	90	89	-----	
1912	106	95	103	101	110	87	99	100	99	107	103	101	117	90	111	102	101	102	103	97	-----	
1913	92	108	100	101	92	97	100	100	99	100	85	110	105	100	94	102	82	104	102	104	100	
1914	103	112	100	105	100	85	102	101	101	103	93	111	104	104	105	108	85	105	106	104	103	
1915	120	104	98	103	83	78	100	106	95	103	117	101	103	101	90	89	89	101	99	95	104	
1916	126	120	102	116	123	119	117	123	95	108	125	119	123	117	142	151	103	122	122	99	100	
1917	217	173	125	157	202	187	176	150	118	117	200	175	172	155	208	197	133	174	176	116	115	
1918	226	202	152	185	162	245	200	178	112	129	216	200	206	184	157	216	173	198	192	111	116	
1919	231	206	173	206	189	247	209	205	102	140	188	209	225	195	204	254	172	215	205	105	110	
1920	231	173	188	222	249	248	205	206	99	170	211	173	206	219	299	218	172	203	200	99	100	
1921	112	108	148	161	148	101	116	156	75	157	114	102	134	160	161	215	119	128	123	82	86	
1922	105	113	134	139	152	156	124	152	81	139	100	107	130	141	143	178	123	124	119	82	86	
1923	114	106	148	145	136	216	135	153	88	135	102	109	99	165	141	123	116	121	137	111	90	
1924	129	109	134	147	124	211	134	154	87	130	118	103	140	146	129	127	130	128	116	83	91	
1925	156	139	137	161	160	177	147	159	92	127	133	133	150	160	154	129	115	144	138	91	94	
1926	129	146	136	156	189	122	136	156	87	124	114	145	152	158	216	126	119	152	152	87	97	
1927	128	139	138	141	155	128	131	154	85	119	121	136	167	144	183	142	121	154	142	100	108	
1928	130	150	140	150	146	152	139	156	90	117	130	145	170	153	140	169	115	156	143	100	109	
1929	121	156	140	159	136	145	138	155	89	116	116	152	162	160	144	177	114	155	148	100	105	
1930	100	134	123	126	158	102	117	146	80	115	95	129	129	124	171	154	99	129	130	88	88	
1930																						
Jan.	118	146	135	178	167	128	134	153	88	-----	114	141	143	172	180	173	101	145	146	95	93	
Feb.	115	150	129	154	168	121	131	152	86	-----	109	144	138	156	184	173	99	142	146	93	91	
March	107	151	126	115	169	113	126	151	83	-----	103	143	136	119	180	173	96	138	139	91	90	
April	110	146	126	117	187	120	127	150	85	-----	103	139	133	121	193	173	98	136	140	91	89	
May	105	142	123	110	193	119	124	150	83	-----	100	134	126	115	201	173	96	132	136	88	84	
June	106	141	118	103	193	115	123	149	82	-----	99	134	119	101	201	173	96	127	135	85	80	
July	92	127	115	101	173	99	111	148	75	-----	86	123	120	98	188	134	95	122	124	82	81	
August	101	119	117	107	149	94	108	147	74	-----	90	118	126	108	155	134	100	123	119	84	86	
Sept.	100	128	123	125	148	83	111	146	76	-----	91	130	133	122	160	134	102	131	129	90	91	
Oct.	92	123	125	129	127	76	106	144	74	-----	86	121	134	120	145	134	105	127	121	88	93	
Nov.	80	118	124	146	114	80	103	142	73	-----	77	113	126	141	136	134	104	122	118	86	89	
Dec.	80	112	117	127	108	73	97	139	70	-----	77	106	119	112	127	134	100	113	108	81	86	
1931																						
Jan.	77	112	107	110	108	72	94	138 <sup>8</sup>	68 <sup>9</sup>	-----	75	104	107	104	127	134	99	106	105	77 <sup>9</sup>	78 <sup>9</sup>	
Feb.	75	106	101	79	109	76	90	137 <sup>8</sup>	69 <sup>9</sup>	-----	72	98	101	78	123	134	96	99	98	72 <sup>9</sup>	74 <sup>9</sup>	
March	74	106	101	92	109	80	91	136 <sup>8</sup>	67 <sup>9</sup>	-----	70	94	97	93	114	134	94	97	96	71 <sup>9</sup>	71 <sup>9</sup>	
April	74	106	99	90	120	78	91	134 <sup>8</sup>	68 <sup>9</sup>	-----	71	96	85	95	127	134	94	92	99	67 <sup>9</sup>	63 <sup>9</sup>	
May	74	99	91	77	119	74	86	131 <sup>8</sup>	66 <sup>9</sup>	-----	70	92	80	79	115	134	94	87	93	66 <sup>9</sup>	61 <sup>9</sup>	
June	67	91	86	81	114	65	80	130 <sup>8</sup>	62 <sup>9</sup>	-----	67	84	78	80	115	134	93	84	89	65 <sup>9</sup>	60 <sup>9</sup>	
July	57	92	85	83	110	71	79	129 <sup>8</sup>	61 <sup>9</sup>	-----	66	87	80 <sup>9</sup>	82	139	134	91	87	93	67 <sup>9</sup>	62 <sup>9</sup>	

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

bushels as compared with 27,577,000 last year. The grape crop is also smaller than a year ago, it being estimated at 1,783,683 tons as compared with 2,459,557 tons last year.

### Mill and Elevator Wheat Stocks

Wheat stocks in Wisconsin interior mills and elevators are now one-third less than a year ago. The total wheat stored in local mills and elevators of the state was recently estimated at 100,000 bushels as compared with 150,000 last year and the five-year average of 116,000 bushels. Present stocks represent slightly more than four per cent of the state's wheat crop of last year.

For the United States as a whole, wheat stocks also show a considerable decrease as compared to 1930. Supplies in interior mills and elevators

amounted to 30,552,000 bushels on July 1 this year, or 50 per cent less than the 60,166,000 bushels of a year ago, and 11 per cent more than the 1925-1929 average. These estimates of storage stocks are made for the entire country by the United States Crop Reporting Board, and are based upon reports of 4,750 mills and elevators scattered widely throughout the United States.

### Dairy Summary

Milk production in the United States during the past month showed more than the usual seasonal decline. The production was particularly low in the upper Mississippi Valley and Michigan where the effects of hot weather and drought upon pastures have been especially severe this year. Production in the drought areas this year is

higher than a year ago. In Wisconsin the production per cow on the farms of crop reporters is about 10 per cent under a year ago. For the United States the decline was between three and four per cent.

The feed situation and the outlook for milk production during the coming year are rather unfavorable, particularly in Wisconsin. Pastures this year are the poorest in over thirty-five years, and feed crops such as hay and grain are also the shortest in recent years. Corn has fair prospects, particularly in Southern Wisconsin and in regions where corn is fairly good. A good supply of silage and corn will partly offset the shortage of other feeds.

Milk prices in Wisconsin began a seasonal advance in July. The average preliminary price reported for

# WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

## CONDITION OF LEADING CROPS IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES AUGUST 1, 1931

evenness in the fields and rather poor stands are reported on many farms. Since August 1 the southern tobacco area has had some favorable rains and this is bringing about considerable improvement in the crop. Conditions in the northern tobacco area are still very unsatisfactory due to the lack of rain. The present prospects are for a production considerably smaller than a year ago, the estimate for August 1 being 45,150,000 pounds as compared with 52,900,000 pounds, the production figure for 1930. Unless August is a favorable month, the production may readily fall below the August 1 estimate.

Tobacco production for the United States is at about the same level of a year ago, the total estimate being now at 1,616,793,000 pounds as compared with 1,641,437,000 last year and a five-year average of 1,357,130,000 pounds.

**Truck and Fruit Crops.**—The condition of cabbage at the beginning of August was reported as 63 per cent of normal in Wisconsin, and 72.7 per cent for the United States as a whole. Rain has fallen in some of the important cabbage counties of the state and weather has been more favorable in August than in July. Accordingly the outlook for the crop is probably somewhat better than indicated by the condition on the first of August.

Onion production in the United States will be very much smaller this year than last. The production is now estimated at 13,846,000 bushels as compared with 20,138,000 a year ago. The production in Wisconsin is estimated at 226,000 bushels as compared with last year's total of 263,000. The condition of the crop in Wisconsin this year is reported as 70 per cent of normal compared with 77 per cent a year ago, and a ten-year average of 79.

Apples are making a large production this year, the total for the United States being estimated at nearly 218 million bushels as compared with a rather small crop of slightly over 163½ million bushels last year. The total production for Wisconsin is estimated at 1,564,000 bushels as compared with the low production of 928,000 a year ago. Commercial apples are estimated this year at 38,783,000 barrels as compared with 33,723,000 barrels a year ago for the United States.

The peach crop is estimated at slightly above 77 million bushels compared with last year's production of less than 54 million bushels. Pear production is slightly over 24 million

	Pasture	Potatoes	Corn	Oats	Barley	Spring Wheat	Tame Hay	Alfalfa	Rye yield per acre	Winter Wheat yield per acre
Barron.....	43	55	74	61	65	76	62	74	14	17
Bayfield.....	70	70	78	75	71	84	83	86	20	26
Burnett.....	39	56	60	64	77	65	72	74	14	23
Chippewa.....	56	57	84	66	77	55	67	74	9	-----
Douglas.....	74	80	89	80	79	85	81	88	-----	-----
Polk.....	34	42	58	57	62	70	65	68	13	26
Rusk.....	54	70	88	70	70	73	58	72	16	20
Sawyer.....	73	79	84	77	73	70	76	81	10	-----
Washburn.....	51	56	73	64	62	71	66	66	20	-----
<b>Northwest District.....</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>
Ashland.....	68	76	81	79	75	65	81	90	23	21
Clark.....	57	61	88	62	72	75	71	75	18	-----
Iron.....	89	81	-----	90	80	-----	91	95	-----	-----
Lincoln.....	72	75	91	75	75	75	68	85	-----	-----
Marathon.....	53	76	88	69	77	74	65	77	20	-----
Oneida.....	61	77	94	74	88	82	80	72	-----	-----
Price.....	73	80	93	79	77	100	87	91	-----	-----
Taylor.....	67	78	99	80	83	-----	78	91	27	-----
Vilas.....	69	88	84	74	73	60	79	90	-----	-----
<b>North District.....</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>
Florence.....	62	79	75	65	71	62	73	88	-----	20
Forest.....	64	73	93	64	74	65	74	-----	15	-----
Langlade.....	50	64	84	62	74	-----	63	76	15	-----
Marquette.....	54	68	79	62	72	73	67	76	13	30
Oconto.....	42	58	67	58	74	75	68	72	16	18
Shawano.....	43	58	64	62	75	84	72	69	19	26
<b>Northeast District.....</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>
Buffalo.....	46	61	81	76	74	70	63	82	16	16
Dunn.....	41	50	66	64	72	76	54	73	11	20
Eau Claire.....	43	60	78	72	72	76	60	79	17	17
Jackson.....	52	71	91	70	79	77	58	80	13	23
La Crosse.....	61	42	68	70	76	75	65	70	14	13
Monroe.....	34	41	62	64	69	68	50	57	13	18
Pepin.....	33	48	63	59	65	67	53	64	12	16
Pierce.....	20	46	54	61	55	56	38	53	14	18
St. Croix.....	22	39	50	60	66	59	60	60	13	10
Trempealeau.....	46	51	82	62	76	82	50	78	15	22
<b>West District.....</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>
Adams.....	35	42	48	47	66	-----	52	54	9	-----
Green Lake.....	29	50	50	61	67	75	57	54	15	17
Juneau.....	48	58	65	60	55	72	55	66	11	24
Marquette.....	30	57	49	50	60	60	52	56	10	16
Portage.....	44	51	66	66	67	78	54	68	13	25
Waupaca.....	37	56	62	68	80	82	68	76	16	32
Waushara.....	39	58	53	66	81	79	64	72	11	-----
Wood.....	48	71	86	72	82	86	69	77	12	-----
<b>Central District.....</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>23</b>
Brown.....	34	58	66	57	64	73	52	61	17	19
Calumet.....	32	40	56	58	60	67	44	47	16	21
Door.....	45	76	84	64	75	68	63	66	16	16
Fond du Lac.....	36	47	68	66	70	72	71	65	15	17
Kewaunee.....	36	66	73	61	68	74	58	61	17	15
Manitowoc.....	33	54	66	60	66	71	71	57	16	21
Outagamie.....	31	43	63	55	67	75	56	55	22	25
Sheboygan.....	48	72	84	62	72	78	77	76	19	18
Winnebago.....	34	43	59	62	71	68	64	50	16	17
<b>East District.....</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>
Crawford.....	34	40	66	68	69	58	65	80	11	17
Grant.....	39	54	69	72	70	75	55	70	-----	-----
Iowa.....	39	54	82	72	74	78	64	74	12	22
Lafayette.....	46	57	84	63	70	55	54	64	20	-----
Richland.....	41	48	63	72	82	75	67	79	16	19
Sauk.....	39	55	62	64	70	79	49	66	17	21
Vernon.....	44	47	62	76	75	78	73	81	15	19
<b>Southwest District.....</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>
Columbia.....	45	52	65	69	76	87	60	61	14	18
Dane.....	50	58	75	74	76	83	70	69	22	30
Dodge.....	44	62	74	58	63	70	64	64	19	17
Green.....	48	59	82	74	80	85	73	64	12	-----
Jefferson.....	43	62	75	66	73	72	69	65	18	22
Rock.....	58	65	85	67	77	79	74	75	16	23
<b>South District.....</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>
Kenosha.....	59	68	96	61	79	76	93	81	-----	35
Milwaukee.....	42	74	89	70	74	82	74	73	14	18
Ozaukee.....	55	67	88	66	74	87	80	69	19	22
Racine.....	67	71	98	66	74	78	86	86	-----	-----
Walworth.....	60	63	96	61	72	74	78	76	19	15
Washington.....	41	69	85	66	66	66	65	70	22	21
Waukesha.....	46	54	75	49	63	72	60	58	18	21
<b>Southeast District.....</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>State.....</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>

### F. W. HUMPHREY

Mr. F. W. Humphrey, a dairy reporter of the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service since the beginning of the present dairy working, died at his home in Shawano County last month. We regret greatly the loss of Mr. Humphrey in our service, and extend our sympathy.

# WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

## PRICES PAID TO WISCONSIN PRODUCERS FOR FARM PRODUCTS<sup>1</sup>

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Buckwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Hogs cwt.	Beef cattle cwt.	Veal calves cwt.	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Milk cows head	Milk cwt.	Butterfat lb.	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Butter lb.	Wool lb.	Dry beans bu.	Hay (loose) ton	Clover seed bu.	Potatoes bu.	Horses head	
<b>1910-14</b>																									
January	90.8	55.4	37.6	70.8	67.6	73.0	170.0	7.14	4.66	7.38	4.14	5.92	51.75	1.47	33.8	10.4	28.4	31.6	21.4	2.20	12.91	8.54	45.4	167.20	
February	90.2	55.6	38.4	71.2	67.8	71.8	178.0	7.20	4.82	7.10	4.20	5.86	52.10	1.38	31.8	10.9	25.0	29.8	21.0	2.23	12.96	9.07	47.6	171.40	
March	89.8	56.2	38.6	72.0	67.8	71.6	179.6	7.56	4.94	7.22	4.50	6.08	53.10	1.27	30.8	11.2	20.2	28.2	20.8	2.19	12.88	9.23	48.8	167.80	
April	90.6	57.4	38.8	72.4	68.6	72.6	178.6	7.80	5.04	8.64	4.60	6.26	53.60	1.18	29.2	16.6	16.6	27.2	20.2	2.22	12.86	9.47	49.2	171.70	
May	91.2	59.4	40.2	71.6	69.0	73.4	179.8	7.40	5.08	6.56	4.78	6.38	53.60	1.10	27.6	11.7	16.4	26.2	19.2	2.17	13.06	9.40	49.4	169.20	
June	91.2	60.4	40.2	69.6	69.0	74.6	170.0	7.30	4.98	6.94	4.42	6.46	54.80	1.08	27.2	11.6	16.4	25.4	19.2	2.20	12.79	8.86	49.4	171.40	
July	91.4	62.6	41.0	67.6	67.2	73.8	162.4	7.38	4.92	6.94	4.12	6.12	52.90	1.12	27.4	11.9	16.6	25.2	19.6	2.23	12.55	8.86	62.0	175.00	
August	92.0	65.0	40.2	66.2	67.6	73.2	166.4	7.50	4.96	7.40	4.10	5.96	53.20	1.21	29.0	12.0	17.8	26.4	20.2	2.33	12.85	9.98	68.8	171.60	
September	92.2	65.2	39.0	66.2	69.8	72.2	175.6	7.74	4.94	7.82	4.10	5.94	53.05	1.30	30.4	11.7	19.8	27.4	20.2	2.38	12.77	9.06	67.8	171.00	
October	91.0	62.2	38.0	67.6	70.6	72.2	173.4	7.46	5.00	7.66	4.00	5.70	55.80	1.37	31.2	11.1	22.8	28.6	19.6	2.29	12.52	8.30	46.0	167.80	
November	90.0	58.4	37.6	67.6	71.8	73.0	159.8	6.84	4.82	7.54	4.02	5.66	54.75	1.47	33.6	10.3	26.4	30.0	19.6	2.32	12.55	8.20	42.2	167.00	
December	90.0	56.6	38.2	68.8	72.2	72.8	160.0	6.76	4.78	7.38	4.06	5.76	54.45	1.51	35.0	10.0	29.0	31.4	20.0	2.28	12.61	8.31	43.4	167.00	
Average	90.8	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	7.35	4.91	7.23	4.25	6.01	53.65	1.265	30.2	11.2	21.3	28.1	20.1	2.25	12.78	8.83	50.7	169.83	
1914	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	7.65	5.83	8.22	4.64	6.60	60.90	1.31	30.0	11.6	22.3	28.4	19.6	2.22	10.00	7.72	50.9	172.50	
1915	114.7	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	6.55	5.46	7.95	5.00	7.08	62.30	1.30	30.3	11.0	21.7	32.3	25.2	2.92	9.88	8.07	37.2	161.40	
1916	119.4	79.5	44.2	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	8.47	5.90	8.87	5.87	8.26	64.80	1.55	34.9	13.0	25.0	32.1	30.3	4.75	11.29	9.40	98.3	156.50	
1917	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	274.4	14.17	7.52	11.46	8.85	12.36	77.65	2.18	45.3	16.2	33.9	40.6	49.2	8.28	14.28	10.95	163.3	151.30	
1918	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	386.2	16.09	8.71	13.17	10.22	14.17	88.70	2.60	54.0	20.2	39.5	48.2	63.3	6.84	19.42	17.26	78.6	147.70	
1919	212.7	140.4	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	16.52	9.02	14.31	9.08	13.51	104.25	2.85	64.9	22.9	43.8	57.7	53.0	4.22	20.68	25.86	114.4	143.70	
1920	214.7	137.3	78.6	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	12.93	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	104.30	2.60	62.9	24.0	46.8	61.9	58.0	3.57	22.89	22.03	223.3	141.20	
1921	120.1	59.5	37.2	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	7.61	4.57	7.62	3.89	7.37	58.20	1.69	41.7	19.8	32.9	41.7	18.7	2.88	15.51	10.60	79.9	114.30	
1922	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.7	8.32	4.54	7.73	4.92	10.22	57.00	1.64	39.0	18.3	28.5	38.6	27.4	3.85	15.04	11.04	80.0	111.20	
1923	105.0	77.7	42.4	61.7	66.8	84.0	214.4	6.97	4.57	7.99	5.16	10.55	62.35	2.09	46.8	17.3	29.2	45.7	37.9	4.28	13.41	11.42	58.9	111.70	
1924	113.5	94.4	43.2	73.8	77.1	97.6	215.5	7.29	4.67	8.17	5.62	10.83	63.75	1.77	43.6	17.8	30.2	42.5	37.7	3.65	15.33	13.08	64.6	106.90	
1925	143.7	102.9	43.9	80.7	98.8	97.8	238.3	10.87	5.18	9.17	6.13	12.36	66.25	1.90	46.3	19.2	33.2	44.2	40.3	3.63	13.02	15.84	84.6	108.20	
1926	137.2	74.3	39.2	66.2	82.1	78.8	205.0	11.70	5.73	10.14	6.19	12.09	80.50	1.92	45.7	21.4	31.3	43.9	35.9	5.27	13.82	16.41	158.3	111.70	
1927	123.1	87.1	46.2	73.6	88.4	88.6	192.7	9.52	6.49	10.52	5.75	11.85	89.85	2.11	50.3	19.3	28.6	47.0	33.0	5.45	14.25	18.58	117.2	113.70	
1928	117.4	92.8	52.3	80.6	98.0	88.0	189.7	8.74	8.22	12.14	6.05	12.37	103.10	2.15	51.5	20.7	30.3	47.8	39.2	4.72	13.06	16.02	65.0	117.60	
1929	111.7	88.2	45.7	65.7	89.7	88.8	237.0	9.50	8.32	12.43	6.07	12.23	107.25	2.05	48.7	22.0	31.5	46.5	34.5	5.33	12.60	15.09	71.2	117.90	
<b>1930</b>																									
January	93.1	79.7	38.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	8.22	6.54	9.87	4.33	8.56	84.40	1.63	42.8	17.4	24.1	37.0	23.8	3.86	11.07	10.52	115.8	108.20	
February	113.7	81.4	44.6	88.0	90.0	262.0	8.70	7.70	11.80	5.50	5.10	10.11	1.81	42.1	18.5	37.7	32.7	32.7	4.21	10.70	9.60	120.0	115.0		
March	104.4	78.4	42.6	62.0	87.0	251.0	9.40	7.50	11.60	5.20	10.70	97.7	1.75	40.0	19.4	32.0	38.0	30.0	4.33	10.60	9.70	125.0	115.0		
April	104.0	80.4	43.6	62.0	86.0	255.0	9.30	7.60	10.10	5.40	8.80	89.1	1.68	40.0	21.0	21.0	39.0	29.0	3.91	10.50	10.40	130.0	110.0		
May	100.0	79.4	42.6	62.0	80.0	253.0	9.00	7.40	8.80	5.10	9.30	89.1	1.60	40.0	19.8	20.0	39.0	28.0	3.87	10.50	10.50	135.0	115.0		
June	98.8	78.4	41.6	63.0	87.0	241.0	9.00	7.30	9.50	5.50	9.40	88.0	1.51	36.0	19.8	20.0	38.0	22.0	3.91	10.50	10.50	145.0	112.0		
July	88.8	77.7	37.5	44.8	90.0	205.0	8.40	6.20	9.40	3.90	8.70	82.0	1.52	36.0	16.7	18.0	34.0	20.0	4.10	10.60	10.30	145.0	107.0		
August	88.0	89.0	37.5	55.0	91.0	190.0	8.50	5.30	9.60	3.40	7.70	82.0	1.60	38.0	15.6	18.0	34.0	20.0	3.89	10.40	9.60	145.0	111.0		
September	84.0	90.0	37.7	57.0	92.0	173.0	9.50	6.00	10.20	3.70	7.30	77.0	1.68	40.0	17.0	24.0	40.0	22.0	4.01	11.40	10.30	105.0	107.0		
October	79.0	82.0	36.5	51.0	93.0	166.0	8.80	5.50	9.90	3.90	6.60	77.0	1.69	41.0	16.0	24.0	39.0	21.0	4.13	11.70	11.20	110.0	105.0		
November	75.0	71.0	32.5	44.0	80.0	150.0	8.10	5.30	8.80	3.30	6.70	74.0	1.60	38.0	14.5	31.0	37.0	21.0	3.49	12.40	12.50	90.0	104.0		
December	73.0	70.0	33.0	51.0	43.0	75.0	143.0	8.40	5.30	8.00	2.80	6.60	70.0	1.50	37.0	13.9	23.0	34.0	20.0	3.15	11.70	11.00	70.0	97.0	
<b>1931</b>																									
January	73.0	68.0	31.0	49.0	42.0	79.0	136.0	7.20	5.10	8.20	3.20	7.00	66.0	1.35	31.0	15.2	20.0	29.0	19.0	2.89	11.50	11.70	70.0	92.0	
February	72.0	64.0	31.0	47.0	38.0	73.0	130.0	6.80	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	63.0	1.28	30.0	14.4	13.0	28.0	18.0	2.61	11.10	10.80	65.0	95.0	
March	70.0	61.0	30.0	46.0	39.0	70.0	129.0	6.70	4.60	6.60	3.40	7.10	63.0	1.23	31.0	15.8	16.5	29.0	18.0	2.62	10.70	10.30	55.0	98.0	
April	70.0	63.0	31.0	47.0	36.0	72.0	131.0	6.80	4.80	6.60	3.70	7.60	63.0	1.08	29.0	17.2	16.1	28.0	17.0	2.71	10.80	10.90	70.0	98.0	
May	70.0	62.0	30.0	48.0	36.0	72.0	131.0	6.30	4.80	6.60	3.50	7.30	61.0	1.01	26.0	15.2	12.9	23.0	15.0	2.53	10.90	11.40	55.0	99.0	
June	66.0	58.0	29.0	44.0	35.0	74.0	128.0	5.50	4.40	6.80	2.40	7.20	57.0	.99	24.0	14.6	13.4	23.0	13.0	2.83	10.90	11.50	55.0	94.0	
July	65.0	59.0	29.0	44.0	34.0	62.0	130.0	6.10	4.20	6.60	2.90	6.00	57.0	1.01	25.0	14.9	13.9	24.0	13.0	2.45	10.50	10.30	85.0	95.0	

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WISCONSIN FARM PRICES<sup>3</sup> (1910-14=100)<sup>4</sup>

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye	Buckwheat	Flaxseed	Hogs	Beef cattle
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# WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MARKETS  
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

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G. T. GUSTAFSON, Junior Statistician

Vol. X, No. 9

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

September, 1931

**I**N MOST of the Eastern and Southern States crop prospects have improved and yields in these areas are expected to be somewhat above average, but from Michigan, Illinois and Kansas west drought and shortage of water have caused further decrease in crop prospects and some crops, such as spring wheat, barley, rye, flaxseed and wild hay, grown chiefly in this area, are showing the lowest yields per acre in many years, and alfalfa, tame hay, grapes and beans are expected to show the lowest yields per acre in 10 years or more. In the country as a whole crop yields are expected to average about 1 per cent below prospects a month ago; 9.8 per cent above the very low yields secured last year, and 1.2 per cent below the average of yields during the preceding 10 years. In comparison with the 10-year average, the low yields of corn, spring grain and various other crops are nearly offset by the good yields of cotton, winter wheat and apples.

In general, considering both acreage and yield per acre, the combined production of the principal food crops is expected to be somewhat above the usual average. Wheat, apples, peaches, and peanuts are unusually large crops while potatoes, sweet potatoes, rice, beans and pears show about average production and production of buckwheat, rye and sugar and syrup crops will be somewhat below average.

Crops raised for feed are a little below average, the shortage being chiefly in hay, oats and barley from Michigan and Kansas west. Hay and feed crops are rather plentiful in the East and South. Tobacco may slightly exceed last year's record crop. Flaxseed is expected to be the smallest crop since 1922.

## Wisconsin Crop Summary

Wisconsin has had a rather poor crop year. Conditions during the past month have been exceedingly uneven and great differences in production are noted in different parts of the state. Even in small areas crops differ materially due to the distribution of local showers.

Rainfall has been generally below normal in practically all parts of the state. There is a strip from two to three counties wide across the northern end of the state where the moisture supply has been ample. To the south of this area lies another region, including most of the Colby silt loam

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*Winter Wheat and Rye Plantings*

*Farm Prices*

soil which has fair production due to the water-holding capacity of this land. Aside from this, most of the central part of the state has the poorest crops in many years, and the drought injury has been very severe. A strip across the state from east to west is in very poor condition. This drought strip is wider in western than in eastern Wisconsin though within it an area around La Crosse and Trempealeau counties is in much better condition. The southern and southeastern part of the state where agricultural production is heaviest is in better condition than the central counties. While the region is deficient in rain, crop production is fair for the most part. Some local areas within it have been exceedingly dry and are making unsatisfactory production. In much of this region, however, corn is fairly good and on some farms it is making more feed than it did a year ago.

On the whole, the past month has been drier and warmer than usual. A favorable rain on August 31 and September 1 covered the state and brought some help to late harvested crops such as late potatoes, tobacco, late cabbage, and a few others. For most of the other crops, however, the rain came too late. Fall pastures are likely to improve somewhat. A table showing the rainfall during August at the more important weather stations is given on page two.

## Feed Supplies Short

Feed crops are particularly short this year and with the large livestock population on hand, this makes a serious problem in many counties. The production of tame hay is estimated at 4,717,000 tons as compared with the five-year average of 6,098,000 tons. It is the shortest hay crop since 1923. Alfalfa is the only hay crop

making satisfactory production, a new record of 1,104,000 tons of this hay being estimated for the state this year. Corn production is now estimated at 64,110,000 bushels, the smallest crop since 1924. Oats production is estimated to be a little under 70 million bushels, the lowest since 1921. Barley production is estimated at a little over 19 million bushels, which also is the lowest production for Wisconsin since 1926. Pasture conditions have been exceptionally poor all summer, and while they have improved some lately, they are still much below normal. Considerable rain will be needed to make good fall pastures.

Nearly all of the cash crops produced in Wisconsin are decidedly short this year. Potatoes, our main cash crop, while promising slightly larger production than a year ago, are still much below average. The potato prospects as estimated this month are for a production of a little over 20 million bushels in Wisconsin as compared with the five-year average of over 25 million bushels. Potato production in the United States is also low. The estimate for this year is now placed at a little over 361 million bushels as compared with the very low crop of 343 million bushels harvested last year. Tobacco production in Wisconsin is estimated to be about 15 per cent under a year ago, and much of it is reported to be of rather inferior quality due to the unfavorable weather conditions. The cabbage crop has been mostly poor so far, dry weather and insect damage having been excessive. For the late cabbage there is still a fairly good chance since it was much benefited by the rains at the beginning of September.

Apple production is rather good this year in Wisconsin, the estimate now being for a total of 1,484,000 bushels as compared with the small crop of 928,000 bushels last year. The United States apple production is likewise estimated at a high figure this year—nearly 223 million bushels. Cranberries, because of a frost during the latter part of August, are expected to have a somewhat lower production in Wisconsin than a year ago.

## WISCONSIN WEATHER SUMMARY AUGUST, 1931

Station	Temperature—Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation—Inches		
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Normal	August, 1931	Normal	Accumulative excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth.....	39	92	63.9	62.6	4.32	3.18	+0.30
Wausau.....	39	97	66.8	66.0	2.67	3.55	-6.24
Escanaba.....	41	93	64.7	64.3	1.25	3.19	-5.96
Minneapolis.....	46	99	70.6	69.9	2.97	3.12	-6.46
La Crosse.....	40	97	71.0	70.0	2.29	3.71	-6.02
Green Bay.....	43	97	68.2	67.7	2.35	3.18	-8.13
Dubuque.....	51	94	73.1	71.7	2.02	3.24	-9.70
Madison.....	49	92	70.8	69.8	5.19	3.21	-4.84
Milwaukee.....	52	94	71.8	69.2	1.96	2.66	-4.31

The estimate is now for 36,000 barrels as compared with 40,000 for 1930. For the United States the cranberry production, however, is larger than a year ago, it being estimated at 628,360 barrels as compared with 560,500 barrels for last year. Clover seed, a cash crop in which Wisconsin often leads the entire country, is also rather poor in the state this year, it being estimated at only 58 per cent of normal. For the country as a whole, clover seed prospects are a little better than a year ago.

Truck crops for canning and for market have made rather poor production this year. The final check on canning peas shows a production of 5,057,433 cases, or only about half of the output of a year ago. Sweet corn production is now estimated at 19,500 tons compared with 31,200 tons a year ago. Snap beans for manufacture are making an estimated production of 6,000 tons compared with 7,200 a year ago. Onion production is estimated at 218,000 bushels as compared with 263,000 bushels harvested last year.

#### Dairy Summary

Milk production per cow on the farms of Wisconsin crop reporters at the beginning of the present month was about 6 per cent below a year ago. This is the lowest production per cow reported since this information has been collected. Total production of milk in the state is probably only about two per cent below last year, since we have an increase of about four per cent in cow numbers. Pastures have been poor, the weather unusually hot, and prices low. Feeding of grain in spite of low grain prices has been somewhat less than a year ago. Improvement in milk prices has taken place during the past

month. This is discussed on page four under "Farm Prices." The average price of milk reported by farmers supplying city markets was \$1.50 per hundred pounds, for creameries \$1.04 per hundred, for cheese factories \$1.00 per hundred, and for condenseries \$1.15 per hundred. The average for all milk prices in the state during August was \$1.09, which is six cents above the July price.

For the United States milk production per cow has been a little above that of a year ago when much of the country was suffering from extremely severe drought. Pastures are good in the Atlantic coast states from Massachusetts to North Carolina and production per cow is now up to average in this area. In Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other states affected by the drought production per cow is low. For the country as a whole, crop reporters reported an average of 13.1 pounds per cow on the first of September as compared with 13 pounds a year ago, 13.82 in 1929, and 14.06 in 1928.

In Wisconsin pastures have improved some since September 1, but the probability is that feed will be short and milk production low the rest of the season. Dairy reporters show that they are separating a larger portion of their milk for cream than a year ago and selling less of it in

#### O. C. OLSEN

Mr. O. C. Olsen, a crop correspondent of the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service since Sept., 1923, died at his home in Jackson County recently. We regret greatly the loss of Mr. Olsen in our service and extend our sympathy.

fluid form. Likewise, a larger portion of the total milk is being made into butter on the farm and a smaller portion is fed to calves than a year ago.

Fewer farmers are planning increases in their dairy herds than was the case a year ago. Dairy reporters indicate that last month they raised only 19.5 per cent of the calves born on their farms whereas a year ago they raised 36. This year 69 per cent of the calves were sold for veal whereas a year ago only 57 per cent were disposed of for that purpose.

A somewhat smaller percentage of the cows in Wisconsin freshened during August than was the case a year ago, but a larger percentage of those freshening were heifers. The average age of the heifers reported this year was 26.6 months as compared with 26.2 months a year ago.

#### Egg Production

For the first time in some months, Wisconsin egg production estimates are higher than a year ago. Layings for each 100 hens on September 1 was estimated at 38.6 eggs an increase of three per cent over last September. A one per cent reduction in the number of laying hens reduces total production somewhat below this figure, to a point about two per cent above last year's estimate.

As compared with August of this year, egg production shows a seasonal decline. Production per 100 hens on September 1 was 10.5 per cent below August 1. A small decrease in the number of layers per farm as compared with August 1, reduces September total production to 11 per cent below August.

