

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

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WALTER H. EBLING
Agricultural Statistician

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THE 1929 WISCONSIN FARM OUTLOOK

THE annual farm outlook report prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington has just been issued for the United States. It summarizes the information available concerning the conditions that will probably exist during the coming year in the various lines of farm production. Since the agriculture in Wisconsin differs somewhat from the general agricultural systems of the United States, it seems desirable to bring together the outlook information which applies more particularly to this state, and this is being attempted in the following paragraphs. Wisconsin is largely a dairy and livestock state with a few cash crops, hence the treatment of these particular items is most essential.

The Situation in General

Regarding the situation in general, the Federal outlook report makes the following comments:

The agricultural outlook for 1929 is for some improvement in the midwest and east, offset by conditions in other regions possibly not quite so good as in 1928. For U. S. agriculture as a whole, the total gross income will probably be maintained near its present level of around \$12,000,000,000 to \$12,500,000,000.

The agricultural situation for the past five years has been marked by a rising level of production and relative stability in prices paid by farmers for goods and services such as labor, machinery, building materials, and taxes. The chief contributing factors to the upward trend of production have been dairy and poultry products, small grains, truck crops, and fruits and vegetables. In 1928 these trends continued, with prices to producers of the principal crops generally lower than in 1927, with an upward tendency in prices of most classes of livestock and livestock products, and with land values becoming more stabilized. Continued heavy production of feed crops in the face of reduced numbers of meat and work animals resulted in an unbalanced situation which threatens to prevent a continuation of the present level of return for livestock and livestock products.

Prices in recent years have fluctuated largely in response to production changes, and except for the changes that may result from National policies designed to increase the price level of farm products, the prices of the principal products may be expected to show their usual response to

changes in production and in domestic and foreign demand. If the gradual reduction in the number of farms continues, the average individual income will continue to gain somewhat by reason of the fairly stable total being divided among a steadily decreasing number.

In the midwestern states agricultural income is likely to show some improvement in 1929-30. Increased returns may be expected for hogs, wheat and potatoes, whereas returns from the production of beef cattle, dairy products, and poultry are likely to continue near the 1929 basis, providing there are no material increases in production.

Meat animal production is in a strong position, and farmers are cautioned against too great an expansion of livestock production in the effort to realize higher returns on their surplus feeds than direct sale will yield. Unless corn acreage is reduced in 1929 lower corn prices may be expected. If oat acreage is increased to compensate for reduced plantings of fall wheat, oat prices are likely to be further weakened.

Low world prices for wheat may discourage producers all over the world and result in higher prices for the 1928 crop. Flax continues to be an attractive alternative for spring grain crops in suitable areas. Low prices for the 1928 potato crop will probably result in smaller acreage and improved prices. With the possibility of increased production of clover and timothy hay in 1929 and with a shrinking demand for hay in the southern states, the outlook for hay prices, with exception of alfalfa, is not encouraging.

From a long time standpoint, wheat producers may expect increased competition from other wheat growing countries. Dairy products will continue to find expanding markets in cities and in sweet cream shipments eastward. Present attractive cattle prices cannot be maintained with any marked increase in production such as has followed similar periods of high cattle prices in the past. The increased use of mechanical power in the Middle West is reducing the demand for feed grain crops, but is making possible the more efficient use of man power, the operation of larger units of land, and so tends to increase the gross income of the individual farmer. Farmers who expect to produce horses or mules when prices become more attractive should consider

the replacement of older work animals by young mares at present prices.

Domestic and Foreign Demand

Judging from recent trends in general business activity, commodity prices, and the financial situation, observers feel that business activity is likely to be maintained near the present level through most of 1929, but there may be some recession in the latter part of 1929 or early part of 1930 similar to the recessions of 1924 and 1927. If the anticipated slackening does appear, the domestic demand for the farm products of 1929-30 will be reduced somewhat below that of the current season.

Foreign demand for our agricultural products of 1929 probably will be about the same as for the products of 1928. From present indications the purchasing power of foreign consumers generally should be as good as in the present season. The purchasing power of the consumers of a few countries, particularly Germany, Poland, and Denmark, may be better than during the present season. The purchasing power of consumers in the remainder of continental Europe, in the United Kingdom, and the Orient, now seems likely to be at least as good during the present season. Competition of foreign producers in foreign markets and in the markets of the United States will probably be at least equal to that of the past season, being greater for some commodities and less for others. Somewhat less competition is to be expected in the production of pork, wheat, and rye, but more competition may be expected in corn, apples, tobacco, flaxseed, dairy products, and wool.

In general economic conditions in Europe are now better than they were a year ago. Completion of currency stabilization in all of the principal European markets for our products has rendered improbable a return to the extreme fluctuations in economic conditions that have characterized previous years. In Great Britain the industrial situation shows little or no improvement over that of a year ago and unemployment shows some increase. No significant change is anticipated, however, in the British purchasing power for agricultural products. Prospects for the sale of American products in Japan and China are better than last year.

High prices in the United States have stimulated imports of beef and cattle during the past two years, but

those imports represented a very small fraction of our total beef consumption. An upward trend is noticeable in foreign beef cattle production, but figures for 1927 in the important exporting countries were below the average of the years 1921-1925. No serious competition in our domestic market from those sources is anticipated within the next few years.

The trend in dairy production in Europe and the southern hemisphere continues upward. Strong European markets favored the movement of a larger supply of dairy products in 1928 and resulted in some reduction in imports into the United States. Indications are that foreign producers, encouraged by prices in 1928, will endeavor to maintain their output and that the pressure of foreign supplies on the American market may be somewhat greater in the winter of 1929-30 than it has been so far during the winter of 1928-29.

Substantially larger exports of both frozen and dried egg yolks were made from China to the United States in 1928 than in 1927, but exports of albumen fell off. Heavy shipments in the middle of 1928 in anticipation of an increase in the United States tariff accounted largely for the increased Chinese exports. Improved railway transportation is expected to increase the volume of eggs available in Chinese packing plants in 1929, but little increase in the importation of Chinese egg products into the United States is anticipated.

The outlook for marketing pork products in Germany is somewhat better on account of the anticipated decline in the marketing of hogs in Germany and neighboring countries. The marketing of German hogs has been below 1927 since August, 1928, and will continue small into 1930. Hog prices have exceeded last year's level for several months, and the supply situation indicates a maintenance of the higher price level for another season.

Farm Credit, Labor, and Equipment

The credit outlook is less encouraging than twelve months ago. More strict scrutiny of farmers' applications for loans, increased rates, or both, may result from the high rates of interest prevailing in the central money markets, especially if the latter rates should continue well into the year. The generally less favorable credit situation will not affect farmers equally in all sections of the country. The effect of sectional differences in returns from farm operations exerts an important influence upon local supply of funds and upon liquidation of old loans, demand for new advances, and credit standing of borrowers.

Among the factors that have contributed to a rise of interest rates in the central markets may be mentioned a decrease in the nation's supply of monetary gold, an extraordinary activity in the securities market with an increased demand for loans by brokers and their customers, and a moder-

ately increased demand for commercial loans.

Indications are that the available supply of labor for farm work will be somewhat smaller during the late spring and early summer and somewhat larger during the fall of 1929 than it was during the corresponding periods of 1928. Farm wages will probably change little from those of 1928 during the first half of the year but may be somewhat lower during the last quarter.

Present indications are that, as during the last three years, there will be little change, if any, in the prices of farm machinery. Continuation of the heavy demand for the combined-harvester-thresher, for other motorized farm machinery, and for tractor-drawn implements is indicated.

Increased building activity during 1928 was reflected in a moderately rising level of prices of building materials. No material change in prices of building materials to farmers is indicated for most of 1929 but prices may turn downward during the latter part of 1929 or during the first part of 1930.

The Dairy Situation

Dairying is the most important item in the Wisconsin farm outlook. Over half of the farm income is from milk checks. Milk prices for the past year averaged \$2.15 as compared with \$2.11 in 1927 and \$2.07 in 1926. It was the highest yearly average since 1920 as is shown by the table published herewith.

been reached and that the average price for 1929 is not likely to be higher than the price for 1928. Butter and fluid milk prices have been better than cheese prices. Cheese apparently was depressed somewhat by the rather large storage holdings. Butter holdings are not excessive. In addition the amount of fluid milk shipped from Wisconsin to Chicago declined somewhat during 1928. Apparently, Chicago obtained more of its milk from regions nearer to the city, and it is estimated that a reduction of approximately nine per cent occurred in the Chicago fluid milk purchases from Wisconsin. Cream shipments to Chicago and to eastern points seem to have increased and it is probable that cream shipments to eastern markets will increase further.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of dairy cows on farms in Wisconsin—the number on January 1, 1929, being estimated at 1,935,000 as compared with 1,984,000 a year ago. An increase in the number of dairy heifers between one and two years of age is indicated which probably points to an increase in cows in another year. Marketings of dairy cattle from Wisconsin to other states have declined slightly during the year though prices have been high.

The gradually increasing demand for milk and milk products will probably maintain about the present spread between the prices of feed and the prices of dairy products until there is such a material change in the beef situation that farmers will increase

MONTHLY WISCONSIN MILK PRICES—1919-1928
Average price per hundred weight received by producers

	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919
January.....	\$2.34	\$2.25	\$2.11	\$1.84	\$2.36	\$2.38	\$1.62	\$2.07	\$3.22	\$3.13
February.....	2.25	2.22	2.04	1.85	2.15	2.29	1.58	2.01	2.96	2.80
March.....	2.15	2.11	1.96	1.88	2.02	2.18	1.57	2.10	2.70	2.75
April.....	2.07	2.05	1.84	1.86	1.72	2.00	1.50	1.86	2.70	2.64
May.....	2.00	1.98	1.80	1.83	1.59	1.91	1.42	1.37	2.62	2.59
June.....	2.03	1.96	1.74	1.82	1.61	1.93	1.44	1.26	2.44	2.66
July.....	2.09	1.98	1.79	1.87	1.63	1.95	1.52	1.39	2.46	2.72
August.....	2.14	2.04	1.82	1.88	1.61	2.00	1.54	1.62	2.56	2.86
September.....	2.18	2.14	1.89	1.91	1.66	2.10	1.65	1.62	2.57	2.87
October.....	2.23	2.28	2.04	2.06	1.66	2.15	1.86	1.75	2.46	3.03
November.....	2.23	2.32	2.15	2.14	1.73	2.21	2.12	1.82	2.38	3.22
December.....	2.25	2.35	2.25	2.12	1.83	2.25	2.29	1.81	2.22	3.28
Weighted yearly average.....	\$2.15	\$2.11	\$1.92	\$1.90	\$1.73	\$2.07	\$1.64	\$1.64	\$2.56	\$2.82

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

It must be noted, however, that milk prices during the last three months of the year did not hold up as well as last year, though during the earlier months of 1928 they were higher. At no time during the year was the average monthly price below \$2.00 per cwt., a situation which had not occurred since 1920. As prices during the last three months of the year were lower than for the same period the year previous, it seems clear that the high point in the present cycle may have

milk production by milking a larger number of beef-type cows. As combined domestic production of all dairy products during recent years has averaged about 99 per cent of domestic consumption and as prospective foreign supplies limit the level to which domestic prices can rise, the situation does not justify more than a gradual expansion of dairy herds, possibly not more than one per cent per year.

The number of milk cows on farms is about the same as at this time last

year. In nearly all states the number of yearling heifers and heifer calves being kept for milk cows is larger than the number on hand a year ago; in the Northeast the increases are substantial, but for the country as a whole the present number is less than one per cent above the number ordinarily required to maintain the present number of milk cows.

Consumption of dairy products was maintained throughout 1928 despite the slightly higher prices which prevailed. Demand seems likely to remain high through the first half of 1929 with a possible downturn in demand toward the end of the year or in 1930.

The quantities of foreign dairy produce absorbed by U. S. markets were somewhat lessened in 1928, while our sales of concentrated milk abroad increased. The net importation of dairy products into the United States on the basis of total milk equivalent was about one per cent of domestic production. It cannot be expected that this year will bring less pressure from foreign competition. Practically throughout all the year foreign dairy production was retarded by unfavorable pasture conditions and European markets were strengthened by unusual demand. Together, Great Britain and Germany took some 10 per cent more butter in 1928 than in 1927, with higher average prices prevailing in their markets. The season of flush production in New Zealand and Australia begins in August, and during the first three months of the current season New Zealand butter production is officially estimated to have been 15 per cent greater than for the same period the previous season, and Australian butter production during the first four months is estimated to have been a third heavier. Most of the influence of increased supplies from the Southern Hemisphere during the current season which began in August is still to be felt in the markets.

THE LIVESTOCK OUTLOOK

Beef Cattle

While beef cattle as a class are not generally important in Wisconsin, large amounts of beef and veal are produced as a by-product of the dairy industry. The sales of cattle and calves make up about 11 per cent of the farm income from the state. Marketings to stockyards during the past year were nearly 7 per cent heavier than a year ago in cattle, and there was also a slight increase in calf marketings. Beef prices during 1928 averaged \$8.25 per cwt. for Wisconsin as compared with \$6.55 in 1927, which brought about an increase in the farm income from this source but it was not enough to offset the losses in the decline of hog prices.

The outlook for the cattle industry continues favorable with prices about at the peak of the cycle. In the past, price situations like that now prevailing have been followed by increased production and reduced prices. This, therefore, does not appear to be a favorable time for new producers to

enter the industry. Those already in may profit by moderate expansion during the next two or three years even though prices go somewhat lower.

Market supplies in 1928 were less than in 1927 and further reduction in 1929 is indicated. The decrease, however, probably will not be as great as in 1928. Supplies of grain-finished cattle during the first half of 1929 will probably equal or exceed those in the first half of 1928. Any increase in such cattle, however, is likely to be offset by decreased supplies of other kinds of slaughter cattle. Demand for beef consequently for slaughter cattle, is not expected to differ greatly from that of 1928. Although top prices of slaughter cattle may be higher than last year, average prices are not expected to be greatly different. Feeder cattle prices probably will not average as high as during 1928.

The number of all cattle on United States farms January 1, 1929, was about the same as on January 1, 1928. The Department estimates the number of all cattle on January 1, 1929, at 55,751,000 head, which is 70,000 head or 0.1 per cent more than on January 1, 1928. This small change during 1928 indicates that births and imports during the year were about equivalent to total slaughter and death losses. The composition of the total cattle herd on January 1, 1929, differed slightly from that of 1928. There was some increase this year in the proportion of yearling heifers and heifer calves and steers, but a decrease in the proportion of cows.

Supplies of grain-finished cattle during the last half of 1929 are likely to be smaller than for the corresponding period of 1928, unless there is an unexpected advance in prices for fat cattle during the next few months. Supplies of grass cattle and stockers and feeders may show some decrease compared with 1928 if, during the next six months, the level of cattle prices shows no more than the usual seasonal decline and cattle growers become more confident that the present level is fairly established for some years.

During the second half of the year slaughter-cattle prices may reach a peak higher than in 1928, but average prices will probably be little if any higher. During the greater part of the year lightweight cattle will be in better demand and will command some premium over comparable grades of medium and heavyweights, but during the last few months choice heavyweight cattle may sell at a premium.

Hogs

Wisconsin hog marketings to stockyards and packers during 1928 were approximately 1,890,000 head as compared with 2,156,000 for the previous year. Hog prices have been low during the past two years, foreign markets having been unfavorable and production generally heavy. Clearly, the turning point has been reached in the hog cycle and prices are already advancing. Numbers on farms are considerably reduced at the present time

as compared with a year ago. It is estimated that for the United States as a whole there were less than 55 million hogs on January 1 this year as compared with over 60 million a year ago. In Wisconsin the number declined from 1,720,000 to 1,462,000—a decline of about 15 per cent.

The hog outlook for 1929 is favorable. Slaughter is expected to be considerably smaller than in 1928 with some improvement in foreign demand and no material change in domestic demand. The seasonal levels of hog prices in 1929 and 1930 are expected to average higher than in 1928. If higher hog prices this year stimulate increased hog breeding in late 1929, increased marketings in the winter of 1930-31 will again start the hog-price cycle downward. Stabilization of hog production at a level represented by the pig crop of 1928 appears to be the most suitable program for securing a profitable balance between corn and hog production in the Corn Belt.

The combined spring and fall pig crop of 1928, as indicated by the pig surveys, was about 5 per cent smaller for the Corn Belt and 6.5 per cent smaller for the United States than the crop of 1927. Distribution of the 1928 crop over the Corn Belt States was in better relation to corn supplies than that of the 1927 crop, since a larger-than-usual production of the latter crop was produced in the Corn Belt States east of the Mississippi River where corn production was much below normal in 1927.

Indications are that we have passed the low point in the present hog cycle and that for the next year or more prices will be somewhat more favorable than during the past year. With no outlook for much change in feed prices, the production of hogs should be more profitable in 1929 than it has been for the past two years.

Sheep and Lambs

While Wisconsin marketings of sheep and lambs in 1928 were about 6 per cent smaller than in 1927, the number on farms at the beginning of the present year is 5 per cent larger than a year ago. Sheep and lamb prices during 1928 were slightly higher than for the previous year. Demand has been good throughout 1928 and the trend seems to be upward in the per capita consumption of lamb, which will probably continue for at least some time.

Wool prices generally have been steady and it is probable that the sheep industry will be expanded somewhat in the next few years. So far as Wisconsin is concerned, a steady growth of this industry seems desirable.

Poultry and Eggs

Egg prices have been lower during the past two years than in 1926. One of the results of this situation is a reduced number of poultry on the farms of the United States. The outlook now appears to be for somewhat better poultry prices at least during the first half of the present year, but no increase in the price of eggs is looked for as compared with last year. The winter market situation in Wisconsin has, however, been improved by lower production during the past month of unusually cold weather.

FEED CROPS

There seems to be a tendency generally to produce more of the feed crops required on the farms and this is considered a sound adjustment. Feed prices for the market are below livestock prices on a pre-war basis, and with the continued tendency of livestock producers to grow their own feed as far as possible the outlook for the marketing of feed crops is not favorable. The balancing of production and consumption on the individual farms, however, seems desirable. Alfalfa hay is in good demand and will probably continue to bring a premium price. The supply of feed grains and mill feeds is larger than last year,

MONTHLY WISCONSIN LIVESTOCK PRICES—1926-1928*

Average price for all purposes as received by producers

Month	Cattle			Calves			Hogs			Sheep			Lambs		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
January	\$5.40	\$5.70	\$7.60	\$10.20	\$10.20	\$10.60	\$10.60	\$10.80	\$ 7.60	\$6.70	\$5.30	\$5.30	\$13.00	\$11.90	\$11.40
February	5.50	5.80	8.00	10.30	10.80	11.50	11.70	11.10	7.60	7.00	5.60	6.30	12.00	11.50	12.10
March	5.60	6.20	8.10	10.30	10.20	11.40	11.70	10.90	7.40	6.80	5.90	6.40	12.30	12.10	12.20
April	6.00	6.40	7.90	9.10	9.50	10.60	11.50	10.50	7.80	6.20	8.60	6.60	11.80	12.70	13.00
May	6.10	6.50	8.20	8.30	8.70	10.80	11.90	9.30	8.80	7.00	6.40	7.10	12.20	12.40	13.40
June	6.20	6.90	8.00	10.40	9.60	11.70	12.70	8.20	8.70	6.80	6.40	6.40	13.20	12.50	13.90
July	5.60	6.60	8.40	10.00	10.30	12.60	12.50	8.30	9.70	5.60	5.50	6.00	12.40	11.90	13.20
August	5.70	6.50	8.50	10.60	11.10	13.80	11.40	9.00	10.00	5.30	5.70	5.60	11.50	11.60	12.60
September	5.90	6.40	8.70	11.30	12.10	14.80	12.00	9.40	11.40	6.50	5.00	5.80	12.00	11.00	12.40
October	5.60	6.80	8.60	11.80	12.30	13.80	12.10	10.10	9.60	5.50	5.30	5.60	11.70	11.30	11.10
November	5.60	6.70	8.40	9.90	10.60	12.30	11.40	8.80	8.40	5.60	5.60	5.80	11.70	11.30	11.60
December	5.60	7.40	8.30	9.50	10.80	11.80	10.90	7.90	7.90	5.30	5.50	5.70	11.30	11.90	11.50
Weighted yearly average	\$5.76	\$6.55	\$8.25	\$10.04	\$10.35	\$11.80	\$11.61	\$ 9.50	\$ 8.50	\$5.88	\$5.75	\$5.96	\$11.89	\$11.80	\$12.20

*Monthly figures from United States Department of Agriculture "Crops and Markets," weighted averages computed by Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

and while hay prices are somewhat higher due to the short crop of 1928 it is not expected that during the current year other feed prices will reach the high levels of the supply of 1928. There is no prospect for higher hay prices next year.

GRAIN CROPS

Among the commercial grain crops of the country as a whole wheat is the most important, though this crop is no longer extensively grown in Wisconsin. It is probable that the world supply and demand for wheat in the 1929-30 season will be somewhat more favorable for marketing the wheat crop of the United States than they were in the 1928-29 season. Although there probably will be a considerable increase in the carry-over in all surplus producing countries, this is likely to be offset by a continued increase in consumption and by some curtailment in the world wheat production in 1929 as a reaction from the low prices prevailing in the 1928-29 season and possibly also by lower average yields per acre.

Rye production in the United States was greatly reduced during the past year though the world production showed an increase. Since this crop follows largely the trend of wheat prices it may be expected to meet a somewhat more satisfactory market during the coming year. Rye plantings for the United States as a whole are 15 per cent below a year ago.

Oats for market has a limited demand and the outlook is not favorable. On the other hand, when the grain is marketed through livestock as is the practice on most of the farms in Wisconsin it can well be grown to the same extent as during the last few years. Its production for the market during the coming year is not likely to be satisfactory, but that is no longer a factor of primary importance in Wisconsin, where over 90 per cent of the crop is fed on the farms.

Barley prices have been less satisfactory than a year ago when a strong foreign demand existed, but this crop has been increased extensively to be used as a feed grain. It is finding more and more a place in the agriculture of the Corn Belt and is, to some extent, being substituted for oats and also for corn in regions where corn does not mature readily. It produces a greater net return per acre than oats in a number of states, and the increase in barley acreage as a feed crop can well continue though the market outlook for this crop is not encouraging at present.

The 1928 corn crop was an excellent one, and with no increase in acreage it is not likely that the 1929 crop will be larger. So far as Wisconsin producers are concerned, corn is a feed crop rather than a market crop, and a supply adequate for local demands is desirable. Commercial corn will probably meet a less favorable price during the coming year than it has during the past due largely to the fact that there are fewer animals to consume it.

CASH CROPS

Potatoes

The potato is Wisconsin's leading cash crop and returns from it were very unsatisfactory during the past year. In regard to the potato outlook the Department of Agriculture offers the following:

Potato growers in nearly all parts of the United States suffered such terrific losses from overproduction in 1928 that there is little prob-

ability that an excessive acreage will be planted this season. Preliminary reports on the acreage which growers intend to plant indicate that if the crop is given average care, production in 1929 may be expected to vary from 400,000,000 bushels about in the proportion that growing conditions are more favorable or less favorable than usual. Considering the low cost of seed potatoes this season, this prospect need not discourage efficient producers of late potatoes, but it does not encourage speculative plantings. Heavy stocks now on hand will tend to hold down the price of new potatoes until the end of June, so prospects for southern growers are none too bright even though their acreage is reduced around 25 per cent as now seems probable.

The acreage planted to potatoes is so little dependent on weather conditions at planting time that the acreage planted has not usually differed far from what farmers report as intended. Two years ago the January reports indicated an intended increase in plantings of 13 per cent. Abandonment from flood, hail, and blight was rather heavy, and the increase in the estimated harvested acreage was 11.3 per cent. In January, 1928, an intended increase of 7 per cent in plantings was reported and the acreage available for harvest was increased about 10 per cent. Reports this year seem to indicate that growers are now planning to plant an acreage 11 per cent smaller than they planted last year, indicating the probability of a harvested acreage slightly below that of 1927. As this indicates about average prospects, there is no reason to expect farmers to make material changes in their plans between now and planting time.

In estimating the acreage of potatoes needed next season, allowance must be made for the upward trend in yields that is resulting from more intensive methods of production. If average weather conditions are experienced this season and yield follows the trend of recent years, a yield of about 117 bushels per acre must be expected. If this yield is secured on an acreage 11 per cent below that available for harvest in 1928, production will be around 400,000,000 bushels and supplies after July 1 will be about equal to the average during the last ten years. In considering prospects for next year it should, however, be borne in mind that yields have often been relatively low when seed has been cheap and potato growers discouraged. This year farmers are planning to use a little more seed per acre, but the crop may not receive the usual attention.

Tobacco

Prices received for Wisconsin tobacco during the past two years were better than for some time previous. The acreage seems to be rather well adjusted to the requirements, and while stocks are low there seems to be no justification for further acreage expansion. The market demand is most active for high quality binder tobacco. Unfortunately, reports indicate that the curing of the 1928 crop has not turned out as well as indicated by earlier expectations and the amount of shed damage is considerable. This will reduce the amount of binder tobacco in the crop and will consequently mean a lower average price than anticipated. The situation indicates a favorable market in 1929 for a crop of about the same size as that of 1928, particularly for the good packing grades.

Clover Seed

Wisconsin is one of the important producers of red and alsike clover seed. During the past year, however, very little was produced in the southern part of the state because of the serious winter killing of clovers which occurred last winter. It is expected that seed stocks will generally be very low this spring so that prices should be favorable to producers for the 1929 crop. The production of seed on suitable clover fields is to be recommended. New seedings were reported as going into the winter in good condition by most Wisconsin Crop Reporters, so if the spring and summer are favorable for clover seed production many farms in the state will probably have an opportunity to take advantage of the existing shortage of seed.

Cabbage

The cabbage production of 1928 was less than usual especially in the East, and the present holdings in storage are low. Acreage increases are probable in the southern early cabbage sections as a result of the high prices now prevailing. It appears that for 1929 it is desirable to hold the acreage of northern grown cabbage to approximately the 1928 plantings in order to avoid excessive production and low prices next fall.

Beans

The demand for beans has been steady and most of the 1928 bean crop has been marketed at favorable prices. It appears that moderate increases in acreage are justified and an acreage expansion of 10 per cent may be profitable. Excessive increases in acreage followed by normal yields would probably result in a marked price reduction.

Onions

Because of the low yields made by most onion fields in 1928 and the added fact that much of the crop was of poor keeping quality, high prices have been obtained during the present season. Onion producers should keep in mind that the low production and high prices of the past season are the result of low yields per acre and not so much of small acreage. The present acreage with normal yields will produce a normal supply of this crop. Acreage increases in onions, especially if followed by normal or better than normal yields, will result in price declines.

CANNING CROPS

Canners of Wisconsin peas have had a more favorable season than for some time. Preliminary information indicates that the acreage of canning peas will be increased during 1929. In this connection it should be born in mind that the large acreage increases a few years ago brought this industry into serious trouble; and while some acreage increases may be handled to advantage excessive expansion should be guarded against.

Diversification in the Wisconsin canning industry, especially in soil areas where this can be accomplished, seems to have been going on at a rapid rate. Unquestionably, in regions where the soil is favorable this is a sound policy. The canning of string beans, beets, and kraut have been engaged in by Wisconsin canners to very good advantage, and where conditions permit the canning of a variety of products seems to be a favorable development in this important industry.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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JULY CROP OUTLOOK FOR WISCONSIN

THE WISCONSIN crop situation, while it is generally good this year, differs greatly from that of a year ago. Striking increases and decreases in acreage and also marked changes in the condition and outlook of individual crops are noted. Increases in acreages occurred in rye, spring wheat, dry beans, sugar beets, canning peas, and in the hay crops. Decreases occurred in corn, potatoes, oats, barley, and flax.

The most notable readjustments occurred in potatoes and in the hay crops. After the extremely unsatisfactory potato year in 1928 producers in Wisconsin apparently cut their acreage 18 per cent, while potato farmers in the United States as a whole seem to have reduced their acreage at least 12 per cent. Hay crops have been generally increased in Wisconsin and in neighboring states.

