UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
H. C. TAYLOR, Chief

WISCONSIN STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics
J. D. JONES, Jr., Commissioner

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FEATURES OF CROP PRODUCTION IN 1924

COOL AND WET SEASON

Big yields of hay, above the average yields of oats, barley, rye and canning peas, and excellent late pastures,—were among some of the good results of the 1924 crop year. It was a season of cool and wet weather which made crop production uncertain in many respects. All crops were late in maturing; excessive and frequent rains made the havesting of small grains difficult; corn failed to make seasonal growth and was still in the milk and dough stage at the time of killing frost in late September; and late blight in potatoes brought losses to many growers.

BETTER GRAIN PRICES HAVE LITTLE EFFECT IN WISCONSIN

Prices of the 1924 grains were considerably higher than for the previous harvest, but in Wisconsin most of the grain is fed to livestock so that better grain prices mean but little to Wisconsin farmers unless reflected in better milk or butterfat prices. Better milk prices have not developed. Rye is an exception to the grain crops in Wisconsin, and in years of favorable prices becomes a cash crop of some importance. Rye prices this year have been twice as large as they were a year ago, and together with better yields in 1924 the returns to the rye growers of the state have been about doubled. The value of the crop was placed at six million dollars in 1924 compared to three million dollars the previous year.

CORN CROP FAILS TO RIPEN

Only 15% of the corn crop was ripe in late September when frost put an end to the hopes of a corn crop that might mature. Yields of silage ran a ton and a half below average, and in northern and eastern Wisconsin, farmers found it difficult to fill their silos. Another increase of 4,370 silos—from 100,060 on May 1, 1923 to 104,430 on May 1, 1924—indicates the greater extent to which silage is being fed by the dairymen of the state The near failure of the corn crop carries with it either a big outlay for purchased corn or radical changes in the feeding plans of the farmers in southern Wisconsin.

GRAINS YIELD GOOD IN WESTERN WISCONSIN

Oat and barley yields were about 10% above average in western Wisconsin and up to average in most of the state. There was considerable loss at harvest time in the eastern counties due to heavy and frequent rains. The Wisconsin oat crop was 12% above 1923; barley, 2% and rye 8% above the 1923 harvest.

WISCONSIN PACKS 52% OF NATION'S CANNING PEAS

The pack of canning peas in Wisconsin was the largest on record. The 1924 acreage was larger than the year previous. The yield was likewise very much better and uniformly good. In eastern Wisconsin, heavy rains and inability to harvest the crop for canning purposes caused some of the acreage to be left for seed or feeding purposes. The United States production was 233,500 tons of which Wisconsin produced 122,500 tons or 52%.