#### Dairy Cattle Shipments

The biggest increase in dairy cattle exports in Wisconsin that has occurred in a long time was recorded during the past month. During August the state shipped 6,750 head of dairy cattle to other states, which was 37 per cent more than in July this year and 39 per cent more than in August of last year. Five hundred fifty head of cattle were shipped into the state during August as compared with 568 a year ago. Our best customer last month was New Jersey, taking 2,451 head. New York ranked second with 1,483 head, and Illinois third with 1,456 head. A year ago Illinois was the leading buyer during August. This state frequently ranks

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR SEPTEMBER 1, 1931

Crop	Acreage			Production			Unit	Condition September 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1931 (Preliminary)	1930	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1931 acreage compared to 1930 acreage	Sept. 1, 1931 forecast	1930	5-year average 1925-29		1931	1930	10-year average 1920-29
Corn.....	2,137,000	2,035,000	+ 5	64,110,000	79,365,000	82,368,000	Bu.	65	71	81
Potatoes.....	268,000	244,000	+10	20,100,000	18,056,000	25,380,000	Bu.	52	57	77
Tobacco.....	43,000	43,000		45,340,000	52,900,000	41,349,000	Lb.	68	77	81
Oats.....	2,495,000	2,470,000	+ 1	69,860,000	108,680,000	101,976,000	Bu.	62	91	84
Barley.....	724,000	703,000	+ 3	19,186,000	26,011,000	21,215,000	Bu.	69	91	86
Rye.....	172,000	191,000	-10	2,408,000	2,960,000	3,361,000	Bu.			
Winter wheat.....	32,000	42,000	-24	640,000	924,000	1,155,000	Bu.			
Spring wheat.....	74,000	67,000	+10	1,221,000	1,407,000	1,313,000	Bu.	73	86	78
Clover and timothy.....	2,651,000	2,881,000	- 8							
Alfalfa.....	480,000	421,000	+14	1,104,000	1,052,000	779,000	Ton	63	75	86
Other tame hay.....	122,000	116,000	+ 5							
All tame hay.....	3,253,000	3,418,000	- 5	4,717,000	5,713,000	6,098,000	Ton	62	77	83
Dry peas.....	26,000	30,000	-13	273,000	435,000	617,800	Bu.			
Dry beans.....	10,000	9,000	+11	45,000	60,000	74,000	Bu.	42	65	82
Flax.....	9,000	9,000		94,000	108,000	124,000	Bu.	68	80	84
Canning peas.....	116,000	127,000	- 9	105,768,000	229,870,000	205,170,000	Lb.			
Sugar beets.....	10,000	13,000	-23					64	65	
Apples.....				1,484,000	928,000	1,875,000	Bu.	55	38	68
Cherries.....				6,900	6,850	6,520	Ton			
Pasture.....								38	42	74

<sup>1</sup>Seven-year average, 1923-1929.

<sup>2</sup>Planted acreage.

first in cattle purchases from Wisconsin.

Cow prices are continuing their downward trend. The average reported for August by Wisconsin price reporters was \$52 per head as compared with \$57 in July, and \$80 in August of 1930.

**Winter Wheat and Rye Plantings**

Wisconsin farmers are planning some expansion in the acreage of winter wheat and rye to be sown for next year's harvest. A recent survey in-

dicates that farmers intend to sow about 58,000 acres of winter wheat this fall as compared with the 48,000 acres which farmers intended to plant a year ago. Intentions to sow are rarely carried out in full. Of the 48,000 acres intended for planting in 1930, only 34,000 were actually sown.

Intentions to seed rye also point to an acreage expansion. Farmers expect to sow about 203,000 acres as compared with the 177,000 acres actually planted to this crop a year ago.

For the United States, the prospects are for sharp reductions in both winter wheat and rye acreage. The August intentions survey indicates that farmers intend to sow 37,344,000 acres to winter wheat this fall. This is 12 per cent below the acreage actually sown a year ago. Some 3,490,000 acres of rye are expected to be sown, a decrease of 5.5 per cent from last year's acreage, if farmers' plans are carried out in full.

CROP SUMMARY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SEPTEMBER 1, 1931

Crop	Acreage (000 Omitted)			Production (000 Omitted)			Unit	Condition Sept. 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1931 (Preliminary)	1930	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1931 acreage compared to 1930 acreage	Sept. 1, 1931 forecast	1930	5-year average 1925-29		1931	1930	10-year average 1920-29
Corn.....	105,557	101,413	+ 4	2,715,357	2,093,552	2,760,753	Bu.	69.5	51.6	76.5
Potatoes.....	3,506	3,167	+11	361,036	343,236	380,502	Bu.	67.4	63.4	77.0
Tobacco.....	2,090	2,112	- 1	1,648,000	1,641,437	1,357,130	Lb.	77.7	63.6	77.0
Oats.....	41,248	40,125	+ 3	1,160,877	1,358,052	1,316,954	Bu.	66.7	80.3	77.3
Barley.....	12,771	12,901	- 1	212,391	334,971	265,006	Bu.	52.4	74.7	77.9
Rye.....	3,294	3,525	- 7	36,233	48,149	46,129	Bu.			
Winter wheat.....	40,692	39,514	+ 3	775,180	612,268	547,427	Bu.			
Durum wheat.....	3,543	4,763	-26	19,647	57,105	67,243	Bu.	37.5	69.8	173.7
Spring wheat other than durum.....	13,434	16,243	-17	90,816	194,057	207,445	Bu.	36.5	63.1	271.1
Flax.....	3,132	3,692	-15	11,769	21,369	20,917	Bu.	34.9	54.1	71.8
Tame hay.....	54,591	54,080	+ 1	77,859	77,850	94,364	Ton	69.8	66.9	81.8
Pasture.....								63.0	47.7	78.6

<sup>1</sup>Short time average.

<sup>2</sup>All spring wheat.

## GENERAL TREND OF FARM PRICES AND PURCHASING POWER

Year and month	WISCONSIN										UNITED STATES <sup>1</sup>												
	Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices (Average of prices January, 1910-December, 1914=100)								Purchasing Power		Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices (Average of prices August, 1909-July, 1914=100)								Purchasing Power				
	Wisconsin Farm Price Index (30 items)	All groups milk excluded (29 items)	Grain	Livestock	Milk	Poultry products	Four leading cash crops <sup>2</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Unclassified <sup>3</sup>	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>4</sup>	Ratio of prices received for milk to prices paid <sup>5</sup>	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm real estate values <sup>6</sup>	United States Farm Price Index	Grain	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton and cotton seed	Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought <sup>7</sup> 1910-14=100	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>8</sup>	Index numbers of U. S. farm real estate values <sup>9</sup>	
1910	99	99	101	101	98	103	84	100	103	101	100	103	104	103	100	104	91	113	98	106	106	-----	
1911	91	92	111	85	90	91	99	100	118	90	89	95	96	87	97	91	106	101	101	93	93	-----	
1912	102	101	111	95	103	101	117	90	111	102	103	97	106	95	103	101	110	87	100	99	100	-----	
1913	104	102	85	110	105	100	94	102	82	104	105	100	100	92	108	100	101	92	100	99	100	-----	
1914	105	106	93	111	104	104	105	108	85	104	103	103	102	103	112	100	105	100	85	101	101	-----	
1915	101	99	117	101	103	101	90	89	89	95	97	104	100	120	104	98	103	83	78	106	95	-----	
1916	122	122	125	119	123	117	142	151	103	99	100	117	117	126	120	102	116	123	119	123	95	-----	
1917	174	176	200	175	172	155	208	197	133	116	115	124	176	217	173	125	157	202	187	150	118	-----	
1918	198	192	216	200	206	184	157	216	173	111	116	133	200	226	202	152	185	162	245	178	112	-----	
1919	215	205	188	209	225	195	204	254	172	105	110	143	209	231	206	173	206	189	247	205	102	-----	
1920	203	200	211	173	206	219	299	218	172	99	100	171	205	231	173	188	222	249	248	206	99	-----	
1921	128	123	114	102	134	160	161	215	119	82	86	168	116	112	108	148	161	148	101	156	75	-----	
1922	124	119	100	107	130	141	143	178	123	82	86	154	124	105	113	134	139	152	156	152	81	-----	
1923	137	111	102	99	165	141	123	116	121	90	108	147	135	114	106	148	145	136	216	153	88	-----	
1924	128	116	118	103	140	146	129	127	130	83	91	139	134	129	109	134	147	124	211	154	87	-----	
1925	144	138	133	133	150	160	154	129	115	91	94	130	147	156	139	137	161	160	177	159	92	-----	
1926	152	152	114	145	152	158	216	126	119	87	97	125	136	129	146	136	156	189	122	156	87	-----	
1927	154	142	121	136	167	144	183	142	121	100	108	122	131	128	139	138	141	155	128	154	85	-----	
1928	156	143	130	145	170	153	140	169	115	100	109	120	139	130	150	140	150	146	152	156	90	-----	
1929	155	148	116	152	162	160	144	177	114	100	105	119	138	121	156	140	159	136	145	155	89	-----	
1930	129	130	95	129	129	124	171	154	99	88	88	117	117	100	134	123	126	158	102	146	80	-----	
1930																							
Jan.	145	146	114	141	143	172	180	173	101	95	93	-----	134	118	146	135	178	167	128	153	88	-----	
Feb.	142	146	109	144	138	156	184	173	99	93	91	-----	131	115	150	129	154	168	121	152	86	-----	
March	138	139	103	143	136	119	180	173	96	91	90	-----	126	107	151	126	115	169	113	151	83	-----	
April	136	140	103	139	133	121	193	173	98	91	89	-----	127	110	146	126	117	187	120	150	85	-----	
May	132	136	100	134	126	115	201	173	96	88	84	-----	124	105	142	123	110	193	119	150	83	-----	
June	127	135	99	134	119	101	201	173	96	85	80	-----	123	106	141	118	103	193	115	149	82	-----	
July	122	124	86	123	120	98	188	134	95	82	81	-----	111	92	127	115	101	173	99	148	75	-----	
Aug.	123	119	90	118	126	108	155	134	100	84	86	-----	108	101	119	117	107	149	94	147	74	-----	
Sept.	131	129	91	130	133	122	160	134	102	90	91	-----	111	100	128	123	125	148	83	146	76	-----	
Oct.	127	121	86	121	134	120	145	134	105	88	93	-----	106	92	123	125	129	127	76	144	74	-----	
Nov.	122	118	77	113	126	141	136	134	104	86	89	-----	103	80	118	124	146	114	80	142	73	-----	
Dec.	113	108	77	106	119	112	127	134	100	81	86	-----	97	80	112	117	127	108	73	139	70	-----	
1931																							
Jan.	106	105	75	104	107	104	127	134	99	77	78	-----	94	77	112	107	110	108	72	137	69	-----	
Feb.	99	98	72	98	101	78	123	134	96	73	74	-----	90	75	106	101	79	109	76	136	66	-----	
March	97	96	70	94	97	93	114	134	94	72	72	-----	91	74	106	101	92	109	80	134	68	-----	
April	92	99	71	96	85	95	127	134	94	69 <sup>9</sup>	64 <sup>9</sup>	-----	91	74	106	99	90	120	78	133 <sup>9</sup>	68 <sup>9</sup>	-----	
May	87	93	70	92	80	79	115	134	94	66 <sup>9</sup>	61 <sup>9</sup>	-----	86	74	99	91	77	119	74	131 <sup>9</sup>	66 <sup>9</sup>	-----	
June	84	89	67	84	78	80	115	134	93	65 <sup>9</sup>	60 <sup>9</sup>	-----	80	67	91	86	81	114	65	130 <sup>9</sup>	62 <sup>9</sup>	-----	
July	87	93	66	87	81	82	139	134	91	67 <sup>9</sup>	63 <sup>9</sup>	-----	79	57	92	85	83	110	71	129 <sup>9</sup>	61 <sup>9</sup>	-----	
Aug.	91 <sup>9</sup>	96	60	89	86 <sup>9</sup>	96	139	134	92	72 <sup>9</sup>	68 <sup>9</sup>	-----	75	54	92	87	93	97	53	127 <sup>9</sup>	59 <sup>9</sup>	-----	

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>The ratio of the index number of Wisconsin milk prices to the United States index number of prices paid for commodities farmers buy.

<sup>6</sup>Average of estimated values. 1912-14=100.

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

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

<sup>9</sup>Preliminary.

### The Farm Price Situation

Rising six cents in August, Wisconsin milk prices made one of the most satisfactory July to August advances since 1921. The average August milk price is estimated at a preliminary figure of \$1.09 cents per hundred-weight as compared with \$1.03 for July, an increase of six per cent. Normally, milk prices advance only two per cent during this period. The six cent increase recorded for the month has been exceeded only once in the last ten years. This was in August of last year, when milk prices advanced eight cents, a gain of only five per cent as compared with the six per cent gain this year. Butterfat prices advanced to 28 cents on August 15, a three cent gain over July. Farm butter made a similar increase, averaging 27 cents on August 15.

Supported by rising prices for dairy products, together with favorable price movements for poultry, eggs, and livestock, the Wisconsin index of farm prices continued the upward movement established in July. The August index is now at 91, as compared with 87 for July and the extreme low of 84 for June. The present Wisconsin farm price level is nine per cent below 1910-1914 levels, the lowest for any August

for which records are available. (1910 to date)

Returns from farm price reporters indicate that 12 out of 22 important Wisconsin farm products advanced in price from July 15 to August 15, three remained at July levels, while nine declined. In addition to the six per cent advance in milk prices, poultry products advanced 17 per cent. Eggs, quoted at 13.9 cents a dozen in July, rose to 17.4 cents in August. Chicken prices averaged 15.7 cents per pound on August 15 as compared with 14.9 cents for the previous month.

Livestock prices participated to some extent in the gains noted for dairy and poultry, rising nearly two per cent for the month. Beef cattle advanced 30 cents to \$4.50. Veal calves averaged \$7.10 as compared with \$6.60 the month before. Hog prices remained at the July level of \$6.10 per hundredweight.

Wisconsin farm prices for grains reflected the declining price movements in primary markets, being fully nine per cent below the levels for July. Wheat prices took the largest loss, falling to 53 cents per bushel, or 12 cents below the July price. The August corn price was 57 cents, a two cent decline from the previous month. Oats fell three cents to 26 cents per bushel, while barley averaged 40 cents per bushel.

The serious price recessions in feed grains, together with the more favorable prices for milk, poultry products and livestock indicate that feed grains can be fed with considerable profit. While the sharply diminished income of Wisconsin farmers is undoubtedly leading to cautious buying of purchased feeds, these can be secured at attractive prices. Wholesale prices of feedstuffs during the first week of September were 51 per cent below the average for 1926. During the week, both bran and middlings were quoted at \$10.00 per ton F. O. B., Minneapolis. At these prices, bran was \$2.20 and middlings \$3.20 below the lowest monthly quotation during the 1921 depression and \$13.40 and \$14.30 below the August 1930 prices.

### United States Prices

While Wisconsin farm prices have risen during the last two months, the trend in farm prices for the nation has continued downward. Under the influence of severe recessions in cotton and grain prices, the United States index fell 4 points to 75 for August, or 25 per cent below 1910-14 levels. During the same period, the Wisconsin index rose to 91, making a difference of 16 points between the two series. This is the largest difference shown so far this year.

# 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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State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

October, 1931

**C**ONDITIONS in Wisconsin agriculture have improved since September 1. The weather since then has been unusually favorable both with regard to rainfall and temperatures for the development of fall pastures, as well as late harvested crops which had been greatly delayed by the heat and drought of this unusual summer. At least normal rainfall was experienced in nearly all counties of the state during the past month and in many counties the rainfall was considerably above normal with the result that fall feed supplies are materially improved. There has been an unusually long period of frost free weather which permitted further growth and ripening of the various late harvested crops, and some of them have, in part, offset the low condition caused by the hot, dry weather earlier in the season. The crops that probably benefited most in Wisconsin were potatoes, cabbage, sugar beets, buckwheat, and cranberries, all of which are harvested rather late. Some tobacco was also appreciably improved by the late rains, though a portion of the crop had been harvested earlier.

**Potatoes.** Unusual interest always exists at this time of the year in the potato crop, since it is the leading cash crop in Wisconsin. Late varieties of potatoes have improved materially since September 1, particularly in the sandy soil regions of Central

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Wisconsin. In the northern potato area from Antigo northward the quality of the late potatoes is particularly good, though the drought effected much of the early acreage. In the Central Wisconsin potato section great differences in yield are reported, but the crop turned out considerably better than seemed probable at the time of the September estimate. Due to late rains an appreciable quantity of Central Wisconsin potatoes are imperfect in shape which may cause a high percentage to be rejected in grading. The production for the state is now estimated at 23,048,000 bushels as compared with the small crop of 18,056,000 bushels, the production of a year ago. The United States potato crop is estimated at 374,751,000 bushels as compared with the small crop

of 343,236,000 last year and the five-year average of 380,502,000.

**Cabbage.** The early acreage of cabbage in Wisconsin was greatly reduced by dry weather and made very low yields. Insect damage was unusually severe and the production on both early and late varieties was reduced by worm injury. Improvement has occurred in much of the late cabbage which is largely being harvested for kraut, and the yield for the state is now estimated at about 5.6 tons per acre. The total production for Wisconsin is estimated at a little over 106,000 tons as compared with the enormous crop of nearly 208,000 tons grown a year ago. For the United States the production of cabbage this year is estimated at 1,033,300 tons as compared with 1,008,500 tons a year ago.