The Past Winter Unusually Favorable

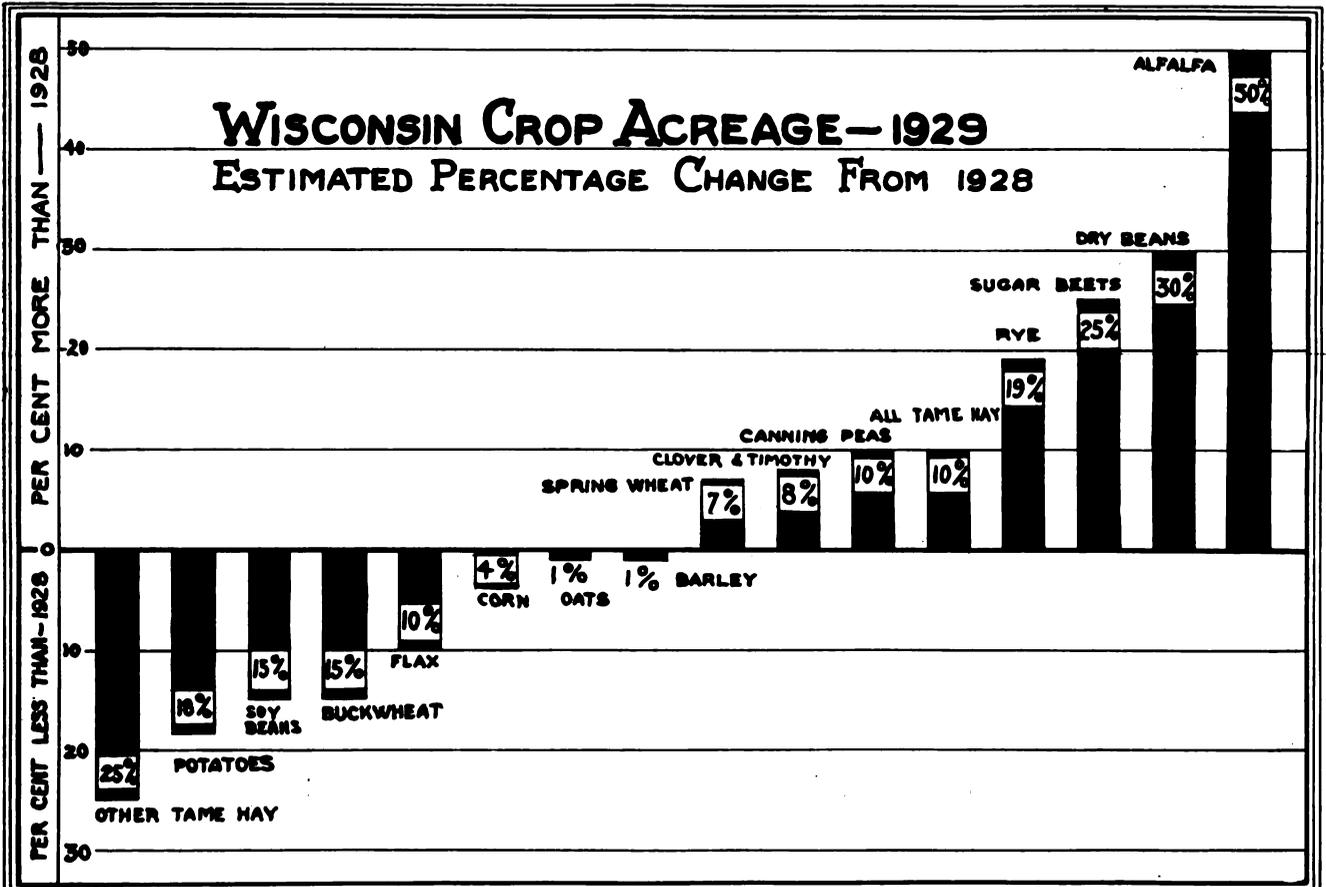
In contrast with a year ago when we had one of the most severe winters on record from the standpoint of farm crop damage, the past winter was an unusually favorable one. In 1928 nearly a third of Wisconsin's rye and alfalfa and almost half of the winter wheat were lost by winterkilling. This year practically no winter losses in these crops were reported in the state.

A heavy snow cover protected the crops from early in January until well along in March, and there was little serious freezing and thawing or dry, windy weather following the disappearance of the snow; hence the crop damage from this source was slight. As a result, winter grains and the hay crops came through in unusually fine condition.

Spring weather was cooler than normal and the season was generally late.

Grain crops in many of the important grain counties of the state were delayed in seeding by wet weather and snow in April. Corn planting in May was done under fairly favorable conditions, the month being cool and dry. During June weather was dry for the first few weeks and crop progress was slow. General showers later and heavy rains during the last week of the month caused good crop growth and the backwardness of the season was partly made up during this time. In most parts of Wisconsin the average temperature for June was several degrees below normal, and the rainfall while rather evenly distributed was somewhat below normal in the northern part of the state and somewhat above normal in the southern sections.

Hay Crops Generally Promising
Since the clovers survived the winter



CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR JULY 1

Crop	Acreage			Production				Condition, July 1 Per Cent of Normal		
	1929 (preliminary)	1928	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1929 acreage compared to 1928 acreage	July 1 1929 forecast	1928	5-year average 1923-27	Unit	1929	1928	5-year average 1923-27
Corn	2,036,000	2,121,000	- 4	79,608,000	91,203,000	76,626,000	Bu.	85	76	77.4
Potatoes	228,000	278,000	-18	24,478,000	31,970,000	26,453,000	Bu.	88	87	86.2
Tobacco	37,000	37,000	.....	45,454,000	49,025,000	38,866,000	Lb.	91	89	84.8
Oats	2,470,000	2,495,000	- 1	99,986,000	108,532,000	102,379,000	Bu.	88	87	88.0
Barley	718,000	725,000	- 1	23,694,000	26,898,000	16,419,000	Bu.	88	87	88.6
Rye	199,000	167,000	+19	3,335,000	2,171,000	4,476,000	Bu.	89	65	85.2
Winter wheat	42,000	42,000	.....	975,000	777,000	1,426,000	Bu.	91	66	82.9
Spring wheat	66,000	62,000	+ 7	1,336,000	1,364,000	1,127,000	Bu.	88	83	86.0
Clover and timothy	3,143,000	2,901,000	+ 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	61	92.0
Alfalfa	328,000	219,000	+50	935,000	548,000	730,000	Ton	95	67	87.0
Other tame hay	114,000	150,000	-24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All tame hay	3,585,000	3,270,000	+10	7,091,000	5,017,000	5,768,000	Ton	92	62	78.8
Dry peas	29,000	29,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	89	86.6
Dry beans	8,000	6,000	+30	89,000	54,000	83,000	Bu.	92	86	85.8
Flax	8,000	9,000	-10	104,000	122,000	123,000	Bu.	87	83	86.0
Canning peas	111,000	101,000	+10	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	88	83.4
Sugar beets	11,000	19,000	+25	84,000	74,000	141,000	Ton	88	83	83.4
Apples	.....	.....	.....	1,707,000	2,160,000	1,836,000	Bu.	70	76	71.6
Pasture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	71	86.0

¹Planted acreage. ²Four-year average, 1924-27.

unusually well, an excellent crop of clover and alfalfa hay is being harvested. The alfalfa acreage is estimated to be about 50 per cent above the low acreage of a year ago, and with the generally favorable condition which this crop has had, Wisconsin should have one of the largest supplies of alfalfa hay ever harvested in the state. Red clover and alsike are likewise good and much good hay is being harvested from them. Old meadows, timothy, and wild grasses, on the other hand, are short because of the cool, late spring and the yields of these grasses will be lower than usual. In a dairy state such as Wisconsin these grasses, however, are less important from the standpoint of hay production than the clovers. On the basis of July 1 condition, the tame hay production for Wisconsin is estimated at 7,091,000 tons this year as compared with 5,017,000 last year. For the United States as a whole, the tame hay production this year is esti-

mated at 98,991,000 tons on July 1 as compared to 92,983,000 tons harvested last year.

GRAIN CROPS

Corn.—Wisconsin's corn acreage is estimated to be four per cent lower than a year ago. Because of the good hay crops the need for somewhat less corn is apparent. For the United States as a whole, the corn acreage is reduced two per cent and it is probable that the corn production will be appreciably below last year.

Oats.—The oat crop in Wisconsin is somewhat uneven due to the delayed seeding on many farms. The acreage in the state is one per cent less than a year ago, and for the United States four per cent less. The oat production in both Wisconsin and the United States is likely to be appreciably below 1928.

Barley.—For the first time since 1924 there seems to be no increase in the barley acreage of Wisconsin this

year. The preliminary estimates indicate that the acreage has declined one per cent as compared with a year ago. For the United States as a whole, the acreage of this crop is eight per cent higher this year—the barley expansion seemingly being continued in other parts of the country. The United States production as well as the production in Wisconsin will probably be somewhat below last year when a record crop of barley was harvested both from the standpoint of quality and quantity.

Rye.—After the enormous winter losses of last year the rye acreage in Wisconsin this year has increased somewhat, it being estimated at 19 per cent above the 1928 acreage. The crop in Wisconsin is reported to be in very good condition. For the United States as a whole, the rye acreage is five per cent below last year, and while the production in Wisconsin will be increased considerably it will prob-

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR JULY 1

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)				Condition, July 1 Per Cent of Normal		
	1929 (preliminary)	1928	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1929 acreage compared to 1928 acreage	July 1, 1929 forecast	1928	5-year average 1923-27	Unit	1929	1928	10-year average 1918-27
Corn	98,333	100,630	- 2	2,662,050	2,835,678	2,746,740	Bu.	77.6	78.1	82.6
Potatoes	3,370	3,832	-12	379,290	464,483	382,756	Bu.	83.1	84.8	85.8
Tobacco	2,002.8	1,895.4	+ 6	1,492,508	1,378,139	1,330,576	Lb.	77.3	74.1	79.3
Oats	40,222	41,734	- 4	1,247,147	1,448,677	1,345,081	Bu.	79.0	79.9	81.0
Barley	13,595	12,533	+ 8	317,264	356,667	208,783	Bu.	76.7	81.3	82.9
Rye	3,284	3,439	- 5	41,949	41,676	54,793	Bu.	76.2	66.7	82.2
Winter wheat	39,885	36,207	+10	582,492	578,133	549,257	Bu.	75.9	75.0	77.5
Durum wheat	5,357	6,711	-20	58,278	92,770	59,988	Bu.	67.5	76.2	190.4
Spring wheat other than Durum	15,514	14,850	+ 4	193,099	231,288	200,423	Bu.	74.4	71.7	82.6
Flax	3,092	2,638	+17	19,885	18,690	23,243	Bu.	71.5	76.8	82.5
Tame hay	60,054	57,768	+ 4	98,991	92,983	92,810	Ton	85.2	76.7	79.5

¹Five-year average, 1923-27. ²All spring wheat.

COUNTY STATISTICS—CONDITION OF WISCONSIN CROPS ON JULY 1

COUNTY	Condition, July 1, in Per Cent of Normal															
	Corn		Oats		Barley		Tame Hay		Pasture		Rye		Potatoes		Canning Peas	
	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year
Barron	90	79	92	95	92	95	88	76	91	87	92	93	94	95	92	103
Bayfield	86	60	91	82	90	75	76	65	87	72	82	82	92	72	80	82
Burnett	82	58	74	72	80	72	70	70	77	77	80	69	85	77	82	82
Chippewa	91	76	83	89	93	89	83	68	82	75	80	80	91	89	95	90
Douglas	92	70	88	80	91	70	77	70	75	67	86	82	92	80	95	70
Folk	91	68	90	85	92	86	76	77	75	82	92	92	94	81	91	84
Rusk	85	67	93	89	82	91	81	74	84	87	95	80	84	96	95	95
Sawyer	85	82	91	91	90	73	84	65	95	77	80	65	94	75	95	95
Washburn	87	75	87	81	90	86	72	61	92	81	89	87	84	84	84	84
Northwest District	88.0	70.6	89.6	87.8	89.4	86.9	78.7	70.0	87.4	79.6	86.4	83.1	89.8	86.2	90.4	89.7
Ashland	80	70	86	85	85	85	79	61	89	84	70	85	90	79	87	87
Clark	85	70	82	84	77	79	87	62	92	79	82	70	84	83	87	89
Iron	80	60	80	80	90	75	75	70	80	90	70	70	70	70	75	89
Lincoln	85	55	92	82	86	82	90	58	93	68	93	70	91	75	95	83
Marathon	90	68	95	87	92	82	91	62	93	65	100	80	93	75	82	93
Oneida	90	70	94	95	92	90	93	69	96	73	100	80	96	93	82	93
Pierce	75	58	87	79	77	80	77	72	81	84	75	75	78	72	82	77
Taylor	75	63	96	92	80	76	82	59	97	73	92	75	81	82	95	100
Vilas	87	50	98	90	92	96	93	75	96	70	100	75	91	75	82	100
North District	83.2	64.9	88.5	94.9	84.0	81.1	88.1	63.0	96.8	75.1	89.1	76.7	86.4	79.9	86.1	90.4
Florence	90	79	95	90	88	95	90	90	96	85	100	100	95	90	88	88
Forest	80	70	95	78	92	86	90	75	97	85	85	85	86	78	80	88
Langlade	86	70	87	75	92	85	90	65	85	68	85	70	82	75	80	85
Marquette	84	75	94	92	89	87	88	65	89	63	85	70	82	80	84	84
Oconto	89	72	94	90	92	85	98	59	96	76	92	77	94	84	99	95
Shawano	80	71	90	81	91	87	87	57	95	69	96	76	86	80	90	90
Northeast District	84.1	72.5	91.6	86.1	91.6	87.8	90.9	63.9	94.7	74.5	94.3	77.3	86.9	82.9	94.1	95.0
Buffalo	86	67	88	80	92	98	98	65	95	75	85	60	87	95	85	85
Dunn	91	76	82	87	83	89	87	58	91	78	92	80	89	84	87	80
Fau Claire	83	67	81	80	80	81	80	61	80	73	84	55	86	83	85	80
Jackson	84	77	92	91	89	85	95	59	89	84	91	69	87	90	87	90
La Crosse	87	84	89	79	91	83	99	54	98	69	90	52	89	90	75	87
Monroe	93	86	95	91	92	92	100	68	98	81	93	77	94	96	85	60
Pepin	90	70	85	92	83	92	90	56	86	82	85	78	90	82	88	80
Pierce	80	70	86	93	89	94	90	59	95	75	82	72	92	89	100	88
St. Croix	88	65	90	78	90	89	88	58	95	65	95	76	93	72	99	95
Trempealeau	93	79	88	86	86	93	100	65	98	76	88	77	93	93	95	85
West District	88.8	73.9	87.5	86.0	89.1	89.8	93.4	60.0	96.4	75.7	87.8	70.2	90.3	87.7	87.6	82.7
Adams	80	64	83	90	80	95	82	62	88	86	80	45	86	89	81	80
Green Lake	77	66	83	89	85	89	95	57	96	61	80	54	90	87	80	80
Juno	87	68	80	87	90	97	90	56	86	71	90	48	90	93	80	80
Marquette	88	73	90	94	92	95	86	59	93	78	89	49	94	87	87	87
Portage	78	67	81	89	20	85	69	58	81	85	84	51	78	76	79	79
Waupaca	87	79	87	86	88	84	91	61	93	73	90	66	92	79	92	90
Waushara	80	68	87	87	95	92	83	55	86	72	87	62	89	91	92	90
Wood	88	65	91	92	85	90	87	57	90	72	92	89	87	87	92	87
Central District	83.2	69.2	86.2	89.4	87.5	89.9	86.6	58.4	89.4	74.1	86.0	56.7	88.5	86.6	89.1	89.3
Brown	82	74	84	82	85	80	92	57	89	61	93	60	86	90	85	87
Calumet	90	67	88	81	87	87	91	57	86	61	100	80	81	78	87	89
Door	85	81	92	90	83	86	89	70	95	79	89	75	96	97	90	80
Fond du Lac	75	69	85	88	85	91	97	57	99	62	96	77	85	86	86	87
Kewaunee	69	75	87	81	89	81	97	56	96	58	99	71	82	95	100	100
Manitowoc	85	78	91	88	90	90	99	78	99	74	91	72	85	84	89	91
Outagamie	85	71	86	88	90	89	100	60	96	65	97	77	88	86	90	86
Sheboygan	86	88	88	93	82	90	91	75	91	73	100	72	88	82	86	86
Winnebago	85	70	86	86	87	83	90	62	96	65	88	75	87	84	90	87
East District	80.8	73.6	87.8	86.8	88.0	87.4	94.7	62.8	96.9	66.0	93.7	71.7	86.9	85.9	87.7	87.6
Crawford	90	74	88	84	87	78	90	58	99	79	85	65	90	92	85	100
Grant	88	88	83	96	84	92	100	58	99	66	80	80	98	93	90	80
Iowa	82	77	79	90	83	89	92	57	97	67	85	67	86	98	85	90
Lafayette	95	89	78	92	84	88	98	54	95	64	86	67	87	88	70	70
Richland	91	74	86	87	88	95	93	56	94	63	82	62	91	90	80	80
Sauk	80	79	89	89	91	91	92	54	90	66	89	69	88	91	80	86
Vernon	91	76	90	80	90	82	97	52	97	63	100	85	96	90	80	80
Southwest District	87.5	79.6	84.6	88.2	87.3	88.7	95.7	55.7	96.6	66.3	86.6	69.4	89.6	91.9	80.5	85.3
Columbia	88	82	87	87	86	91	96	60	93	61	96	56	87	89	75	84
Dane	84	83	86	85	85	89	98	60	98	65	93	72	91	91	86	86
Dodge	93	83	86	83	86	95	101	72	96	70	90	75	85	88	82	84
Green	84	77	89	84	89	86	97	61	96	64	93	72	93	91	82	84
Jefferson	90	84	86	90	95	94	101	70	99	80	94	72	91	98	86	91
Rock	87	91	90	90	83	90	102	64	97	70	80	80	91	93	92	92
South District	86.0	83.5	88.5	88.5	89.1	91.2	100.6	66.2	99.8	68.9	93.2	70.0	89.5	91.7	82.1	87.4
Kenosha	79	79	92	88	92	89	97	71	98	82	75	87	92	92	80	80
Milwaukee	83	75	88	86	91	87	89	77	87	73	87	73	85	84	90	80
Ozaukee	80	60	85	89	87	91	92	72	89	73	88	62	82	82	76	80
Racine	95	78	91	98	92	98	97	69	93	67	100	90	91	88	80	80
Walworth	84	82	89	91	89	90	98	57	100	82	86	58	88	92	86	89
Washington	82	69	90	80	87	91	101	64	99	77	92	90	84	84	92	92
Waukesha	82	74	90	92	91	91	95	64	95	81	88	67	85	85	88	96
Southeast District	82.3	74.2	89.4	91.3	89.5	91.8	96.1	66.3	95.7	75.8	88.6	70.0	86.3	87.3	86.3	91.4
STATE	85.0	76.0	88.0	87.0	88.0	87.0	92.0	62.0	94.0	71.0	89.0	65.0	88.0	87.0	86.0	88.0

ably be about the same as last year for the United States.

Wheat.—While wheat is relatively unimportant in Wisconsin, it is of interest to note that the spring sown wheat has increased seven per cent in acreage as compared with last year but that there is no change in winter wheat. The United States winter wheat acreage is estimated to be 10 per cent higher than a year ago and the spring wheat acreage other than Durum wheat about four per cent higher. From the condition reported in July it appears that the wheat yields for the United States as a whole will be somewhat lower this year than last year, and the production of all wheat is forecast at 833,869,000 bushels as compared with 902,191,000 bushels harvested last year.

Buckwheat.—In Wisconsin the buckwheat acreage will be somewhat smaller this year, it being reduced from 25,000 acres to approximately 21,000 acres—a decline of about 16 per cent.

CASH CROPS

Potatoes.—Wisconsin farmers have apparently decreased their potato acreage 18 per cent as compared to a year ago, and farmers in the United States as a whole 12 per cent. From the condition on July 1 the production of the Wisconsin crop is forecast at less than 25,000,000 bushels and the United States crop at approximately 380,000,000 bushels as compared with the record crop of nearly 465,000,000 bushels harvested last year. According to this information, it appears that potato growers should be well situated from the standpoint of markets this fall for a crop of 380,000,000 bushels should move at satisfactory prices, the nation normally consuming 400,000,000 bushels or more.

Canning Peas.—The Wisconsin canning pea acreage is about 10 per cent higher than last year, making the total for the state 111,000 acres. The yield of early peas is reported to be rather light in a number of canning areas with the result that in spite of the increased acreage there is not much outlook for increased production in early varieties. With the complete manner in which stocks were cleaned up last year, the situation of Wisconsin pea canners should be the most satisfactory in recent years.

Tobacco.—There is apparently no change in the Wisconsin tobacco acreage this year as compared with last year though the United States acreage generally is somewhat higher. The production in Wisconsin as based on the condition of July 1 will probably be somewhat below last year.

Cabbage.—While detailed preliminary figures have not been worked out for the cabbage acreage in the state, it is apparent that there will be some increase, particularly in kraut cabbage. The demand for canned sauerkraut seems to have been good during the last few years and this industry is expanding.

Onions.—It appears that about the normal acreage of onions is being grown in the state this year. There is, however, a noted shift in the southeastern district from the growing of onion sets to market onions due to the reduced demand for onion sets.

Clover Seed.—With the excellent condition in which most of the clover fields of the state are this year, it is probable if the weather favors seed production that a large crop of clover seed will be harvested. It is too early to know the outcome of the clover seed situation, but the stand is present in the fields so that with favorable weather after harvest the production of a crop of red clover seed seems reasonably certain.

Cherries.—The commercial cherry crop in Wisconsin is reported to be considerably below last year. Early cherries in the Door County region are a very short crop, though the late cherries are reported to be yielding fairly well.

Apples.—The condition of the apple crop in both Wisconsin and the United States as a whole is somewhat below that of last year. The outlook is for a considerable reduction in the apple production in both this state and the United States during the present season.

MILK PRICES

The average monthly milk prices for Wisconsin as reported by crop reporters this year are below those of 1928. The high point in the milk price cycle seems to have been reached last October, since which time the average prices have fallen slightly below prices of the previous year.

In the table below are given comparative milk prices as obtained from Wisconsin crop reporters for the first six months of the present year with comparisons for the previous two years. It will be noted that in 1928 the average monthly price did not fall below \$2.00 per hundredweight, while in 1929 both the May and June price was under \$2.00.

OTHER FARM PRICES

In view of the general interest in farm prices the table below giving monthly average prices of important Wisconsin farm products for the first six months of the present year is offered.

Average Prices of Wisconsin Farm Products Received by Producers in 1929 by Months

Product	January	February	March	April	May	June (preliminary)	Unit
Wheat	\$ 1 07	\$ 1 12	\$ 1 13	\$ 1 11	\$ 1 06	\$ 1 00	Bu.
Corn	80	86	89	88	87	85	Bu.
Oats	45	48	48	48	46	44	Bu.
Barley	64	67	67	68	64	64	Bu.
Rye	92	95	98	92	83	79	Bu.
Potatoes	35	35	35	30	30	35	Bu.
Hogs	8 00	8 90	10 10	10 30	10 60	10 00	Cwt.
Beef cattle	8 00	8 10	8 10	8 50	9 80	8 60	Cwt.
Veal calves	12 70	12 20	13 10	11 60	14 00	11 75	Cwt.
Sheep	6 50	6 40	6 50	6 90	6 70	6 25	Cwt.
Lambs	12 90	13 30	13 30	13 40	13 30	12 60	Cwt.
Butter	49	49	50	47	47	45	Lb.
Eggs	30	31	30	23	25	26	Doz.
Chickens	22	227	233	238	265	237	Lb.
Wool	40	39	38	36	34	33	Lb.
Hay (all)	14 60	14 60	14 20	14 10	13 50	12 90	Ton
Hay, Timothy	15 20	15 40	15 40	15 10	14 10	13 10	Ton
Hay, Clover	16 60	16 30	16 50	15 50	14 90	14 00	Ton
Hay, Alfalfa	21 00	22 00	23 00	23 00	22 00	19 00	Ton

Wisconsin Average Monthly Milk Prices (Price per cwt. paid to farmers)

	1929	1928	1927
January	\$2.23	\$2.34	\$2.25
February	2.17	2.25	2.22
March	2.13	2.15	2.11
April	2.06	2.07	2.05
May	1.98	2.00	1.98
June	1.94	2.03	1.96

¹ Preliminary

RESULTS OF THE JUNE PIG SURVEY

Wisconsin's spring pig crop this year is about nine per cent smaller than a year ago. The United States as a whole has about eight per cent fewer spring pigs than last year. The number of sows kept on farms to farrow next fall is approximately the same as last fall. This means that there is not likely to be any material increase in the nation's pork production before the fall of 1930 and that the outlook for swine growers the coming year should be good.

The number of sows farrowed this spring for the United States was about 10 per cent smaller and for the Corn Belt about eight per cent smaller than last spring. The December, 1928, survey forecast a decrease in sows to farrow this spring, but the decreases shown are a little more than the December report indicated. The average number of pigs saved per litter was a little larger than last year both for the United States and the Corn Belt States.

The reports of the number of sows bred or to be bred for farrowing in the fall of 1929 point to about the same number as farrowed in the fall of 1928, if the relationship between breeding intentions and actual farrowings is similar to other years. The report shows increases of about 17 per cent in sows bred or to be bred for fall farrowing this year as compared to sows farrowed last fall for both the United States and the Corn Belt States.

PRESENT HOG OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

Supplies of hogs for slaughter during the next twelve months will probably be less than during the past year. Storage holdings are smaller now than they were a year ago, and no marked change in the domestic or foreign demand in the next eighteen months seems likely.

Prices for hogs during the past half year have been well above a year ago and the outlook is for a fairly steady market during the rest of the current year. Under the improved prices it is probable that next year's hog production will be somewhat increased, but the outlook for this year and much of next year seems to be satisfactory for pork producers. If hog producers in the United States and other countries breed a larger number of sows to farrow in the spring of 1930, it is probable that an increase in hogs will come on the markets late in 1930 which in turn is likely to bring a down-swing in the price cycle.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

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AUGUST CROP OUTLOOK IN WISCONSIN

JULY WAS a dry month in Wisconsin this year and the condition of practically all crops except corn declined during the period. In most parts of the state there was little rainfall, and with the hot weather during the last two weeks of the month most crops and pastures suffered considerably though the condition of corn improved three per cent.

Moderate rains occurred throughout northern Wisconsin during the first week of July, and following this occurred a prolonged dry period which was broken in much of southern Wisconsin from July 23-26. General rains fell on August 7th and 8th in northern Wisconsin.

A frost on July 19th was recorded in numerous places in central and northern Wisconsin. Damage was reported to corn, beans, cranberries, potatoes, blueberries and buckwheat but the most serious injury probably occurred to some of the berry crops particularly cranberries in certain areas and, in a few instances, to potatoes. Generally the frost damage was not extensive.

Late Grains Making Low Yields

Inasmuch as the planting of the spring sown grains was much delayed on many farms of Wisconsin this year, some of these crops were not planted until well along in May. The grains planted very late are generally poor, and particularly the late va-

rieties of oats sown late in the season are making very light yields. The dry weather during the last part of July, together with an unusually heavy attack of rust, injured the oat crop greatly—the condition declining eight per cent during July. Barley is a fairly good crop though it was not equal to last year. Its condition declined three per cent during July.

Winter grains are generally good. Excellent yields of winter wheat of high quality and very good yields of rye, also of excellent quality, are being reported. The estimated yield of winter wheat is 23 bushels per acre and that of rye 16.5 bushels.

Hay a Large Crop

In practically all counties of Wisconsin an unusually fine hay crop was harvested. Late harvestings were generally obtained without rain and are of good quality. Some of the early cuttings were damaged by rain. Never before has Wisconsin harvested so great a hay crop largely of clovers as this year. Timothy and the grasses on old meadows as well as wild hay did not make large yields, but the production of the clovers was unusual. The preliminary estimates indicate that the 1929 hay crop will make a new record for the production of tame hay in Wisconsin, the estimated tonnage at this time being 7,055,000 which is well above the previous high record made in 1927.