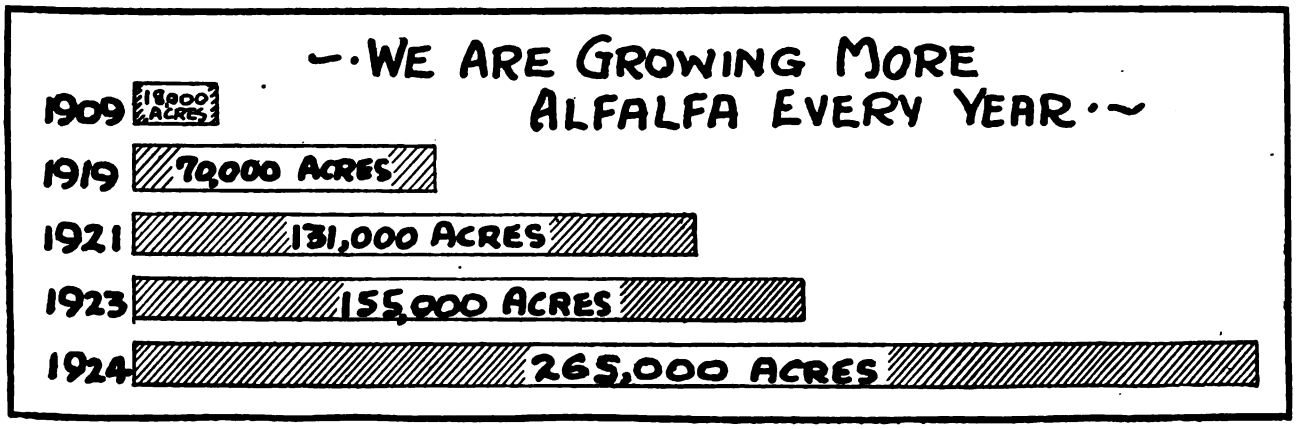
HOW WISCONSIN RANKS WITH OTHER STATES IN PRODUCTION OF VARIOUS CROPS IN 1924

First—Canning Peas.
Second—Cabbage and tame hay.
Third—Cranberries.
Fourth—Oats and Rye.
Fifth—Clover seed and potatoes.
Sixth—Buckwheat.
Eighth—Tobacco.
Fourteenth—Corn.
Thirtieth—Wheat.