**Tobacco.** While some tobacco had been harvested before the September rains, much of the acreage made additional growth with the favorable late season weather. The yield per acre as estimated by crop reporters is somewhat higher than appeared likely at the beginning of September. The data from reporters now indicate a yield of 1100 pounds per acre as compared with the average of 1230 a year ago. The production for the state is now estimated at a little over 47 million pounds as compared with nearly 53 million pounds, the estimate for 1930. Total tobacco production for the United States is now estimated at

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

	WISCONSIN					UNITED STATES					Unit
	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)			Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)			
	1931 preliminary	1930	Nov. 1, 1931 forecast	1930	5-year average 1925-29	1931 preliminary	1930	Nov. 1, 1931 forecast	1930	5-year average 1925-29	
Corn.....	2,137	2,035	68,384	79,365	82,368	105,557	101,413	2,702,752	2,093,552	2,760,733	Bu.
Potatoes.....	268	244	23,048	18,056	25,380	3,506	3,167	374,751	343,236	380,502	Bu.
Tobacco.....	43	43	47,286	52,900	41,349	2,090	2,112	1,660,992	1,641,437	1,357,130	Lb.
Oats.....	2,495	2,470	72,355	108,680	101,976	41,248	40,125	1,173,999	1,358,052	1,316,954	Bu.
Barley.....	724	703	20,272	26,011	21,215	12,901	12,771	215,889	334,971	265,006	Bu.
Rye.....	172	191	2,408	2,960	3,361	3,294	3,525	36,233	48,149	46,129	Bu.
Winter wheat.....	32	42	640	924	1,555	40,692	39,514	775,180	612,268	547,427	Bu.
Spring wheat.....	74	67	1,221	1,407	1,313	16,977	21,006	109,106	251,162	274,688	Bu.
Buckwheat.....	22	20	293	279	381	588	589	10,594	7,948	13,409	Bu.
Flax.....	9	9	90	108	124	3,132	3,692	11,474	21,369	20,917	Bu.
Alfalfa.....	480	421	1,008	1,052	779	12,304	11,653	25,537	28,615	29,329	Ton
All tame hay.....	3,253	3,418	4,554	5,713	6,098	54,591	54,080	79,292	77,850	94,364	Ton
Dry beans.....	10	9	57	60	74	2,071	2,142	19,959	21,907	18,432	Bu.
Sugar beets.....	110	113	75	111	109	1754	1821	7,157	9,201	7,355	Ton
Cabbage.....	19	26	106	208	44	152	152	1,033	1,008	1,086	Ton
Cranberries.....	3	3	43	40	44	29	29	640	560	581	Bbl.
Apples.....			1,643	928	1,875			222,707	163,543	174,474	Bu.

<sup>1</sup>Planted acreage

<sup>2</sup>Four year average—1926-1929



nearly 1,661,000,000 pounds as compared with 1,641,000,000, the revised estimate for 1930.

**Feed Crops.** Corn in Wisconsin matured very early this year and the yield is under a year ago both in silage and grain. The production estimate for the state in terms of corn for grain is 68,384,000 bushels, as compared with a five-year average of 82,368,000 bushels. For the United States the corn estimate is now 2,703,000,000 bushels as compared with a ten-year average of about 2,761,000,000 bushels. The production of oats in Wisconsin is now estimated at 72,355,000 bushels as compared with the large crop of 108,680,000 bushels harvested a year ago and the five-year average of nearly 102,000,000. The yield as given by crop reporters this year is 29 bushels per acre as compared with 44 last year. The quality is generally much under normal. Oats production in the United States is about 11 per cent under the five-year average and over 13 per cent below the crop a year ago. Barley production in Wisconsin this year is now estimated at 20,272,000 bushels as compared with a little over 26 million bushels a year ago and the five-year average of a little over 21 million. For the United States the barley crop is about 19 per cent under the five-year average and about 35 per cent under the large crop of a year ago.

**Hay.** Hay production is extremely short this year and the estimate for Wisconsin now is for 4,554,000 tons of tame hay as compared with the five-year average of 6,098,000 tons, and the last year's crop of 5,713,000 tons. The average yield of tame hay is estimated at 1.4 tons per acre. Alfalfa production is large in spite of the dry summer. It is estimated at a little over one million tons as compared with the five-year average of 779,000 tons. All tame hay production for the United States is estimated to be slightly above a year ago, but about 16 per cent under the five-year average. Much wild hay is being harvested in Wisconsin, particularly in the central counties in order to offset in part the shortage of tame hay. More than the usual acreage of corn is also being used for silage and roughage in order to make up in part the hay shortage.

**Minor Crops.** Most of the minor crops in Wisconsin are making smaller production than a year ago.

LOUIS J. DEERE  
B. B. FOBES  
LOUIS WOELFFER

We have recently learned of the deaths of Messrs. Louis J. Deere, Ashland County; B. B. Fobes, Juneau County; and Louis Woelffer, Jefferson County. These crop reporters have been valuable cooperators of the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service. We regret greatly the loss of these three men in our service and extend our sympathy.

The estimated yield of sugar beets is 7.5 tons per acre as compared with 8.5 tons last year. This crop has been favored somewhat by the late season rains and is making better yields than expected earlier. Dry beans were severely affected by drought and are making a yield of only 5.7 bushels per acre as compared with the ten-year average of 9.2 for the state. Buckwheat condition improved somewhat during the past month. The production for the state is now estimated at 293,000 bushels as compared with the five-year average of 381,000 bushels, and the low production of 279,000 bushels in 1930. Flax production is also low, the estimate for the state now being 90,000 bushels as compared with the five-year average of 124,000.

**Apples.** A rather large apple crop has been grown in the state this year. The set of fruit was rather heavy and in spite of the dry weather apples are more abundant in this state than has been the case for several years. The estimated total production for the state is 1,643,000 bushels as compared with the small crop of 928,000 bushels last year. For the United States the total apple production is estimated at nearly 223 million bushels as compared with less than 164 million last year.

**Cranberries.** The late season rains and frost free weather have been particularly favorable to the ripening and harvesting of cranberries in Wisconsin. A light frost in late August did some damage, but apparently it was not very severe. The production for the state is now estimated at 43,000 barrels as compared with 40,000 barrels harvested a year ago and a five-year average of 44,200 barrels. The production for the United States is estimated at 640,360 barrels as compared with 560,500 barrels last year and a five-year average of 581,220 barrels. Most of the cranberries in the United States are grown in Massachusetts and New Jersey, less than seven per cent of the crop being produced in this state, and a still smaller portion in the western cranberry region of Washington and Oregon.

#### October Dairy Situation

Milk production in Wisconsin has improved during the past month because of the improvement in pastures. Pastures in the North Central States are much better now than they were at the beginning of September, which is influencing the milk output. For the United States as a whole, pasture conditions are little changed from a month ago due to the fact that while they improved in the North Central States, many of the Southern States are in poorer condition.

Milk production per cow for the United States averaged 12.27 pounds at the beginning of October as compared with 12.51 a year ago and 12.88 in 1929. In Wisconsin the average was 13.38 pounds per cow as com-

pared with 13.45 a year ago. This indicates a decline of only about one per cent in the milk production. Since cow numbers are between three and four per cent larger than a year ago in Wisconsin, the production in this state is probably about three per cent above last year and for the United States about two per cent above last year.

Milk prices in Wisconsin showed a nine cent gain from August to September, which brings the price of milk into an even more favorable position as compared with the prices of feed. For a more complete discussion of the price situation, see page 3. The preliminary September price of \$1.22 per hundred pounds compares with \$1.68 for September 1930.

With the improvement in pastures, farmers are feeding less heavily of grain than they did a year ago in spite of the fact that grain is much cheaper now than it was in 1930. The improvement in the dairy situation is reflected also in the fact that during the past month farmers have been raising more heifers than they did during previous months. Wisconsin

#### MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS IN WISCONSIN, 1930 AND 1929

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

Products	1930 Pounds	1929 Pounds
Creamery butter.....	174,261	156,442
American cheese.....	257,704	242,269
Swiss cheese (including block)....	23,744	16,419
Brick and Munster cheese.....	33,306	30,218
Limburger cheese.....	5,662	5,163
Cream and Neufchatel cheese.....	6,273	8,356
All Italian varieties.....	1,092	1,521
All other varieties.....	656	653
Total cheese (except cottage, pot and bakers').....	328,437	304,599
Cottage, pot and bakers' cheese...	8,857	9,318
Condensed milk (sweetened)		
Case goods		
Skimmed.....		
Unskimmed.....	10,981	12,613
Bulk goods		
Skimmed.....	26,185	35,953
Unskimmed.....	15,311	5,938
Total condensed milk.....	52,477	54,504
Evaporated milk (unsweetened)		
Case goods		
Skimmed.....		
Unskimmed.....	558,897	611,054
Bulk goods		
Skimmed.....	18,599	10,687
Unskimmed.....	53,889	45,451
Total evaporated milk.....	631,385	667,192
Concentrated skim milk (animal feed).....	1,969	1,753
Condensed or evaporated butter- milk (including concentrated product).....	3,370	2,361
Dried or powdered buttermilk....	12,617	7,171
Powdered whole milk.....	4,337	2,929
Powdered skim milk.....	62,389	41,683
Powdered cream.....	67	1
Dried casein (skim milk or but- termilk product).....	13,549	9,165
Malted milk.....	9,671	11,450
Milk sugar (crude).....	1,846	845
Ice cream, of all kinds (gallons)...	8,609	8,894

PRICES PAID TO WISCONSIN PRODUCERS FOR FARM PRODUCTS

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Buckwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Hogs cwt.	Beef cattle cwt.	Venal calves cwt.	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Milk cows head	Milk cwt.	Butterfat lb.	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Butter lb.	Wool lb.	Dry beans bu.	Hay (loose) ton	Clover seed bu.	Potatoes bu.	Horses head
1910-14]	90.8	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	7.35	4.91	7.23	4.25	6.01	53.65	1.265	30.2	11.2	21.3	28.1	20.1	2.25	12.78	8.83	50.7	169.83
1914	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	7.65	5.83	8.22	4.64	6.60	66.90	1.31	30.0	11.6	22.3	28.4	19.6	2.22	10.00	7.72	50.9	172.50
1915	114.7	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	6.55	5.46	7.95	5.00	7.08	62.30	1.30	30.3	11.0	21.7	28.3	25.2	2.92	9.88	8.07	37.2	161.40
1916	119.4	79.5	44.2	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	8.47	5.90	8.87	5.87	8.26	64.80	1.55	34.9	13.0	25.0	32.1	30.3	4.75	11.29	9.40	98.3	156.50
1917	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	274.4	14.17	7.52	11.46	8.85	12.36	77.65	2.18	45.3	16.2	33.9	40.6	49.2	8.28	14.28	10.95	163.3	151.30
1918	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	386.2	16.09	8.71	13.17	10.22	14.17	88.70	2.60	54.0	22.9	39.5	48.2	63.3	6.84	19.42	17.26	78.6	147.70
1919	212.7	140.4	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	16.52	9.02	14.31	9.08	13.51	104.25	2.85	64.9	22.9	43.8	57.7	53.0	4.22	20.68	25.86	114.4	143.70
1920	214.7	137.3	78.6	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	12.93	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	104.30	2.60	62.9	24.0	46.8	59.1	38.0	3.67	22.89	22.03	223.3	141.20
1921	120.1	59.5	37.2	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	7.61	4.57	7.62	3.89	7.37	58.20	1.69	41.7	19.8	32.9	41.7	18.7	2.88	15.51	10.60	79.9	114.30
1922	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.7	8.32	4.54	7.73	4.92	10.22	57.00	1.64	39.0	18.3	28.5	38.6	27.4	3.85	15.04	11.04	80.0	111.20
1923	105.0	77.7	42.4	61.7	66.8	84.0	214.4	6.97	4.57	7.99	5.16	10.55	62.35	2.09	46.8	17.3	29.2	45.7	37.9	4.28	13.41	11.42	58.9	111.70
1924	113.5	94.4	49.2	73.8	77.1	97.6	215.5	7.29	4.67	8.17	5.62	10.83	63.75	1.77	43.6	17.8	30.2	42.5	37.7	3.65	15.33	13.08	64.6	106.90
1925	143.7	102.9	43.9	80.7	98.8	97.8	238.3	10.87	5.18	9.17	6.13	12.36	66.25	1.90	46.3	19.2	33.2	44.2	40.3	3.63	13.02	15.84	84.6	108.20
1926	137.2	74.3	39.2	66.2	82.1	78.8	205.0	11.70	5.73	10.14	6.19	12.09	80.50	1.92	45.7	21.4	31.3	43.9	35.9	5.27	13.92	16.41	158.3	111.70
1927	123.1	87.1	46.2	73.6	88.4	84.6	192.7	9.52	6.49	10.52	5.75	11.85	89.85	2.11	50.3	19.3	28.6	47.0	33.0	5.45	14.25	18.58	117.2	113.70
1928	117.4	92.8	52.3	80.6	98.0	88.0	189.7	8.74	8.22	12.14	6.05	12.37	103.10	2.15	51.5	20.7	30.3	47.8	39.2	4.72	13.06	16.62	65.0	117.60
1929	111.7	88.2	45.7	65.7	89.7	88.3	237.0	9.50	8.32	12.43	6.07	12.23	107.25	2.05	48.7	22.0	31.5	46.5	34.5	4.73	12.66	15.09	71.2	117.90
1930	93.1	79.7	38.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	8.82	6.54	9.87	4.33	8.56	84.40	1.63	38.8	17.4	24.1	37.0	23.8	3.86	11.07	10.52	115.8	108.20
January	113	81	44	64	88	90	262	8.70	7.70	11.80	5.50	11.40	101	1.81	42	18.5	37	37	32	4.21	10.70	9.60	120	115
February	111	81	43	62	79	87	255	9.40	7.50	11.60	5.20	10.70	97	1.75	40	19.4	32	38	30	4.33	10.60	9.70	125	115
March	104	78	42	62	70	87	251	9.70	7.40	10.80	5.30	9.80	89	1.72	40	20.3	21	36	29	3.91	10.10	9.70	120	110
April	104	80	43	62	67	86	255	9.30	7.60	10.10	5.40	8.80	89	1.68	40	21.0	21	39	28	3.87	10.50	10.40	135	115
May	100	79	42	62	63	90	253	9.00	7.40	8.80	5.10	9.30	89	1.60	40	19.8	20	38	22	3.91	10.50	10.30	145	112
June	98	78	41	61	63	87	241	9.00	7.30	9.50	5.50	9.40	88	1.51	36	16.7	18	34	20	4.10	10.60	10.30	145	107
July	88	77	37	54	48	90	205	8.40	6.20	9.40	3.90	7.80	82	1.52	36	15.6	18	34	20	3.89	10.40	9.60	145	111
August	88	89	37	55	55	91	190	8.50	5.30	9.60	3.40	7.40	80	1.60	38	16.6	20	38	21	4.01	11.40	10.30	105	107
September	84	90	37	57	57	92	173	9.50	6.00	10.20	3.70	7.30	77	1.68	40	17.0	24	40	22	4.13	11.70	11.20	110	105
October	79	82	36	55	51	93	166	8.80	5.50	9.90	2.90	6.60	77	1.69	41	16.0	24	39	21	3.49	12.40	12.50	90	104
November	75	71	32	51	44	80	150	8.10	5.30	8.80	3.30	6.70	74	1.60	38	14.5	31	37	21	3.27	12.30	11.60	80	100
December	73	70	33	51	43	78	143	7.40	5.30	8.00	2.80	6.60	70	1.50	37	13.9	23	34	20	3.15	11.70	11.00	70	97
1931	73	68	31	49	42	79	136	7.20	5.10	8.20	3.20	7.00	66	1.35	31	15.2	20.0	29	19	2.89	11.50	11.20	70	92
January	72	64	31	47	38	73	130	6.80	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	63	1.28	30	14.4	13.0	28	18	2.61	11.10	10.80	65	95
February	70	61	30	46	39	70	129	6.70	4.60	6.60	3.40	7.10	63	1.23	31	15.8	16.5	29	18	2.62	10.70	10.30	55	98
March	70	63	31	47	36	72	131	6.80	4.80	6.60	3.70	7.60	63	1.08	29	17.2	16.1	28	17	2.71	10.80	10.90	70	98
April	70	62	30	48	36	72	131	6.30	4.80	6.60	3.50	7.30	61	1.01	26	15.2	12.9	23	15	2.53	10.90	11.40	55	99
May	66	58	29	44	35	74	128	5.50	4.40	6.80	2.40	7.20	57	.99	24	14.6	13.4	23	13	2.83	10.90	11.50	55	94
June	65	59	29	44	34	62	130	6.10	4.20	6.60	2.60	6.00	57	1.03	25	14.9	13.9	24	13	2.45	10.50	10.30	85	95
July	53	57	26	40	35	61	120	6.10	4.50	7.10	2.30	5.90	52	1.12	28	15.7	17.4	27	13	2.47	10.70	10.70	85	90
August	53	50	25	41	36	55	117	5.30	4.20	7.50	1.90	5.00	51	1.22	30	15.0	17.8	30	14	2.30	11.10	8.40	50	83

\*Preliminary.

dairy reporters during September raised 33 per cent of the calves born on their farms, which is only one per cent less than a year ago. In August they raised only 19 per cent of their calves as compared with 36 in the same month of 1930. Apparently, the improvement in milk prices, as well as the improvement in fall feed conditions is encouraging further expansion in the dairy industry. The relative cheapness of other farm products also emphasizes the advantage of dairying, and accordingly is an incentive to the maintenance of herds and milk production.

Dairy Manufacturers

Manufacture of creamery butter in Wisconsin increased from 156 million pounds in 1929 to 174 million in 1930. Along with this 11 per cent increase in butter output, came close to an 8 per cent rise in total cheese production. The total manufacture of condensed milk dropped four per cent and the total output of evaporated milk decreased five per cent in 1930 as compared to the year before. Increases in the manufacture of minor condensery products, however, partly offset the reduction in output of condensed and evaporated milk.

American cheese manufacture

showed an increase of more than six per cent. Swiss cheese made an outstanding gain of 45 per cent as compared to 1929. Brick and Munster cheese and Limburger each increased 10 per cent in output while Cream and Neufchatel dropped 25 per cent. The Italian varieties also suffered a major decrease of 28 per cent in the 1930 output as compared to 1929.