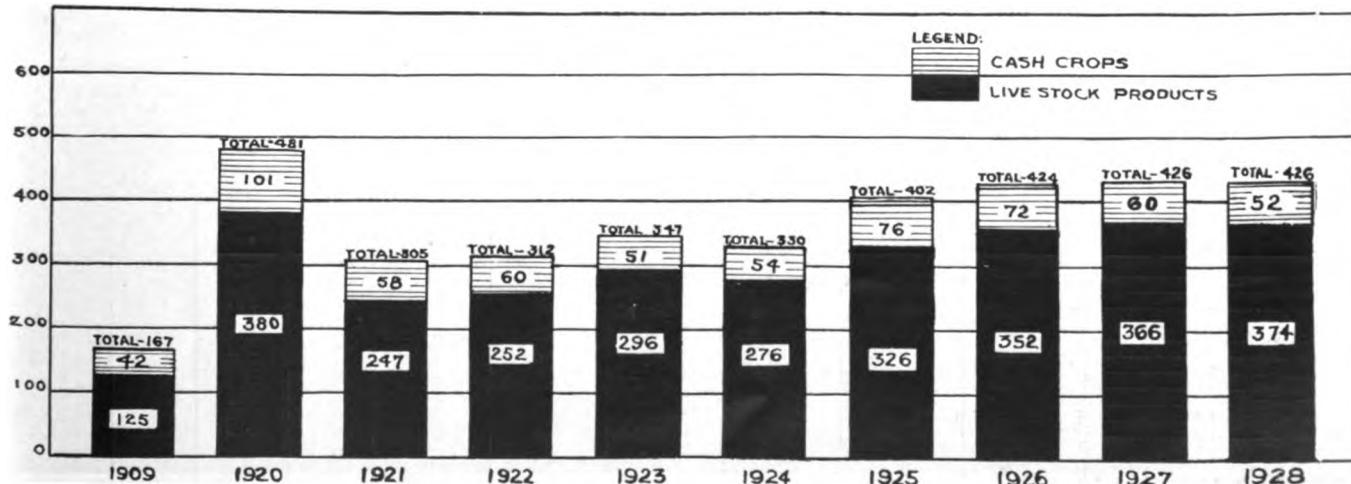
Condition of Grain Crops

Corn.—After a somewhat late start corn is progressing splendidly in Wisconsin. The stand is very satisfactory, and the crop reporters of the state indicate that it is 88 per cent of a full stand. Cutworm damage was less this year than last year. The condition of corn rose three per cent during July, being 88 per cent of normal on the first of August.

Oats.—Oats is the most important of the small grains in Wisconsin and its condition declined sharply during July. The production is now estimated at 90,896,000 bushels or nearly 10,000,000 bushels below the large crop of a year ago. The early varieties and the very early plantings of late varieties seem to be making quite satisfactory yields but the late planted oats generally, especially the late varieties, are making low yields and in quality are generally light. Rust damage is unusually heavy, especially in the southern part of the state. The condition of the crop declined eight per cent during July.

Barley.—As a feed grain, barley has been increasing rapidly in importance in recent years, and the quality of Wisconsin barley is generally good. This year the crop matured mostly before the hot, dry weather of late July and, as a result, it is the best of the spring sown grains. The estimated yield for the state is 31 bushels per acre with

**Gross Income of Wisconsin Farms in Millions of Dollars
1928 (WITH REVISED DATA FOR PREVIOUS YEARS)**



The gross farm income for Wisconsin shows no change from 1927 to 1928. The income from livestock was slightly greater in 1928, but it was offset by a corresponding decrease in the income from cash crops.

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR AUGUST 1

Crop	Acreage		Production				Condition, August 1 Per Cent of Normal			
	1929 (preliminary)	1928	Aug. 1, 1929 forecast	1928	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of Aug. 1 fore- cast compared to 1928 final production	5-year average 1923-27	Unit	1929	1928	5-year average 1923-27
Corn	2,036,000	2,121,000	86,001,000	91,203,000	-6	76,626,000	Bu.	88	85	78.6
Potatoes	228,000	278,000	24,601,000	31,970,000	-23	26,453,000	Bu.	83	91	86.6
Tobacco	37,000	37,000	46,287,000	49,025,000	-6	38,866,000	Lb.	90	92	83.4
Oats	2,470,000	2,495,000	90,896,000	108,532,000	-16	102,379,000	Bu.	80	60	87.6
Barley	718,000	725,000	22,276,000	26,898,000	-17	16,419,000	Bu.	85	93	90.2
Rye	199,000	167,000	3,283,000	2,171,000	+51	4,476,000	Bu.	116.5	113.0	115.7
Winter wheat	42,000	42,000	966,000	777,000	+24	1,426,000	Bu.	123.0	118.5	121.1
Spring wheat	66,000	62,000	1,275,000	1,364,000	-7	1,127,000	Bu.	84	88	85.2
Buckwheat	21,000	25,000	326,000	412,000	-21	376,000	Bu.	81	89	84.8
Clover and timothy	3,143,000	2,901,000						96	70	87.2
Alfalfa	328,000	219,000	910,000	548,000	+66	730,000	Tons	94	77	90.0
Other tame hay	114,000	150,000								
All tame hay	3,585,000	3,270,000	7,055,000	5,017,000	+41	5,768,000	Tons	96	70	83.4
Dry peas	20,000	29,000						84	91	86.2
Dry beans	8,000	6,000	76,000	54,000	+12	83,000	Bu.	84	88	86.8
Flax	8,000	9,000	100,000	122,000	-18	123,000	Bu.	86	89	87.0
Canning peas	111,000	101,000								
Cabbage								88	89	89.4
Sugar beets	9,000	8,000	82,000	74,000	+11	141,000	Ton	86	87	88.6
Apples			1,720,000	2,160,000	-20	1,836,000	Bu.	63	74	64.8
Pasture								87	80	80.6

¹Average yield per acre.

²Four-year average, 1924-27.

a production of 22,276,000 bushels or seventeen per cent less than a year ago.

Wheat.—Spring wheat, like the other spring sown grains, varies a great deal, the early seedings being better than the late. Considerable rust damage is reported in this crop and the production will be seven per cent below last year with an increase in acreage of also seven per cent.

Winter wheat, on the other hand, is probably the best small grain crop in the state this year though its acreage is not great. Good yields of fine quality wheat are reported on practically all winter wheat fields in the state. Wisconsin's production of winter wheat is estimated at twenty-four per cent above a year ago with the same acreage.

Rye.—The production of rye in Wisconsin is estimated at fifty-one per cent above last year. An acreage increase of nineteen per cent and a gen-

erally good outturn of the crop are responsible for the marked increase in production over the poor crop of last year. The quality of the rye is good though in some sections the heads are reported to be only partly filled.

Cash Crops

Potatoes.—The most important cash crop in Wisconsin is the potato crop. The potato condition declined five per cent during July due largely to hot, dry weather during the last half of the month. The early varieties, which are becoming increasingly important in the state, are making only moderate yields. Late varieties generally show small vines and are not nearly as vigorous as last year. Stands in some fields seem to be considerably reduced. Injury by insects has been serious this year.

Tobacco.—The tobacco crop looks good, particularly in the southern district. An unusually heavy rain on

July 23rd and 24th provided a large moisture supply for the southern tobacco area, and the crop is advancing rapidly. The Vernon County district is reported to be much drier than the southern district. In general, however, the crop has a very good outlook.

Canning Peas.—Yields on Wisconsin canning peas this year are well below those of a year ago. An inquiry to canners indicates a production of about 81 cases per acre and a pack of almost 9,000,000 cases for Wisconsin as compared with 9,250,000 cases last year.

Prices on canned peas are very much better than they were a year ago, and canners appear to be in a very good position.

There appears to be an increase in the acreage of minor canning crops grown in Wisconsin—the acreage of sweet corn being five per cent above last year, kraut cabbage twenty per cent, beets for canning forty per cent,

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR AUGUST 1

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)				Condition August 1 Per Cent of Normal			
	1929 (preliminary)	1928	Aug. 1, 1929 forecast	1928	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of Aug. 1 fore- cast compared to 1928 final production	5-year average 1923-27	Unit	1929	1928	10-year average 1923-27
Corn	98,333	100,630	2,740,514	2,835,678	-3	2,746,740	Bu.	78.8	83.3	79.5
Potatoes	3,370	3,832	372,812	464,483	-20	382,756	Bu.	77.5	85.8	80.0
Tobacco	2,002.8	1,895.4	1,519,383	1,378,139	+10	1,330,576	Lb.	76.4	74.6	77.0
Oats	40,222	41,734	1,202,895	1,448,677	-17	1,345,081	Bu.	75.6	84.8	78.2
Barley	12,595	12,533	304,381	356,667	-15	208,783	Bu.	70.1	86.5	79.0
Rye	3,284	3,439	41,028	41,676	-2	54,793	Bu.	112.5	112.1	113.6
Winter wheat	39,885	36,207	568,233	578,133	-2	549,257	Bu.	114.2	116.0	114.9
Durum wheat	5,357	6,711	49,263	92,770	-47	59,988	Bu.	156.7	183.8	176.6
Spring wheat other than Durum	15,514	14,850	156,389	231,288	-32	200,423	Bu.	156.2	181.8	172.4
Buckwheat	750	783	13,487	13,148	+3	13,949	Bu.	78.6	84.2	87.1
Flax	3,092	2,638	17,979	18,690	-4	23,243	Bu.	57.8	83.3	75.4
Sugar beets	710	644	7,617	7,101	+7	7,462	Ton	85.9	89.6	85.7
Tame hay	60,054	57,768	97,421	92,983	-5	92,810	Ton	85.4	81.7	80.8

¹Average yield per acre.

²Five-year average.

³All spring wheat.

⁴Short time average.

COUNTY STATISTICS—CONDITION OF WISCONSIN CROPS ON AUGUST 1 AND PRELIMINARY YIELDS

County	Condition, August 1, in Per Cent of Normal												Average Yield per Acre			
	Potatoes		Corn		Oats		Barley		Tame Hay		Tobacco		Winter Wheat		Rye	
	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year (preliminary) Bus.	Last year	This year (preliminary) Bus.	Last year
Barron.....	93	93	89	85	90	87	93	90	95	76	.....	97	.....	23	25	20
Bayfield.....	94	82	85	71	96	86	94	89	86	80	.....	.....	26	20	24	16
Burnett.....	74	89	87	79	62	96	76	90	70	79	.....	.....	23	19	26	15
Chippewa.....	88	94	92	89	87	95	96	97	91	71	87	97	.....	24	16	19
Douglas.....	87	89	90	65	92	81	95	85	76	89	.....	.....	.....	19	20	20
Polk.....	85	83	83	71	83	87	88	91	85	88	.....	.....	25	13	18	17
Rusk.....	87	95	90	78	95	89	100	89	90	82	.....	.....	18	18	25	17
Sawyer.....	97	84	96	70	92	83	95	92	97	78	.....	.....	.....	18	18	18
Washburn.....	81	86	92	76	79	89	89	93	86	72	.....	.....	20	22	16	16
Northwest District.....	87.5	88.0	90.6	76.3	86.7	89.5	91.6	91.7	86.3	78.2	87.0	97.0	22.7	19.1	19.9	17.5
Ashland.....	85	87	82	97	92	88	96	97	85	76	.....	.....	.....	19	18	16
Clark.....	77	87	90	77	80	88	83	92	83	67	.....	.....	20	19	25	14
Iron.....	90	90	80	80	86	85	93	85	105	72	.....	.....	.....	18	16	16
Lincoln.....	86	94	78	77	95	92	87	92	101	65	100	.....	.....	19	25	22
Marathon.....	84	94	87	78	91	92	92	96	90	68	.....	.....	18	20	17	16
Oneida.....	94	89	99	90	95	90	89	95	107	82	.....	.....	.....	20	20	22
Price.....	81	90	72	76	86	86	89	92	93	86	.....	.....	.....	24	20	23
Taylor.....	87	88	89	85	91	94	92	89	98	71	.....	.....	.....	20	20	20
Vilas.....	92	94	93	92	95	91	90	95	99	90	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	19
North District.....	85.4	90.2	85.3	81.3	90.5	90.0	89.7	92.5	95.2	74.8	100	.....	17.5	19.7	20.0	16.8
Florence.....	87	95	90	93	95	98	100	92	103	89	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	21
Forest.....	90	87	80	70	94	89	90	85	100	85	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	24
Langlade.....	87	91	77	73	85	83	85	92	95	73	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	16
Marinette.....	78	91	85	82	82	88	87	86	95	67	.....	.....	18	13	20	18
Oconto.....	86	95	90	86	91	92	88	95	97	63	.....	.....	18	16	18	18
Shawano.....	84	91	82	85	83	87	88	88	94	68	.....	.....	24	19	27	18
Northeast District.....	85.1	92.2	84.7	82.5	86.6	88.7	88.3	90.6	96.2	71.4	.....	.....	22.1	17.0	21.3	18.0
Buffalo.....	92	97	97	91	88	92	87	88	101	72	.....	85	22	20	20	20
Dunn.....	88	85	92	80	85	88	85	91	92	76	85	90	21	21	17	13
Eau Claire.....	84	90	89	75	76	92	81	93	85	74	75	92	17	13	16	13
Jackson.....	88	96	93	91	88	95	85	97	107	80	87	100	18	12	14	14
La Crosse.....	86	95	81	92	81	88	86	92	92	65	85	88	20	24	10	13
Monroe.....	85	97	90	92	81	91	90	91	96	73	89	89	22	19	17	16
Pepin.....	80	93	72	83	75	89	95	97	91	61	.....	.....	18	18	16	16
Pierce.....	89	95	92	84	88	88	89	89	95	65	100	90	20	20	18	18
St. Croix.....	82	97	92	72	82	83	92	91	94	64	100	89	18	21	17	17
Trempealeau.....	98	93	94	83	82	94	89	95	102	70	95	97	24	20	30	14
West District.....	87.5	96.0	91.4	85.6	83.4	89.8	87.6	92.0	96.4	70.1	89.2	91.0	21.0	19.1	20.2	14.9
Adams.....	85	81	81	80	62	94	80	95	94	69	.....	.....	.....	20	8	8
Green Lake.....	82	90	87	83	77	90	82	92	95	60	.....	.....	24	12	19	12
Juneau.....	86	85	76	74	67	89	73	89	94	71	75	.....	23	18	13	11
Marquette.....	83	99	95	90	69	96	82	99	98	62	.....	.....	20	22	12	9
Portage.....	74	83	81	75	79	95	78	97	84	57	.....	.....	.....	13	11	9
Waupaca.....	89	86	91	86	77	90	82	91	97	62	.....	.....	25	19	19	13
Wausara.....	77	92	93	78	79	92	83	96	92	62	.....	.....	25	13	10	8
Wood.....	86	92	83	80	85	92	87	93	90	68	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	19
Central District.....	82.5	88.5	87.9	80.5	74.8	83.3	80.9	93.7	93.8	61.6	76.0	.....	23.0	17.1	12.0	9.4
Brown.....	81	86	78	80	83	86	82	91	102	68	.....	.....	27	18	19	15
Calumet.....	83	94	76	84	86	90	80	96	92	66	.....	.....	28	15	25	14
Door.....	93	96	91	91	90	93	95	94	103	74	.....	.....	20	16	25	16
Fond du Lac.....	86	94	82	82	75	92	84	96	110	69	.....	.....	28	18	18	18
Kewaunee.....	82	94	72	82	79	83	80	96	93	60	90	.....	20	22	16	16
Manitowoc.....	86	91	81	86	80	87	87	95	96	66	.....	.....	24	18	30	18
Outagamie.....	88	93	85	84	84	93	82	93	98	66	.....	.....	28	21	20	18
Sheboygan.....	88	92	90	80	85	95	80	91	92	71	.....	.....	20	22	23	18
Winnebago.....	84	92	77	90	75	93	85	94	96	71	.....	.....	27	18	21	19
East District.....	85.6	92.8	81.8	83.9	81.8	90.6	83.9	93.9	97.8	67.4	90.0	.....	25.5	18.0	23.8	16.7
Crawford.....	86	91	90	90	81	86	89	90	94	63	87	88	22	17	.....	16
Grant.....	93	97	96	94	84	94	86	96	100	63	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16
Iowa.....	86	94	92	82	65	92	75	91	97	59	85	90	.....	13	17	15
Lafayette.....	82	96	92	94	73	91	75	94	106	63	.....	.....	.....	22	25	19
Richland.....	92	93	92	88	82	89	85	95	95	65	85	90	25	16	25	12
Sauk.....	81	96	95	90	69	92	84	95	96	65	.....	.....	23	19	16	13
Vernon.....	87	95	89	86	86	90	93	92	98	62	86	97	22	16	.....	16
Southwest District.....	86.6	94.9	92.6	89.8	75.8	91.3	83.5	93.6	98.9	62.5	86.8	93.2	22.6	17.2	17.5	14.0
Columbia.....	88	94	94	89	71	94	84	94	100	73	93	93	19	18	12	16
Dane.....	87	94	88	93	64	94	81	99	101	70	90	88	21	19	16	18
Dodge.....	89	94	92	85	80	92	82	95	96	77	.....	.....	28	22	23	18
Green.....	84	97	83	93	69	96	82	99	105	70	95	90	20	20	18	13
Jefferson.....	90	92	91	88	76	92	91	95	102	71	90	90	25	22	20	18
Rock.....	90	96	92	89	70	95	84	96	106	73	92	91	25	20	22	17
South District.....	88.7	95.1	89.9	89.3	71.4	94.4	83.6	96.6	102.5	71.7	91.4	90.8	23.9	20.5	17.6	16.4
Kenosha.....	76	91	74	83	71	95	80	97	96	75	.....	.....	20	20	15	15
Milwaukee.....	84	87	90	76	84	92	85	93	92	78	.....	.....	20	19	18	16
Osaukee.....	82	92	86	72	86	93	84	98	96	77	.....	.....	26	20	21	19
Racine.....	77	96	82	88	82	97	84	99	97	76	.....	.....	20	25	20	15
Walworth.....	86	94	81	89	69	94	82	96	98	72	.....	.....	20	21	21	17
Washington.....	83	97	86	80	82	97	84	98	99	74	.....	.....	29	20	25	18
Waukesha.....	89	92	88	80	84	96	86	93	101	79	.....	.....	22	23	18	19
Southeast District.....	82.5	93.4	84.5	81.7	78.8	95.8	83.7	96.4	97.7	74.7	.....	.....	22.7	21.2	20.4	18.0
STATE.....	83.0	91.0	88.0	85.0	80.0	90.0	85.0	93.0	96.0	70.0	92.0	.....	23.0	19.5	16.5	13.0

and string beans twenty-seven per cent. The condition of these crops on the first of August was fair, though string beans are not making good returns.

Cabbage.—The condition of cabbage is reported good in practically all sections of Wisconsin. With the increased acreage, it is probable that a much larger cabbage crop will be harvested in Wisconsin than a year ago. Most of the increase, however, is reported to be kraut cabbage for canning. The northern cabbage district had several good rains and is in good condition. The Kenosha-Racine district has been rather dry, but with the large moisture supply available in the soil from the spring rains the crop has been making good progress.

Onions.—The condition of the onion crop in the state is reported to be quite satisfactory. Harvesting of onion sets is in progress. The acreage of sets is considerably reduced though there is probably a corresponding increase in market onions.

Pastures

Wisconsin pastures early in the season were unusually good for the same reasons that the hay crop was outstanding. There was an abundance of grass in the early months of the season, but with the dry weather in July pastures generally started to dry up and in most parts of the state were much in need of rain on the first of August. Some relief in the northern part of the state was obtained on August 7th and 8th, but much of the pasture area in southern Wisconsin is still in need of rain.

Milk Prices

Unlike a year ago the average price of milk in Wisconsin showed no increase during July. The preliminary July price obtained from crop reporters on August 1 was \$1.94 this year as compared to \$2.09 last year. The June final price for this year is \$1.95 as compared with \$2.03 a year ago. The following table gives the milk prices for the present year with comparisons.

	1929	1928	1927
January	\$2.23	\$2.34	\$2.25
February	2.17	2.25	2.22
March	2.13	2.15	2.11
April	2.06	2.07	2.05
May	1.98	2.00	1.98
June	1.95	2.03	1.96
July	1.94†	2.09	1.98

†Preliminary.

Mid-Summer Sheep and Wool Outlook

The United States Department of Agriculture recently issued an outlook report on sheep and wool, which indicates that the prospects for this industry during the next year are

SOURCES OF THE GROSS INCOME ON WISCONSIN FARMS, 1926-28

	1928	1927	1926
Milk	\$227,292,000	\$223,842,000	\$197,885,000
Cattle and calves	54,998,000	43,153,000	43,451,000
Hogs	47,319,000	57,951,000	65,765,000
Eggs	29,041,000	26,191,000	31,466,000
Poultry	11,285,000	10,040,000	9,858,000
Sheep	2,232,000	2,729,000	1,585,000
Wool	1,095,000	915,000	903,000
Honey	700,000	907,000	905,000
Total of livestock products	\$373,942,000	\$365,728,000	\$351,848,000
Potatoes	\$ 8,952,000	\$ 18,299,000	\$ 27,682,000
Tobacco	7,181,000	5,318,000	4,602,000
Canning peas	6,108,000	4,480,000	6,770,000
Hay	5,980,000	8,086,000	7,107,000
Clover seed	1,089,000	4,061,000	2,761,000
Cabbage	2,163,000	1,031,000	1,189,000
Grains	10,244,000	10,939,000	11,355,000
Fruits	5,346,000	3,834,000	5,124,000
All other crops	5,042,000	4,379,000	5,593,000
Total of cash crops	\$ 52,105,000	\$ 60,427,000	\$ 72,183,000
Total gross income	\$426,047,000	\$426,155,000	\$424,031,000

The gross income as presented here is made up of the total value of livestock products together with that portion of the value of crops that is not fed to livestock. It does not include changes in inventory or value of farm property. The prices used are estimated yearly prices which the farmers received for the products sold. The portion of total crop production fed to livestock in computing the 1928 income was: Corn 97 per cent, oats 92 per cent, barley 88 per cent, wheat 55 per cent, rye 58 per cent, hay 92 per cent.

fair to good. Because of the high prices of other meats and the fact that the 1929 lamb crop is smaller than that of 1928, the outlook for lamb prices is very encouraging. The demand for wool in this country is expected to be well maintained, and it is indicated that some improvement in the demand for wool in foreign countries may occur within the year.

Gross Farm Income for 1928

Preliminary figures on the gross farm income in Wisconsin for the year 1928 indicate the income was about the same as for the year 1927. The sources of income, however, are appreciably different from 1927. The amount of gross income derived from livestock and its products in 1928 is estimated at eighty-eight per cent of the total and that from cash crops only twelve per cent. The figures for 1927 were eighty-six per cent and fourteen per cent respectively. The principal reason for the difference in 1928 is to be found in the low returns made from the 1928 potato crop.

A table is presented above which shows the sources of the gross income of Wisconsin farms for the past three years.

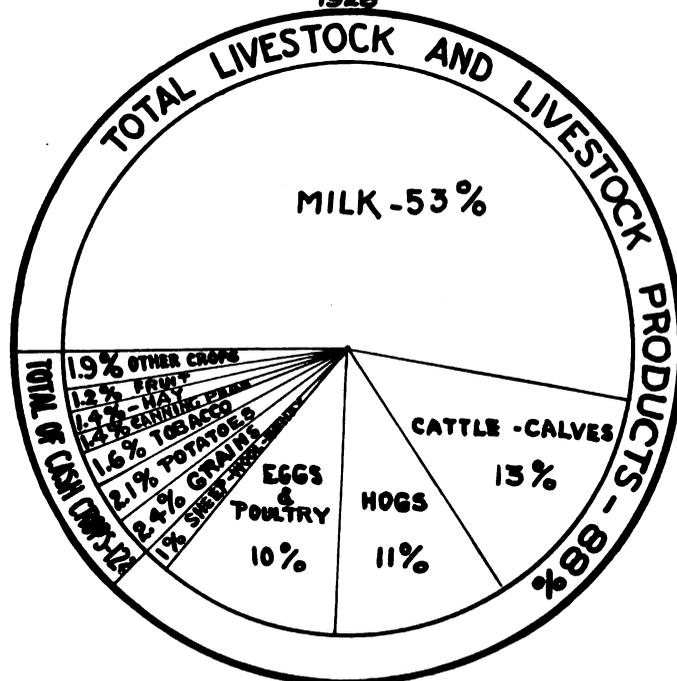
It will be noted that while the total for the state has changed very little during the last two years the various items differ considerably from one year to another.

An important item of increase in 1928 as compared with 1927 was that of cattle and calves sold. Cattle prices were very favorable during 1928 and the increased income from this source exceeds \$11,000,000. Hogs, on the other hand, had a year of unfavorable prices in addition to reduced marketings from Wisconsin with the result that the decrease in income from hogs offsets the increase from cattle.

Due to better egg prices a slight increase in the income from eggs and poultry is recorded for 1928 as compared with 1927.

Of the cash crops the most outstanding change is the low return from potatoes, the estimated income from this source in 1928 being less than \$9,000,000 as compared with over \$18,000,000 the previous year. Increases occurred in canning peas, tobacco, hay, cabbage and fruits, but because of the poor clover seed crop last year a marked reduction in the income from this source is noted.

SOURCES OF THE GROSS INCOME OF WISCONSIN FARMS 1928



In 1928 fifty-three per cent of the estimated gross farm income in the state was derived from milk. The total from livestock and livestock products was 88 per cent. The income from cattle and calves exceeded that from hogs for the first time in many years.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop and Livestock Reporting Service

WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician

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SEPTEMBER OUTLOOK FOR WISCONSIN CROPS

UNUSUALLY dry weather in August brought about extreme reductions in the outlook of certain crops both in Wisconsin and in the United States as a whole. Most of the important crops in the nation were estimated considerably below the already low August outlook.

The extreme character of the recent dry period is illustrated by the condition of pastures which on September 1st, were lower than in any similar period since 1911, according to crop reporters of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture. Almost the entire United States was affected by dry weather. In Wisconsin most weather stations reported very low rainfall. The rainfall at the Milwaukee weather station was the lowest in forty years; at Madison, the lowest in twenty-seven years except for one year; and at Duluth, Minnesota, the lowest in fifty-one years.

Good general rains were experienced early in September, the rain on September 4th, covering practically the entire state with nearly an inch of rainfall. This, undoubtedly, will help some of the late crops though much tobacco is already harvested and much corn had already been put into the silos before the coming of the rains. Likewise, some potato fields were too far gone, though most of the important potato sections in the state will benefit by the rain.

Cash Crops Reduced—Price Outlook Better

Potatoes.—Practically all cash crops in the country were affected by the dry weather and the output appreciably reduced. In Wisconsin the potato crop is the most important cash crop. During August the condition of this crop, according to Wisconsin reporters, declined from 83 per cent to 70 per cent. The production estimate on September 1st, for Wisconsin was 23,142,000 bushels, the lowest since 1921. The United States estimate was 349,112,000 bushels, the lowest since 1925. In 1925 the average December price of potatoes in Wisconsin was \$1.70 per bushel. While this year's production in the country as a whole will probably be considerably above the low production of 1925 good potato prices are assured, and the outlook for potato

growers who have a crop to sell is the best since that year.

Tobacco.—The condition of the Wisconsin tobacco crop on September 1st, was 78 per cent of normal—a decline of 12 per cent from the first of August. The estimated production for Wisconsin is 42,568,000 pounds as compared with 49,025,000 pounds last year. For the United States as a whole there is an estimated increase in production of about 84,000,000 pounds, but this is largely from the southern tobacco areas—most of the cigar leaf states in the north showing smaller production than last year.

Clover Seed.—The September condition of clover seed, according to Wisconsin crop reporters, is 72 per cent of normal. The crop is not nearly as good as it appeared earlier in the season. Much of the red clover is not filling well though good reports are received from some sections. Alsike made a fairly good crop, yields of from two to six bushels being generally reported on a rather large acreage. August prices of alsike range somewhere between \$12 and \$14 per bushel. While red clover seed prices for the state have not as yet been made, Wisconsin price reporters indicated \$13.75 per bushel in August. The white clover seed crop in which Wisconsin has already been a leading producer is larger this year than last year. Like other clovers, white clover came through the winter unusually well and a larger acreage was harvested. The prices indicated by reporters in August average 19 cents per pound, which is somewhat lower than was received for white clover a year ago.

Feed Crops

Lower production is found in practically all feed crops except hay. Because of the unusual production of clovers in Wisconsin and neighboring states this year, an abundance of hay is available but other crops are generally falling below the production of a year ago.