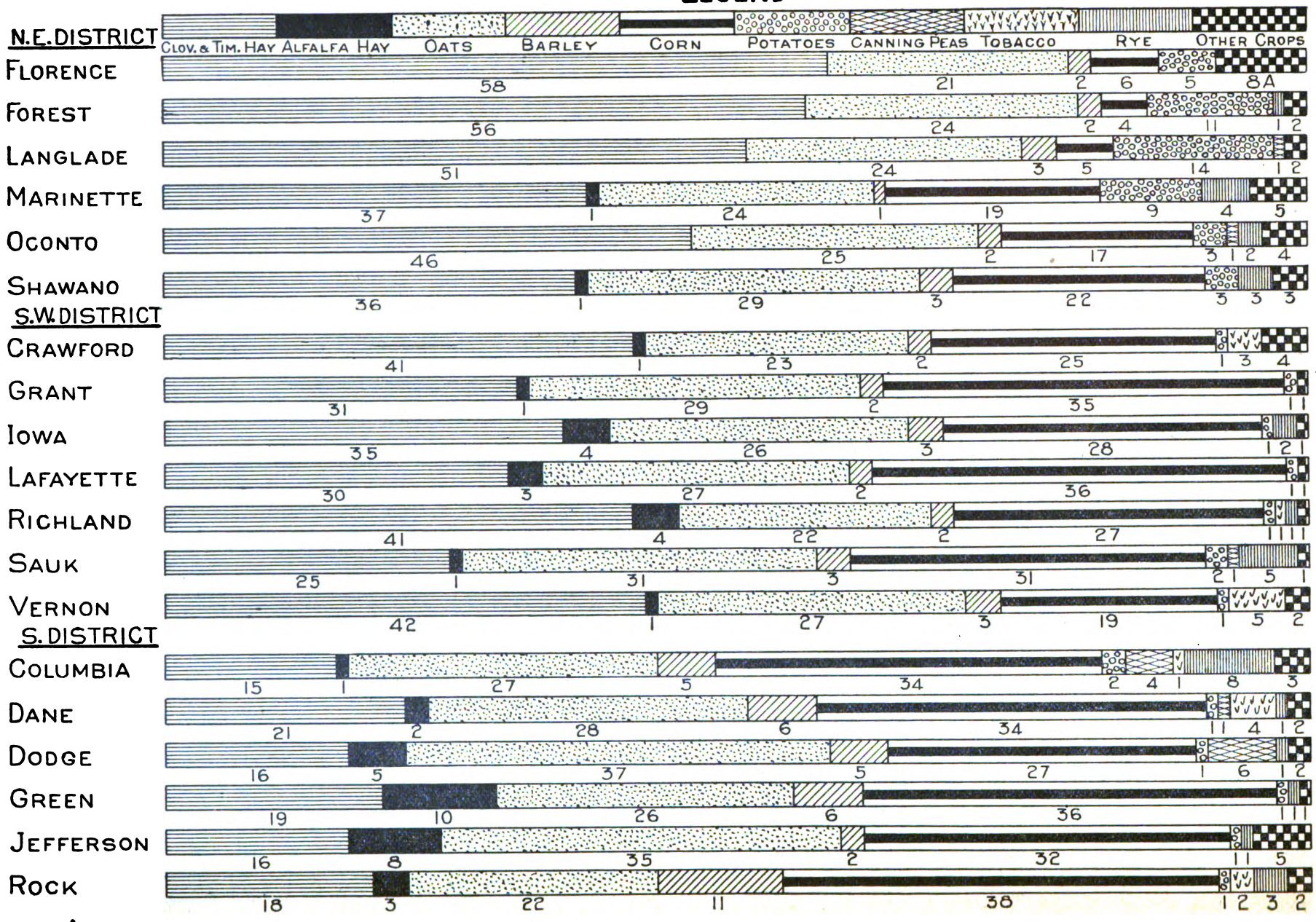
BIG HAY CROP

Heavy yields of hay, particularly in southeastern Wisconsin, was one of the outstanding results of the 1924 crop year. Yields were up to the average in the northern part of the state and became heavier and heavier towards the southern boundary. The total production was 43% above last year's production and 29% above the 5-year average.

The increase in alfalfa acreage was one of the most significant acreage changes in 1924. In practically every county,—but particularly in the eastern and southern counties,—there is an intense interest in the growing of this hay crop. Dairymen are relying upon alfalfa as an effective means of lowering the cost of milk production. An additional 110,000 acres were cut for hay in 1924 over any previous year, and it has come to have approximately one-seventh of the total value of the hay crop in this state. The 1924 seedings were more extensive than ever before, and if no winterkilling takes place there will be a much larger acreage to be cut in 1925.



LEADING CROPS IN EACH COUNTY IN PERCENT OF TOTAL CROPPED ACREAGE – 1924



A - Other Tame Hay 4

SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN CROP PRODUCTION—1924 AND 1923

	Acreage (000 omitted)		Yield per acre		Production (000 omitted)		Farm Price December 1		Farm Value		Unit
	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	
CEREALS											
Corn	2,230	2,253	26.0	37.0	57,980	83,361	$1.05	$ .80	$60,879,000	$66,689,000	Bushels
Oats	2,590	2,589	40.0	36.3	103,600	92,166	.48	.43	49,728,000	39,631,000	Bushels
Barley	423	465	32.0	28.5	13,536	13,252	.78	.61	10,558,000	8,084,000	Bushels
Rye	321	342	17.0	14.8	5,457	5,062	1.09	.65	5,948,000	3,290,000	Bushels
Spring Wheat	45	53	21.0	16.0	945	848	1.28	.98	1,210,000	831,000	Bushels
Winter wheat	64	66	22.0	17.0	1,408	1,122	1.28	.98	1,802,000	1,100,000	Bushels
Buckwheat	27	28	16.0	14.0	432	892	1.03	.89	445,000	349,000	Bushels
OTHER GRAINS & SEEDS											
Dry peas	40.0	36.2	15.5	14.6	620	529	2.80	2.60	1,736,000	1,375,000	Bushels
Dry edible beans	10	10	8.5	9.0	85	90	3.40	4.00	289,000	360,000	Bushels
[4]Soy beans for seed	8	4	9 0	8.0	72	32	2.60	2.50	187,000	80,000	Bushels
Flaxseed	8	8	13.0	12.1	104	97	2.25	2.10	234,000	204,000	Bushels
Clover seed	[5]85	[5]134	1.1	1.4	94	188	14.50	12.00	1,363,000	2,256,000	Bushels
Timothy seed	[5]5.2	[5]5.2	5.5	4.4	29	23	3.10	3.70	71,000	85,000	Bushels
HAY AND FORAGE											
Clover and timothy	2,825	2,865	1.82	1.28	5,146	3,662	12.90	15.65	66,383,000	57,310,000	Tons
Alfalfa	265	155	2.80	2.30	742	356	16.85	22.35	12,503,000	7,957,000	Tons
Other tame	113	167	1.63	1.35	184	225	10.17	11.65	1,872,000	2,621,000	Tons
Wild	[5]298	[5]368	1.30	1.30	387	478	8.40	10.00	3,251,000	4,780,000	Tons
OTHER FIELD CROPS											
Potatoes	242	272	130	96	31,460	26,112	.36	.47	11,326,000	12,273,000	Bushels
Tobacco	39	44	940	1,093	36,660	48,092	.13	.11	4,766,000	5,290,000	Pounds
Cabbage	14.8	15.4	7.7	9.2	114	142	7.26	9.88	828,000	1,403,000	Tons
[3]Onions	1.0	.9	270	279	259	262	.78	1.20	189,000	314,000	Bushels
Hemp	1.5	1.0	950	850	1,425	850	.05	.05	71,000	43,000	Pounds
Sugar beets	19	20	6.7	8.6	128	172	7.50	8.70	960,000	1,496,000	Tons
Other roots	8	8	7.1	8.5	57	68	10.00	8.60	570,000	585,000	Tons
Sorghum for syrup	2	2	54	56	108	112	1.20	1.27	130,000	142,000	Gallons
Cucumbers for pickles	17.2	12.1	28	50	482	606	1.00	1.21	482,000	733,000	Bushels
Peas for canning	102.1	91.2	1.2	.9	123	82	57.99	57.40	7,104,000	4,707,000	Tons
Corn for canning	13.7	10.8	1.3	2.2	18	24	11.93	10.46	212,000	249,000	Tons
Beans for canning	3.4	. 2.8	1.1	2.0	4	6	71.00	62.86	263,000	358,000	Tons
FRUITS											
Apples					2,024	2,340	1.50	1.15	2,067,000	2,691,000	Bushels
Cherries	[1]355	[1]355			706	244	1.40	1.40	988,000	342,000	Crates
Cranberries	3	3	15.0	12.3	45	37	10.75	9.70	484,000	359,000	Barrels
Maple Syrup	[2]587	[2]570			158	119	2.50	2.40	395,000	286,000	Gallons
Maple sugar					24	32	.30	.32	7,000	10,000	Pounds
Grand total	9,435.7	9,474.4							$249,301,000	$228,283,000	