For the United States as a whole, creamery butter production showed a very slight decline of less than one-half of one per cent in 1930 as compared to the year before. An increase of almost six per cent in total cheese manufacture was brought about largely by a gain of five per cent in American cheese output and by 36 and nine per cent increases in the manufacture of Swiss and Brick and Munster varieties. The total production of condensed milk in the United States dropped more than 14 per cent and that of evaporated milk about two per cent.

Cattle and Sheep Feeding

Because of the shortage of feed, fewer feeder cattle have been shipped into Wisconsin than usual this year. An estimate at the beginning of the present month indicates about 20 per cent fewer feeders on farms than a year ago. Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt States generally have been much heavier than

usual this year. The movement has been mostly into the Southern part of the Corn Belt and Ohio Valley States where the feed supplies are unusually abundant. The Northern Corn Belt States where feed is short are receiving relatively fewer cattle.

The movement of sheep into the Corn Belt States during September is estimated to be about seven per cent larger than a year ago. This movement, however, was largely into the Western Corn Belt States. The movement into the Eastern Corn Belt States has been very much smaller than usual, it being estimated at only about 65 per cent of the five-year average.

The Farm Price Situation in Wisconsin

In spite of a strong advance in milk prices, the general price level for Wisconsin failed to follow the advancing trend which was so much in evidence during the last two months. The September index of Wisconsin prices remains at the August point of 92 as compared with the pre-war level of 100. Milk prices made encouraging gains. The September average price is estimated at \$1.22, as compared with \$1.12 for the previous month. This nine per cent advance is larger than the customary August to September increase, for milk prices ordinarily advance only about three per cent during this interval. The ten cent advance of the last month has been duplicated only three times in the last ten years. The present index of milk prices is at 96. At this level, milk prices are relatively higher than those for other major Wisconsin farm products.

The rise in milk prices was offset by declining values for most other commodities. Livestock prices which have been relatively steady during most of 1931 declined 8 per cent from August 15 to September 15. The present index of livestock prices is at 82; not only the lowest point for the year, but also the lowest since February, 1912. The break in Wisconsin livestock prices is

GENERAL TREND OF FARM PRICES AND PURCHASING POWER

Year and month	WISCONSIN										UNITED STATES <sup>1</sup>													
	Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices (Average of prices January, 1910-December, 1914=100)										Purchasing Power		Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices (Average of prices August, 1909-July, 1914=100)										Purchasing Power	
	Wisconsin Farm Price Index (30 items)	All groups milk excluded (29 items)	Grain	Livestock	Milk	Poultry products	Four leading cash crops <sup>2</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Unclassified <sup>3</sup>	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>4</sup>	Ratio of prices received for milk to prices paid <sup>5</sup>	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm real estate values <sup>6</sup>	United States Farm Price Index	Grain	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton and cotton seed	Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought <sup>7</sup> 1910-14=100	Ratio of prices received to prices paid	Index numbers of U. S. farm real estate values <sup>8</sup>		
1910	99	99	101	101	98	103	84	100	101	100	-----	103	104	103	100	104	91	113	98	106	-----			
1911	91	92	111	85	90	91	99	100	118	90	89	95	96	87	97	91	106	101	101	93	-----			
1912	102	101	111	95	103	101	117	90	111	102	103	97	106	95	103	101	110	87	100	99	97			
1913	104	102	85	110	105	100	94	102	82	104	105	100	102	108	100	101	92	97	100	99	100			
1914	105	106	93	111	104	104	105	108	85	104	103	102	103	112	100	105	100	85	101	101	103			
1915	101	99	117	101	103	101	90	89	89	95	97	104	100	120	104	98	103	83	78	106	95			
1916	122	122	125	119	123	117	142	151	103	99	100	117	117	126	120	102	116	123	119	123	95			
1917	174	176	200	175	172	155	208	197	133	116	115	124	176	217	173	125	157	202	187	150	118			
1918	198	192	216	200	206	184	157	216	173	111	116	133	200	226	202	152	185	162	245	178	112			
1919	215	205	188	209	225	195	204	254	172	105	110	143	209	231	206	173	206	189	247	205	102			
1920	203	200	211	173	206	219	299	218	172	99	100	171	205	231	173	188	222	249	248	206	99			
1921	128	123	114	102	134	160	161	215	119	82	86	168	116	112	108	148	161	148	101	156	75			
1922	124	119	100	107	130	141	143	178	123	82	86	154	124	105	113	134	139	152	156	152	81			
1923	137	111	102	99	165	141	123	116	121	90	108	147	135	114	106	148	145	136	216	153	88			
1924	123	116	118	103	140	146	129	127	130	83	91	139	134	129	109	134	147	124	211	154	87			
1925	144	138	133	133	150	160	154	129	115	91	94	130	147	156	139	137	161	160	177	159	92			
1926	152	152	114	145	152	158	216	126	119	87	87	125	136	129	146	136	156	189	122	156	87			
1927	154	142	121	136	167	144	183	142	121	100	108	122	131	128	139	138	141	155	128	154	85			
1928	156	143	130	145	170	153	140	169	115	100	109	120	139	130	150	140	150	146	152	156	90			
1929	155	148	116	152	162	160	144	177	114	100	105	119	138	121	156	140	159	136	145	155	89			
1930	129	130	95	129	129	124	171	154	99	88	88	117	117	100	134	123	126	158	102	146	80			
1930																								
Jan.	145	146	114	141	143	172	180	173	101	95	93	-----	134	118	146	135	178	167	128	153	88			
Feb.	142	146	109	144	138	156	184	173	99	93	91	-----	131	115	150	129	154	168	121	152	86			
March	138	139	103	143	136	119	180	173	96	91	90	-----	126	107	151	126	115	169	113	151	83			
April	136	140	103	139	133	121	193	173	98	91	89	-----	127	110	146	126	117	187	120	150	85			
May	132	136	100	134	125	115	201	173	96	88	84	-----	124	105	142	123	110	193	119	150	83			
June	127	135	99	134	119	101	201	173	96	85	80	-----	123	106	141	118	103	193	115	149	82			
July	122	124	86	123	120	98	188	134	95	82	81	-----	111	92	127	115	101	173	99	148	75			
Aug.	123	119	90	118	126	108	155	134	100	84	86	-----	108	101	119	117	107	149	94	147	74			
Sept.	131	129	91	130	133	122	160	134	102	90	91	-----	111	100	128	123	125	148	83	146	76			
Oct.	127	121	86	121	134	120	145	134	105	88	93	-----	105	92	123	125	129	127	76	144	74			
Nov.	122	118	77	113	126	141	136	134	104	86	89	-----	103	80	118	124	146	114	80	142	73			
Dec.	113	108	77	106	119	112	127	134	100	81	86	-----	97	80	112	117	127	108	73	139	70			
1931																								
Jan.	106	105	75	104	107	104	125	134	99	77	78	-----	94	77	112	107	110	108	72	137	69			
Feb.	99	97	72	98	101	78	120	134	96	73	74	-----	90	75	106	101	79	109	76	136	66			
March	96	96	70	94	97	93	112	134	94	72	72	-----	91	74	106	101	92	109	80	134	68			
April	92	99	71	96	85	95	125	134	94	69 <sup>a</sup>	64 <sup>a</sup>	-----	91	74	106	99	90	120	78	131 <sup>b</sup>	66 <sup>a</sup>			
May	87	93	70	92	80	79	113	134	94	66 <sup>a</sup>	61 <sup>a</sup>	-----	86	74	99	91	77	119	74	133 <sup>b</sup>	65 <sup>a</sup>			
June	83	88	67	84	78	80	113	134	93	64 <sup>a</sup>	60 <sup>a</sup>	-----	80	67	91	86	81	114	65	130 <sup>b</sup>	61 <sup>a</sup>			
July	87	93	66	87	81	82	136	134	91	67 <sup>a</sup>	63 <sup>a</sup>	-----	79	57	92	85	83	110	71	129 <sup>b</sup>	61 <sup>a</sup>			
Aug.	92	96	60	89	89	96	137	134	92	72 <sup>a</sup>	70 <sup>a</sup>	-----	75	54	92	87	93	97	53	127 <sup>a</sup>	59 <sup>a</sup>			
Sept.	92 <sup>a</sup>	88	60	82	96 <sup>a</sup>	96	106	134	94	72 <sup>a</sup>	76 <sup>a</sup>	-----	72	50	86	92	99	83	47	127 <sup>a</sup>	57 <sup>a</sup>			

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

accounted for largely by the sharp decline in hog prices. Early marketings of 1931 spring pigs, together with decreased consumption, have reduced prices at primary markets to 1908 levels. Other livestock classes have followed this trend, although cattle prices have been somewhat more satisfactory. The September 15 farm price for Wisconsin hogs is estimated at \$5.30 as compared with \$6.10 for the previous period.

In spite of moderate production both for Wisconsin and United States, potato prices declined as harvesting of the 1931 crop began. September 15 prices for the state averaged fifty cents per bushel, with prices in surplus producing areas well below this figure. Prices for clover seed, another important Wisconsin cash crop, declined from \$10.70 in August to \$8.40 for September. Wisconsin grain prices have been more stable during the last month than for some time previous. The index for these prices is now at 60, the same level as in August. The only grain to show any important price fluctuation

was corn, which declined from 57 cents in August to 50 in September. Since many Wisconsin farmers are more likely to buy than sell corn, the current change means a reduction in feeding costs.

A major rise in egg prices failed to materialize in spite of the fact that farm laying flocks are considerably smaller in size this year. Prices rose from 17.4 cents per dozen in August to 17.8 in September. Chicken prices offset the small gain in egg prices by declining from 15.7 cents per pound in August to 15 cents in September.

### United States Farm Prices

Further declines in prices paid to producers for farm products were reported for September 15, the general farm price index dropping to 72, a new low. This compares with a general index of 75 on August 15, of 79 on July 15 and of 111 a year ago. During the 21 years previous to 1931, the lowest index was 92 in the fall of 1911. The

major price decreases between August 15 and September 15 occurred in the fruit and vegetable group and in cotton and cottonseed. The only commodity group making any advance during the month was that of dairy and poultry products.

The September 15 farm prices, for practically every one of the groups, are reported the lowest on record for that month over the period covered by the farm price index—1910 to date. The fruit and vegetable group is the one exception, the current September index of 83 being seven points higher than the low of September 1915. Dairy and poultry products at 93 are two points below the previous low of September, 1911. Meat animals at 86 are the lowest since the winter of 1911-1912. The indices on grains and on cotton and cottonseed are the lowest in years. Prices of most feed grains continue at exceedingly low levels in relation to prices of livestock and livestock products.

# 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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NOT IN MANY years has Wisconsin had fall weather as favorable to late crops as has been experienced during September and October of 1931. Temperatures averaged well above normal at all weather stations in the state, and rainfall during October has also been above average. As a result, the supply of fall pasture has been better than in many years, and milk production is being maintained at high levels without the usual heavy feeding, which is ordinarily necessary at this time of the year. The improved fall pasture situation will offset to some extent the shortage of feed brought about by the poor hay and grain crops of the past season.

According to Wisconsin crop reporters, the late harvested crops in the state have shown considerable improvement over the prospects of a month or two ago. This is particularly true of potatoes, tobacco, sugar beets, late cabbage, and cranberries. The late harvested portions of all of these crops have made larger production than seemed probable a month ago. The season has been virtually free from serious frost up to November.

As is the case in Wisconsin, the fall has been rather mild throughout the entire United States. This has brought about general improvement in the late harvested crops during the month of October and has brought milk and egg production to high lev-

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els. It has also been favorable to farm work in most states.

**Corn.** It now appears that the yield of corn in Wisconsin is going to be about 31 bushels per acre this year as compared with 39 bushels a year ago, and a ten-year average of 39.2. This would make the total estimated production for the state 66,247,000 bushels, or about thirteen million bushels less than the crop of 1930. This is the lowest yield and production of corn in the state since 1924. Yields of silage corn are also lower than a year ago, the average of Wisconsin crop reporters being 6.4 tons per acre as compared with 6.6 tons harvested last year. A somewhat larger acreage was required to fill the silos of the state this year than last.

For the United States the production of corn is now estimated at 2,674,369,000 bushels as compared with 2,093,552,000 bushels produced last year and 2,760,753,000 the five-year (1925-29) average production. The present estimate is 28,383,000 bushels, or about one per cent below the October 1 forecast. The percentage of the United States corn crop which is of merchantable quality is reported as 85 per cent of the total compared with 78.6 last year, and the ten-year average of 80 per cent. This is the highest percentage of merchantable corn since 1922.

**Potatoes.** The mild, frost-free fall has been particularly favorable to the Wisconsin late potato crop. Two months ago the prospects for late potatoes in the more important potato counties of Wisconsin were exceedingly poor because of the extreme drought of the summer. With the rains of September and October and the mild and prolonged harvesting season, considerable improvement has been made, particularly in the later portion of the crop. The tonnage has increased greatly during the fall. Wisconsin potatoes are now estimated to yield 91 bushels per acre as compared with the small yield of 74 bushels harvested last year. This year's production for the state is now estimated at 24,388,000 bushels as compared with 18,056,000 last year and the five-year average of 25,380,000 bushels. Crop reporters estimate that

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)			
	1931 preliminary	1930	Nov. 1, 1931 forecast	1930	5-year average 1925-29	1931 preliminary	1930	Nov. 1, 1931 forecast	1930	5-year average 1925-29	
Corn.....	2,137	2,035	66,247	79,365	82,368	105,557	101,413	2,674,369	2,093,552	2,760,753	Bu.
Potatoes.....	268	244	24,388	18,056	25,380	3,506	3,167	382,325	343,236	380,502	Bu.
Tobacco.....	43	43	47,300	52,900	41,349	2,096	2,117	1,647,975	1,641,437	1,357,130	Lb.
Oats.....	2,495	2,470	72,355	108,680	101,976	41,248	40,125	1,173,999	1,358,052	1,316,954	Bu.
Barley.....	724	703	20,272	26,011	21,215	12,771	12,901	215,889	334,971	265,006	Bu.
Rye.....	172	191	2,408	2,960	3,361	3,294	3,525	36,233	48,149	46,129	Bu.
Winter wheat.....	32	42	640	924	1,155	40,692	39,514	775,180	612,268	547,427	Bu.
Spring wheat.....	74	67	1,221	1,407	1,313	16,977	21,006	109,106	251,162	274,688	Bu.
Buckwheat.....	22	20	275	270	381	588	589	10,847	7,948	13,409	Bu.
Flax.....	9	9	90	108	124	3,132	3,692	11,314	21,369	20,917	Bu.
Alfalfa.....	480	421	1,008	1,052	779	12,304	11,653	25,537	28,615	29,329	Ton
All tame hay.....	3,253	3,418	4,554	5,713	6,098	54,591	54,080	79,292	77,850	94,364	Ton
Dry beans.....	10	9	40	60	74	2,071	2,142	20,369	22,107	18,432	Bu.
Sugar beets.....	110	113	82	111	109	701	776	7,620	9,201	7,355	Ton
Cabbage.....	19	26	106	208	-----	152	152	1,033	1,008	1,086	Ton
Cranberries.....	3	3	43	40	42	29	29	649	570	546	Bbl.
Apples.....	-----	-----	1,670	928	1,875	-----	-----	220,244	163,543	174,474	Bu.

<sup>1</sup>Planted acreage.

<sup>2</sup>Four year average—1926-1929.

80 per cent of this year's crop in Wisconsin will pass as U. S. No. 1 potatoes.

For the United States as a whole, the potato crop also has shown improvement during the fall. Favorable weather in most of the northern states has produced a tonnage somewhat larger than seemed probable earlier in the season. The total for the United States is now estimated at 382,325,000 bushels as compared with the small crop of 343,236,00 bushels in 1930 and a five-year average of 380,502,000 bushels.

**Tobacco.** There has been little change in the tobacco situation during the past month. The estimate for the United States now indicates a production of 1,647,975,000 pounds as compared with 1,660,992,000, the forecast of a month ago. Curing weather in Wisconsin is reported to have been satisfactory in spite of the fact that much of the tobacco went into the sheds unusually late. The harvesting season this year was quite prolonged, but much of the late tobacco had an opportunity to make tonnage where in a normal year it would have been damaged by frost. The production for Wisconsin is now estimated at a little over 47 million pounds as compared with 52,900,000 pounds a year ago. Total production for the state is considerably greater than seemed probable earlier in the season.

**Sugar Beets.** While sugar beet tonnage as well as the sugar content of beets improved materially under the favorable fall weather conditions this year, the production is nevertheless considerably under a year ago. From the estimated total of 10,000 acres, Wisconsin will probably have a production of about 82,000 tons. This is about 26 per cent under the crop of a year ago when 13,000 acres were grown in the state. For the United States, the production is estimated at 7,620,000 tons as compared with 9,201,000 tons a year ago. This is a decline of about 17 per cent in tonnage. The quality of the beets this year is reported to be very good.

**Cranberries.** The fall has been favorable for the gathering of the cranberry crop with the result that production is somewhat higher than appeared probable earlier. It is now estimated that the United States total will be a little over 649,000 barrels as compared with 570,500 barrels harvested a year ago. The production for Wisconsin has been reported as 43,000 barrels compared with 40,000 barrels a year ago. With the favorable harvesting season, it is possible that some further increase may occur in the crop for this state. The quality of the berries is reported to be very satisfactory.