Corn.—Corn prospects declined sharply in all parts of the country during August. Yields will be considerably reduced, and silo filling is in progress in Wisconsin. In terms of ear corn the state's production is esti-

mated at 79,000,000 bushels as compared with 91,000,000 a year ago. The United States production is estimated at 2,456,000,000 bushels as compared with 2,835,000,000 bushels last year.

Oats.—The Wisconsin oats crop was somewhat of a disappointment at threshing time and the estimate for September is considerably below that made in August. Rust and hot weather affected the crop during the ripening period. Wisconsin's production this year is estimated at 83,000,000 bushels as compared with 108,000,000 last year. Likewise, there is a reduction of about 224,000,000 bushels in the estimates of oats for the United States as compared with a year ago.

Barley.—While barley was perhaps the best of the spring sown grains in Wisconsin this year, its production has fallen nearly 3,000,000 bushels under the record crop of 1928. For the United States as a whole the estimated decline in barley production is 52,000,000 bushels. The quality of the crop in Wisconsin is good.

Wheat.—Contrary to early expectations the nation's wheat crop is now estimated at 786,000,000 bushels this year as compared with 902,000,000 bushels a year ago. The decline seems to be general in all classes of wheat, but more largely in the spring wheats. The small winter wheat acreage in Wisconsin turned out unusually well and spring wheat is fairly satisfactory.

Threshing weather was very satisfactory this year. The dry weather during August, which was so detrimental to general crop production, gave farmers an excellent opportunity to harvest and thresh crops that were ripe.

Fall Plantings of Winter Wheat and Rye

A special inquiry to Wisconsin winter wheat and rye growers in August indicates that the farmers intend to plant about the same acreage of winter wheat as a year ago—43,000 acres. A similar report for the United States indicates that farmers for the country as a whole intend to plant 1.2 per cent more winter wheat than last year or 43,271,000 acres. Outlook information on the winter wheat situation indicates that if farmers plant the ex-

WISCONSIN CROP SUMMARY FOR SEPTEMBER 1

Crop	Acreage		Production				Condition, September 1 Per Cent of Normal			
	1929 (preliminary)	1928	Sept. 1, 1929 forecast	1928	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of Sept. 1 fore- cast compared to 1928 final production	5 year average 1923-27	Unit	1929	1928	5-year average 1923-27
Corn	2,036,000	2,121,000	79,160,000	91,203,000	-13	76,626,000	Bu.	81	88	75.6
Potatoes	228,000	278,000	23,142,000	31,970,000	-28	28,453,000	Bu.	70	91	80.2
Tobacco	37,000	37,000	42,568,000	49,025,000	-13	38,866,000	Lb.	78	91	78.2
Oats	2,470,000	2,495,000	82,745,000	108,532,000	-24	102,379,000	Bu.	74	90	87.5
Barley	718,000	725,000	22,976,000	26,838,000	-15	16,419,000	Bu.	83	91	89.6
Rye	199,000	167,000	3,283,000	2,171,000	+51	4,476,000	Bu.	16.5 ¹	13.0 ¹	15.7 ¹
Winter wheat	42,000	42,000	966,000	777,000	-24	1,426,000	Bu.	23.0 ¹	18.5 ¹	21.1 ¹
Spring wheat	66,000	62,000	1,287,000	1,364,000	-6	1,127,000	Bu.	80	88	83.4
Buckwheat	21,000	25,000	315,000	412,000	-24	376,000	Bu.	79	87	82.2
All tame hay	3,585,000	3,270,000	6,761,000	5,017,000	+35	5,768,000	Ton	92	75	83.4
Dry peas	29,000	29,000	464,000	595,000	-22	633,000	Bu.	16.0 ¹	20.5 ¹	18.1 ¹
Dry beans	8,000	6,000	79,000	54,000	+46	83,000	Bu.	75	83	80.8
Flax	8,000	9,000	104,000	122,000	-15	123,000	Bu.	84	87	82.6
Canning peas	111,000	101,000								
Cabbage								80	89	82.6
Sugar beets	9,000	8,000	77,000	74,000	+4	141,000 ²	Ton	79	91	85.0
Apples			1,708,000	2,160,000	-21	1,836,000	Bu.	63	76	66.6
Pasture								68	86	74.2

¹Average yield per acre.

²Four-year average yield, 1924-27.

pected acreage and yields are normal the supply next year will be sufficiently large so that a considerable amount will be exported. If an exportable surplus is produced, there is little likelihood of wheat being more profitable than usual next year.

Rye plantings in Wisconsin this year will be slightly below a year ago. Wisconsin reporters indicate that about 193,000 acres of rye will be planted in the state as compared with 203,000 acres last year. For the United States as a whole the intentions-to-plant report indicates that probably about five per cent more rye will be planted than last year.

Truck and Fruit Crops

Cabbage.—The condition of cabbage in Wisconsin on the first of September was 80 per cent of normal. Growing conditions in the Racine-Kenosha area have been unusually dry and were not entirely relieved by the rains of early

September. Yields from six to eight tons per acre are being reported and shipping of early cabbage is in progress, growers receiving from \$20 to \$23 per ton. The Green Bay weather station reported 1.2 inches of rainfall on September 4th, which will probably be of considerable help to the cabbage in that section. A preliminary estimate of production made in August indicates a somewhat larger cabbage supply for the country as a whole than was produced last year. Undoubtedly, the dry weather has cut this materially.

Onions.—Wisconsin onions are making rather low yields, but are of good quality. The production is estimated at 300 bushels per acre in the Racine-Kenosha area, and harvesting and shipping have begun. The condition of the crop on September 1st, was 80 per cent of normal. The forecasted production for Wisconsin on September 1st, was 336,000 bushels as com-

pared with the revised figure of 385,000 last year. For the United States as a whole the forecast was 25,157,000 bushels as compared with 19,791,000 bushels the revised figure for last year.

Canning Crops

Canning Peas.—Since the preliminary estimate was made a month ago, which placed the Wisconsin 1929 production of canning peas at approximately 9,000,000 cases of No. 2 cans, no additional material has been assembled on that crop. The pack for the country as a whole is somewhat short and old stocks are very small. Price prospects for canned peas are excellent.

Green Beans.—The green bean crop was considerably reduced by dry weather though the larger acreage will probably show an increase in production over last year. The forecast made early in August indicates a production of approximately 83,000 tons

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY FOR SEPTEMBER 1

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)				Condition, September 1 Per Cent of Normal			
	1929 (preliminary)	1928	Sept. 1, 1929 forecast	1928	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of Sept. 1 fore- cast compared to 1928 final production	5-year average 1923-27	Unit	1929	1928	10-year average 1918-27
Corn	98,333	100,630	2,455,997	2,835,678	-13	2,746,740	Bu.	67.9	78.4	76.6
Potatoes	3,370	3,832	349,112	464,483	-25	382,756	Bu.	68.9	83.0	76.2
Tobacco	2,002.8	1,895.4	1,462,321	1,378,139	+6	1,330,576	Lb.	74.1	74.5	77.6
Oats	40,222	41,734	1,204,987	1,448,677	-17	1,345,081	Bu.	74.6	84.4	77.2
Barley	13,595	12,533	304,143	356,667	-15	208,783	Bu.	68.8	84.4	77.7
Rye	3,284	3,439	41,028	41,676	-2	54,793	Bu.	12.5 ²	12.1 ²	13.6 ²
Winter wheat	39,885	36,207	568,233	578,133	-2	549,257	Bu.	14.2 ²	16.0 ²	14.9 ²
Durum wheat	5,357	6,711	53,032	92,770	-43	59,988	Bu.	61.3	81.8	75.8 ¹
Spring wheat other than Durum	15,514	14,850	164,461	231,288	-29	200,423	Bu.	58.4	82.1	70.1
Buckwheat	750	783	12,523	13,148	-5	13,949	Bu.	71.6	83.8	85.8
Flax	3,092	2,638	16,388	18,690	-12	23,243	Bu.	52.9	77.4	71.0
Sugar beets	719	644	7,865	7,101	+11	7,462 ³	Ton	86.5	85.7	85.9
Tame hay	60,064	57,768	93,600	92,953	+1	92,810	Ton	82.3	81.7	81.7

¹Short time average.

²Average yield per acre.

³Four-year average, 1924-27.

WISCONSIN COUNTY STATISTICS—CONDITION OF WISCONSIN CROPS ON SEPTEMBER 1

County	Condition at Time of Harvest				Condition, September 1									
	Oats		Barley		Potatoes		Corn		Tobacco		Pasture		Apples	
	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year
Barron.....	85	96	100	95	82	98	94	84	.....	95	58	82	90	90
Bayfield.....	85	85	80	81	60	85	80	73	.....	.....	50	92	87	70
Burnett.....	68	85	70	90	75	91	77	71	.....	.....	62	89	55	82
Chippewa.....	74	92	90	95	72	95	88	87	100	90	67	84	62	95
Douglas.....	88	97	90	95	75	97	83	80	.....	.....	50	80	70	.....
Polk.....	93	86	94	93	73	85	83	86	.....	.....	59	85	87	67
Rusk.....	76	93	88	90	79	97	85	87	.....	.....	69	90	.....	85
Sawyer.....	82	90	85	88	70	93	86	68	.....	.....	43	90	.....	80
Washburn.....	73	89	80	88	60	91	82	61	.....	.....	77	90	.....	93
Northwest District.....	80.0	89.4	85.6	90.2	72.1	91.3	84.1	78.5	100.0	95.0	59.4	86.7	73.3	83.4
Ashland.....	80	75	85	80	67	97	87	90	.....	.....	63	88	50	.....
Clark.....	73	88	82	92	72	86	83	87	.....	.....	70	86	70	93
Iron.....	94	90	96	85	80	90	74	85	.....	.....	67	75	98	70
Lincoln.....	85	94	80	87	64	97	74	86	.....	.....	82	86	57	90
Marathon.....	80	90	92	81	73	92	88	87	.....	.....	60	84	77	85
Omeida.....	92	95	80	100	76	95	88	95	.....	.....	85	75	.....	.....
Price.....	70	83	82	88	72	83	74	75	.....	.....	84	82	62	75
Taylor.....	78	91	84	92	63	95	86	83	.....	.....	65	89	63	75
Vilas.....	86	94	.....	80	72	96	86	95	.....	.....	70	100	.....	95
North District.....	80.4	89.9	83.5	92.0	70.1	93.7	82.8	86.8	.....	.....	67.7	86.8	67.4	88.4
Florence.....	82	97	85	100	77	98	92	93	.....	.....	79	95	95	85
Forest.....	73	90	84	90	66	95	74	72	.....	.....	78	90	90	.....
Langlade.....	79	80	80	87	67	92	82	85	.....	.....	77	72	.....	65
Marquette.....	85	94	86	94	71	97	81	89	.....	.....	59	72	79	74
Oconto.....	82	93	86	98	82	97	80	92	.....	.....	75	80	80	67
Shawano.....	79	91	89	93	75	89	88	86	.....	.....	65	87	74	77
Northeast District.....	80.2	91.1	85.1	93.9	74.0	94.1	82.8	87.4	.....	.....	71.4	83.0	80.3	74.3
Buffalo.....	80	95	80	83	80	100	84	89	.....	.....	66	100	.....	90
Dunn.....	81	90	81	93	63	95	68	90	75	90	55	93	60	90
Fau Claire.....	74	90	75	92	63	91	81	86	75	90	69	85	54	92
Jackson.....	88	79	90	82	65	82	82	83	87	80	89	91	40	80
La Crosse.....	82	84	87	85	62	91	67	92	50	90	75	97	75	95
Monroe.....	75	85	87	80	66	95	78	90	82	95	62	91	43	100
Pepin.....	82	84	80	96	67	84	80	86	.....	.....	58	83	59	95
Pierce.....	82	86	80	86	84	89	88	78	85	70	73	92	60	73
St. Croix.....	87	86	90	93	65	95	82	84	50	95	50	91	55	98
Trempealeau.....	78	94	88	97	60	97	79	90	70	95	72	91	.....	94
West District.....	79.8	88.0	82.8	90.4	68.9	93.2	79.1	86.3	75.9	88.7	66.6	92.1	83.6	91.4
Adams.....	60	96	80	100	54	94	79	77	.....	.....	74	81	50	92
Green Lake.....	60	91	89	89	72	91	86	87	.....	.....	64	79	70	72
Juneau.....	60	85	90	80	57	90	74	84	75	70	57	87	50	75
Marquette.....	58	93	86	97	67	94	90	78	.....	.....	89	85	41	64
Portage.....	66	80	85	92	61	84	78	85	.....	.....	50	80	61	77
Waupaca.....	70	90	72	88	72	84	88	86	.....	.....	84	82	74	88
Waushara.....	72	89	83	94	75	90	86	80	.....	.....	72	70	64	72
Wood.....	84	93	86	93	69	93	78	85	.....	.....	64	94	54	91
Central District.....	65.1	90.4	84.4	91.7	67.1	89.4	82.9	82.6	75.0	70.0	71.0	81.3	69.0	79.3
Brown.....	77	82	85	86	60	89	84	82	.....	.....	67	74	82	60
Calumet.....	82	92	82	91	65	95	72	90	.....	.....	75	75	57	72
Door.....	91	96	99	97	76	101	89	89	.....	.....	77	96	89	77
Fond du Lac.....	71	93	84	95	79	92	85	88	75	.....	74	88	62	60
Kewaunee.....	81	90	84	92	66	89	80	92	.....	.....	70	80	74	54
Manitowoc.....	89	91	91	92	78	89	77	92	.....	.....	72	80	75	92
Outagamie.....	69	93	82	93	72	93	86	86	.....	.....	75	88	84	76
Sheboygan.....	85	85	85	87	78	94	85	87	.....	.....	71	92	69	70
Winnebago.....	57	91	77	93	66	94	77	89	.....	.....	58	80	59	70
East District.....	77.7	90.3	85.6	90.6	72.3	93.9	82.6	87.9	75.0	.....	71.9	85.7	71.2	68.0
Crawford.....	84	85	81	86	80	92	73	86	82	88	60	86	50	75
Grant.....	61	97	81	97	70	94	80	95	.....	.....	81	85	61	84
Iowa.....	60	86	80	94	60	96	70	91	90	85	73	79	47	73
Lafayette.....	71	93	80	95	69	95	76	86	.....	.....	73	88	47	76
Richland.....	79	90	86	94	77	93	86	91	80	95	64	89	67	67
Sauk.....	67	94	83	95	62	95	87	90	.....	.....	68	87	49	85
Vernon.....	78	83	80	86	60	93	79	95	64	90	62	98	32	96
Southwest District.....	69.6	90.6	82.0	93.2	66.5	94.4	79.8	90.8	71.5	89.3	69.6	86.3	61.1	79.2
Columbia.....	60	97	79	95	79	95	88	92	83	99	79	85	82	72
Dane.....	60	92	83	98	79	97	84	92	79	94	81	81	57	88
Dodge.....	64	96	78	97	77	101	88	94	.....	.....	78	94	62	79
Green.....	75	95	84	94	64	97	71	90	.....	.....	64	82	52	69
Jefferson.....	77	93	88	93	85	95	96	95	85	85	81	81	74	72
Rock.....	59	96	69	95	88	94	96	94	74	95	72	82	69	79
South District.....	66.0	94.6	81.5	95.6	78.8	96.5	86.4	93.0	80.2	95.0	76.6	83.7	67.1	77.4
Kenosha.....	72	94	81	95	64	94	65	93	.....	.....	60	90	75	85
Milwaukee.....	75	92	82	90	65	93	77	90	.....	.....	61	86	79	68
Ozaukee.....	79	83	86	91	71	88	85	76	.....	.....	74	94	64	62
Racine.....	76	100	81	99	67	99	77	94	95	.....	68	81	67	78
Walworth.....	59	95	79	96	61	94	76	94	95	95	73	90	64	75
Washington.....	76	89	84	95	75	97	90	91	.....	.....	70	90	75	65
Waukegan.....	71	96	82	95	76	94	85	91	.....	.....	74	87	69	76
Southeast District.....	72.4	93.1	82.0	94.9	68.9	94.5	79.6	90.6	95.0	95.0	68.4	88.4	70.3	70.9
STATE.....	74.0	90.0	83.0	91.0	70.0	91.0	81.0	88.0	78.0	91.0	68.0	86.0	73.0	76.0

for the United States as compared with something over 65,000 tons a year ago.

Sweet Corn.—The sweet corn acreage is materially above last year and early forecasts indicated an increase in production. Undoubtedly, the dry weather has cut the outlook on this crop.

Strawberries.—The outlook report published on strawberries for next year by the United States Department of Agriculture indicates that prospects for the 1930 crop are somewhat more favorable than they have been for several years. Prices for the past two years have been generally unsatisfactory, and this has resulted in a reduction in acreage for next year. The indicated reduction is 20 per cent, and if this is carried out by farmers it will probably mean an improvement in the strawberry situation.

Cranberries.—The Wisconsin cranberry production is estimated at 35,000 barrels, the frost on July 19th, doing considerable damage. Some recent reports indicate that the estimate may later be raised somewhat. A report from the New England Crop Reporting Service indicates a cranberry production for the United States of 563,000 barrels in 1929, as compared with 544,000 last year. The estimated production by states is as follows:

whole 47 per cent. The estimated commercial production in Wisconsin this year is 129,000 barrels as compared with 159,000 last year. For the United States the commercial production is placed at something over 29,000,000 barrels as compared with 35,000,000 barrels last year.

Wisconsin Milk Prices

The average farm milk price for Wisconsin advanced five cents during August. The weighted price, according to Wisconsin reporters, for August was \$1.98 as compared with \$1.93 in July. A year ago the August price was \$2.14 and the July price \$2.09, the advance during the month being about the same each year.

The average monthly prices with comparisons are given below.

Wisconsin Average Monthly Milk Prices
(Price per cwt. paid to farmers)

	1929	1928	1927
January	\$2.28	\$2.34	\$2.25
February	2.17	2.25	2.22
March	2.13	2.15	2.11
April	2.06	2.07	2.05
May	1.98	2.00	1.98
June	1.95	2.08	1.96
July	1.93	2.09	1.98
August	1.98*	2.14	2.04

*Preliminary.

Other Farm Prices

Due to the general low production of agricultural products it appears

State	1926	1927	1928	Forecast, August, 1929
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	430,000	370,000	335,000	375,000
New Jersey	210,000	75,000	138,000	133,000
Wisconsin	80,000	24,000	50,000	35,000
Washington-Oregon	24,000	27,000	21,000	20,000
U. S. Total	744,000	496,000	544,000	563,000

Apples.—Information concerning apple production indicates that this year's crop will be well below last year. The condition of apples in Wisconsin on September 1st, was 63 per cent of normal; for the United States as a

that farm prices as a whole will be on a somewhat higher level during the coming year. Below is given a table showing the July and August prices of important farm commodities for 1928 and 1929.

AVERAGE PRICES OF WISCONSIN FARM PRODUCED RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS IN JULY AND AUGUST—1928 AND 1929

Product	July		August		Unit
	1928	1929	1928	1929 (preliminary)	
Wheat	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.07	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.21	Bu.
Corn	1.04	.89	1.00	.97	"
Oats	.67	.44	.48	.46	"
Barley	.93	.64	.73	.66	"
Rye	1.07	.85	.89	.93	"
Potatoes	.55	.45	.70	1.27	"
Hogs	9.70	10.50	10.00	10.50	Cwt.
Beef cattle	8.40	9.10	8.50	8.75	"
Veal calves	12.60	12.60	13.80	13.30	"
Sheep	6.00	6.60	5.60	5.50	"
Lambs	13.20	12.50	12.60	11.80	"
Butter	.46	.44	.46	.45	Lb.
Eggs	.26	.27	.28	.30	Doz.
Chickens	.206	.229	.209	.224	Lb.
Wool	.43	.32	.42	.32	"
Hay (all)	14.00	11.40	14.03	11.20	Ton
Hay, timothy	14.50	11.50	13.70	11.10	"
Hay, clover	14.50	12.70	13.70	12.50	"
Hay, alfalfa	19.90	15.90	17.40	15.85	"

Cattle Outlook Still Favorable

Supplies of cattle available for slaughter in the next twelve months are expected to equal those of the past year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its mid-summer cattle outlook report. Although the marketings of cattle this fall probably will differ little from those of the fall of 1928, the proportion going for slaughter may be larger, the bureau says.

Early winter marketings probably will be smaller than those of last winter. No marked change in the present active demand for beef is anticipated. Imports of cattle and beef, although increasing, are not expected to amount to more than a small proportion of our domestic production. Demand for stocker and feeder cattle, however, is not likely to equal the usually strong demand prevailing in the summer of 1928.

"The seasonal trends in cattle prices are expected to be more nearly normal than those of the fall and winter of 1928-29. Peak prices for fed cattle probably will occur later in the season this year than last, while prices of other cattle probably will follow the usual downward seasonal trend. The increase in cattle numbers which now appears to be under way is expected to be moderate. Although some decline from the present high level of cattle prices is to be expected within the next three years, there seems little possibility that this decline will carry prices to the low levels prevailing from 1921 to 1926.

Causes of Swine Loss in Wisconsin

In coöperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry a survey was recently made to determine the causes of deaths in old and young hogs in Wisconsin. It is estimated that normally about 200,000 hogs and pigs are lost in this state each year.

A tabulation of a survey in which the reports were obtained from Wisconsin county agents and veterinarians indicates that in old hogs the losses are due to cholera 15 per cent, parasites 10 per cent, and other causes 75 per cent. In swine under six months of age the weighted figures indicate that of the death losses 9 per cent are due to cholera, 32 per cent to parasites, and 59 per cent to other causes.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MKTS.
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop and Livestock Reporting Service

WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician

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FALL WEATHER AIDS LATE CROPS

MOST of the late maturing crops were helped considerably by the favorable fall weather this year. After a dry summer, Wisconsin experienced below normal rainfall during September and a rather dry October in most counties. The late harvested crops which were not killed by the frost on September 19th, were given time to ripen out well and were harvested under favorable conditions. October was an especially favorable month for farm work.

On the whole, the crop season has been somewhat less productive than a year ago. With the exception of hay, the food and feed crops are less plentiful this year than last. For the United States the composite yields of crops is 2.6 per cent below the ten year average though it is now 1.5 per cent higher than a month ago.

Potatoes Make Low Yields

Because of the extremely dry summer, potato yields are generally low. The average for Wisconsin is now estimated at 91 bushels per acre as compared with 115 bushels last year and 92 bushels in 1927. In some states the favorable weather in October helped to improve this crop and the United States production on November 1 was estimated at 354,000,000 bushels or 9,000,000 bushels above the October estimate. According to

reporters of the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, conditions of the potato crop did not change much in Wisconsin after October 1. The crop in this state is now estimated at 20,748,000 bushels as compared with a crop of nearly 32,000,000 bushels last year. In addition to the lower yields, there is also a reduction in acreage of at least 18 per cent in Wisconsin and of approximately 12 per cent for the United States as a whole. The out-turn of the crop now appears to be very much like that of the 1926 crop, and the price and market situation have been favorable in recent months. The quality of Wisconsin potatoes is excellent this year, though a larger portion than usual is running to small sizes.

Corn Shows Fall Improvement

Corn production, while generally below that of a year ago, is higher now than was estimated a month ago. The November estimates for the United States are 2,621,000,000 bushels which is 6 per cent below last year but 93,000,000 bushels above the estimates of a month ago. For Wisconsin, the corn production this year, in terms of ear corn, is estimated at 82,453,000 bushels or about 10 per cent below last year's crop. The average yield per acre in Wisconsin this year is 40.5 bushels as compared with 43 bushels in 1928. For the United States this year's yield per acre is estimated at 26.7 bushels.

Silage production is not quite as heavy as it was a year ago, though considerably above the crop of two years ago. Crop reporters indicate an average silage yield in Wisconsin of 7.5 tons per acre. The yield a year ago was 7.8 tons. The quality of silage this year is said to be satisfactory as seems usually to be the case with a dry weather silage crop.

Other Crops

Some other crops such as cabbage and beans were also benefited by the dry October weather. Cabbage production improved appreciably in areas where the crop had been delayed because of the dry weather. The acreage and yields are higher than seemed probable earlier. The crop is generally moving to market at prices well below last year, and a large portion of the Wisconsin production is being used for kraut manufacture.

Dry Beans and Buckwheat.—The dry bean crop is generally above last year. Wisconsin's production is now estimated at 68,000 bushels which is 25 per cent more than a year ago. The quality of the crop is reported to be generally good. Buckwheat production shows a marked decline in Wisconsin and also a general decline throughout the United States as compared with a year ago. The present estimate of Wisconsin's production this year is 304,000 bushels which is 28 per cent below 1928. Production

CROP SUMMARY ON NOVEMBER 1—WISCONSIN AND UNITED STATES

Crop	Wisconsin					Unit	United States					Unit
	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)				Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)			
	1929 (preliminary)	1928	Nov. 1, 1929 forecast	1928	5-year average 1923-27		1929 (preliminary)	1928	Nov. 1, 1929 forecast	1928	5-year average 1923-29	
Corn	2,036	2,121	82,458	91,263	76,656	Bu.	98,333	100,630	2,621,451	2,835,678	2,746,740	Bu.
Potatoes	228	278	20,748	31,570	26,453	Bu.	3,370	3,832	353,977	464,483	382,756	Bu.
Tobacco	37	37	41,400	49,025	38,866	Lb.	2,002 8	1,865 4	1,480,965	1,378,139	1,330,576	Lb.
Oats	2,470	2,495	85,215	108,532	102,379	Bu.	40,222	41,734	1,226,573	1,448,677	1,345,081	Bu.
Barley	718	725	23,335	26,818	16,419	Bu.	13,515	12,533	313,368	356,667	268,783	Bu.
Rye	153	167	3,284	2,171	4,476	Bu.	3,284	3,339	41,028	41,676	51,793	Bu.
Winter wheat	42	42	966	777	1,426	Bu.	3,285	36,267	568,133	578,133	549,257	Bu.
Spring wheat	66	62	1,287	1,364	1,127	Bu.	15,514	14,850	171,857	131,288	100,423	Bu.
Buckwheat	21	25	304	412	376	Bu.	750	783	11,826	13,148	13,949	Bu.
All tame hay	3,585	3,270	7,708	5,017	5,768	Ton	60,654	57,768	100,582	92,183	92,810	Ton
Alfalfa	328	219	918	548	730	Ton	11,378	11,046	29,521	19,077	18,169	Ton
Dry peas	29	29	461	594		Bu.						Bu.
Dry beans	8	6	68	51	83	Bu.	1,737	1,577	18,638	16,621	17,058	Bu.
Flax	8	9	96	122	153	Bu.	3,692	2,638	16,579	18,690	23,213	Bu.
Sugar beets	9	8	76	74	141	Ton	710	644	8,468	7,101	7,462*	Ton
Apples			1,739	2,160	1,936	Pu.			140,059	185,743	183,452	Bu.

*Four-year average 1924-27.

for the United States shows a decline of 10 per cent as compared with last year.

Clover Seed.—Production of red and alsike clover seed this year in the United States is practically double that of last year, and also twice that of the average for the last five years. Clover generally came through the winter unusually well this year and an especially large acreage was available for seed purposes, particularly in the North Central States. Large acreages of red and alsike seed were harvested in Wisconsin. Yields on alsike were quite satisfactory, though the red clover yields were disappointing in many counties. The weather was exceedingly dry and apparently not favorable for the setting of red clover seed with the result that yields were generally low. According to Wisconsin crop reporters, the average yield per acre for the state, in all types of clover seed is 1.6 bushels. The quality of the seed is reported to be good in Wisconsin.

Tobacco.—The Wisconsin tobacco crop this year is smaller than a year ago by about 17 per cent. Since the crop is a dry weather crop and rather small in size, the yield per acre will be considerably reduced, though the leaf itself will weigh heavy for its size. The state's production is now placed at approximately 44,000,000 pounds. Curing weather during the fall is reported as satisfactory. Production for the United States is somewhat larger than last year, the increase being estimated at 8 per cent. Production of most of the cigar types such as are grown in Wisconsin is somewhat smaller than a year ago.

Sugar Beets.—Sugar beet production this year is considerably larger

than last year for the United States, the estimated increase being 19 per cent. This industry has declined in Wisconsin for a number of years, but the acreage this year shows an increase, it being estimated at 11,000 as compared with 9,000 last year. Yields, however, are lower than a year ago, and Wisconsin's total production will be only slightly above that of last year's.

Canning Peas and Corn.—Final figures on Wisconsin's pack of peas have recently been published through the National Cannery Association. The production for the state is now placed at 9,399,000 cases which is slightly higher than that of a year ago. The estimate of 9,000,000 cases made by the Crop Reporting Service early in August has apparently been exceeded somewhat by the state's production. The pack of sweet corn shows an increase generally over the last few years. Wisconsin's production is now estimated at 31,000 tons as compared with 29,600 for last year. The United States production is estimated to be about 8 per cent above a year ago. Yields are somewhat below average, the crop having suffered from the dry weather in many areas. The quality of the Wisconsin crop is reported to be very good.

Cranberries.—The production of cranberries is about the same as a year ago for the United States as a whole. That in Wisconsin has fallen short of 1928 because of the damage by frost on July 19th. The state production is now estimated at 42,000 barrels. The quality of the Wisconsin crop is very good. The following table indicates the cranberry situation for the United States as estimated on November 1st:

than last year and the quality of the grain is not as good. Hay production, on the other hand, shows a marked increase especially in Wisconsin. Corn production for the United States is 6 per cent under last year and for Wisconsin about 10 per cent. Oat production in Wisconsin is 21 per cent below a year ago; for the United States, about 15 per cent. Barley production for Wisconsin is 13 per cent below last year; for the United States about 12 per cent.

The quality of Wisconsin grains is indicated by the weight per bushel as obtained from crop reporters in November. The oat crop this year averages 30 pounds per bushel as compared with 33.5 pounds last year; barley this year, 47.5 pounds as compared with 49 last spring; spring wheat this year, 57.6 as compared with 59 last year. Winter wheat, on the other hand, was better in quality this year than last, averaging 59.5 pounds as compared with 59 pounds a year ago.

The tame hay situation is rather an unusual one. For the United States as a whole there is an increase of about 8 per cent in production as compared with a year ago; for Wisconsin, over 50 per cent. Wisconsin and other North Central States harvested an unusual hay crop due to the favorable conditions for clover. The production in this state for this year is estimated at 7,708,000 tons, a new record. The yield per acre, as given by reporters in October, is 2.15 tons as compared with 1.53 tons last year. This yield is also a record, the previous high point being 2.03 in 1927. Comparative feed prices for October, 1929 and October, 1928 are given in the following table:

CRANBERRIES—Acreage, Yield and Production 1927 and 1928, with Preliminary Production, 1929

State	Acreage		Yield per Acre			Production		
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	Preliminary 1929	
	Acres	Acres	Bbbs.	Bbbs.	Bbbs. (000)	Bbbs. (000)	Bbbs. (000)	
Mass.	13,900	13,900	26.6	24.1	370	335	395	
N. J.	11,000	11,000	6.8	12.5	75	138	95	
Wis.	3,000	3,000	8.0	16.7	24	50	42	
Wash.	470	550	44.7	27.3	21	15	11	
Ore.	120	120	50.0	50.0	6	6	5	
Total	28,490	28,570	17.4	19.0	496	544	548	

OCTOBER FEED PRICES

	October Prices Per Ton	
	1928	1929
Standard Spring Wheat Bran	\$28.00	\$28.10
Standard Spring Wheat Middlings	28.50	31.75
Flour Middlings	33.00	33.50
Red Dog Flour	40.00	37.00
Linseed Meal 34% Protein	53.90	55.70
Cotton Seed Meal 43% Protein	51.50	49.10
Cotton Seed Meal 41% Protein	49.00	48.10
Cotton Seed Meal 36% Protein	44.60	43.10
Gluten Feed	42.85	40.95
Gluten Meal	52.35	53.45

October Milk Prices Below Last Year

The preliminary October milk price figure, reported by Wisconsin crop reporters, is \$2.10 per cwt. which compares with \$2.23 last year and \$2.28 in 1927. October shows an increase of 5 cents per cwt. over September 1, which is the same increase made a year ago during this period. In the table below are comparative milk prices for the first ten months of the year:

Wisconsin Average Monthly Milk Prices (Price per cwt. paid to farmers)

	1929	1928	1927
January	\$2.23	\$2.34	\$2.25
February	2.17	2.25	2.22
March	2.13	2.15	2.11
April	2.06	2.07	2.05
May	1.98	2.00	1.98
June	1.95	2.03	1.96
July	1.93	2.09	1.98
August	1.98	2.14	2.04
September	2.05	2.18	2.14
October	2.10	2.23	2.28

The feed situation this year differs

materially from that of a year ago. Grain production is distinctly lower

Because of the crop situation, the operations of cattle feeders the country over are somewhat reduced this year. Cattle prices in October of this year averaged less than a year ago, and the movement of feeder cattle is generally reduced though there seems to be an increase in Wisconsin. The activities of sheep feeders appear to be at least as great as a year ago for the country as a whole. In Wisconsin there is a marked activity in this industry. Our good hay crop, in addition to the available pea silage and grains, as well as fairly favorable fall pasture conditions, has stimulated

COUNTY STATISTICS—AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE—1929 (PRELIMINARY)

County	Corn for Grain		Corn for Silage		Oats		Barley		Rye		Potatoes		Tame Hay	
	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year
	Bus.	Bus.	Tons	Tons	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Tons	Tons
Barron	33	38	5 0	6 9	41	45	34	37	22	20	120	121	1 8	1 7
Bayfield	33	28	5 3	5 2	41	42	32	31	28	16	82	121	1 4	1 8
Burnett	33	26	5 0	6 2	30	33	24	31	21	15	80	108	1 3	2 1
Chippewa	40	38	7 1	7 1	30	41	32	34	16	19	118	104	1 3	1 3
Douglas	33	28	8 0	5 0	41	35	32	33	20	20	95	90	1 2	1 8
Polk	35	33	6 8	6 7	41	40	33	35	18	17	75	107	1 7	1 9
Rusk	33	38	7 0	6 0	41	43	34	34	25	17	117	120	2 0	1 8
Sawyer	25	38	6 0	6 2	35	37	26	28	18	17	75	98	1 7	1 8
Washburn	31	27	6 4	6 1	33	40	25	29	17	16	82	109	1 5	1 7
Northwest District	35 7	34 5	6 3	6 4	37 3	41 1	31 2	34 5	19 3	17 5	94 8	111 6	1 57	1 71
Ashland	27	27	7 0	5 5	29	34	26	28	15	16	111	108	1 3	1 3
Clark	43	30	7 3	8 5	37	44	35	39	25	14	117	100	2 1	1 6
Iron	28	28	5 5	5 5	25	35	27	30	16	16	129	129	1 7	1 8
Lincoln	20	20	8 2	8 5	33	42	30	37	25	22	80	122	1 9	1 6
Marathon	30	30	8 3	8 5	36	41	31	34	18	16	106	113	2 0	1 7
Oneida	25	25	7 0	6 5	37	36	28	34	20	22	114	133	1 8	1 6
Price	25	25	6 5	6 7	34	38	33	32	20	100	100	133	1 9	1 6
Taylor	25	25	7 7	8 5	37	43	35	37	23	23	73	118	2 1	1 7
Vilas	30	30	5 0	6 0	37	36	30	35	19	19	100	134	2 0	1 7
North District	40 5	29 1	7 6	8 4	36 3	41 6	32 2	35 8	20 3	16 8	100 1	119 4	1 98	1 64
Florence	20	20	7 0	5 7	34	39	30	32	21	21	80	133	1 7	1 9
Forest	23	23	6 0	7 2	37	40	29	37	24	24	107	133	1 9	1 9
Langlade	30	30	7 0	3 6	37	43	34	34	20	16	125	128	1 9	1 4
Marquette	25	36	7 0	7 9	33	42	31	37	18	18	92	128	1 9	1 4
Oconto	43	35	6 9	7 0	33	40	30	34	17	18	109	123	2 0	1 4
Shawano	45	40	6 8	8 2	38	45	37	36	21	18	110	126	2 1	1 5
Northeast District	42 5	37 5	7 3	7 4	35 8	42 7	32 4	35 2	19 3	18 0	104 5	127 4	1 98	1 45
Buffalo	50	45	8 1	9 0	40	43	37	35	20	20	115	92	2 2	1 6
Dunn	44	37	6 9	6 7	36	38	34	33	14	13	102	114	1 6	1 6
Eau Claire	41	38	7 0	4 7	34	40	32	34	16	13	76	132	1 6	1 4
Jackson	40	43	6 3	6 3	34	40	39	36	15	14	60	88	1 8	1 4
La Crosse	50	43	9 0	8 1	37	40	38	36	14	13	99	119	2 3	1 4
Monroe	42	42	7 0	8 4	32	41	33	35	17	16	74	89	2 2	1 6
Pepin	37	45	7 0	7 7	39	39	32	35	17	16	83	106	2 0	1 8
Pierce	50	48	6 5	7 0	41	39	33	36	21	18	83	103	2 3	1 7
St. Croix	44	36	6 0	7 0	36	39	31	35	20	17	60	109	1 7	1 3
Trempealeau	40	40	8 0	7 1	33	38	33	39	26	14	90	81	2 0	1 5
West District	44 7	41 9	7 2	7 1	36 1	39 7	34 0	35 4	18 6	14 9	84 2	106 3	1 99	1 51
Adams	37	30	5 0	6 2	26	32	24	34	9	8	55	100	1 7	1 4
Green Lake	49	45	6 9	7 6	33	46	37	37	16	12	85	118	2 5	1 8
Juneau	35	41	5 0	5 7	30	37	34	37	14	11	80	93	1 8	1 5
Marquette	41	41	6 5	6 1	26	32	26	35	11	9	67	112	1 9	1 7
Portage	36	40	5 9	7 8	30	38	28	38	12	9	63	90	1 3	1 1
Waupaca	47	45	7 2	8 2	30	44	30	41	16	13	120	109	2 0	1 4
Waushara	38	40	7 4	6 4	27	34	33	33	10	8	78	99	1 7	1 3
Wood	35	40	6 3	7 0	35	44	29	35	22	19	70	90	1 8	1 2
Central District	39 9	40 3	6 5	7 1	29 8	39 9	30 0	37 1	12 3	9 4	75 8	98 7	1 79	1 33
Brown	35	48	6 1	9 0	31	47	31	38	20	15	109	120	2 0	1 3
Calumet	50	7 0	8 0	4 1	47	33	37	21	14	14	90	130	2 4	1 6
Door	40	7 7	8 0	3 6	40	34	34	24	16	16	86	135	1 9	1 8
Fond du Lac	42	47	8 3	7 5	39	47	34	38	18	18	107	118	2 0	1 7
Kewaunee	35	50	6 5	7 5	34	42	32	37	20	16	92	134	2 0	1 4
Manitowoc	45	40	7 6	8 0	41	46	34	39	25	18	106	130	2 2	1 5
Outagamie	44	45	8 5	8 7	35	45	32	35	21	18	102	119	2 4	1 6
Sheboygan	45	41	7 0	7 5	41	46	35	40	21	18	98	128	2 1	1 8
Winnebago	42	48	7 2	9 0	34	48	31	38	21	19	73	117	2 0	1 4
East District	41 6	45 9	7 3	8 1	37 3	45 8	33 4	37 7	22 6	16 7	96 6	124 0	2 19	1 56
Crawford	41	44	9 0	9 0	34	43	36	42	15	16	100	102	2 0	1 2
Grant	41	45	7 6	8 8	34	47	32	39	16	16	80	109	2 4	1 3
Iowa	43	45	9 0	8 7	32	44	33	40	15	15	80	126	2 2	1 3
Lafayette	36	44	7 0	8 5	34	44	29	36	25	19	70	126	2 0	1 3
Richland	42	45	8 0	8 6	35	39	32	38	20	12	80	116	2 6	1 2
Sauk	43	42	8 8	8 8	33	41	33	35	14	13	78	133	2 5	1 4
Vernon	48	48	7 7	8 0	38	42	31	37	25	16	88	114	2 1	1 0
Southwest District	42 4	44 5	8 0	8 6	34 0	43 5	31 0	38 0	16 7	14 0	81 8	120 0	2 22	1 34
Columbia	38	45	7 8	8 0	25	43	28	39	14	16	89	133	2 3	1 4
Dane	39	45	7 0	8 2	28	43	31	38	16	18	75	135	2 3	1 4
Dodge	40	48	8 6	8 2	41	53	36	42	24	18	104	138	2 6	1 7
Green	47	46	8 3	8 0	36	48	32	38	17	13	79	119	2 0	1 3
Jefferson	50	50	8 0	8 9	36	50	36	42	25	18	70	132	2 5	1 7
Rock	42	43	9 0	9 0	30	44	29	37	23	17	94	139	2 1	1 3
South District	41 6	45 5	8 1	8 1	32 3	46 9	33 9	38 8	19 5	16 4	84 2	134 6	2 40	1 48
Kenosha	35	45	6 0	8 3	39	48	32	34	15	15	90	112	2 0	1 8
Milwaukee	50	47	7 0	8 0	37	50	35	40	16	16	70	122	2 6	1 6
Ozaukee	39	44	7 8	8 0	42	46	33	37	21	19	92	116	2 0	1 8
Racine	39	44	6 0	8 2	42	50	33	40	20	15	92	122	2 0	1 7
Walworth	38	44	6 0	8 7	42	42	32	37	21	17	69	131	2 0	1 7
Washington	46	47	6 6	8 7	32	45	32	37	25	18	120	134	2 5	2 0
Waukesha	40	45	7 1	8 1	35	54	36	40	18	19	102	133	2 3	2 1
Southeast District	42 2	46 1	7 1	7 7	39 2	49 2	33 5	38 0	20 5	18 0	92 3	126 9	2 15	1 87
STATE	40 5	43 0	7 5	7 8	34 5	43 5	32 5	37 1	16 5	13 0	91 0	115 0	2 15	1 53

**AVERAGE PRICE OF WISCONSIN FARM PRODUCTS RECEIVED BY
PRODUCERS IN AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, AND OCTOBER—
1928 AND 1929**

Product	August		September		October	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929 (preliminary)
Wheat.....	1.12	1.21	1.08	1.18	1.06	1.16
Corn.....	1.00	.97	.94	.97	.89	.92
Oats.....	.48	.45	.38	.45	.40	.46
Barley.....	.73	.66	.63	.63	.64	.65
Rye.....	.89	.93	.85	.89	.91	.91
Potatoes.....	.70	1.20	.50	1.25	.35	1.26
Hogs.....	10.00	10.40	11.40	9.80	9.60	9.16
Beef cattle.....	8.50	8.70	8.70	8.40	8.60	8.10
Veal calves.....	13.80	13.20	14.80	13.70	13.80	12.66
Sheep.....	5.60	6.00	5.80	5.80	5.60	5.57
Lambs.....	12.60	11.70	12.40	11.50	11.10	10.90
Butter.....	.46	.45	.49	.46	.49	.47
Eggs.....	.28	.30	.31	.33	.33	.38
Chickens.....	.209	.224	.222	.219	.211	.205
Wool.....	.42	.32	.40	.32	.40	.34
Hay (all).....	14.00	11.20	13.20	11.70	13.20	11.00
Hay, timothy.....	13.70	11.30	13.90	11.30	14.40	11.42
Hay, clover.....	13.70	12.40	14.50	12.00	14.50	11.70
Hay, alfalfa.....	17.40	15.90	18.30	16.10	18.40	15.50

sheep feeding in this state. Heavy shipments have been received in Wisconsin from Montana, parts of Washington and North Dakota where dry weather made it desirable to move much stock.

THE DAIRY SITUATION

By W. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Dairy markets have been more or less unsettled recently with several influences contributing to such a condition. In the first place, we are passing through one of those uncertain periods of the year when it is most difficult to anticipate what may happen. Fall production, as usual, is an unknown quantity, being more or less flexible depending upon weather conditions and feed prices. Butter production has followed no definite trend, for weekly trade reports which are available indicate increases in some sections and decreases in others. Market receipts of butter also bear this out. Cheese and concentrated milk production reports do show definite downward tendencies compared with a year ago, although these products taken together do not utilize as much as one-tenth of our total production, while butter requires approximately a third of all the milk produced in this country.

In addition to the uncertain production outlook, there is another factor which perhaps is exerting a much greater influence this year, and that is the very heavy carry-over of all classes of dairy products. It may be remembered that a month ago, attention was called to the record stocks which were on hand then. Storage stocks must always be worked into consuming channels before a new season rolls around, and when stocks are so heavy as these of this year, they are naturally the cause of more or less

concern to those engaged in storing operations.

Evidence that the butter market is not in the strongest position is found in the wider range between prices of fancy butter and undergrades than existed a few months ago. It is always the case that when butter becomes real plentiful, the poorer qualities are of necessity sold at a discount, whereas, when the markets are bare of butter or when there is an active demand, buyers are not so critical in their purchases. Storage stocks of butter are still very large, although it may be noted that the outward movement during the past week or so has been running heavier than last year.

In the cheese market, there have been some unusual price changes, which, on the face, may suggest a much more unsettled condition than actually exists. It is true that cheese markets have lacked firmness for some time, but recent sharp decline in prices of certain styles apparently represented an adjustment between prices of various styles more than a general weakness.

Cheese production reports indicate heavy declines, with September this year estimated as much as 20 per cent below last year, and the first nine months of 1929 about 14 per cent less than the same portion of 1928. In spite of this drop, storage stocks are still heavier than a year ago.

Reports from canned milk markets indicate that there is still considerable pressure being exerted to effect sales. Selling competition earlier in the fall, which was responsible for some drastic price cuts, left the markets somewhat unsettled, and there has not as yet been a complete recovery. Reports from manufacturers, however, indicate that trade output is fairly satisfactory. During September, for example, trade output was 17 per cent heavier than last year, and total stocks were reduced 25,000,000 pounds, compared with an average

September reduction of but 20,000,000 pounds. Lighter production and heavier trade output together should lead to a much improved position in this market.

MORE POULTRY ON FARMS THIS YEAR

By W. S. Dept. of Agriculture

The number of hens and pullets in laying flocks is increasing and promises to soon overtake and exceed numbers last year, according to returns from crop correspondents of the United States Department of Agriculture, covering about 20,000 farm flocks. While on January 1 the number was 5 per cent less, on October 1 it was only 2.4 per cent less than a year earlier, and with an apparent increase of about 10 per cent in the number of pullets this year, it seems probable that by the end of the year the numbers of birds in laying flocks will be in excess of last year by at least 5 per cent. This would be about equal to numbers at the close of 1927. At present, all sections show slightly fewer birds in the laying flocks, except the North Atlantic States, where numbers have forged slightly ahead of last year.

The number of chicks and young chickens of this year's hatch, including pullets being saved for layers was about 10 per cent greater on October 1 this year than on October 1 last year, young birds thus maintaining about the same relation to numbers last year as was shown on July 1. Present numbers are about 1 per cent less than numbers on October 1, 1927. Increases over last year in numbers of young chickens are reported for every Grand Division, the gain being 14 per cent in the North Atlantic states, 10 per cent in the North Central group, 13 per cent in the South Atlantic, and 8 per cent in the South Central and in the far Western states.

LARGER TURKEY CROP THIS YEAR

An increase of about 9 per cent in the turkey crop of 1929 over that of 1928, in the leading producing states, is shown by the report on the turkey crop issued October 21, 1929. Practically all of these states had increased turkey production this year, but most of the largest increases were in the Eastern and Southeastern states where the crop for the two preceding years has been small.

On the whole, weather conditions in 1929 were fairly favorable for turkey raising over most of the country. The adoption of better methods of handling turkeys and the commercial hatching and sale of young poults seem to be extending quite generally in most of the important turkey states. A considerable part of the increased production this year can probably be ascribed to these developments.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MKTS.
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop and Livestock Reporting Service

WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician
S. J. GILBERT, Assistant Agricultural Statistician

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THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN WISCONSIN

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

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

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

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

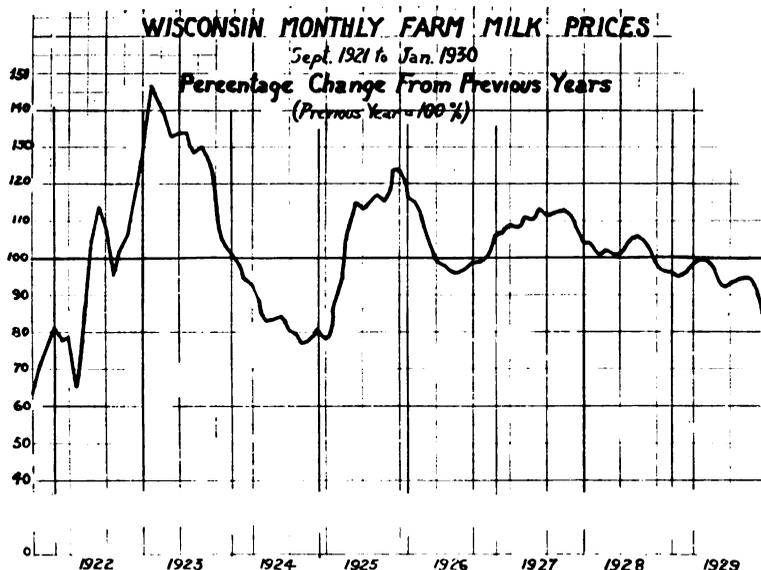
prices because 36 per cent of the dairy farmers in Wisconsin patronize creameries.

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

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

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

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



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

SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN CROP PRODUCTION—1929 AND 1928

CROP	Acreage (000 omitted)		Yield per Acre		Production (000 omitted)		Farm Price per Unit December 1		Farm Value, Dec. 1 (000 omitted)		Unit
	1929	1928 (Revised)	1929	1928 (Revised)	1929	1928 (Revised)	1929	1928 (Revised)	1929	1928 (Revised)	
CEREALS											
Corn	2,036	2,121	40.0	42.0	81,440	89,082	\$.83	\$.78	\$ 67,585	\$ 69,484	Bu.
Oats	2,470	2,495	34.5	43.5	85,215	108,532	.44	.43	37,495	46,669	Bu.
Barley	703	725	32.5	37.1	22,848	26,898	.65	.65	14,851	17,484	Bu.
Rye	185	167	16.0	13.0	2,960	2,171	.89	.90	2,634	1,954	Bu.
Spring wheat	66	62	19.0	22.0	1,254	1,364	1.10	1.06	1,379	1,446	Bu.
Winter wheat	39	42	24.0	18.5	936	777	1.10	1.05	1,030	816	Bu.
Buckwheat	21	25	14.5	16.5	304	412	.93	.83	283	342	Bu.
OTHER GRAINS AND GRASSES											
Dry peas	29	29	15.9	20.5	461	594	2.57	2.35	1,185	1,396	Bu.
Dry edible beans	9	6	8.5	9.0	76	54	3.60	3.90	274	211	Bu.
Soy bean for grain ¹	2	3	11.0	12.5	22	38	2.55	2.55	56	97	Bu.
Flax	7	9	12.0	13.5	84	122	2.70	1.99	227	243	Bu.
Clover seed	85	36	1.4	1.6	136	50	9.90	16.50	1,346	825	Bu.
Timothy seed	4	4	4.0	4.6	16	18.4	2.45	2.40	39	44	Bu.
HAY AND FORAGE											
Clover and timothy	2,996	2,909	42.09	41.44	6,262	4,183	10.05	14.10	62,932	58,979	Ton
Alfalfa	318	219	2.90	2.50	922	548	13.95	18.10	12,861	9,917	Ton
Other tame hay	128	150	41.61	41.51	206	226	8.75	11.00	1,802	2,485	Ton
Wild hay	211	207	1.40	1.35	295	279	6.90	9.00	2,036	2,511	Ton
OTHER FIELD CROPS											
Potatoes	220	278	92	115	20,240	31,970	1.20	.40	24,288	12,788	Bu.
Tobacco	37	37	1,220	1,300	45,140	48,100	.160	.146	7,222	7,023	Lb.
Cabbage (commercial)	16.36	13.09	7.9	10.6	129.2	138.8	15.78	15.74	2,039	2,185	Ton
Onions (commercial)	1.21	1.10	300	350	363	385	.69	1.25	250	481	Bu.
Hemp	1.8	2.1	900	925	1,620	1,942	.06	.06	97	117	Lb.
Sugar beets	9	8	7.2	9.2	65	74	7.35	7.35	478	544	Ton
Other root crops	8	8	6.4	7.9	51	63	14.10	12.40	719	781	Ton
Sorghum for sirup	2	2	70	64	140	128	1.40	1.40	196	179	Gal.
Cucumbers for pickles	11.31	10.19	42	54	475	550	1.00	.98	475	539	Bu.
Peas for canning	111	101	18.5	20.16	2,054	2,036	3.00	3.00	6,160	6,108	Cwt.
Corn for canning	14.8	14.8	44	40	650	592	.590	.575	384	340	Cwt.
Snap beans for canning	5.75	4.60	24	32	138	148	3.60	3.39	496	502	Cwt.
FRUIT											
Apples					1,749	2,160	1.25	1.10	2,186	2,376	Bu.
Cherries	575	463			760	350	2.25	2.60	1,710	910	Crate
Cranberries	3	3	14.0	16.7	42	50	13.50	16.00	567	800	Bbl.
Maple sirup	581	570			130	164	2.35	2.35	318	385	Gal.
Maple sugar					13	29	.43	.38	6	11	Lb.
Strawberries	2.84	2.84	2,160	1,090	6,134	3,096	.15	.21	920	650	Qt.
Grand Total	9,457.07	9,451.72							\$265,536	\$251,5622	

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Livestock Situation

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

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

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

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

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

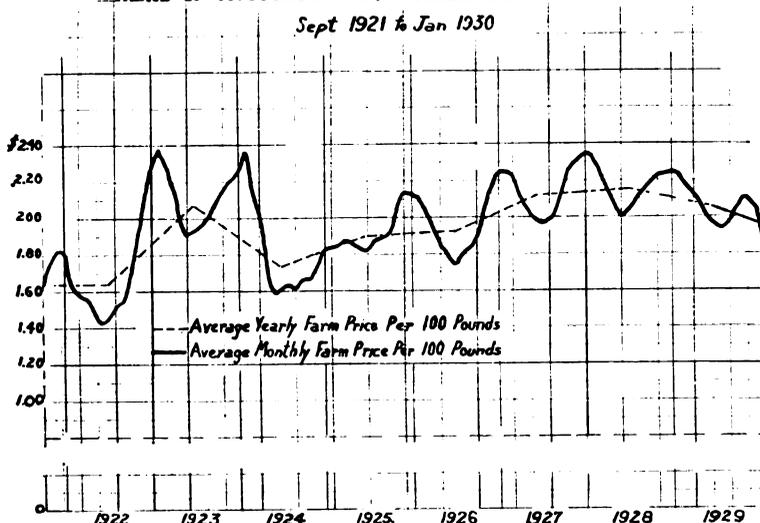
48,913,000. For Wisconsin the total number of sheep is estimated at 556,000 head, which is higher than at any time since 1927, though only about one-third as many sheep as were in the state fifty years ago. Livestock Marketings.—Marketings of Wisconsin livestock during 1929 indicated a decrease in the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

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

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

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

TREND OF WISCONSIN FARM MILK PRICE AVERAGES



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

decrease in foreign and domestic demand for hog products.”