**Clover Seed.** The acreage of clover seed being harvested in Wisconsin is considerably smaller this year than last. Apparently, there will be about 100,000 acres harvested as compared with the estimated total of 162,000 in 1930. The yield per acre is now esti-

## WISCONSIN WEATHER SUMMARY—OCTOBER, 1931

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		Accumulative excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1931
	Min.	Max.	Mean	Normal	October 1931	Normal	
Duluth.....	33	79	50.9	44.2	2.90	2.31	+1.21
Wausau.....	31	78	51.9	47.2	2.51	2.78	-6.74
Escanaba.....	33	73	52.2	46.0	3.09	2.63	-1.94
Minneapolis.....	38	81	46.2	48.9	1.87	2.08	-7.38
La Crosse.....	33	81	55.2	50.3	4.18	2.32	-4.40
Green Bay.....	36	79	53.8	48.5	3.76	2.54	-4.59
Dubuque.....	35	81	56.8	51.9	2.92	2.48	-6.60
Madison.....	38	80	54.9	50.3	3.11	2.43	-0.71
Milwaukee.....	39	82	56.7	51.1	2.10	2.35	-4.70

mated at 1.6 bushels per acre as compared with 1.7 bushels a year ago. Because of the drought a year ago, the acreage of clover available for seed is much smaller this year. With the dry weather which prevailed earlier this year much of the acreage which might have made clover seed was used for hay or pasture because of the general feed shortage. As a

the production is now estimated at 1,700,000 bushels, or almost the same as a year ago.

**Buckwheat.** Preliminary estimates indicate a slightly larger buckwheat production in Wisconsin than a year ago. The estimated production now is 275,000 bushels from 22,000 acres, a yield of 12.5 bushels per acre. This compares with a production of 270,000 bushels a year ago. For the United States the acreage is virtually the same as a year ago, but the production is considerably larger, it being estimated at 10,847,000 bushels as compared with 7,948,000, the 1930 crop.

**Apples.** This year will be remembered as one with a large production of apples, though the quality in some areas is not especially good. The crop is about one-third larger than a year ago, and it is the third largest apple crop in fifteen years. Prices are exceedingly low and because of these low prices large portions of the crop are not being harvested. The production for the United States is estimated at over 220 million bushels as compared with less than 164 million last year and the five-year average of about 175 million bushels. Wisconsin's crop is estimated at 1,670,000 bushels as compared with the small crop of 928,000 bushels harvested last year.

## November Dairy Summary

The trend of milk production for the country as a whole was upward during October, which is an unusual situation. Ordinarily, the production per cow is lower on the first of November than at the beginning of October, but with the mild weather and the abundance of pastures prevailing in the important dairy regions this fall the production rose during this period. It is estimated that production was five or six per cent heavier at the beginning of November this year than a year ago.

Relatively fewer cows were marketed during the past month because of the abundance of feed available in the more important dairy sections. With milk prices advancing and the prices of feed at low levels, there has also been heavier feeding in many of the dairy sections of the country,

## JOSEPH J. MASSART

Word has come to us recently that Mr. Joseph J. Massart died at his home near Casco in Kewaunee County on October 20. Mr. Massart, a dairy reporter, has been a valuable cooperator of the Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service since May, last. We are exceedingly sorry to learn of his passing and extend our sympathy.

result, the quantities of seed available will generally be much reduced. The production of clover seed for the United States is now estimated at 1,386,500 bushels as compared with 1,606,100 bushels a year ago.

Alfalfa seed which has been grown fairly well in dry years is again making fairly large production in Wisconsin. A preliminary estimate indicates that about 18,000 acres are being harvested for seed, and the indicated yield is 1.5 bushels per acre. This is a somewhat smaller production than a year ago when the largest acreage of alfalfa seed ever grown in the state was harvested. Production in the important seed producing states of the West is considerably smaller this year than last, and the United States production is now estimated at a total of 831,500 bushels as compared with 1,159,300 last year.

**Timothy Seed.** A large acreage of timothy seed has been harvested in Wisconsin this year, the total being estimated at about 8,700 acres as compared with about 7,700 acres a year ago. The estimated yield per acre this year is 4.3 bushels as compared with the average of 4.7 last year. The state's production of 43,000 bushels is somewhat larger than a year ago. The quality of the crop is high. For the United States

PRICES PAID TO WISCONSIN PRODUCERS FOR FARM PRODUCTS

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Backwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Hogs cwt.	Beef cattle cwt.	Veal calves cwt.	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Milk cows head	Milk cwt.	Butterfat lb.	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Butter lb.	Wool lb.	Dry beans bu.	Hay (loose) ton	Clover seed bu.	Potatoes bu.	Horses head
1910-14	90.8	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	7.35	4.91	7.23	4.25	6.01	53.65	1.265	30.2	11.2	21.3	28.1	20.1	2.25	12.78	8.83	50.7	169.83
1914	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	7.65	5.83	8.22	4.64	6.60	66.90	1.31	30.0	11.6	22.3	28.4	19.6	2.22	10.00	7.72	50.9	172.50
1915	114.7	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	6.55	5.46	7.95	5.00	7.08	62.30	1.30	30.3	11.0	21.7	28.3	25.2	2.92	9.88	8.07	37.2	161.40
1916	119.4	79.5	44.2	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	8.47	5.90	8.87	5.87	8.26	64.80	1.55	34.9	13.0	25.0	32.1	30.3	4.75	11.29	9.40	98.3	156.50
1917	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	274.4	14.17	7.52	11.46	8.85	12.36	77.65	2.18	45.3	16.2	33.9	40.6	49.2	8.28	14.28	10.95	163.3	151.30
1918	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	386.2	16.09	8.71	13.17	10.22	14.17	88.70	2.60	54.0	20.2	39.5	48.2	63.3	6.84	19.42	17.26	78.6	147.70
1919	212.7	140.4	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	16.52	9.02	14.31	9.08	13.51	104.25	2.85	64.9	22.9	43.8	57.7	53.0	4.22	20.68	25.86	114.4	143.70
1920	214.7	137.3	78.6	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	12.93	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	104.30	2.60	62.9	24.0	46.8	59.1	38.0	3.57	22.89	22.03	223.3	141.20
1921	120.1	59.5	37.2	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	7.61	4.57	7.62	3.89	7.37	58.20	1.69	41.7	19.8	32.9	41.7	18.7	2.88	15.51	10.60	79.9	114.30
1922	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.7	8.32	4.54	7.73	4.92	10.22	57.00	1.64	39.0	18.3	28.5	38.6	27.4	3.85	15.04	11.04	80.0	111.20
1923	105.0	77.7	42.4	61.7	66.8	84.0	214.4	6.97	4.57	7.99	5.16	10.55	62.35	2.09	46.8	17.3	29.2	45.7	37.9	4.28	13.41	11.42	58.9	111.70
1924	113.5	94.4	49.2	73.8	87.1	97.6	215.5	7.29	4.67	8.17	5.62	10.83	63.75	1.77	43.6	17.8	30.2	42.5	37.7	3.65	15.33	13.08	84.6	106.90
1925	143.7	102.9	43.9	80.7	98.8	97.8	238.3	10.87	5.18	9.17	6.13	12.36	66.25	1.90	46.3	19.2	33.2	44.2	40.3	3.63	13.02	15.84	84.6	108.20
1926	137.2	74.3	39.2	66.2	82.4	84.6	192.7	9.52	4.69	10.52	5.75	11.85	89.85	2.11	50.3	19.3	28.6	47.0	33.0	5.45	14.25	18.58	117.2	113.70
1927	123.1	87.1	46.2	73.6	88.1	84.6	192.7	8.74	6.22	12.14	6.05	12.37	103.10	2.15	51.5	20.7	30.3	47.8	39.2	4.72	13.06	16.02	65.0	117.60
1928	117.4	92.8	52.3	80.6	98.0	88.0	189.7	8.74	6.22	12.14	6.05	12.37	103.10	2.15	51.5	20.7	30.3	47.8	39.2	4.72	13.06	16.02	65.0	117.60
1929	111.7	88.2	45.7	65.7	89.7	88.8	237.0	9.50	8.32	12.43	6.07	12.23	107.25	2.05	48.7	22.0	31.5	46.5	34.5	5.33	12.60	15.09	71.2	117.90
1930	93.1	79.7	38.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	8.82	6.54	9.87	4.33	8.56	84.40	1.63	38.8	17.4	24.1	37.0	23.8	3.86	11.07	10.52	115.8	108.20
January	113.	81.	44.	64.	88.	90.	262.	8.70	7.70	11.80	5.50	11.40	101.	1.83	42	18.5	37.	37.	32.	4.21	10.70	9.60	120.	115.
February	111.	81.	43.	62.	79.	87.	255.	9.40	7.50	11.60	5.20	10.70	97.	1.75	40	19.4	32.	38.	30.	4.33	10.60	9.70	125.	115.
March	104.	78.	42.	62.	70.	87.	251.	9.70	7.40	10.80	5.30	9.80	89.	1.72	40	20.3	21.	36.	29.	3.91	10.10	10.70	120.	110.
April	104.	80.	43.	62.	67.	86.	255.	9.30	7.60	10.10	5.40	8.80	89.	1.68	40	21.0	21.	39.	28.	3.87	10.50	10.40	135.	115.
May	100.	79.	42.	62.	63.	90.	253.	9.00	7.40	8.80	5.10	9.30	89.	1.60	40	19.8	20.	38.	22.	3.91	10.50	10.30	145.	112.
June	98.	78.	41.	61.	63.	87.	241.	9.00	7.30	9.50	5.50	9.40	88.	1.51	36	16.7	18.	34.	20.	4.10	10.60	10.30	145.	107.
July	88.	77.	37.	54.	48.	90.	205.	8.40	6.20	9.40	3.90	8.70	82.	1.52	36	15.6	18.	34.	20.	3.89	10.40	9.60	145.	111.
August	88.	89.	37.	55.	55.	91.	200.	8.50	5.30	9.60	3.40	7.40	80.	1.60	38	16.6	20.	38.	21.	4.01	11.40	10.30	105.	107.
September	84.	90.	37.	57.	57.	92.	173.	9.50	6.00	10.20	3.70	7.30	77.	1.68	40	17.0	24.	40.	22.	4.13	11.70	11.20	110.	105.
October	79.	82.	36.	55.	51.	93.	166.	8.80	5.50	9.90	2.90	6.60	77.	1.69	41	16.0	24.	39.	21.	3.49	12.40	12.50	90.	104.
November	75.	71.	32.	51.	44.	80.	150.	8.10	5.30	8.80	3.30	6.70	74.	1.60	38	14.5	31.	37.	21.	3.27	12.30	11.60	80.	100.
December	73.	70.	33.	51.	43.	75.	143.	7.40	5.30	8.00	2.80	6.70	70.	1.50	37	13.9	23.	34.	20.	3.15	11.70	11.00	70.	97.
1931	73.	68.	31.	49.	42.	79.	136.	7.20	5.10	8.20	3.20	7.00	66.	1.35	31	15.2	20.0	29.	19.	2.89	11.50	11.20	70.	92.
January	72.	64.	31.	47.	38.	73.	130.	6.80	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	63.	1.28	30	14.4	13.0	28.	18.	2.61	11.10	10.80	65.	95.
February	70.	61.	30.	46.	39.	70.	129.	6.70	4.60	6.60	3.40	7.10	63.	1.23	31	15.8	16.5	29.	18.	2.62	10.70	10.30	55.	98.
March	70.	63.	31.	47.	36.	72.	131.	6.80	4.80	6.60	3.70	7.60	63.	1.08	29	17.2	16.1	28.	17.	2.71	10.80	10.90	70.	98.
April	70.	62.	30.	48.	36.	72.	131.	6.30	4.80	6.60	3.50	7.30	61.	1.01	26	15.2	12.9	23.	15.	2.53	10.90	11.40	55.	99.
May	66.	58.	29.	44.	35.	74.	128.	5.50	4.40	6.80	2.40	7.20	57.	.99	24	14.6	13.4	23.	13.	2.83	10.90	11.50	55.	94.
June	65.	59.	29.	44.	34.	62.	130.	6.10	4.20	6.60	2.20	6.00	57.	1.03	25	14.9	13.9	24.	13.	2.45	10.50	10.30	85.	95.
July	65.	59.	29.	44.	35.	61.	120.	6.10	4.50	7.10	2.30	5.90	52.	1.12	28	15.7	17.4	27.	13.	2.47	10.70	10.70	85.	90.
August	53.	57.	26.	40.	35.	61.	120.	5.30	4.20	7.50	1.90	5.00	51.	1.23	30	15.0	17.8	30.	14.	2.30	11.10	8.40	50.	83.
September	53.	50.	25.	41.	36.	55.	117.	5.30	4.20	7.50	1.90	5.00	51.	1.23	30	15.0	17.8	30.	14.	2.25	10.80	6.90	30.	83.
October	52.	43.	25.	42.	37.	51.	104.	4.50	3.90	6.60	1.80	4.90	51.	1.29	35	12.9	22.2	33.	13.	2.25	10.80	6.90	30.	83.

\*Preliminary.

though farmers in Wisconsin have been feeding less this fall than they did a year ago. The crops of hay and grain in this state were short this year with the result that feed is scarce on many farms. The fact that farmers have had to feed less than usual during the present fall is going to be very helpful in making the scanty supplies of feed last through the winter.

With the advance in milk prices (see discussion under Farm Prices) there is a marked tendency to further expand our dairy herds in Wisconsin. According to dairy reporters, an appreciable portion of the dairy reporters still plan to increase their herds, though the number of these is smaller than a year ago. These reporters raised 34.8 per cent of the calves born on their farms during October as compared with 36.8 per cent of the calves born a year ago. Since there are somewhat more cows on farms this year, it is apparent that the number of calves being raised is large. During the summer when the dairy situation was less promising due to lower prices and the unsatisfactory pastures, the percentage of calves raised by dairy reporters dropped to about 19 per cent, the low for the present year. Obviously, the advance in milk prices together with the relatively low prices of feed is encouraging further dairy expansion. This is not surprising in view of the unsatisfactory market position of many of our farm products. Even

with the low prices of the present year, dairying has been more satisfactory than most other lines of farm production. This is reflected by the index numbers on page 4 which show that milk prices have kept the index of Wisconsin farm prices to a level of 92 per cent of pre-war, whereas the index for the United States has declined to 68.

Stocks of the important dairy and poultry products in storage are much under a year ago, and below average as is shown by the following table:

U. S. Cold Storage Holdings of Dairy and Poultry Products

Product	October 1 1931	October 1 1930	Five-year Average, October 1
	(000 omitted)		
Butter, pounds.....	80,152	131,489	138,168
American cheese, lbs.....	65,802	85,076	78,965
All cheese, pounds.....	83,426	103,691	97,079
Case eggs, cases.....	7,960	9,174	8,184

Egg Production High

Favorable weather during the fall of the present year has stimulated egg production greatly. It is estimated that the total production for the United States on November 1 was about 10 per cent greater than on the same date last year. The number of hens and pullets of laying age in crop reporters' flocks is about five per cent smaller than a year ago, but the pro-

duction of eggs per 100 hens has been exceptionally heavy because of the favorable weather this fall. Heavy feeding because of the low grain prices has also been a factor in increasing egg production. A good seasonal advance in prices has recently been made in spite of the high production. (For data on prices, see pages 3 and 4).

Farm Wages Lower

Wages being paid by Wisconsin farmers this fall are about 30 per cent lower than a year ago and only about three per cent above the 1910 to 1914 average. This year for the first time farmers are able to get hired labor at about the same price as before the war.