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

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

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

1929 Crop Summary

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

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

Feed grains made smaller production last year than in 1928 due in part to smaller acreages and also in part to lower per acre yields. Only the winter grains which were favored by weather

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year	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	1,984,000	1,479,000	440,000
1930	562,000	2,991,000	2,023,000	1,331,000	456,000

MOVEMENT OF WISCONSIN LIVESTOCK TO PACKERS AND STOCK YARDS 1926-1929

Year	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
1926	381,601	738,667	1,648,222	329,841
1927	336,322	744,986	1,825,310	319,592
1928	371,954	807,841	1,748,167	269,320
1929	336,615	824,118	2,177,587	238,780
1924	321,120	860,713	2,095,693	276,197
1925	338,060	887,447	1,687,097	280,506
1926	405,868	848,828	1,961,848	316,295
1927	393,288	833,108	2,156,100	364,481
1928	418,734	836,823	1,891,549	344,264
1929	332,638	817,839	1,804,905	371,418

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF WISCONSIN PRODUCTS—1929

Product	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Unit
Corn	.80	.86	.89	.88	.87	.85	.89	.97	.97	.92	.84	.84	Bu.
Oats	.45	.48	.48	.48	.46	.44	.44	.45	.45	.46	.44	.45	Bu.
Barley	.64	.67	.67	.68	.64	.64	.64	.66	.63	.65	.63	.64	Bu.
Rye	.92	.95	.98	.92	.83	.79	.85	.93	.89	.91	.89	.90	Bu.
Wheat	1.07	1.12	1.13	1.11	1.06	1.00	1.07	1.21	1.18	1.16	1.14	1.15	Bu.
Hay, all	14.60	14.60	14.20	14.10	13.50	12.90	11.40	11.20	11.70	11.00	11.00	11.00	Ton
Alfalfa hay	21.00	22.00	23.00	23.00	22.00	21.00	15.90	15.90	16.10	15.50	15.90	15.90	Ton
Clover hay	16.60	16.30	16.50	15.50	14.90	14.00	12.70	12.40	12.00	11.70	11.60	11.60	Ton
Timothy hay	15.20	15.40	15.40	15.10	14.10	13.30	11.50	11.30	11.30	11.40	11.40	11.40	Ton
Potatoes	.35	.35	.35	.30	.30	.35	.45	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.20	Bu.
Buckwheat	.83	.88	.85	.90	.90	.89	.91	.91	.89	.93	.86	.90	Bu.
Clover seed	16.80	16.70	17.70	18.80	18.80	17.40	16.40	15.50	12.50	10.60	10.00	9.90	Bu.
Maple sugar		.37	.39	.37	.32	.35							Lb.
Maple sirup		2.70	2.23	2.42	2.61	2.50							Gal.
Dry beans	5.30	5.50	5.74	5.62	5.62	5.86	5.37	5.62	4.84	4.97	5.06	4.45	Bu.
Flaxseed	2.08	2.16	2.20	2.20	2.10	2.00	2.16	2.39	2.65	2.85	2.82	2.80	Bu.
Beef cattle	8.00	8.10	8.10	8.50	9.80	8.70	9.10	8.70	8.40	8.10	7.70	7.80	Cwt.
Veal calves	12.70	12.20	13.10	11.60	14.00	11.60	12.60	13.20	13.70	12.60	12.10	12.00	Cwt.
Milk cows	104.	103.	103.	105.	106.	109.	110.	110.	110.	110.	110.	106.	Head
Horses	114.	115.	117.	122.	133.	121.	117.	120.	120.	117.	114.	115.	Head
Sheep	6.50	6.40	6.50	6.90	6.70	6.20	6.60	6.00	5.80	5.50	4.90	5.00	Cwt.
Lambs	12.90	13.30	13.30	13.40	13.30	12.50	12.50	11.70	11.50	10.90	10.60	11.00	Cwt.
Hogs	8.00	8.90	10.10	10.30	10.60	9.90	10.50	10.40	9.80	9.10	8.50	8.50	Cwt.
Wool (unwashed)	.40	.39	.38	.36	.34	.33	.32	.32	.32	.33	.33	.32	Lb.
Chickens	.218	.227	.233	.238	.265	.237	.229	.224	.219	.205	.189	.177	Lb.
Eggs	.30	.31	.30	.23	.25	.26	.27	.30	.33	.37	.43	.44	Dos.
Butter	.49	.49	.50	.47	.47	.45	.44	.45	.46	.47	.46	.44	Lb.
Milk	2.23	2.17	2.13	2.06	1.98	1.95	1.93	1.98	2.05	2.11	2.09	2.02	Cwt.
Cheese*	.2050	.2043	.2085	.2022	.2000	1.1962	.1850	.1970	.2075	.2112	.2062	.1933	Lb.

*Price of twins on Wisconsin Cheese Exchange.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MARKETS
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service
WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician
S. J. GILBERT, Assistant Agricultural Statistician

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July, 1930

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN WISCONSIN

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

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

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

Hay Production Smaller.—The hay

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

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

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

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

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

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR JUNE

Weather Station	Temperatures Degree Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		Accumulated excess or deficiency since January 1
	Min.	Max.	Mean	Normal	June, 1930	Normal	
Duluth	43	84	62.8	57.2	3.74	3.91	-0.17
Wausau	46	89	67.0	64.7	9.61	4.02	+5.59
Escanaba	44	82	61.8	60.7	1.79	3.22	-1.43
Minneapolis	50	91	68.6	67.5	6.68	4.22	+2.46
La Crosse	44	93	68.9	68.3	6.89	1.07	+5.82
Green Bay	45	92	67.4	64.9	3.02	3.70	-0.68
Dubuque	47	94	69.0	69.4	5.21	4.31	+0.90
Madison	48	90	67.8	67.2	6.60	3.76	+2.84
Milwaukee	46	94	68.0	63.9	1.60	3.40	-1.80

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR JULY 1, 1930

Crop	Acreage			Production				Condition July 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1930 (Preliminary)	1929	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1930 acreage compared to 1929 acreage	July 1 1930 forecast	1929	5-year average 1924-28	Unit	1930	1929	10-year average 1919-28
Corn.....	2,077,000	2,036,000	+ 2	83,080,000	81,440,000	77,770,000	Bu.	85	85	84
Potatoes.....	246,000	220,000	+12	26,568,000	20,240,000	27,624,000	Bu.	88	88	88
Tobacco.....	40,000	37,000	+ 8	50,000,000	45,140,000	38,868,000	Lb.	91	91	81
Oats.....	2,470,000	2,470,000		103,740,000	85,215,000	105,653,000	Bu.	91	88	88
Barley.....	710,000	703,000	+ 1	24,140,000	22,848,000	19,148,000	Bu.	91	88	88
Rye.....	187,000	185,000	+ 1	2,992,000	2,960,000	3,898,000	Bu.	87	89	86
Winter wheat.....	42,000	39,000	+ 8	945,000	936,000	1,357,000	Bu.	87	91	83
Spring wheat.....	66,000	66,000		1,320,000	1,254,000	1,230,000	Bu.	89	88	86
Clover and timothy.....	2,858,000	2,996,000	- 5							
Alfalfa.....	413,000	318,000	+30	1,074,000	922,000	768,000	Ton	77	93	77
Other tame hay.....	130,000	128,000	+ 2							
All tame hay.....	3,389,000	3,442,000	- 2	5,761,000	7,390,000	5,911,000	Ton	78	92	176
Dry peas.....	30,000	29,000	+ 3							
Dry beans.....	9,000	9,000		81,000	76,000	76,000	Bu.	83	91	88
Flax.....	9,000	7,000	+30	108,000	84,000	128,000	Bu.	84	87	87
Canning peas.....	127,000	111,000	+14							
Sugar beets.....	213,000	29,000	+18	99,000	65,000	127,000	Ton	85	88	85
Apples.....				1,034,000	1,749,000	1,800,000	Bu.	48	70	72
Pasture.....								84	94	85

¹Six-year average 1923-28.²Planted acreage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CROP SUMMARY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR JULY 1, 1930

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)				Condition July 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1930 (Preliminary)	1929	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1930 acreage compared to 1929 acreage	July 1 1930 forecast	1929	5-year average 1924-28	Unit	1930	1929	10-year average 1919-28
Corn.....	101,531	98,018	+ 4	2,802,442	2,614,307	2,699,809	Bu.	79.9	77.6	81.7
Potatoes.....	3,482	3,370	+ 3	398,419	359,796	392,605	Bu.	83.4	83.1	85.5
Tobacco.....	2,140.5	2,016.4	+ 5	1,597,670	1,520,674	1,302,463	Lb.	76.4	77.3	78.4
Oats.....	41,898	40,217	+ 4	1,329,407	1,233,574	1,371,786	Bu.	80.7	79.0	80.5
Barley.....	12,780	13,212	- 2	331,925	303,552	240,742	Bu.	84.3	76.7	82.5
Rye.....	3,498	3,225	+ 9	47,858	40,533	50,851	Bu.	79.6	76.2	80.8
Winter wheat.....	38,490	40,162	- 4	557,719	577,784	550,636	Bu.	73.8	75.9	77.1
Durum wheat.....	4,371	5,315	-18	56,866	52,380	68,879	Bu.	81.1	67.5	79.7
Spring wheat other than Durum.....	16,163	15,664	+ 3	192,680	175,626	213,649	Bu.	84.7	74.4	81.3
Flax.....	4,389	2,990	+47	30,100	16,844	23,816	Bu.	78.4	71.5	82.2
Tame hay.....	59,807	60,996	- 2	85,431	101,715	93,630	Ton	72.4	85.2	79.1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Farm Labor

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

Wisconsin June Pig Survey

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

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

Product	January 1929	January 1930	February 1929	February 1930	March 1929	March 1930	April 1929	April 1930	May 1929	May 1930	June 1929	June** 1930	Unit
Corn	\$.80	\$.81	\$.86	\$.81	\$.89	\$.78	\$.88	\$.80	\$.87	\$.79	\$.85	\$.78	Bu.
Oats	.45	.44	.48	.43	.48	.42	.48	.43	.46	.42	.44	.41	Bu.
Barley	.64	.64	.67	.62	.67	.62	.68	.62	.64	.62	.64	.61	Bu.
Rye	.92	.88	.95	.79	.98	.70	.92	.67	.83	.63	.79	.63	Bu.
Wheat	1.07	1.13	1.12	1.11	1.13	1.04	1.11	1.04	1.06	1.00	1.00	.98	Bu.
Hay, all	14.60	10.70	14.60	10.60	14.20	10.10	14.10	10.50	13.50	10.50	12.90	10.60	Ton
Alfalfa hay	21.00	16.60	22.00	16.20	23.00	15.60	23.00	16.10	22.00	15.60	21.00	15.60	Ton
Clover hay	16.60	11.90	16.30	11.40	16.50	11.70	15.50	11.70	14.90	11.90	14.00	11.70	Ton
Timothy Hay	15.20	10.70	15.40	10.70	15.40	10.40	15.10	10.40	14.10	10.40	13.30	10.70	Ton
Potatoes	.35	1.20	.35	1.25	.35	1.20	.30	1.35	.30	1.45	.35	1.45	Bu.
Buckwheat	.83	.90	.88	.87	.85	.87	.90	.86	.90	.90	.89	.87	Bu.
Clover seed	16.80	9.60	16.70	9.70	17.70	9.70	18.80	10.40	18.80	10.30	17.40	10.30	Bu.
Maple sugar					.39	.34	.37	.33	.32	.34	.35	.35	Lb.
Maple sirup					2.23	2.55	2.42	2.47	2.61	2.50	2.50	2.55	Gal.
Dry beans	5.30	4.23	5.50	4.38	5.74	4.00	5.62	3.90	5.62	3.95	5.86	4.10	Bu.
Flaxseed	2.08	2.62	2.16	2.55	2.20	2.51	2.20	2.55	2.10	2.53	2.00	2.41	Bu.
Beef cattle	8.00	7.70	8.10	7.50	8.10	7.40	8.50	7.60	9.80	7.40	8.70	7.30	Cwt.
Veal calves	12.70	11.80	12.20	11.60	13.10	10.80	11.60	10.10	14.00	8.80	11.60	9.50	Bu.
Milk cows	104.	101.	103.	97.	103.	89.	105.	89.	106.	89.	109.	88.	Head
Horses	114.	115.	115.	115.	117.	110.	122.	115.	133.	112.	121.	107.	Head
Sheep	6.50	5.50	6.40	5.20	6.50	5.30	6.90	5.40	6.70	5.10	6.20	5.50	Cwt.
Lambs	12.90	11.40	13.30	10.70	13.30	9.80	13.40	8.80	13.30	9.30	12.50	9.40	Cwt.
Hogs	8.00	8.70	8.90	9.40	10.10	9.70	10.30	9.30	10.60	9.00	9.90	9.00	Cwt.
Wool (unwashed)	.40	.32	.39	.30	.38	.29	.36	.28	.34	.22	.33	.20	Lb.
Chickens	218	185	.227	.194	.233	.203	.238	.21	.265	.198	.237	.167	Lb.
Eggs	.30	.37	.31	.32	.30	.21	.23	.21	.25	.20	.26	.18	Dox.
Butter	.49	.37	.49	.38	.50	.36	.47	.39	.47	.38	.45	.34	Lb.
Milk	2.23	1.81	2.17	1.75	2.13	1.72	2.06	1.68	1.98	1.60	1.95	1.50	Cwt.
Cheese*	2050	1831	2043	1790	2085	1725	2022	1750	2000	1662	1962	1500	Lb.

*Price of twins on Wisconsin Cheese Exchange.

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

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

Year	Corn		Oats		Barley		Wheat		Rye		Potatoes		Flaxseed		Buckwheat		Butter		Chickens		Eggs		
	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	
1910.....	62	103	41	103	60	86	100	110	70	101	19	39	162	95	82	109	27	108	12	4	107	18	113
1911.....	54	90	36	90	84	120	90	99	82	119	48	98	234	138	76	101	22	88	11	1	96	14	88
1912.....	67	112	52	130	100	143	98	108	80	116	96	196	202	119	82	109	26	104	11	1	96	16	100
1913.....	56	93	34	85	52	74	84	92	56	81	28	57	108	64	76	85	27	108	11	6	100	17	106
1914.....	63	105	37	92	52	74	84	92	57	83	56	114	144	85	69	92	25	100	11	8	102	17	101
1915.....	74	123	50	125	67	96	123	135	99	143	34	69	142	84	98	131	27	108	11	2	97	16	100
1916.....	76	127	42	105	67	96	102	112	86	125	77	157	170	100	88	117	29	116	13	8	119	19	114
1917.....	149	248	70	175	134	191	234	257	198	287	243	496	295	174	175	233	38	152	16	5	142	31	194
1918.....	160	267	78	195	132	189	204	224	182	264	51	104	400	235	204	272	42	168	21	5	185	30	188
1919.....	155	258	66	165	108	154	216	237	138	200	94	192	388	228	136	181	55	220	25	0	216	36	225
1920.....	178	297	105	262	150	214	240	264	190	275	352	718	405	238	208	277	58	232	25	0	216	35	219
1921.....	64	107	36	90	59	84	120	132	112	162	43	88	164	96	122	163	30	120	20	0	172	20	125
1922.....	63	105	42	105	58	83	114	125	84	122	84	171	235	138	82	109	35	140	19	0	164	21	131
1923.....	79	132	44	110	63	90	112	123	65	94	47	96	215	126	83	111	42	168	17	0	147	20	125
1924.....	84	140	52	130	73	104	105	115	63	91	70	143	220	129	91	121	40	160	18	5	159	21	131
1925.....	114	190	48	120	86	123	147	162	101	146	52	106	254	149	109	145	42	168	19	8	171	27	169
1926.....	72	120	39	98	65	93	138	152	77	112	140	286	198	116	79	105	41	164	22	4	193	26	162
1927.....	93	155	49	122	79	113	128	141	97	141	175	357	206	121	93	124	43	172	18	3	158	18	112
1928.....	102	170	66	165	95	136	130	143	113	164	55	112	193	114	100	133	45	180	20	3	175	24	150
1929.....	85	12	44	110	64	91	100	110	79	114	35	71	200	118	89	119	45	180	23	7	204	26	162
1930.....	78	130	41	102	61	87	98	108	63	91	145	296	241	142	87	116	34	136	16	7	144	18	112

Farm Prices

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

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

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

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Milk Prices

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

Dairy Cattle Shipments Decline

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

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

Dairy Cattle Shipped Out of Wisconsin

Month	1929	1930
January.....	2,449	2,290
February.....	2,982	2,248
March.....	5,001	3,415
April.....	7,369	5,050
May.....	10,233	5,888
June.....	9,373	4,591
Total for 6 months.....	37,398	23,482

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

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

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

	1927		1929*	
	Pounds	Value Received or Reported	Pounds	Value Received or Reported
All cheese produced in factories.....	336,732,028	\$77,429,359	315,983,096	\$65,008,022
Butter produced in factories.....	158,050,145	71,738,786	155,176,178	68,261,689
Condensery Products:				
Evaporated milk.....	631,631,282	47,793,856	722,771,322	52,688,624
Sweetened condensed milk.....	69,772,860	4,929,734	39,170,873	3,551,794
Powdered skim milk.....	2,788,251	234,804	41,284,484	2,878,009
Condensed skim milk.....	5,308,990	283,606	32,286,704	1,503,369
Condensed buttermilk.....	546,550	18,675	177,982	10,033
Powdered buttermilk and whey.....		219,948	8,339,440	466,140
Value of milk used in manufacture of malted milk, etc.....		1,203,658		710,100
Ice cream (gallons).....	7,313,860	8,018,103	8,987,735	8,175,822
Casein.....	6,722,198	887,100	11,773,882	1,436,355
Milk shipped out of state.....	416,428,848	10,593,723	438,203,479	11,263,187
Cream shipped out of state.....	96,499,413	15,070,854	81,950,454	16,525,142

*Preliminary.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MARKETS
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service
WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician
S. J. GILBERT, Assistant Agricultural Statistician

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August, 1930

DRY WEATHER CHANGES FARM SITUATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Wisconsin Feed Situation

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

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

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

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Farm Prices
Livestock Shipments
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Mill and Elevator Wheat Stocks

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

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR JULY, 1930

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		Accumulative excess of deficiency since Jan. 1
	Min.	Max.	Mean	Normal	This month	Normal	
Duluth	46	92	66.5	63.9	1.57	3.76	-2.92
Wausau	45	96	71.6	68.4	1.96	4.27	+0.36
Escanaba	44	84	65.8	66.0	1.83	3.33	-4.55
Minneapolis	50	58	75.3	72.3	0.92	3.73	-1.39
La Crosse	52	100	74.4	72.8	3.05	3.50	-0.83
Green Bay	47	94	71.7	70.0	2.15	3.46	7.06
Dubuque	51	99	76.0	74.1	0.94	3.91	-0.74
Madison	51	97	72.8	72.1	2.84	3.88	+1.31
Milwaukee	49	100	72.8	70.1	1.33	2.83	-5.19

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR AUGUST 1, 1930

Crop	Acreage			Production				Condition August 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1930 (Preliminary)	1929	Per cent in- crease (+) or decrease (-) of 1930 acreage compared to 1929 acreage	August 1, 1930 forecast	1929	5-year average 1924-28	Unit	1930	1929	10-year average 1919-28
Corn	2,077,000	2,036,000	+ 2	83,080,000	81,440,000	77,770,000	Bu.	81	88	84
Potatoes	246,000	220,000	+12	25,338,000	20,240,000	27,624,000	Bu.	80	83	82
Tobacco	40,000	37,000	+ 8	48,000,000	45,140,000	38,868,000	Lb.	85	90	84
Oats	2,470,000	2,470,000		96,330,000	85,215,000	105,653,000	Bu.	86	80	85
Barley	710,000	703,000	+ 1	24,140,000	22,848,000	19,148,000	Bu.	90	85	87
Rye	187,000	185,000	+ 1	2,982,000	2,660,000	3,898,000	Bu.			
Winter wheat	42,000	39,000	+ 8	945,000	936,000	1,357,000	Bu.			
Spring wheat	66,000	66,000		1,287,000	1,254,000	1,230,000	Bu.	85	81	80
Clover and timothy	2,858,000	2,996,000	- 5					81	96	84
Alfalfa	413,000	318,000	+30	1,032,000	922,000	768,000	Ton	80	94	88
Other tame hay	130,000	128,000	+ 2							
All tame hay	3,389,000	3,442,000	- 2	5,761,000	7,380,000	5,911,000	Ton	80	96	91
Dry peas	30,000	29,000	+ 3					81	84	
Dry beans	9,000	9,000		81,000	76,000	76,000	Bu.	86	84	86
Flax	9,000	7,000	+30	112,000	84,000	128,000	Bu.	85	86	86
Canning peas	127,000	111,000	+14	9,424,000	5,399,000		Case			
Sugar beets	713,000	59,000	+45	99,000	65,000	127,000	Ton	85	86	87
Apples				1,034,000	1,749,000	1,800,000	Bu.	42	63	66
Pasture								67	87	78

¹Six-year average, 1923-28.²Planted acreage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CROP SUMMARY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR AUGUST 1, 1930

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)				Condition August 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1930 (Preliminary)	1929	Per cent in- crease (+) or decrease (-) of 1930 acreage compared to 1929 acreage	August 1, 1930 forecast	1929	5-year average 1924-28	Unit	1930	1929	10-year average 1919-28
Corn	101,531	98,018	+ 4	2,211,823	2,614,307	2,699,809	Bu.	62 0	78 8	80 0
Potatoes	3,482	3,370	+ 3	372,557	358,796	392,605	Bu.	75 5	77 5	80 6
Tobacco	2,140 5	2,016 4	+ 5	1,474,758	1,519,081	1,302,463	Lb.	64 4	76 4	76 0
Oats	41,898	40,217	+ 4	1,316,369	1,233,574	1,371,786	Bu.	78 9	75 6	78 4
Barley	12,780	13,212	- 2	308,215	303,552	240,742	Bu.	75 7	70 1	79 4
Rye	3,498	3,225	+ 9	46,655	40,533	50,851	Bu.			
Winter wheat	38,490	40,162	- 4	597,392	577,784	550,636	Bu.			
Durum wheat	4,371	5,315	-18	48,290	52,380	68,879	Bu.	67 5	56 7	77 8
Spring wheat other than Durum	16,163	15,664	+ 3	174,931	175,626	213,649	Bu.	80 7	56 2	72 6 ¹
Flax	4,385	2,590	+47	26,013	16,844	23,816	Bu.	62 3	57 8	76 7
Tame hay	59,807	60,996	- 2	83,460	101,786	93,630	Ton	69 5	85 4	80 6 ²

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AUGUST DAIRY REPORT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Product	June 1929	June 1930	July 1929	July** 1930	Unit
Corn	\$.85	\$.78	\$.80	\$.77	Bu.
Oats	.44	.41	.44	.37	Bu.
Barley	.64	.61	.64	.54	Bu.
Rye	.79	.63	.85	.48	Bu.
Wheat	1.00	.98	1.07	.88	Bu.
Hay, all	12.90	10.60	11.40	10.40	Ton
Alfalfa hay	21.00	15.60	15.90	14.80	Ton
Clover hay	14.00	11.70	12.70	11.30	Ton
Timothy hay	13.30	10.70	11.50	10.70	Ton
Potatoes	.35	1.45	.45	1.45	Bu.
Buckwheat	.89	.87	.91	.90	Bu.
Clover seed	17.40	10.30	16.40	9.60	Bu.
Maple sugar	.35				Lb.
Maple syrup	2.50				Gal.
Dry beans	5.86	4.10	5.37	3.97	Bu.
Flaxseed	2.00	2.41	2.19	2.05	Bu.
Beef cattle	8.70	7.30	9.10	6.20	Cwt.
Veal calves	11.60	9.50	12.60	9.40	Cwt.
Milk cows	109.	88.	110.	82.	Head
Horses	121.	107.	117.	111.	Head
Sheep	6.20	5.30	6.60	3.90	Cwt.
Lambs	12.50	9.40	12.50	8.70	Cwt.
Hogs	9.90	9.00	10.50	8.40	Cwt.
Wool (unwashed)	.33	.20	.32	.20	Lb.
Chickens	237	.167	.229	.156	Lb.
Eggs	26	.18	.27	.18	Doz.
Butter	.45	.34	.44	.34	Lb.
Milk	1.95	1.51	1.93	1.51	Cwt.
Cheese*	.1962	.1500	.1850	.1425	Lb.

*Price of twins on Wisconsin Cheese Exchange.

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

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

Year	Corn		Oats		Barley		Wheat		Rye		Potatoes		Flaxseed		Loose Hay		Butter		Chickens		Eggs			
	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index		
1910	63	100	42	102	61	90	102	112	72	107	42	68	162	100	13	85	110	27	108	12	5	105	18	106
1911	58	92	40	98	82	121	89	98	77	115	90	145	206	127	14	85	118	22	88	11	4	96	14	82
1912	68	108	50	122	91	134	97	107	76	113	84	135	188	116	14	00	112	25	100	11	4	96	17	100
1913	58	92	36	88	52	76	84	92	54	81	30	48	112	69	10	20	81	26	104	11	5	97	16	54
1914	66	105	37	90	52	76	85	93	57	85	64	103	144	89	8	85	78	26	104	12	8	108	18	106
1915	74	117	49	120	66	97	118	130	96	143	44	71	114	70	10	60	84	27	108	11	5	97	17	100
1916	77	122	41	100	68	100	101	111	86	128	85	137	160	95	11	85	94	28	112	13	4	113	21	124
1917	160	254	72	176	128	188	222	244	196	293	186	300	288	178	14	35	114	38	152	16	1	135	30	176
1918	156	248	74	180	114	168	204	224	166	248	85	137	400	247	16	20	129	43	172	21	0	176	34	200
1919	163	259	70	171	113	166	222	244	137	204	136	215	512	316	20	60	164	54	216	25	0	210	36	212
1920	168	267	97	237	136	200	230	253	185	276	310	500	376	232	24	95	195	56	224	24	7	208	36	212
1921	63	100	37	90	58	85	118	130	106	158	98	158	166	102	14	20	113	36	144	20	0	168	25	117
1922	66	105	39	95	58	85	114	125	76	113	114	184	225	139	15	10	120	36	144	20	0	168	22	122
1923	82	130	44	107	62	91	101	110	60	90	72	116	205	127	13	55	108	40	160	18	0	151	20	118
1924	55	151	52	127	72	106	110	121	67	100	80	129	220	136	16	50	131	41	164	17	4	146	22	129
1925	114	181	48	117	85	125	142	156	87	130	98	158	240	148	12	80	102	43	172	19	6	165	29	171
1926	76	121	39	95	66	97	135	153	81	121	150	242	210	130	13	80	110	40	160	23	0	193	26	153
1927	97	154	48	117	77	113	128	141	92	137	170	274	194	120	14	50	116	43	172	18	4	155	21	124
1928	104	165	67	163	93	137	125	137	107	160	55	89	186	115	11	00	112	46	184	20	6	173	26	153
1929	89	141	44	107	64	94	107	118	85	127	45	73	219	135	11	40	91	44	176	22	0	192	27	159
1930	77	122	37	90	54	79	88	97	48	72	145	234	205	127	10	40	83	34	136	15	6	131	18	106

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

WHEAT STOCKS

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

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

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

MARKETINGS OF GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK

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

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

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

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

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

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

FEED PRICES NOW RISING

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

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

FEED PRICES (PER TON) AT MINNEAPOLIS

Feed	July 1930	June 1930	July 1929
Standard spring wheat bran	\$19 00	\$20 75	\$26 00
Standard spring wheat middlings	20 10	21 75	28 40
Flour middlings	24 75	25 75	31 25
Red Dog flour	28 10	27 50	33 75
Rye middlings	14 50	14 40	20 25
Linseed meal 34% protein	42 75	44 75	53 05
Cottonseed meal 43% protein	41 40	44 40	46 40
Cottonseed meal 41% protein	39 40	42 40	
Cottonseed meal 36% protein	37 40	40 40	
Gluten feed	33 35	34 35	39 45
Gluten meal	42 60	44 40	46 45

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MARKETS
Division of Agricultural Statistics

Federal-State Crop Reporting Service
WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician
S. J. GILBERT, Assistant Agricultural Statistician

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DRY WEATHER REDUCES CROPS

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

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

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

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

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

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Winter Wheat and Rye Plantings
Farm Prices

THE FEED SITUATION

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

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

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

THE WISCONSIN CROP SITUATION

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

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR AUGUST, 1930

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

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR SEPTEMBER 1, 1930

Crop	Acreage			Production				Condition September 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1930 (Preliminary)	1929	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of 1930 acreage compared to 1929 acreage	September 1, 1930 forecast	1929	5-year average 1924-28	Unit	1930	1929	10-year average 1919-28
Corn	2,077,000	2,036,000	+ 2	66,464,000	81,440,000	77,770,000	Bu.	71	81	82
Potatoes	246,000	220,000	+12	20,910,000	20,240,000	27,624,000	Bu.	57	70	77
Tobacco	40,000	37,000	+ 8	46,000,000	45,140,000	38,868,000	Lb.	77	78	82
Oats	2,470,000	2,470,000		108,680,000	85,215,000	105,653,000	Bu.	91	74	84
Barley	710,000	703,000	+ 1	26,270,000	22,848,000	19,148,000	Bu.	91	83	86
Rye	187,000	185,000	+ 1	2,902,000	2,960,000	3,898,000	Bu.			
Winter wheat	42,000	39,000	+ 8	945,000	936,000	1,357,000	Bu.			
Spring wheat	66,000	66,000		1,419,000	1,254,000	1,230,000	Bu.	86	80	76
Clover and timothy	2,858,000	2,996,000	- 5							
Alfalfa	413,000	318,000	+30	991,000	922,000	768,000	Ton	75	86	
Other tame hay	130,000	128,000	+ 2							
All tame hay	3,389,000	3,442,000	- 2	5,863,000	7,390,000	5,911,000	Ton	77	92	82 ¹
Dry peas	30,000	29,000	+ 3	570,000	461,000	616,400	Bu.			
Dry beans	9,000	9,000		68,000	76,000	76,000	Bu.	65	78	82
Flax	9,000	7,000	+30	108,000	84,000	128,000	Bu.	80	84	83
Canning peas	124,000	111,000	+14	212,040,000	205,350,000		Lb.			
Sugar beets	13,000	9,000	+45	88,000	65,000	127,000	Ton	65	79	86
Apples				980,000	1,749,000	1,800,000	Bu.	38	63	68
Pasture								42	68	75

¹Six-year average, 1923-28.²Planted acreage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CROP SUMMARY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SEPTEMBER 1, 1930

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

¹Six-year average, 1923-1928.²All spring wheat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

of cucumbers for pickles, producing about 15 per cent of the United States total last year. The estimated average yield per acre of pickles for this year is now placed at 50 bushels which is an increase of 11 per cent over last year. Dry weather was largely beneficial to the cucumber crop in this state. An increase of 15 per cent in cucumber acreage combined with the increase in yield has given Wisconsin a prospective total production of 848,000 bushels this year as compared to 475,000 in 1929, or an increase of 79 per cent. United States production is placed at 4,942,000 bushels, or an increase of 15 per cent.