Reports from Wisconsin crop reporters show that the average wage paid by the month with board this fall is \$28 as compared with \$40.25 a year ago and the pre-war average of \$27.14. The average wage paid by the month without board this fall was \$42.25 as compared with \$56.25 last year and the pre-war average of \$38.41. The average paid for men working on farms by the day with board this fall is \$1.40 as compared with \$2.00 last year and \$1.42 before the war. The average paid by the day without board this fall is \$2.00 as compared with \$2.65 last year and the pre-war average of \$1.85. About

GENERAL TREND OF FARM PRICES AND PURCHASING POWER

Year and month	WISCONSIN											UNITED STATES <sup>1</sup>											
	Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices (Average of prices January, 1910-December, 1914=100)										Purchasing Power	Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices (Average of prices August, 1909-July, 1914=100)										Purchasing Power	
	Wisconsin Farm Price Index (30 items)	All groups milk excluded (29 items)	Grain	Livestock	Milk	Poultry products	Four leading cash crops <sup>2</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Unclassified <sup>3</sup>	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>4</sup>	Ratio of prices received for milk to prices paid <sup>5</sup>	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm real estate values <sup>6</sup>	United States Farm Price Index	Grain	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton and cotton seed	Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought <sup>7</sup> 1910-14=100	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>8</sup>	Index numbers of U. S. farm real estate values <sup>9</sup>	
1910	99	99	101	101	98	103	84	100	103	101	100	103	104	103	100	104	91	113	98	106	106	106	
1911	91	92	111	85	90	91	99	100	118	90	89	95	96	87	97	91	106	101	101	93	97	97	
1912	102	101	111	95	103	101	117	90	111	102	103	103	102	103	103	101	110	87	100	99	100	99	
1913	104	102	85	110	105	100	94	102	82	104	105	100	100	92	108	100	101	92	97	100	99	100	
1914	105	106	93	111	104	104	105	108	85	104	103	103	102	103	112	100	105	100	85	101	101	103	
1915	101	99	117	101	103	101	90	89	89	95	97	104	100	120	104	98	103	83	78	106	95	108	
1916	122	122	125	119	123	117	142	151	103	99	100	117	117	126	120	102	116	123	119	123	95	103	
1917	174	176	200	175	172	155	208	197	133	116	115	124	176	217	173	125	157	202	187	150	118	117	
1918	198	192	216	200	206	184	157	216	173	111	116	133	200	226	202	152	185	162	245	178	112	129	
1919	215	205	188	209	225	195	204	254	172	105	110	143	209	231	206	173	206	189	247	205	102	140	
1920	203	200	211	173	206	219	299	218	172	99	100	171	205	231	173	188	222	249	248	206	99	170	
1921	128	123	114	102	134	160	161	215	119	82	86	168	116	112	108	148	161	148	101	156	75	157	
1922	124	119	100	107	130	141	143	178	123	82	86	154	124	105	113	134	139	152	156	152	81	139	
1923	137	111	102	99	165	141	123	116	121	90	108	147	135	114	106	148	145	136	216	153	88	135	
1924	128	116	118	103	140	146	129	127	130	83	91	139	134	129	109	134	147	124	211	154	87	130	
1925	144	138	133	133	150	160	154	129	115	91	94	130	147	156	139	137	161	160	177	159	92	127	
1926	152	152	114	145	152	158	216	126	119	87	97	125	136	129	146	136	156	189	122	156	87	124	
1927	154	142	121	136	167	144	183	142	121	100	108	122	131	128	139	138	141	165	128	154	85	119	
1928	156	143	130	145	170	153	140	169	115	100	109	120	139	130	150	140	150	146	152	155	90	117	
1929	155	148	116	152	162	160	144	177	114	100	105	119	138	121	156	140	159	136	145	156	89	116	
1930	129	130	95	129	129	124	171	164	99	88	88	117	117	100	134	123	126	158	102	146	80	115	
1930																							
Jan.	145	146	114	141	143	172	180	173	101	95	93	93	134	118	146	135	178	167	128	153	88	-----	
Feb.	142	146	109	144	138	156	184	173	99	93	91	91	131	115	150	129	154	168	121	152	86	-----	
March	138	139	103	143	136	119	180	173	96	91	90	90	126	107	151	126	115	169	113	151	83	-----	
April	136	140	103	139	133	121	193	173	98	91	89	84	127	110	146	126	117	187	120	150	85	-----	
May	132	136	100	134	126	115	201	173	96	88	84	84	124	105	142	123	110	193	119	150	83	-----	
June	127	135	99	134	119	101	201	173	96	85	80	80	123	106	141	118	103	193	115	149	82	-----	
July	122	124	86	123	120	98	188	134	95	82	81	81	111	92	127	115	101	173	99	148	75	-----	
Aug.	123	119	90	118	126	108	155	134	100	84	86	86	108	101	119	117	107	149	94	147	74	-----	
Sept.	131	129	91	130	133	122	160	134	102	90	91	91	111	100	128	123	125	148	83	146	76	-----	
Oct.	127	121	86	121	134	120	145	134	105	88	93	93	106	92	123	125	129	127	76	144	74	-----	
Nov.	122	118	77	113	126	141	136	134	104	86	89	89	103	80	118	124	146	114	80	142	73	-----	
Dec.	113	108	77	106	119	112	127	134	100	81	86	86	97	80	112	117	127	108	73	139	70	-----	
1931																							
Jan.	106	105	75	104	107	104	125	134	99	77	78	78	94	77	112	107	110	108	72	137	69	-----	
Feb.	99	97	72	98	101	78	120	134	96	73	74	74	90	75	106	101	79	109	76	136	66	-----	
March	96	96	70	94	97	93	112	134	94	72	72	72	91	74	106	101	92	109	80	134	68	-----	
April	92	99	71	96	85	95	125	134	94	70	64	64	91	74	106	99	90	120	78	132	69	-----	
May	87	93	70	92	80	79	113	134	94	66	61	61	86	74	99	91	77	119	74	131	66	-----	
June	83	88	67	84	78	80	113	134	93	64	60	60	80	67	91	86	81	114	65	129	62	-----	
July	87	93	66	87	81	82	136	134	91	68 <sup>9</sup>	63 <sup>9</sup>	63 <sup>9</sup>	79	57	92	85	83	110	71	128 <sup>9</sup>	61 <sup>9</sup>	-----	
Aug.	92	96	60	89	89	96	137	134	92	72 <sup>9</sup>	70 <sup>9</sup>	70 <sup>9</sup>	75	54	92	87	93	97	53	127 <sup>9</sup>	59 <sup>9</sup>	-----	
Sept.	92	88	60	82	97	96	106	134	94	72 <sup>9</sup>	76 <sup>9</sup>	76 <sup>9</sup>	72	50	86	82	99	83	47	127 <sup>9</sup>	56 <sup>9</sup>	-----	
Oct.	92 <sup>9</sup>	82	60	73	102 <sup>9</sup>	107	89	134	92	73 <sup>9</sup>	81 <sup>9</sup>	81 <sup>9</sup>	68	46	79	95	110	70	42	126 <sup>9</sup>	54 <sup>9</sup>	-----	

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

78 per cent of the labor hired on farms in Wisconsin is employed by the month with board, only about five per cent is hired by the month without board, 15 per cent by the day with board and less than two per cent by the day without board.

Wisconsin Farm Prices

Reaching the highest level since January, Wisconsin milk prices averaged \$1.29 per hundred for October. The October price, which is the first to rise above 1910 to 1914 levels in eight months, is six cents above the September price and thirty cents above the season's low established in June.

The rise in milk prices was offset by sharp declines in livestock and potato values, so that the Wisconsin index of farm prices for October remains at 92, the level for August and September. The index was at 83 for June, 106 in January, and 127 a year ago.

Livestock values on October 15 were eleven per cent below the September

level and 18 per cent below August. The present level of livestock prices is 17 per cent below values prevailing from 1910 to 1914, and the lowest since 1908. Hog prices averaged \$4.50 per hundredweight as compared with \$5.30 in September and \$6.10 in August. Beef cattle averaged \$3.90 as compared with \$4.20 for the previous month. Veal calf prices were also on the decline, going from \$7.50 per hundred in September to \$6.60 for October. Milk cow prices were steady at \$51 per head.

Potato prices were sharply downward, averaging 30 cents per bushel for the state, with quotations in heavy producing areas well below that figure. The average price on September 15 was 50 cents per bushel. Egg prices advanced from 17.8 cents per dozen for September to 22.2 cents on October 15. The gain in eggs was offset by an opposite movement in chicken prices which averaged 12.9 cents per pound in October as compared with 15 cents for the preceding month.

Grain prices, as reported on October 15, did not change materially from September but were at a level about 40 per cent below prevailing prices from 1910 to 1914. The October 15 price of corn was 43 cents per bushel, seven cents below the September price. Barley at 42 cents, rye at 37 cents, and oats at 25 cents were practically unchanged from September. The marked advances in primary grain markets of recent weeks came too late to influence the October farm price which is reported as of the fifteenth of the month.

United States Farm Prices

The index of farm prices for the nation reached a new low on October 15 when the index was at 68, thirty-two per cent below prices ruling from 1910-1914. The Wisconsin index for the same date was at 92, only eight per cent below the pre-war average. For all products except dairy and poultry, the October 15 prices reported for the United States were the lowest since the beginning of the record in 1910.

# 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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**A** LARGE INCREASE in the fall pig crop this year is shown by December livestock survey just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Post Office Department. The survey shows for the United States an increase of 19.5 per cent in the number of sows farrowed this fall as compared with a year ago, and an increase of 19.7 per cent in the number of pigs actually saved. The number of pigs saved per litter for the country as a whole this year averaged 6.07, which is slightly higher than usual. For next spring's farrowing farmers also report a considerably larger number of sows than a year ago. The increase indicated for the United States is 12.7 per cent this fall over the fall of 1930. Some changes are likely to occur in the plans of farmers between now and next spring which may change these intentions somewhat, but the indicated increase this year is larger than a year ago when there was a marked uptrend in the number of sows being kept for spring farrowing.

Most of the United States hog population is found in the North Central states, or the more important Corn Belt States. The survey just completed shows an increase of 21.5 per cent in the number of sows being farrowed in the North Central States and an increase of 21 per cent in the number of pigs saved in this region. The number of pigs per litter in the North Central states averaged 6.07, which is slightly lower than reported in the past few years. An unusual amount of wet weather in the North Central region may have been a factor in reducing the number of pigs saved per litter. The North Central states show an intended increase of 5.5 per cent in the number of sows being bred for next spring's farrowing. This is a considerably smaller increase than was reported a year ago.

#### Wisconsin Shows Large Increase

In Wisconsin over 8,300 farmers made these livestock reports through

their rural carriers. These reports were tabulated by the Crop Reporting Service and forwarded to the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington. They show an increase for Wisconsin this fall of 26.5 per cent in the number of sows farrowed as compared with a year ago. The number of pigs saved shows an increase of 26.8 per cent over last year. The average number of pigs per litter reported in Wisconsin this

exceedingly heavy and the weather has been unusually warm, which may have been a factor in reducing meat consumption. Prices at Chicago averaged \$4.61 per hundred pounds during November as compared with \$5.09 in October and \$8.55 in November, 1930. The average farm price of hogs on farms in Wisconsin in November this year was reported as \$4.20 compared with \$3.60 on December 15. This is the lowest hog price reported for December since farm prices became available in 1910.

Hog prices during November in both the United States and Europe declined to unusually low levels according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Prices of both fresh and cured pork also showed marked declines in domestic and foreign markets. The seasonal increase in slaughter supplies during the month was, in a large measure, responsible for these lower prices. European lard prices were lower in November than in the previous month, but domestic lard prices remained near the October level. In Germany and in the United States, higher feed prices, combined with the lower hog prices resulted in considerably less favorable hog-feed price relationships.

Imports of pork products by the United Kingdom increased during October. Bacon imports were particularly large, and bacon prices in the United Kingdom declined to a level less than half that of a year ago. Most of the increase in United Kingdom bacon imports occurred in the movement from Continental European countries other than Denmark. Ham and lard imports of the United Kingdom in October were above those of a month earlier, but ham imports were only slightly larger than a year ago, while lard imports were considerably below those in October, 1930.

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fall was 6.6, which is the same as a year ago, but somewhat higher than in previous years. Weather has been mild though there has been an unusual amount of rain which is often a factor in the number of pigs saved. The intended increase in farrowings for next spring in Wisconsin as compared with last spring is 10.8 per cent, which is a smaller increase than was reported a year ago when Wisconsin farmers showed an intention to increase their spring's farrowings by 17 per cent. In all probability there will be a definite increase in the number of sows farrowing in the state next year as compared with last spring, though the intentions of farmers can still be modified considerably during the next few months.

The hog situation in the United States in recent months has not been particularly favorable. The slaughter supplies during November have been



### Winter Grains Increase

The large increase in acreage of winter wheat and rye made this fall seems to be going into the winter in excellent condition. The present year's harvest marked the low point in the acreage in winter wheat in Wisconsin since territorial days. The 1931 harvested acreage of winter wheat is indicated as 25,000, a mere remnant of the wheat acreage of former years. Apparently some expansion has taken place in this fall's seedings and it is estimated that next year's acreage will be about 38,000 provided it winters well.

The rye acreage harvested this year was also at a low point—a total of 175,000 acres which is less than has been harvested in any season during the past 45 years. Because of the extremely poor pasture conditions which prevailed during the past summer a considerable acreage of rye was sown with the idea of grazing it during the fall and early spring months. Pastures generally improved during the fall and the rye has probably gone into the winter in unusually good condition. It now appears likely that the acreage harvested next year will be from one-fourth to one-third larger than that of 1931. Part of the state is covered with snow which is helpful, though snow cover is lacking in many counties. The planted acreage of rye in Wisconsin this year is now estimated at 226,000 acres.

For the United States winter wheat was sown this fall on 38,682,000 acres, a reduction of 4,467,000 acres or 10.4 per cent from the sowings in the fall of 1930. Actual sowings are slightly above sowings intended on August 1, when intentions for a reduction of 12 per cent were reported. Decreased sowings are shown for all parts of the country, the reduction being 12.3 per cent for the North Central States, 12 per cent for the Western States, 6.1 for the South Central, 5.1 for the North Atlantic and 1.5 per cent for the South Atlantic. Reductions have been greatest in the plains area from Montana to Oklahoma, in the Ohio Valley states and in Washington. Sowings of rye in the United States this fall for harvest in 1932 are estimated at 3,712,000 acres, a decrease of seven per cent. The reduction is general in all of the important rye producing

states except Michigan, Wisconsin, South Dakota, and Iowa. Rye is given an 81 per cent condition figure for the whole country or somewhat lower than a year ago and six and one-half points below the ten-year average.

### New Seedings Poor

Much interest exists in Wisconsin in the condition of new seedings of clover, alfalfa, and grasses since hay is the most important of all the crops in our farming system. About 36 per cent of the cropped land in the state is normally devoted to hay production. With the unusual drought of 1931 the new seedings last spring have had a bad season. Losses have been unusually heavy. A special survey made through Wisconsin reporters indicates that about half of the new seedings made last spring were lost. It is believed that nearly 60 per cent of the seedings of red and alsike clover were killed by the drought and that about half of the grass seedings could not be saved. Even alfalfa, which is hardier than the others, seems to have suffered a loss of from 30 to 40 per cent. This will doubtless necessitate the planting of emergency crops in order to provide a normal hay supply in Wisconsin next year. Some efforts to overcome the loss in the early seedings have been made by late summer plantings the extent of which is not yet known.

### Dairy Summary

Fall milk production in recent months has been high. Normally, production declines from October to November. This year it rose. On December 1 production per cow was slightly below a year ago but the number of cows is appreciably larger so that net December milk production is larger this year than last. Cattle were grazed rather late which made some saving of feed on the farms. Dairymen are not feeding quite as heavily as they did a year ago because of the smaller supply of hay and grain on farms, the recent rise in feed prices, and the current decline in the prices of dairy products.

The reported utilization of milk on the farms of dairy reporters on the first of December differed considerably from a year ago. Less of the

milk was sold this year and more of it was separated for the sale of cream, indicating that some of the milk formerly going to cheese factories is now conveyed to butter channels. A larger proportion of the milk produced is being used for household purposes or for the making of farm butter. This indicates an adjustment on the part of dairymen to live on their own products and buy less in the markets. Comparative figures on disposition of milk as given by dairy reporters for the first of December this year and last year are shown below:

	1930	1931
	Percent	
Sold as whole milk.....	65	60
Separated for sale of cream .....	26	30
Separated for household cream .....	.7	.8
Household milk .....	3.9	4.2
Farm butter .....	.8	1
Fed to calves .....	3.6	4

Milk prices again reached their high point in October, declining slightly in November. This is the fourth successive year in which the peak of the seasons' milk price occurred in October. Normally the winter milk price peak tends to come somewhat later, December and January being common. During the past four years very unusual conditions have prevailed which have brought about an early seasonal peak. The decline in cheese prices in 1928 stopped the rise in October. The abrupt break in the stock market in 1929 also stopped the fall rise in October. The past two years have had extreme droughts over wide areas with the result that summer milk production was curtailed and prices rose sharply in the late summer and early fall. The price increases during August and September were very marked this year with the result that the season's high point was again reached in October. Given normal years and an upward trend in the general level of commodity prices the seasonal milk price peak will perhaps come somewhat later than it has fallen in recent years.

The number of milk cows is apparently still increasing both in Wisconsin and other dairy regions of the United States. Because of the extremely low prices received for old cows in the market as well as the