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

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF WISCONSIN FARM PRODUCTS

Product	July 1929	July 1930*	August 1929	August 1930*	Unit
Corn	\$.89	\$.77	\$.97	\$.89	Bu.
Oats	.44	.37	.45	.37	Bu.
Barley	.61	.54	.66	.55	Bu.
Rye	.85	.48	.93	.55	Bu.
Wheat	1 .07	.88	1 .21	.88	Bu.
Hay, all	11 .40	10 .40	11 .20	11 .40	Ton
Alfalfa hay	15 .90	14 .80	15 .90	16 .00	Ton
Clover hay	12 .70	11 .30	12 .40	12 .60	Ton
Timothy hay	11 .50	10 .70	11 .30	11 .40	Ton
Potatoes	.45	1 .45	1 .20	1 .05	Bu.
Buckwheat	.91	.90	.91	.91	Bu.
Dryer seed	16 .40	9 .60	15 .50	10 .30	Bu.
Clover	5 .37	3 .97	5 .82	4 .05	Ba.
Flaxseed	2 .10	2 .05	2 .39	1 .90	Bu.
Beef cattle	9 .10	6 .20	8 .70	5 .30	Cwt.
Veal calves	12 .63	9 .40	13 .20	9 .60	Cwt.
Milk cows	110	82	110	80	Head
Horses	117	111	120	107	Head
Sheep	6 .60	3 .90	6	3 .40	Cwt.
Lambs	12 .50	8 .70	11 .70	7 .40	Cwt.
Hogs	10 .50	8 .40	10 .40	8 .50	Cwt.
Wool (unwashed)	.32	.20	.32	.21	Lb.
Chickens	.229	.156	.224	.166	Lb.
Eggs	.27	.18	.30	.20	Dox.
Butter	.44	.34	.45	.38	Lb.
Milk	1 .93	1 .52	1 .98	1 .60	Cwt.
Cheese*	.1850	.142	.1970	.1710	Lb.

*Subject to revision.

**Price of twins on Wisconsin Cheese Exchange.

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

Year	Corn		Oats		Barley		Wheat		Rye		Potatoes		Flaxseed		Loose Hay		Butter		Chickens		Eggs	
	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index
1910	64	97	42	100	62	93	103	108	72	104	69	100	174	105	16.30	128	28	108	12.3	105	15	100
1911	62	94	40	95	86	128	90	95	74	107	103	149	198	119	15.00	118	24	92	11.2	96	16	89
1912	68	103	42	100	73	109	92	97	71	103	64	93	190	114	13.65	107	26	100	12.0	103	18	100
1913	62	94	37	88	54	81	84	88	57	83	42	61	128	77	9.80	77	26	100	11.8	101	18	100
1914	69	105	40	95	56	84	91	96	64	93	66	96	142	86	9.50	75	28	108	12.5	107	19	106
1915	74	112	44	105	62	93	110	116	90	130	46	67	112	67	9.75	77	26	100	11.2	96	17	94
1916	80	121	42	100	80	119	114	120	96	139	114	165	180	108	10.80	85	29	112	13.9	119	23	128
1917	170	258	66	157	125	187	210	221	177	257	111	161	290	175	13.25	104	39	150	16.5	141	32	178
1918	156	236	72	171	102	152	206	217	158	229	111	161	400	241	17.6	139	44	169	22.5	192	36	200
1919	170	258	71	169	119	178	220	232	140	203	170	246	520	313	20.40	161	54	208	26.0	222	40	222
1920	154	233	79	188	118	176	226	238	174	252	242	351	328	198	22.90	180	56	215	26.6	227	42	233
1921	60	91	37	88	58	87	116	122	97	141	106	154	161	97	15.95	126	40	154	20.0	171	28	156
1922	64	97	34	81	54	81	106	112	66	96	112	162	214	129	13.65	107	36	138	19.0	162	20	111
1923	82	124	42	100	60	90	98	103	59	86	101	146	210	127	13.90	109	42	162	18.0	154	22	122
1924	113	171	54	129	78	116	123	129	78	113	115	167	218	131	14.30	113	36	150	17.3	148	25	139
1925	110	167	41	98	78	116	143	151	90	130	116	168	210	127	13.40	106	43	165	20.4	174	30	167
1926	82	124	39	93	65	97	135	142	89	129	120	174	218	131	13.60	107	41	158	20.7	177	26	144
1927	105	159	46	110	72	107	126	133	85	123	150	217	195	117	12.10	95	42	162	18.6	159	23	128
1928	100	152	48	114	73	109	112	118	89	129	70	101	180	108	14.00	110	46	177	20.9	179	28	156
1929	97	147	45	107	66	99	121	127	93	135	120	174	239	144	11.20	88	45	173	22.4	191	30	167
1930	89	135	37	88	55	82	88	93	55	80	105	152	190	114	11.40	90	38	146	16.6	142	20	111

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

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

THE DAIRY SITUATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MARKETS
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

S. J. GILBERT, Assistant Agricultural Statistician

G. T. GUSTAFSON, Junior Statistician

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OCTOBER CROP AND DAIRY SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1930

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Min.	Max.	Mean	Normal	September 1930	Normal	Accumulated excess or deficiency since January 1
Duluth	30	83	55.8	55.1	4.68	3.31	- 4.44
Wausau	30	87	60.8	58.9	2.10	3.73	- 3.57
Escanaba	35	79	57.7	57.1	1.74	3.32	- 8.63
Minneapolis	34	88	62.4	61.4	4.14	3.13	- 2.78
La Crosse	33	90	62.1	62.2	3.51	3.99	- 3.29
Green Bay	35	88	62.4	60.4	1.64	3.52	-11.53
Dubuque	36	89	65.6	64.0	2.52	4.01	- 3.55
Madison	36	87	63.8	62.4	4.73	3.72	+ 0.78
Milwaukee	40	87	65.0	62.5	1.97	3.29	- 7.71

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR OCTOBER 1

Crop	Acreage		Production				Unit	Average Yields		
	1930 (Preliminary)	1929	October 1, 1930, forecast	1929	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of October 1 forecast compared to 1929 final production	5-year average (1924-28)		1930 (Preliminary)	1929	10-year average (1919-28)
Corn	2,077,000	2,036,000	76,849,000	81,440,000	- 6	77,770,000	Bu.	37.0	40.0	39.7
Potatoes	246,000	220,000	18,204,000	20,240,000	-10	27,624,000	Bu.	56*	69*	76*
Tobacco	40,000	37,000	46,000,000	45,140,000	- 2	38,868,000	Lb.	85*	79*	86*
Oats	2,470,000	2,470,000	108,680,000	85,215,000	-28	105,653,000	Bu.	44.0	34.5	38.8
Barley	710,000	703,000	26,270,000	22,848,000	-15	19,148,000	Bu.	37.0	32.5	31.6
Rye	187,000	185,000	2,992,000	2,960,000	- 1	3,898,000	Bu.	16.0	16.0	15.2
Winter wheat	42,000	39,000	945,000	936,000	- 1	1,357,000	Bu.	22.5	24.0	20.0
Spring wheat	66,000	66,000	1,386,000	1,254,000	-10	1,230,000	Bu.	21.0	19.0	17.1
Buckwheat	21,000	21,000	262,000	304,000	-14	380,900	Bu.	65*	76*	80*
Alfalfa	413,000	318,000	1,032,000	922,000	-12	768,000	Ton	2.50	2.90	2.60
All tame hay	3,389,000	3,442,000	5,931,000	7,390,000	-20	5,911,000	Ton	1.75	2.15	1.66
Dry peas	30,000	29,000	570,000	461,000	-24	646,000	Bu.	19.0	15.9	.....
Dry beans	9,000	9,000	72,000	76,000	- 5	76,000	Bu.	8.0	8.5	9.3
Flax	9,000	7,000	124,000	84,000	-48	128,000	Bu.	83*	81*	84*
Clover seed ¹							Bu.	84*	75*	78*
Sugar beets	13,000 ²	9,000 ²	94,000	65,000	-45	127,000	Ton	70*	82*	86*
Apples			928,000	1,749,000	-47	1,800,000	Bu.	35*	66*	68*
Cranberries	3,000	3,000	42,000	42,000			Bbl.	14.0	14.0	.....
Cabbage	18,260	16,360	150,600	129,300	-16		Ton	8.2	7.9	.....
Pasture							Ton	38*	67*	80*

¹Acreage and production not determined.

²Planted acreage.

*Condition on October 1 in per cent of normal.

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

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

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

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

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

Cattle Sales and Livestock Feeding

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

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR OCTOBER 1

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)				Unit	Average Yields per Acre		
	1930 (Preliminary)	1929	October 1, 1930, forecast	1929	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-) of October 1 forecast compared to final production	5-year average (1924-28)		1930 (Preliminary)	1929	10-year average (1919-28)
Corn	101,531	97,957	2,046,716	2,614,307	-21.7	2,690,809	Bu.	58.8*	71.0*	78.1*
Potatoes	3,482	3,371	352,206	359,796	- 2.1	392,605	Bu.	66.8*	68.7*	76.1*
Tobacco	2,140	2,037	1,496,780	1,619,081	- 1.5	1,302,463	Lb.	69.9*	75.7*	77.4*
Oats	41,898	40,212	1,410,761	1,233,574	+14.4	1,371,786	Bu.	33.7	30.7	31.0
Barley	12,780	13,079	328,020	303,552	+ 8.1	240,742	Bu.	25.7	23.2	25.0
Rye	3,498	3,219	46,655	40,533	+15.1	50,851	Bu.	13.3	12.6	13.4
Winter wheat	38,490	40,134	597,392	577,784	+ 3.4	550,636	Bu.	15.5	14.4	15.0
Durum wheat ¹	4,371	5,315	52,314	52,380	- 1.1	68,879	Bu.	12.0	9.9	12.3
Other spring wheat	16,163	15,654	189,906	175,626	+ 8.1	213,649	Bu.	11.7	11.2	12.5
Buckwheat	727	731	8,732	11,520	-24.2	13,786	Bu.	52.2*	66.3*	82.3*
Flax	4,389	2,692	25,165	16,844	+49.4	23,816	Bu.	60.4*	59.9*	72.4*
Tame hay	59,807	60,953	84,071	101,786	-17.4	93,610	Ton	1.41	1.67	1.54
Dry beans	2,163	1,933	20,834	19,693	+ 5.8	17,323	Bu.	9.6	10.2	11.3
Sugar beets	814 ²	688 ²	8,415	7,318	+15.0	7,389	Ton	85.4*	87.8*	85.9*
Cabbage	148.4	154.9	1,070	1,070	-10.2		Ton	6.5	6.9	.....
Apples			153,369	142,078	+ 7.9	180,262	Bbl.	48.7*	46.2*	58.2*

¹Condition on October 1 in per cent of normal.

²Four states.

³Four states.

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

Year	Corn		Oats		Barley		Wheat		Rye		Potatoes		Flaxseed		Loose Hay		Butter		Chickens		Eggs	
	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index
1910.....	64	100	39	103	62	94	100	109	70	103	71	127	195	113	15.85	126	28	194	11.6	101	20	100
1911.....	62	97	40	105	94	142	90	98	78	115	68	121	212	123	15.20	121	25	93	11.0	96	17	85
1912.....	66	103	34	89	59	89	88	96	66	97	42	75	185	107	12.90	103	26	96	11.4	99	20	100
1913.....	64	100	38	100	56	85	84	91	59	87	50	89	148	86	10.25	81	28	104	12.4	108	20	100
1914.....	70	109	44	116	60	91	99	108	76	112	56	100	138	80	9.65	77	30	111	12.1	105	22	110
1915.....	74	116	36	95	54	82	99	108	86	126	35	62	112	65	9.25	74	26	96	11.5	100	20	100
1916.....	80	125	42	111	94	142	130	142	108	159	122	218	200	116	10.60	84	31	115	13.9	121	24	120
1917.....	175	273	58	153	124	188	204	222	168	247	84	150	320	185	13.05	104	42	156	18.2	158	35	175
1918.....	146	228	68	179	96	145	206	224	149	219	100	179	430	249	19.55	155	50	185	22.9	199	38	190
1919.....	154	241	68	179	116	176	208	226	134	197	142	254	488	282	20.15	160	56	207	25.0	217	40	200
1920.....	142	222	65	171	104	158	218	237	165	243	150	268	302	175	21.85	174	56	207	25.0	217	46	230
1921.....	56	88	36	95	57	86	114	124	90	132	130	232	160	92	16.60	132	41	152	19.0	165	29	145
1922.....	58	91	31	82	54	82	98	107	60	88	66	118	200	116	13.60	108	37	137	18.0	157	27	135
1923.....	81	127	40	105	60	91	98	107	60	88	92	164	222	128	14.50	115	44	163	18.0	157	27	135
1924.....	111	173	50	132	77	117	120	130	78	115	69	123	210	121	14.00	111	39	144	19.0	165	33	165
1925.....	97	152	35	92	68	103	138	150	83	122	86	154	200	116	13.50	107	44	163	19.2	167	29	145
1926.....	79	123	37	97	63	95	129	140	82	121	120	214	208	120	13.30	106	43	159	20.6	179	31	155
1927.....	104	163	45	118	74	112	122	133	84	124	100	179	194	112	12.60	100	45	167	17.9	156	28	140
1928.....	94	147	38	100	63	95	108	117	85	125	50	89	180	104	13.20	105	49	181	22.2	193	31	155
1929.....	97	152	45	118	63	95	118	128	89	131	125	223	265	153	11.70	93	46	170	21.9	190	33	165
1930.....	90	141	37	97	57	86	84	91	57	84	110	196	173	100	11.70	93	40	148	17.0	148	24	120

pared with a year ago, the September sales showed a decline of 23 per cent, which is somewhat less than the decline shown by previous months. The total exports during the first nine months of 1930 were 84 per cent below the first nine months of 1929. Milk cow prices during the past month averaged 29 per cent under a year ago, according to price reporters of the Department of Agriculture.

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

The Feed Situation

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

Dairy Summary

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

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

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

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

*Preliminary

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

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

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

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

Dairy Manufactures

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

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF WISCONSIN FARM PRODUCTS

Product	August 1929	August 1930	September 1929	September* 1930	Unit
Corn.....	\$.97	\$.89	\$.97	\$.90	Bu.
Oats.....	.45	.37	.45	.37	Bu.
Barley.....	.66	.55	.63	.57	Bu.
Rye.....	.93	.55	.89	.57	Bu.
Wheat.....	1.21	.88	1.18	.84	Bu.
Hay, all.....	11.20	11.40	11.70	11.71	Ton
Alfalfa hay.....	15.90	16.10	16.10	16.70	Ton
Clover hay.....	12.40	12.60	12.10	13.21	Ton
Timothy hay.....	11.30	11.40	11.30	12.56	Ton
Potatoes.....	1.20	1.05	1.25	1.29	Bu.
Buckwheat.....	.91	.91	.89	.96	Bu.
Clover seed.....	15.50	10.30	12.50	12.58	Bu.
Dry beans.....	5.62	4.01	4.84	4.13	Bu.
Flaxseed.....	2.39	1.90	2.65	1.73	Bu.
Beef cattle.....	8.70	5.30	8.40	6.00	Cwt.
Veal calves.....	13.20	9.60	13.70	10.23	Cwt.
Milk cows.....	110	80	110	77.91	Head
Horses.....	120	107	120	104.78	Head
Sheep.....	6	3.40	5.80	3.77	Cwt.
Lambs.....	11.70	7.40	11.50	7.55	Cwt.
Hogs.....	10.40	8.50	9.80	9.55	Cwt.
Wool (unwashed).....	.32	.21	.32	.22	Lb.
Chickens.....	.224	.166	.219	.180	Lb.
Eggs.....	.30	.20	.33	.24	Doz.
Butter.....	.45	.38	.46	.40	Lb.
Milk.....	1.98	1.60	2.05	1.68	Cwt.
Cheese**.....	1970	1710	2075	1703	

*Subject to revision.

**Price of twins on Wisconsin Cheese Exchange.

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

County	Butter		Cheese		Ice Cream		Milk Shipped Out of State		Cream Shipped Out of State		Evaporated, Condensed & Powdered Milk Products
	1929 Pounds	1927 Pounds	1929 Pounds	1927 Pounds	1929 Pounds	1927 Pounds	1929 Pounds	1927 Pounds	1929 Pounds	1927 Pounds	
Barron	4,930,375	5,393,761	4,299,572	6,010,029	72,253	67,352	1,530		6,914,657	4,301,377	15,498,292
Bayfield	1,146,444	1,421,143	826,652	329,503					472,580	322,651	50,783
Burnett	1,815,092	1,902,808	148,375	146,217					449,459	307,935	
Chippewa	2,059,718	2,824,377	3,689,949	4,507,858	118,664	116,505	12,667,628	441,415	5,155,309	4,306,001	31,456,223
Douglas	1,121,118	488,011	222,378	188,282	160,847	137,047			1,467,031	146,212	1,232,671
Polk	6,391,430	6,545,065	4,123,629	4,735,854	16,405	1,500		41,106	1,005,325	361,313	775,085
Rusk	1,698,482	1,436,225	2,247,548	2,295,177	15,614	13,555			386,469	468,795	593,440
Sawyer	669,888	548,354	263,796	173,404					73,181	180,334	
Washburn	1,278,540	1,313,070						2,174,340	291,441	400,866	850,705
Northwest District	21,111,089	21,872,814	15,821,899	18,386,324	383,783	335,999	12,669,158	2,656,861	16,215,452	10,795,550	50,459,199
Ashland	616,690	555,391	1,130,256	621,819	55,690	48,240			556,489	303,109	
Clark	350,558	536,586	16,719,195	19,339,633	34,035	28,528	1,212,838		3,600,369	2,154	33,980,445
Iron	309,502	389,826	191,276	65,093	33,069	34,309			39,307	27,655	
Lincoln	786,418	844,592	3,114,593	2,976,024	23,809	23,756	971,809	687,765		168,150	12,936,792
Marathon	777,515	1,381,702	18,656,553	21,224,959	157,098	106,212	12,528,258	17,175,431	4,326,037	2,170,907	19,079,787
Oneida	47,625	104,541			73,219	64,806					
Price	761,950	939,719	3,180,447	1,365,784	17,381	14,201			157,734	150,467	106,088
Taylor	2,520,049	2,377,181	3,106,331	2,926,814	16,830	12,350			802,000	118,907	329,186
Vilas	106,553	92,515									
North District	6,276,860	7,222,053	46,098,651	48,520,126	411,131	332,402	14,712,905	18,665,196	8,798,852	2,869,158	66,432,298
Florence	138,831	89,905									
Forest	179,232	161,129	261,546	213,134							
Langlade	917,034	944,026	2,757,830	5,026,774	24,257	25,285			465,064		8,367,905
Marquette	860,094	986,390	3,831,667	5,192,547	30,004	21,736			825,397	14,186	5,107,920
Oconto	513,930	457,070	10,513,077	10,476,021			3,637,797	7,519,131	102,990		
Shawano	749,875	457,098	15,255,033	16,359,044	62,255	41,275	1,231,591	21,607,274	1,636,024		8,727,632
Northwest District	3,360,096	3,095,618	32,619,153	37,267,520	116,516	88,296	4,869,388	29,126,405	3,029,475	14,186	22,203,457
Buffalo	4,138,385	4,643,812	231,068	409,868							2,281
Dunn	5,413,631	6,550,401	1,538,918	1,527,837	19,615	31,173					64,592
Eau Claire	2,686,734	2,714,695	305,764	347,679	56,081	123,491			946,883	64,521	9,825,688
Jackson	2,962,864	3,380,266	2,212,136	1,944,396	330	240			1,421,145	674,521	1,497,721
La Crosse	3,905,890	2,974,419	375,807	492,619	262,583	212,456			120,030	197,388	319,742
Monroe	7,753,897	7,523,305	781,195	679,007	41,855	19,809	344,244		330,540		3,674,350
Pepin	3,880,444	3,151,698							10,456		13,093,166
Pierce	5,334,310	5,765,231	396,793	1,044,162	15,513	20,660			809,482	465,341	882,771
St. Croix	5,789,622	5,809,956	3,417,518	3,269,272	31,842	36,686	760,513	1,314,831	15,354	17,016	399,025
Trempealeau	7,605,038	7,349,830	83,728	416,801	2,977	10,649			59,577	210,877	6,760,836
West District	49,470,815	49,863,613	9,342,927	10,131,641	430,796	455,161	1,104,757	1,346,887	3,713,467	1,632,020	37,563,918
Adams	154,175	186,535	181,212	116,171					2,730	7,343	
Green Lake	1,713,908	1,668,789	597,604	647,926						32,852	17,598,108
Juneau	3,150,392	3,229,652	186,517	326,888	25,323	50,415					1,155,214
Marquette	1,446,891	1,436,574	65,412	142,871		8,000					101,826
Portage	2,989,612	3,051,525	929,239	1,523,500	46,386	39,882			249,454	111,690	5,675,443
Waupaca	2,516,146	2,623,707	5,706,652	6,404,105	69,916	18,000	12,377,507	23,644,030	1,262,702	1,697,790	35,226,240
Waushara	2,087,510	1,485,623	1,249,564	1,143,686							
Wood	2,417,481	2,093,880	6,410,860	8,725,583	93,600	110,519	16,623,884		4,049,786	1,439,723	9,968,638
Central District	16,476,115	15,776,285	15,327,060	19,030,730	235,225	226,816	29,001,391	23,644,030	5,564,672	3,292,901	69,725,469
Brown	5,062,776	5,090,655	10,525,804	9,785,507	211,889	292,608	10,600,994	1,323,832	1,517,146	4,706,500	17,047,375
Calumet	79,932	125,280	7,777,914	7,430,934					711,924		18,690,324
Door	181,501	262,882	3,835,234	4,308,636	57,700	43,500					35,546,232
Fond du Lac	2,980,468	3,294,060	8,779,914	9,150,505	256,673	251,836	19,850,263	2,819,496	7,185,940	8,879,812	14,710,244
Kewaunee	154,249	184,709	9,763,026	10,887,647					12,798		
Manitowish	984,462	941,342	14,712,764	19,406,227	138,133	79,169				66,000	34,422,288
Outagamie	413,361	268,173	8,959,900	7,675,387	138,264	131,798	2,738,420	25,739,928	3,990,667	4,073,499	1,639,971
Sheboygan	2,158,991	2,399,569	14,019,894	17,043,931	170,397	168,842			3,430,168		9,067,748
Winnebago	3,341,294	3,044,663	4,406,225	6,489,318	427,960	251,326	348,044	13,985,653	31,300	860,637	14,861,934
East District	15,357,034	15,611,333	82,780,675	92,178,092	1,401,016	1,219,079	33,550,519	43,868,712	16,867,145	18,586,448	145,986,116
Crawford	1,501,428	1,539,616	3,175,416	3,286,623	93,052	87,242			87,617	179,408	
Grant	5,657,438	5,580,358	7,509,737	5,912,112	29,055	33,919			342,960	531,472	37,681,936
Iowa	1,187,619	640,402	12,091,418	11,577,811	20,461	31,249			575,933	329,915	44,611,261
Lafayette	783,243	596,193	8,901,998	9,516,204					2,734,500	1,530,420	718,400
Richland	1,793,758	1,635,375	9,119,218	10,093,887	15,000	17,743			274,005		14,757,064
Sauk	5,269,258	4,693,441	3,023,462	2,981,618	85,899	119,505	243,002	3,757,264	6,492,361	49,146,066	13,762,016
Vernon	5,663,353	6,242,626	2,979,040	2,638,143					150,003	73,800	13,258,041
Southwest District	21,866,097	20,928,011	46,800,289	46,006,398	243,467	289,658	243,002	6,765,769	9,179,291	51,064,257	42,495,521
Columbia	3,050,774	3,117,781	3,247,417	3,503,568	72,191	68,526		1,635,243	3,458,512	259,196	12,807,242
Dane	4,301,184	5,671,858	7,615,804	7,305,289	465,653	453,620	44,382,703	13,149,213	703,449	161,112	37,681,936
Dodge	410,969	259,731	27,721,856	24,732,030	93,977	77,185	3,846,682		3,982,874		44,611,261
Green	420,571	282,700	12,835,284	12,639,513	49,202	54,190	10,723,588	24,320,295	1,666,860	1,003,554	31,595,461
Jefferson	2,145,383	2,282,833	1,768,077	1,849,978	69,458	133,484	37,694,073	28,935,665	706,219	922,566	43,481,146
Rock	1,877,387	1,742,188	1,530,238	699,691	342,220	297,530	71,927,761	54,506,159	2,149,762	10,816	15,020,498
South District	12,206,268	13,357,091	54,718,679	50,730,069	1,092,701	1,084,535	168,574,807	122,546,575	12,667,776	2,357,247	185,197,594
Kenosha	193,464	169,373			121,132	172,665					
Milwaukee	6,265,618	7,894,293	35,457		1,416,798	2,679,636	51,263,227	50,201,050	804,888	3,042,574	5,659,021
Ozaukee	245,853	327,087	3,244,657	4,019,239	1,987,259						
Racine	565,244	652,160	240,913	15,000	285,779	252,872	4,923,692	2,695,839	47,867	4,192	13,791,168
Walworth	194,277	367,760			720,303	88,226	59,253,258	58,843,279	2,784,509	2,170,132	30,048,651
Washington	665,667	544,923	3,037,794	2,970,486	41,792	9,000	24,172,207	35,967,078		513,016	32,027,340
Waukesha	463,808	367,731	351,692	1,621,702	112,037	79,512</					

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MARKETS
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

S. J. GILBERT, Assistant Agricultural Statistician

G. T. GUSTAFSON, Junior Statistician

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NOVEMBER CROP AND DAIRY SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR OCTOBER, 1930

Station	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit				Precipitation Inches		
	Min.	Max.	Mean	Normal	October 1930	Normal	Accumulative excess or de- ficiency since January 1
Duluth	16	78	41.8	44.1	1.53	2.31	- 5.22
Wausau	19	82	46.2	47.2	2.89	2.78	- 3.15
Escanaba	21	64	45.4	46.0	1.69	2.63	- 10.17
Minneapolis	21	86	47.8	48.9	1.14	2.08	- 3.72
La Crosse	19	85	48.8	50.3	1.66	2.32	- 3.97
Green Bay	22	81	47.6	48.5	1.70	2.54	- 12.37
Dubuque	22	86	50.1	51.9	2.59	2.48	- 3.44
Madison	21	82	48.1	50.3	1.63	2.43	- 0.02
Milwaukee	24	78	48.1	51.1	2.01	2.35	- 8.05

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Preliminary

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

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

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

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

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

CROP SUMMARY ON NOVEMBER 1—WISCONSIN AND UNITED STATES

Crop	WISCONSIN					UNITED STATES					Unit
	Acreage (000) omitted		Production (000) omitted			Acreage (000) omitted		Production (000) omitted			
	1930 preliminary	1929	Nov. 1, 1930 forecast	1929	5-year average 1924-28	1930 preliminary	1929	Nov. 1, 1930 forecast	1929	5-year average 1924-28	
Corn.....	2,077	2,036	81,003	81,440	77,770	101,531	97,957	2,094,481	2,614,307	2,699,809	Bu.
Potatoes.....	246	220	18,204	20,240	27,624	3,482	3,371	368,444	359,796	392,605	Bu.
Tobacco.....	40	37	48,000	45,140	38,868	2,140	2,037	1,518,781	1,519,081	1,302,463	Lb.
Oats.....	2,470	2,470	108,680	85,215	105,653	41,898	40,212	1,410,761	1,233,574	1,371,786	Bu.
Barley.....	710	703	26,270	22,848	19,148	12,780	13,079	328,020	303,552	240,742	Bu.
Rye.....	187	185	2,992	2,960	3,898	3,498	3,216	46,655	40,533	50,861	Bu.
Winter wheat.....	42	39	945	936	1,357	38,490	40,134	597,392	577,784	550,636	Bu.
Spring wheat.....	66	66	1,386	1,254	1,230	16,163	15,654	186,906	175,626	213,649	Bu.
Buckwheat.....	21	21	304	304	380	727	731	9,409	11,620	13,786	Bu.
All tame hay.....	3,389	3,442	5,931	7,390	5,911	59,807	60,953	84,071	101,786	93,630	Ton
Alfalfa hay.....	413	318	1,032	922	768	11,495	11,500	28,513	29,832	28,738	Ton
Dry peas.....	30	29	570	461	646	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bu.
Dry beans.....	9	9	60	76	76	2,163	1,933	20,975	19,693	17,322	Bu.
Flax.....	9	7	112	84	128	4,389	2,992	24,168	16,844	23,816	Bu.
Sugar beets.....	13*	9*	94	65	127	771	688	8,951	7,318	7,389	Ton
Apples.....	.....	.....	928	1,749	1,800	.....	.....	162,016	142,078	180,262	Bu.

*Planted acreage.

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

Year	Corn		Oats		Barley		Wheat		Rye		Potatoes		Flaxseed		Loose Hay		Butter		Chickens		Eggs	
	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index
1910	58	95	36	97	62	93	98	109	70	101	52	113	216	126	15.00	122	29	104	10.9	100	23	100
1911	82	102	42	114	100	149	91	101	84	122	150	106	218	126	15.30	124	28	93	10.6	97	20	87
1912	60	98	32	86	56	84	84	83	63	91	33	72	165	96	12.05	98	28	100	11.0	101	23	100
1913	62	102	38	103	60	90	82	81	58	84	55	120	139	81	10.45	85	30	107	11.8	108	25	109
1914	69	113	42	114	60	90	100	111	78	113	40	87	131	76	9.80	79	30	107	11.2	103	23	100
1915	72	118	33	89	52	78	96	107	88	128	35	76	125	73	9.25	75	27	96	10.8	99	23	100
1916	84	138	45	122	98	146	144	160	114	165	124	270	206	122	10.70	87	34	121	13.5	124	30	130
1917	176	289	58	157	124	185	202	224	172	249	91	198			14.55	118	43	154	17.5	161	37	161
1918	131	215	65	176	117	137	206	229	148	214	90	196	390	227	20.20	164	56	200	20.2	185	42	183
1919	131	215	66	178	117	137	206	227	128	186	121	263	362	210	19.45	158	60	214	20.0	183	50	217
1920	108	177	56	151	92	137	196	218	154	223	100	217	254	148	20.80	169	57	204	21.6	198	52	226
1921	50	82	34	92	54	81	107	119	80	116	120	261	160	83	15.60	127	44	157	17.0	156	38	165
1922	58	95	35	95	54	81	99	110	67	97	42	91	194	113	13.75	112	40	143	16.0	147	33	144
1923	86	141	41	111	62	93	100	111	62	90	68	148	212	123	13.75	112	46	164	17.0	156	32	139
1924	115	189	49	132	83	124	129	143	110	159	44	96	218	127	14.20	115	39	139	18.4	169	38	165
1925	87	143	35	95	67	100	131	146	70	101	95	207	210	122	13.40	109	49	179	18.5	170	38	165
1926	78	128	38	103	63	94	127	141	83	120	110	239	199	116	13.50	109	45	161	19.8	182	37	161
1927	94	154	46	124	75	112	120	133	86	125	90	196	183	106	12.50	101	47	168	18.2	167	34	148
1928	89	146	40	108	64	96	106	118	91	132	35	76	188	109	13.20	107	49	175	21.1	194	33	143
1929	92	151	46	124	65	97	116	129	91	132	125	272	285	166	11.00	89	47	168	20.5	188	37	161
1930	82	134	36	97	55	82	79	88	51	74	90	196	166	96	12.40	101	39	139	16.0	147	24	104

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

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

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

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

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

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

FEEED PRICES (PER TON) AT MINNEAPOLIS

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

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF WISCONSIN FARM PRODUCTS

Product	September 1929	September 1930	October 1929	October 1930*	Unit
Corn	\$.97	\$.90	\$.92	\$.82	Bu.
Oats	.45	.37	.46	.36	Bu.
Barley	.63	.57	.65	.55	Bu.
Rye	.89	.57	.91	.51	Bu.
Wheat	1.18	.84	1.16	.79	Bu.
Hay, all	11.70	11.70	11.	12.40	Ton
Alfalfa hay	16.10	16.40	15.50	16.20	Ton
Clover hay	12.	13.20	11.70	13.30	Ton
Timothy hay	11.30	11.40	11.40	12.40	Ton
Potatoes	1.25	1.10	1.25	.90	Bu.
Buckwheat	.89	.92	.93	.93	Bu.
Clover seed	12.50	11.20	10.60	12.50	Bu.
Dry beans	4.84	4.13	4.97	3.49	Bu.
Flaxseed	2.65	1.73	2.85	1.66	Bu.
Beef cattle	8.40	6.	8.10	5.50	Cwt.
Veal calves	13.70	10.20	12.60	9.90	Cwt.
Milk cows	110.	77.	110.	77.	Head
Horses	120.	105.	117.	104.	Head
Sheep	5.80	3.70	5.50	2.90	Cwt.
Lambs	11.50	7.30	10.90	6.60	Cwt.
Hogs	9.80	9.50	9.10	8.80	Cwt.
Wool (unwashed)	.32	.22	.33	.21	Lb.
Chickens	.219	.170	.205	.160	Lb.
Eggs	.33	.24	.37	.24	Doz.
Butter	.46	.40	.47	.39	Lb.
Milk	2.05	1.68	2.11	1.71	Cwt.
Cheese**	.2075	.1703	.2112	.1607	Lb.

*Subject to revision.

**Price of twins on Wisconsin Cheese Exchange.

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

County	Corn for Grain		Corn for Silage		Oats		Barley		Rye		Potatoes		Tame Hay	
	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year
	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Tons	Tons
Barron		33	6.6	5.0	47	41	39	34	20	22	82	120	1.4	1.8
Bayfield			7.0	5.3	44	41	32	32	95	28	95	82	1.6	1.4
Burnett	29	33	4.0	5.0	42	30	32	24	14	21	56	80	1.4	1.3
Chippewa	40	40	5.6	7.1	39	30	34	32	20	16	73	118	1.3	1.3
Douglas	35		5.5	8.0	39	41	31	32	15		73	95	1.8	1.2
Polk	30	35	6.7	6.8	45	41	35	33	16	18	52	75	2.0	1.7
Rusk	40		7.0	7.0	45	41	35	34	20	25	100	117	2.1	2.0
Sawyer	25	25	4.0	6.0	35	35	30	26	16		64	75	1.2	1.7
Waashburn	31	31	6.4	6.4	33	33	28	25	14	17	58	82	1.3	1.5
Northwest District	32.5	35.7	6.1	6.3	42.7	37.3	34.6	31.2	16.8	19.3	75.7	94.8	1.63	1.57
Ashland				7.0	33	29		26	15	15	86	111	1.3	1.3
Clark	30	43	6.2	7.3	46	37	41	35	14	25	78	117	1.8	2.1
Iron			7.0		35	25	35	27			107		1.5	1.7
Lincoln			7.3	8.2	45	33	33	30	20	25	100	80	1.5	1.9
Marathon	36	30	6.9	8.3	43	36	35	31	20	18	99	106	1.7	2.0
Oneida			6.5	7.0	35	37		28		20	102	114	1.3	1.8
Price			5.0	6.5	49	34	36	33			90	100	1.9	1.9
Taylor			7.4	7.7	48	37	38	35			94	73	2.1	2.1
Vilas			4.0	5.0	42	37	28	30			98	100	1.4	2.0
North District	31.8	40.5	6.7	7.6	43.8	35.3	36.2	32.2	17.1	20.3	93.1	100.1	1.72	1.98
Florence			4.6	7.0	33	34	26	30	15		100	80	1.6	1.7
Forest			4.0	6.0	41	37	29	29			87	107	1.6	1.9
Langlade			5.7	7.0	38	37	32	34		20	136	125	1.6	1.9
Marinette	40	25	6.3	7.0	35	33	26	31	20	18	87	92	1.5	1.9
Oconto	30	43	6.7	6.9	42	33	35	30	18	17	69	109	1.6	2.0
Shawano	34	45	6.3	6.8	39	38	34	37	18	21	74	110	1.2	2.1
Northeast District	33.0	42.6	5.9	7.3	36.8	35.8	30.4	32.4	17.9	19.3	89.8	104.5	1.60	1.98
Buffalo	40	50	7.5	8.1	45	40	42	37	15	20	59	115	1.8	2.2
Dunn	28	44	4.0	6.9	34	36	36	34	15	14	62	102	1.4	1.6
Eau Claire	28	41	5.5	7.0	38	34	33	32	14	16	73	76	1.2	1.6
Jackson	38	40	4.0		46	34	42	39	18	15	42	60	1.4	1.8
La Crosse	50	50	7.1	9.0	46	37	41	38	15	14	84	99	2.1	2.3
Monroe	50	42	8.0	7.0	47	32	42	33	15	17	66	74	2.1	2.2
Pepin	35	37	7.0	7.0	38	39	34	32	14	17	80	93	1.3	2.0
Pierce	34	50	4.0	6.5	38	41	33	33	15	21	73	83	1.9	2.3
St. Croix	35	44	5.6	6.0	40	36	36	31	21	20	64	60	1.4	1.7
Trempealeau	31	40	5.7	8.0	38	33	36	33	16	26	68	90	1.8	2.0
West District	36.6	44.7	6.1	7.2	41.2	36.1	37.6	34.0	15.8	18.6	69.9	84.2	1.67	1.99
Adams	24	37	4.2	5.0	22	26		24	8	9	36	55	1.1	1.7
Green Lake	47	40	4.8	6.9	44	33	39	36	20	16	71	85	1.9	2.5
Juneau	35	35	5.3	5.0	33	30	38	34	12	14	62	80	1.5	1.8
Marquette	40	41	6.2	6.5	34	26	35	26	13	11	62	67	2.2	1.9
Portage	31	36	4.2	5.9	30	30	30	26	9	12	44	63	1.0	1.3
Waupaca	37	47	5.5	7.2	43	30	41	30	13	16	62	120	2.0	2.0
Waushara	30	38	6.1	7.4	32	27	32	33	9	10	40	78	1.4	1.7
Wood	32	35	6.5	6.3	46	35	36	29	16	22	50	70	1.4	1.8
Central District	34.2	39.9	5.4	6.5	35.8	29.8	36.3	30.0	10.9	12.3	61.1	75.8	1.62	1.79
Brown	49	35	7.0	6.1	42	31	34	31	17	20	60	109	1.2	2.0
Calumet	40		6.0	7.0	51	41	40	33	24	21	82	90	1.8	2.1
Door			4.5	7.7	39	36	34	34	19	24	59	86	1.6	1.9
Fond du Lac	55	42	7.7	8.3	47	39	38	34	21		61	107	2.1	2.3
Kewaunee		35	4.1	6.5	36	34	30	32	18	20	68	92	1.4	2.0
Manitowoc	47	45	6.6	7.6	46	41	37	34	24	25	97	106	2.0	2.2
Outagamie	53	44	6.7	8.5	42	35	36	32	20	21	73	102	1.9	2.4
Shelbygan	51	45	6.7	7.0	54	41	38	35	21	21	100	98	2.0	2.1
Winnebago	46	42	6.9	7.2	49	34	42	31	18	21	64	73	1.6	2.0
East District	50.4	41.6	6.4	7.3	45.7	37.3	37.0	33.4	19.9	22.6	73.2	95.6	1.78	2.19
Crawford	39	41	6.0		40	34	38	36		15	67	100	2.2	2.0
Grant	46	41	7.6	7.6	40	34	35	32			50	80	1.8	2.4
Iowa	35	43	7.4	9.0	42	32	38	33		15	65	80	1.8	2.2
Lafayette	40	36	6.6	7.0	43	34	36	29		25	45	70	1.6	2.0
Richland	47	42	6.0	8.0	50	35	37	32		20	96	80	1.9	2.6
Sauk	39	43	7.5	8.0	45	33	35	33	12	14	76	78	2.0	2.5
Vernon	45	48	6.2	7.7	42	38	44	31		25	73	88	1.2	2.1
Southwest District	41.7	42.4	6.9	8.0	46.4	34.0	37.0	31.0	12.0	16.7	67.4	81.8	1.79	2.22
Columbia	30	38	6.2	7.8	40	25	34	28	15	14	54	89	1.9	2.3
Dane	45	39	7.0	7.0	43	28	37	31	21	16	72	75	2.2	2.3
Dodge	56	40	8.0	8.6	52	41	38	36	23	24	77	104	2.5	2.6
Green	37	47	6.6	8.3	55	36	43	32	20	17	42	79	1.9	2.0
Jefferson	55	50	8.1	8.0	47	36	39	36	24	25	52	70	2.6	2.5
Rock	36	42	7.0	9.0	43	30	35	29	16	23	50	94	2.0	2.1
South District	43.1	41.6	7.2	8.1	45.7	32.3	37.5	33.9	18.7	19.5	58.8	84.2	2.24	2.40
Kenosha	43	35	6.0	6.0	53	39	38	32		15	102	90	1.9	2.0
Milwaukee	55	50	7.0	7.0	51	37	44	35	18	18	67	70	2.0	2.6
Ozaukee	37	39	7.6	7.8	47	42	38	33	25	21	85	92	2.2	2.0
Racine	48	50	7.7	6.0	57	42	41	33	24	20	72	92	2.5	2.0
Walworth	40	38	5.5	6.6	48	32	35	32	20	21	82	69	1.8	2.0
Washington	42	46	6.2	7.1	57	45	37	36	26	25	76	120	2.1	2.5
Waukesha	41	40	6.4	8.0	50	38	41	33	19	18	76	102	1.8	2.3
Southeast District	43.6	42.2	6.6	7.1	51.5	39.2	39.1	33.5	22.1	20.5	77.9	92.3	1.97	2.15
STATE	39.0	40.0	6.5	7.5	44.0	34.5	37.0	32.5	16.0	16.0	74.0	92.0	1.75	2.15

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

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Bureau of Agricultural Economics

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & MARKETS
Division of Agricultural Statistics

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

S. J. GILBERT, Assistant Agricultural Statistician

G. T. GUSTAFSON, Junior Statistician

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

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

Milk Prices Lower

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

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Monthly Wisconsin Milk Prices 1928-1930

Average price per hundredweight received by producers.	1929	1928
January	1.81	2.34
February	1.75	2.25
March	1.72	2.15
April	1.68	2.07
May	1.60	1.98
June	1.51	1.95
July	1.52	1.98
August	1.60	1.98
September	1.68	2.05
October	1.69	2.11
November	1.65*	2.09
December	1.67	2.25

* Preliminary

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

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

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

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

UTILIZATION OF MILK ON WISCONSIN FARMS



Farm Utilization of Milk

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

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

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

Dairy Cattle Shipments

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

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

The World Dairy Situation

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

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

Farm Prices

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

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

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

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

Year	Corn		Oats		Barley		Wheat		Rye		Potatoes		Flaxseed		Loose Hay		Butter		Chickens		Eggs	
	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index	Price	Index
1910.....	52	109	34	92	62	83	94	119	70	103	38	86	218	135	15.00	120	30	100	10.2	99	26	100
1911.....	61	107	44	119	100	149	91	102	85	125	55	125	198	122	15.55	124	30	100	9.6	93	24	92
1912.....	53	93	32	86	56	84	83	93	62	91	32	73	140	86	11.90	95	30	100	10.7	104	26	200
1913.....	60	105	36	97	60	90	82	92	57	84	55	125	120	74	10.80	88	30	100	10.8	105	29	112
1914.....	66	116	42	114	60	90	100	112	85	125	31	70	123	76	9.50	78	30	100	10.2	99	27	104
1915.....	69	121	34	92	55	82	95	107	88	129	42	95	152	94	9.70	77	29	97	10.4	101	28	113
1916.....	91	160	49	132	104	155	158	178	126	185	142	323	229	141	11.30	90	38	127	13.0	126	33	127
1917.....	168	295	62	168	122	182	200	225	169	249	94	214	.....	.....	16.45	131	44	147	14.8	144	38	146
1918.....	127	223	65	176	90	134	206	231	151	222	82	186	340	210	20.85	187	57	190	19.2	186	49	188
1919.....	126	221	68	184	120	179	210	236	130	191	128	291	365	225	19.90	159	65	217	18.0	175	58	223
1920.....	82	144	50	135	86	128	168	189	140	206	87	198	211	130	20.40	163	58	193	20.0	194	60	231
1921.....	44	77	32	86	50	75	98	110	71	104	101	230	154	95	15.10	121	44	147	16.0	155	48	185
1922.....	61	107	38	103	56	84	101	113	72	106	34	77	188	116	12.65	101	45	150	15.0	146	43	165
1923.....	86	151	42	114	62	93	100	112	64	94	52	118	205	127	14.25	114	49	163	14.9	145	49	169
1924.....	111	195	47	127	78	116	128	144	107	157	37	84	210	130	13.30	106	39	130	15.5	160	45	173
1925.....	73	128	37	100	67	100	135	152	71	104	171	389	229	141	13.50	108	50	167	17.1	166	40	154
1926.....	75	132	40	108	63	94	126	142	85	125	120	273	191	118	15.00	120	48	160	18.0	175	45	174
1927.....	85	149	47	127	74	110	117	131	88	129	90	205	185	114	12.00	96	49	163	18.0	175	43	165
1928.....	81	142	41	111	64	96	106	119	91	134	35	80	190	117	13.80	110	49	163	20.3	197	39	150
1929.....	84	147	44	119	63	94	114	128	89	131	120	273	282	174	11.00	88	46	153	18.9	184	43	165
1930.....	71	125	32	86	51	76	75	84	44	65	80	182	150	93	12.30	98	37	123	14.5	141	31	119

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

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

Feed Prices

Wisconsin prices of feeds per ton,

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

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

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

MONTHLY FARM PRICES OF WISCONSIN FARM PRODUCTS

Product	October 1929	October 1930	November 1929	November 1930*	Unit
Corn.....	\$.92	\$.82	\$.84	\$.71	Bu.
Oats.....	.46	.36	.44	.32	Bu.
Barley.....	.65	.55	.63	.51	Bu.
Rye.....	.91	.51	.89	.44	Bu.
Wheat.....	1.16	.79	1.14	.75	Bu.
Hay, all.....	11.	12.40	11.	12.30	Ton
Alfalfa hay.....	15.50	16.20	15.90	17.30	Ton
Clover hay.....	11.70	13.30	11.60	13.90	Ton
Timothy hay.....	11.40	12.40	11.40	12.70	Ton
Potatoes.....	1.25	.90	1.20	.80	Bu.
Buckwheat.....	.93	.93	.86	.80	Bu.
Clover seed.....	10.60	12.50	10.	11.60	Bu.
Dry beans.....	4.97	3.49	5.06	3.27	Bu.
Flaxseed.....	2.85	1.66	2.82	1.50	Bu.
Beef cattle.....	8.10	5.50	7.70	5.30	Cwt.
Veal calves.....	12.60	9.90	12.10	8.80	Cwt.
Milk cows.....	110.	77.	110.	74.	Head
Horses.....	117.	104.	114.	100.	Head
Sheep.....	5.50	2.90	4.90	3.30	Cwt.
Lambs.....	10.90	6.60	10.60	6.70	Cwt.
Hogs.....	9.10	8.80	8.50	8.10	Cwt.
Wool (unwashed).....	.33	.21	.33	.21	Lb.
Chickens.....	.205	.160	.189	.145	Lb.
Eggs.....	.37	.24	.43	.31	Dos.
Butter.....	.47	.39	.46	.37	Lb.
Milk.....	2.11	1.69	2.09	1.65	Cwt.
Cheese**.....	.2112	.1607	.2062	.1669	Lb.

*Subject to revision.

**Price of twips on Wisconsin Cheese Exchange.

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

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

Change in Number of Farms

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

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

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

County	1930 April 1	1925 January 1	1920 January 1	Increase or Decrease, 1925-1930		Increase or Decrease, 1920-1930	
				Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Barron	4,480	4,452	4,516	+ 28	+ 0.6	- 36	- 0.8
Bayfield	1,938	2,275	1,791	- 337	-14.8	+ 147	+ 8.2
Burnett	1,719	1,835	1,872	- 116	- 6.3	- 153	- 8.2
Chippewa	3,746	3,706	3,729	+ 40	+ 1.1	+ 17	+ 0.5
Douglas	1,962	2,366	1,557	- 404	-17.1	+ 405	+26.0
Polk	4,145	4,224	4,058	- 79	- 1.9	+ 87	+ 2.1
Rusk	2,061	2,240	1,946	- 179	- 8.0	+ 115	+ 5.9
Sawyer	1,008	1,184	823	- 176	-14.9	+ 185	+22.5
Washburn	1,343	1,475	1,380	- 132	- 8.9	- 37	- 2.7
Northwest District	22,402	23,767	21,672	- 1,355	- 5.7	+ 730	+ 3.4
Ashland	1,089	1,380	1,131	- 291	-21.1	- 42	- 3.7
Clark	5,070	5,299	5,116	- 229	- 4.3	- 46	- 0.9
Iron	587	590	381	- 3	- 0.5	+ 206	+4.1
Lincoln	1,756	1,894	1,586	- 138	- 7.3	+ 170	+10.7
Marathon	6,356	6,717	6,058	- 361	- 5.4	+ 298	+4.9
Oneida	770	745	724	+ 25	+ 3.4	+ 46	+ 6.4
Price	1,997	2,343	1,935	- 346	-14.8	+ 62	+ 3.2
Taylor	2,471	2,823	2,260	- 352	-12.5	+ 211	+ 9.3
Vilas	451	473	417	- 22	- 4.7	+ 34	+ 8.2
North District	20,547	22,264	19,608	- 1,717	- 7.7	+ 939	+ 4.8
Florence	356	461	349	- 105	-22.8	+ 7	+ 2.0
Forest	534	638	535	- 104	-16.3	- 1	- 0.2
Langlade	1,730	1,958	1,780	- 228	-11.6	- 50	- 2.8
Marquette	2,309	2,893	2,531	- 584	-20.2	- 222	- 8.8
Oconto	2,782	3,111	3,114	- 329	-10.6	- 332	-10.7
Shawano	3,740	3,891	3,977	- 151	- 3.9	- 237	- 6.0
Northeast District	11,461	12,862	12,286	- 1,601	-11.6	- 835	- 6.8
Buffalo	2,042	2,076	2,089	- 34	- 1.6	- 47	- 2.2
Dunn	3,517	3,731	3,566	- 214	- 5.7	- 49	- 1.4
Eau Claire	2,213	2,407	2,368	- 194	- 8.1	- 155	- 6.5
Jackson	2,284	2,468	2,577	- 184	- 7.5	- 293	-11.4
La Crosse	1,733	1,682	1,720	+ 51	+ 3.0	+ 13	+ 0.8
Monroe	3,371	3,545	3,519	- 174	- 4.9	- 148	- 4.2
Pepin	936	1,043	1,034	- 107	-10.3	- 98	- 9.5
Pierce	3,011	3,073	3,105	- 62	- 2.0	- 94	- 3.0
St. Croix	3,227	3,200	3,290	+ 27	+ 0.8	- 63	- 1.9
Trempealeau	3,054	3,204	3,138	- 150	- 4.7	- 84	- 2.7
West District	25,388	26,429	26,406	- 1,041	- 3.9	-1,018	- 3.9
Adams	1,245	1,388	1,557	- 143	-10.3	- 312	-20.0
Green Lake	1,405	1,617	1,507	- 212	-13.1	- 102	- 6.8
Juneau	2,258	2,256	2,479	+ 2	+ 0.1	- 221	- 8.9
Marquette	1,307	1,412	1,432	- 105	- 7.4	- 125	- 8.7
Portage	2,980	3,216	3,326	- 236	- 7.3	- 346	-10.4
Waupaca	3,483	3,589	3,770	- 86	- 2.4	- 287	- 7.6
Waushara	2,186	2,374	2,468	- 188	- 7.9	- 282	-11.4
Wood	2,821	3,150	3,066	- 329	-10.4	- 245	- 8.0
Central District	17,685	18,982	19,606	- 1,297	- 6.8	-1,920	- 9.8
Brown	3,077	3,401	3,498	- 324	- 9.5	- 421	-12.0
Calumet	2,027	2,090	2,087	- 63	- 3.0	- 60	- 2.9
Door	2,069	2,246	2,396	- 177	- 7.9	- 327	-13.6
Fond du Lac	4,104	4,070	4,190	+ 34	+ 0.8	- 86	- 2.1
Kewaunee	1,970	2,028	2,065	- 58	- 2.9	- 95	- 4.6
Manitowoc	3,773	3,887	3,904	- 114	- 2.9	- 131	- 3.4
Outagamie	3,458	3,829	3,746	- 371	- 9.7	- 288	- 7.7
Sheboygan	3,517	3,654	3,664	- 137	- 3.7	- 147	- 4.0
Winnebago	2,582	2,705	2,711	- 123	- 4.5	- 129	- 4.8
East District	26,577	27,910	26,261	- 1,333	- 4.8	-1,684	- 6.0
Crawford	1,910	2,016	1,911	- 106	- 5.3	- 1	- 0.1
Grant	4,093	4,113	4,022	- 20	- 0.5	+ 71	+ 1.8
Iowa	2,434	2,369	2,527	+ 65	+ 2.7	- 93	- 3.7
Lafayette	2,256	2,368	2,360	- 112	- 4.7	- 104	- 4.4
Richland	2,441	2,432	2,533	+ 9	+ 0.4	- 92	- 3.6
Sauk	3,490	3,612	3,697	- 122	- 3.4	- 207	- 5.6
Vernon	4,022	4,098	4,101	- 76	- 1.9	- 79	- 1.9
Southwest District	20,646	21,006	21,151	- 362	- 1.7	- 606	- 2.4
Columbia	3,056	3,189	3,320	- 133	- 4.2	- 264	- 8.0
Dane	5,868	6,086	6,217	- 218	- 3.6	- 349	- 5.6
Dodge	4,586	4,599	4,633	- 13	- 0.3	- 47	- 1.0
Green	2,388	2,403	2,330	- 15	- 0.6	+ 58	+ 2.5
Jefferson	3,211	3,325	3,263	- 114	- 3.4	- 52	- 1.6
Rock	3,365	3,737	3,660	- 372	-10.0	- 295	- 8.1
South District	22,474	23,339	23,423	- 865	- 3.7	- 949	- 4.1
Kenosha	1,228	1,356	1,383	- 128	- 9.4	- 155	-11.2
Milwaukee	1,763	2,153	2,574	- 390	-18.1	- 811	-31.5
Osaukee	1,572	1,741	1,727	- 169	- 9.7	- 155	- 9.0
Racine	1,854	2,215	2,215	- 361	-16.3	- 361	-16.3
Walworth	2,512	2,674	2,779	- 162	- 6.1	- 267	- 9.6
Washington	2,725	2,785	2,799	- 70	- 2.5	- 74	- 2.6
Waukesha	3,204	3,580	3,406	- 376	-10.5	- 202	- 5.9
Southeast District	14,865	16,614	16,883	- 1,666	-10.0	-2,016	-12.0
STATE	182,028	193,166	189,296	-11,127	- 5.8	-7,267	- 3.8

*United States Census 1930.