PRICES PAID TO WISCONSIN PRODUCERS FOR FARM PRODUCTS

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.	Buckwheat bu.	Flaxseed bu.	Hogs cwt.	Beef cattle cwt.	Veal calves cwt.	Sheep cwt.	Lambs cwt.	Milk cows head	Milk cwt.	Butterfat lb.	Chickens lb.	Eggs doz.	Butter lb.	Wool lb.	Dry beans bu.	Hay (loose) ton	Clover seed bu.	Potatoes bu.	Horses head
1910-14	90.8	59.5	39.0	69.2	69.1	72.8	171.1	7.35	4.91	7.23	4.25	6.01	53.65	1.265	30.2	11.2	21.3	28.1	20.1	2.25	12.78	8.83	50.7	169.83
1914	89.5	63.8	39.1	55.7	65.2	72.6	138.2	7.65	5.83	8.22	4.64	6.60	66.90	1.31	30.0	11.6	22.3	28.4	19.6	2.22	10.00	7.72	50.9	172.60
1915	114.7	71.9	45.1	63.3	97.0	83.7	136.2	6.55	5.46	7.95	5.00	7.08	62.30	1.30	30.3	11.0	21.7	28.3	25.2	2.92	9.88	8.07	37.2	161.40
1916	119.4	79.5	44.2	78.5	98.6	94.0	192.2	8.47	5.90	8.87	5.87	8.26	64.80	1.55	34.9	13.0	25.0	32.1	30.3	4.75	11.29	9.40	98.3	156.50
1917	198.0	143.8	62.4	121.3	165.9	149.5	274.4	14.17	7.52	11.46	8.85	12.36	77.65	2.18	45.3	16.2	33.9	40.6	49.2	8.28	14.28	10.95	163.3	151.30
1918	205.6	152.3	75.4	125.2	180.5	171.5	386.2	16.09	8.71	13.17	10.22	14.17	88.70	2.60	54.0	20.2	39.5	48.2	63.3	6.84	19.42	17.26	78.6	147.70
1919	212.7	140.4	65.8	107.6	136.9	138.9	384.3	16.52	9.02	14.31	9.08	13.51	104.25	2.85	64.9	22.9	43.8	57.7	53.0	4.22	20.68	25.86	114.4	148.70
1920	214.7	137.3	78.6	121.9	162.6	166.6	354.8	12.93	7.82	12.47	7.83	12.52	104.30	2.60	62.9	24.0	46.8	59.1	38.0	3.67	22.89	22.03	223.3	141.20
1921	120.1	59.5	37.2	60.0	104.1	100.1	162.2	7.61	4.57	7.62	3.89	7.37	58.20	1.69	41.7	19.8	32.9	41.7	18.7	2.88	15.51	10.60	79.9	114.30
1922	107.3	59.2	37.7	55.6	76.3	80.5	203.7	8.32	4.54	7.73	4.92	10.22	57.00	1.64	39.0	18.3	28.5	38.6	27.4	3.85	15.04	11.04	80.0	111.20
1923	105.0	77.7	42.4	61.7	66.8	84.0	214.4	6.97	4.57	7.99	5.16	10.55	62.35	2.09	46.8	17.3	29.2	45.7	37.9	4.28	13.41	11.42	58.9	111.70
1924	113.5	94.4	49.2	73.8	77.1	97.6	215.5	7.29	4.67	8.17	5.62	10.83	63.75	1.77	43.6	17.8	30.2	42.5	37.7	3.65	15.33	13.08	64.6	106.90
1925	143.7	102.9	43.9	80.7	98.8	97.8	233.3	10.87	5.78	9.17	6.13	12.36	66.25	1.90	46.3	19.2	33.2	44.2	40.3	3.63	13.02	15.84	84.6	108.20
1926	137.2	74.3	39.2	66.2	82.1	78.8	205.0	11.70	5.13	10.14	6.19	12.09	80.50	1.92	45.7	21.4	31.3	43.9	35.9	5.27	13.82	16.41	158.3	111.70
1927	123.1	81.7	46.2	73.6	88.4	84.6	192.7	9.52	6.49	10.52	5.75	11.85	89.85	2.11	50.3	19.3	28.6	47.0	33.0	5.45	14.25	18.58	117.2	113.70
1928	117.4	82.8	52.3	80.6	98.0	88.0	189.7	8.74	8.22	12.14	6.05	12.37	103.10	2.15	51.5	20.7	30.3	47.8	39.2	4.72	13.06	16.02	65.0	117.60
1929	111.7	88.2	45.7	65.7	89.7	88.8	237.0	9.50	8.32	12.43	6.07	12.23	107.25	2.05	48.7	22.0	31.5	46.5	34.5	5.33	12.60	15.09	71.2	117.90
1930																								
1931	93.1	79.7	38.9	58.0	60.7	87.3	212.0	8.82	6.54	9.87	4.33	8.56	84.40	1.63	38.8	17.4	24.1	37.0	23.8	3.86	11.07	10.52	115.8	108.20
January	113.	81.	44.	64.	88.	90.	262.	8.70	7.70	11.80	5.50	11.40	101.	1.81	42	18.5	37.	37.	32.	4.21	10.70	9.60	120.	115.
February	111.	81.	43.	62.	79.	87.	255.	9.40	7.50	11.60	5.20	10.70	97.	1.75	40	19.4	32.	38.	30.	4.33	10.60	9.70	125.	115.
March	104.	78.	42.	62.	70.	87.	251.	9.70	7.40	10.80	5.30	9.80	89.	1.72	40	20.3	21.	38.	29.	3.91	10.10	9.70	120.	110.
April	104.	80.	43.	62.	67.	86.	255.	9.30	7.60	10.10	5.40	8.80	89.	1.68	40	21.0	21.	39.	28.	3.87	10.50	10.40	135.	115.
May	104.	80.	43.	62.	67.	86.	255.	9.00	7.40	8.80	5.10	9.30	89.	1.68	40	19.8	20.	38.	22.	3.91	10.50	10.30	145.	112.
June	100.	79.	42.	62.	63.	90.	253.	9.00	7.40	8.80	5.10	9.30	89.	1.68	40	16.7	18.	34.	20.	4.10	10.60	10.30	145.	107.
July	98.	78.	41.	61.	63.	87.	241.	8.40	6.20	9.40	3.90	8.70	82.	1.52	36	15.6	18.	34.	20.	3.89	10.40	9.60	145.	111.
August	88.	77.	37.	54.	48.	90.	205.	8.50	5.30	9.60	3.40	7.40	80.	1.60	38	16.6	20.	38.	21.	4.01	11.40	10.30	105.	107.
September	88.	89.	37.	55.	55.	91.	190.	8.80	5.50	9.90	2.90	6.60	77.	1.69	41	17.0	24.	40.	22.	4.13	11.70	11.20	110.	105.
October	84.	90.	37.	57.	57.	92.	173.	9.50	6.00	10.20	3.70	7.30	77.	1.68	40	17.0	24.	40.	22.	3.49	12.40	12.50	90.	104.
November	79.	82.	36.	55.	51.	93.	166.	8.10	5.30	8.80	3.60	7.70	74.	1.60	38	14.5	31.	37.	21.	3.27	12.30	11.60	80.	100.
December	75.	71.	32.	51.	44.	80.	150.	7.40	5.30	8.00	2.80	6.70	70.	1.50	37	13.9	23.	34.	20.	3.15	11.70	11.00	70.	97.
1931	73.	70.	33.	51.	43.	75.	143.	7.20	5.10	8.20	3.20	7.00	66.	1.35	31	15.2	20.0	29.	19.	2.89	11.50	11.00	70.	92.
January	73.	68.	31.	49.	42.	79.	136.	6.80	4.80	7.70	3.50	7.20	63.	1.28	30	14.4	13.0	28.	18.	2.61	11.10	10.80	65.	95.
February	72.	64.	31.	47.	38.	73.	130.	6.70	4.60	6.60	3.40	7.10	63.	1.23	31	15.8	16.5	29.	18.	2.62	10.70	10.50	55.	98.
March	70.	61.	30.	46.	39.	70.	129.	6.80	4.80	6.60	3.40	7.00	63.	1.23	31	17.2	16.1	28.	17.	2.71	10.80	10.90	70.	98.
April	70.	63.	31.	47.	36.	72.	131.	6.30	4.40	6.60	3.50	7.30	61.	1.01	26	15.2	12.9	23.	15.	2.53	10.90	11.40	55.	99.
May	70.	62.	30.	48.	36.	72.	131.	5.50	4.40	6.80	2.40	7.20	57.	.99	24	14.6	13.4	23.	13.	2.83	10.90	11.50	55.	94.
June	65.	58.	29.	44.	35.	74.	128.	6.10	4.20	6.60	2.20	6.00	57.	1.03	25	14.9	13.9	24.	13.	2.45	10.50	10.30	85.	95.
July	65.	59.	29.	44.	34.	62.	130.	6.10	4.50	7.10	2.30	5.90	52.	1.12	28	15.7	17.4	27.	13.	2.47	10.70	10.70	85.	90.
August	53.	57.	26.	40.	35.	61.	120.	5.30	4.20	7.50	1.90	5.00	51.	1.23	30	15.0	17.8	30.	14.	2.30	11.10	8.40	50.	83.
September	53.	50.	25.	41.	36.	55.	117.	4.50	3.90	6.60	1.80	4.90	51.	1.29	35	12.9	22.2	33.	13.	2.25	10.80	6.90	30.	83.
October	52.	43.	25.	42.	37.	51.	104.	4.20	3.80	5.40	1.80	4.80	50.	1.28*	31	12.9	27.2	30.	13.	19.8	10.70	7.40	30.	83.
November	61.	50.	28.	45.	46.	47.	121.																	

\*Preliminary.

fact that the prices of milk have been much more favorable than the prices of many other agricultural commodities dairymen have been encouraged to keep cows wherever possible. Even though milk prices are low as compared with former years the index of Wisconsin milk prices during the past month was one per cent above pre-war as compared with grain and livestock which were 32 per cent under pre-war levels. The Wisconsin index of farm prices stood last month at 91 per cent of pre-war as compared with the United States index which stood at 71. The primary difference in the margins of these two indices arises out of the fact that over one-half of the farm income in Wisconsin is derived from milk where for the United States only about 15 per cent comes from that source.

Wisconsin dairy reporters last month were raising about as large a proportion of the calves born as they did a year ago. During the summer months when pastures were poor and milk prices were at a twenty year low there was a marked decline in the number of calves being raised as compared with the previous summer.

With the improvement in milk prices during the fall of this year and some improvement in the pastures the number of calves being raised has been about as high as a year ago when about one-third of the calves born were being kept in the herds. This tendency to further increase the dairy herds seems to be general throughout the more important dairy regions of the country.

THE FARM PRICE SITUATION

While the November price level for Wisconsin farm products was fairly well maintained as compared with October, the price situation during December has been characterized by declining values for most products.

The November index of farm prices for the state was at 91, or nine per cent below pre-war levels. For October, this index was 92. The November milk price which averaged \$1.28 per hundred for the state was a cent below the October price. This decline is perhaps less than could be expected because November butter and cheese prices on important markets were sharply lower than during October. While butter prices have been fairly steady during the opening weeks of December, the level is slightly below the November average, indicating somewhat lower milk prices for the month.

Milk price developments during the last three months of this year indicate that the 1931 season will have the same peculiar price twist apparent in 1929 and 1930. For years Wisconsin milk prices have been highest in December or January. In both 1929 and 1930 the peak of prices was reached in October. While the December 1931 average is not yet available, the trend of butter prices point to a continuation of the down trend which began in November.

Livestock values have taken sharp declines since August. The November index of livestock prices was at 68 or about 24 per cent below August levels. While the decline in prices has been shared by all classes of stock, hogs have shown the most discouraging declines. The farm price of hogs for the state on November 15th was \$4.20. Since that date, quotations at Chicago and other important markets have been steadily downward so that by December 17 the practical top at Chicago had fallen \$4.10, the lowest price ever quoted on that market since 1898 or 1899.

On November 15, farm grain prices were about the only values to add any note of optimism to the situation. Increased buying interest in primary markets, early in November resulted in the first substantial increase in grain values since the beginning of the depression. The buying wave was short lived, so that prices have subsided rather rapidly. Wheat still retains a portion of the gain, but corn and oats prices have lost most of the advances.

GENERAL TREND OF FARM PRICES AND PURCHASING POWER

Year and month	WISCONSIN										UNITED STATES <sup>1</sup>													
	Index Numbers of Wisconsin Farm Prices (Average of prices January, 1910-December, 1914=100)										Purchasing Power		Index Numbers of United States Farm Prices (Average of prices August, 1909-July, 1914=100)										Purchasing Power	
	Wisconsin Farm Price Index (30 items)	All groups milk excluded (29 items)	Grain	Livestock	Milk	Poultry products	Four leading cash crops <sup>2</sup>	Fruits and vegetables	Unclassified <sup>3</sup>	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>4</sup>	Ratio of prices received for milk to prices paid <sup>5</sup>	Index numbers of Wisconsin farm real estate values <sup>6</sup>	United States Farm Price Index	Grain	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry products	Fruits and vegetables	Cotton and cotton seed	Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought <sup>7</sup> 1910-14=100	Ratio of prices received to prices paid <sup>8</sup>	Index numbers of U. S. farm real estate values <sup>9</sup>		
1910	99	99	101	101	98	103	84	100	103	101	100	103	104	103	100	104	91	113	98	106	106	106		
1911	91	92	111	85	90	101	91	99	100	118	89	95	96	87	97	91	106	101	101	93	99	97		
1912	102	101	111	95	103	101	117	90	111	102	103	100	106	103	103	101	110	87	100	99	100	103		
1913	104	102	85	110	105	100	94	102	82	104	105	100	102	108	100	101	92	97	100	99	100	100		
1914	105	106	93	111	104	104	105	108	85	104	103	103	102	103	112	100	105	100	85	101	101	103		
1915	101	99	117	101	103	101	90	89	95	97	104	100	120	104	98	103	83	78	106	95	103	103		
1916	122	122	125	119	123	117	142	151	103	99	100	117	117	126	102	116	123	119	123	95	108	108		
1917	174	176	200	175	172	155	208	197	133	116	111	116	176	217	173	125	157	202	187	150	118	117		
1918	198	192	216	200	206	184	157	216	173	111	116	133	200	226	202	152	185	162	245	178	112	129		
1919	215	205	188	209	225	195	204	254	172	105	110	143	209	231	206	173	206	189	247	205	102	140		
1920	203	200	211	173	206	219	299	218	172	99	100	171	205	231	173	188	222	249	248	206	99	170		
1921	128	123	114	102	134	160	161	215	119	82	86	168	116	112	108	148	161	148	101	156	75	157		
1922	124	119	100	107	130	141	143	178	123	82	86	154	124	105	113	134	139	152	156	152	81	139		
1923	137	111	102	99	165	141	123	116	121	90	108	147	135	114	106	148	145	136	216	153	88	135		
1924	128	116	118	103	140	146	129	127	130	83	91	139	134	129	109	134	147	124	211	154	87	130		
1925	144	138	133	133	150	160	154	129	115	91	94	130	147	156	139	137	161	160	177	159	92	127		
1926	152	152	114	145	152	158	216	126	119	87	97	125	136	129	146	136	156	189	122	156	87	124		
1927	154	142	121	136	167	144	183	142	121	100	108	122	131	128	139	138	141	155	128	154	85	119		
1928	156	143	130	145	170	153	140	169	115	100	109	120	139	130	150	140	150	146	152	156	90	117		
1929	155	148	116	152	162	160	144	177	114	100	105	119	138	121	156	140	159	138	145	155	89	116		
1930	129	130	95	129	129	124	171	154	99	88	88	117	117	100	134	123	126	156	102	146	80	115		
1930																								
Jan.	145	146	114	141	143	172	180	173	101	95	93	134	118	146	135	178	167	128	153	88	88	-----		
Feb.	142	146	109	144	138	156	184	173	99	93	91	131	115	150	129	154	168	121	152	86	88	-----		
March	138	139	103	143	136	119	180	173	96	91	90	126	107	151	126	115	169	113	151	83	83	-----		
April	136	140	103	139	133	121	193	173	98	91	89	127	110	146	126	117	187	120	150	85	83	-----		
May	132	136	100	134	126	115	201	173	96	88	84	124	105	142	123	110	193	119	150	83	83	-----		
June	127	135	99	134	119	101	201	173	96	85	80	123	106	141	118	103	193	119	150	83	83	-----		
July	122	124	86	123	120	98	188	134	95	82	81	111	92	127	115	101	173	99	148	75	75	-----		
Aug.	123	119	90	118	126	108	155	134	100	84	86	108	101	119	117	107	149	94	147	74	74	-----		
Sept.	131	129	91	130	133	122	160	134	102	90	91	111	100	128	123	125	148	83	146	76	76	-----		
Oct.	127	121	86	121	134	120	145	134	105	88	93	106	92	123	125	129	127	76	144	74	74	-----		
Nov.	122	118	77	113	126	141	136	134	104	86	89	103	80	118	124	146	114	80	142	73	73	-----		
Dec.	113	108	77	106	119	112	127	134	100	81	86	97	80	112	117	127	108	73	139	70	70	-----		
1931																								
Jan.	106	105	75	104	107	104	125	134	99	77	78	94	77	112	107	110	108	72	137	69	69	-----		
Feb.	99	97	72	98	101	78	120	134	96	73	74	90	75	106	101	79	109	76	136	66	66	-----		
March	96	96	70	94	97	93	112	134	94	72	72	91	74	106	101	92	109	80	134	68	68	-----		
April	92	99	71	96	85	95	125	134	94	70	64	91	74	106	99	90	120	78	132	69	69	-----		
May	87	93	70	92	80	79	113	134	94	66	61	86	74	99	91	77	119	74	131	66	66	-----		
June	83	88	67	84	78	80	113	134	93	64	60	80	67	91	86	81	114	65	129	62	62	-----		
July	87	93	66	87	81	82	136	134	91	68 <sup>9</sup>	63 <sup>9</sup>	79	57	92	85	83	110	71	128 <sup>9</sup>	61 <sup>9</sup>	61 <sup>9</sup>	-----		
Aug.	92	96	60	89	96	137	134	92	72 <sup>9</sup>	70 <sup>9</sup>	75	54	92	87	93	97	53	127 <sup>9</sup>	59 <sup>9</sup>	59 <sup>9</sup>	-----			
Sept.	92	88	60	82	97	96	106	134	94	74 <sup>9</sup>	78 <sup>9</sup>	72	50	86	92	99	83	47	124 <sup>9</sup>	58 <sup>9</sup>	58 <sup>9</sup>	-----		
Oct.	92	82	60	73	102	107	89	134	92	75 <sup>9</sup>	83 <sup>9</sup>	68	46	79	95	110	70	42	123 <sup>9</sup>	55 <sup>9</sup>	55 <sup>9</sup>	-----		
Nov.	91 <sup>9</sup>	82	68	68	101 <sup>9</sup>	125	89	134	92	74 <sup>9</sup>	82 <sup>9</sup>	71	57	76	95	123	68	50	123 <sup>9</sup>	58 <sup>9</sup>	58 <sup>9</sup>	-----		

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

Potato prices averaged 30¢ per bushel for the state on November 15th. Mid-December quotations at Wisconsin shipping points indicate a slight advance from the November levels.

Farm prices of eggs made substantial seasonal advances during November. The November 15th average for Wisconsin was 27.2 cents per dozen as compared with 22.2 cents, thirty days previous. This seasonal gain was reversed during early December, so that prices at principal markets declined

about 7 cents in 10 days. Near the middle of December, current receipt of eggs averaged 20-22 cents per dozen at Chicago. Chicken prices have receded since April. However, November prices were practically unchanged from October at an average price of 12.9 cents per pound.

Farm prices for the United States which have been declining almost continually for more than two years, were higher on November 15 than for the month before.

Increasing prices for grains and cotton were sufficient to offset the declining

values for livestock and raise the index from 68 in October to 71 in November. Price declines since November 15th have been serious enough to wipe out at least a portion of this increase.

A comparison of the Wisconsin and United States indexes shows a comfortable price margin in favor of Wisconsin. While United States farm prices were 29 per cent below 1910-14 averages on November 15th, Wisconsin prices were only 9 per cent below this level.