[1]Trees. [2]Trees tapped. [3]Commercial only. [4]Not including acreage grown for hay or interplanted with corn for silage. [5]Not included in total acreage.

POTATO ACREAGE 23% BELOW 1922

The potato crop had an almost ideal growing season and yields were generally heavy except in a group of lake-shore counties, where excessive rain drowned out portions of fields. Late blight inflicted heavy losses in the central potato district and, to some extent in the Barron-Chippewa district. A reduction of 11% in the potato acreage in Wisconsin occurred in 1924, with a reduction of 4% in the acreage of the entire United States. Weather conditions were favorable in the main potato growing states with the result that the total production in the United States was 454,784,000 bushels. The acreage and production in the leading late potato states for 1924 and 1923 follow:

State	Acreage		Production Number Bushels	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Minnesota	336,000	399,000	44,352,000	40,698,000
New York	333,000	323,000	46,620,000	39,729,000
Michigan	292,000	314,000	38,252,000	35,796,000
Pennsylvania	244,000	249,000	28,792,000	26,145,000
Wisconsin	242,000	272,000	31,460,000	26,112,000
Maine	135,000	124,000	41,175,000	31,992,000
North Dakota	130,000	158,000	11,960,000	13,114,000
Colorado	97,000	110,000	11,640,000	13,530,000
United States	3,662,000	3,816,000	454,784,000	416,405,000

WEATHER UNFAVORABLE FOR TOBACCO

The tobacco crop in 1924 suffered from cold and wet weather conditions. Plants were small and the quality of the crop was poor. The total production of 36,660,000 pounds was 24% below the 1923 harvested crop of 48,092,000 pounds.

SHORTAGE OF CLOVER SEED

The clover seed crop was extremely short not only in Wisconsin but also in other clover seed states. Poor 1923 seedings in central and western Wisconsin and wet weather during the growing season made the 1924 production in Wisconsin about 50% of the previous year. The United States crop was 20% below the 1923 production. The production for 1922, 1923 and 1924 of the leading clover seed states follow:—

State	1924 Bus.	1923 Bus.	1922 Bus.
Ohio	156,000	173,000	227,000
Illinois	110,000	128,000	315,000
Michigan	108,000	147,000	240,000
Minnesota	99,000	85,000	151,000
Wisconsin	94,000	188,000	267,000
Idaho	77,000	60,000	72,000
United States	977,000	1,228,000	1,955,000

CABBAGE YIELDS ARE SMALL

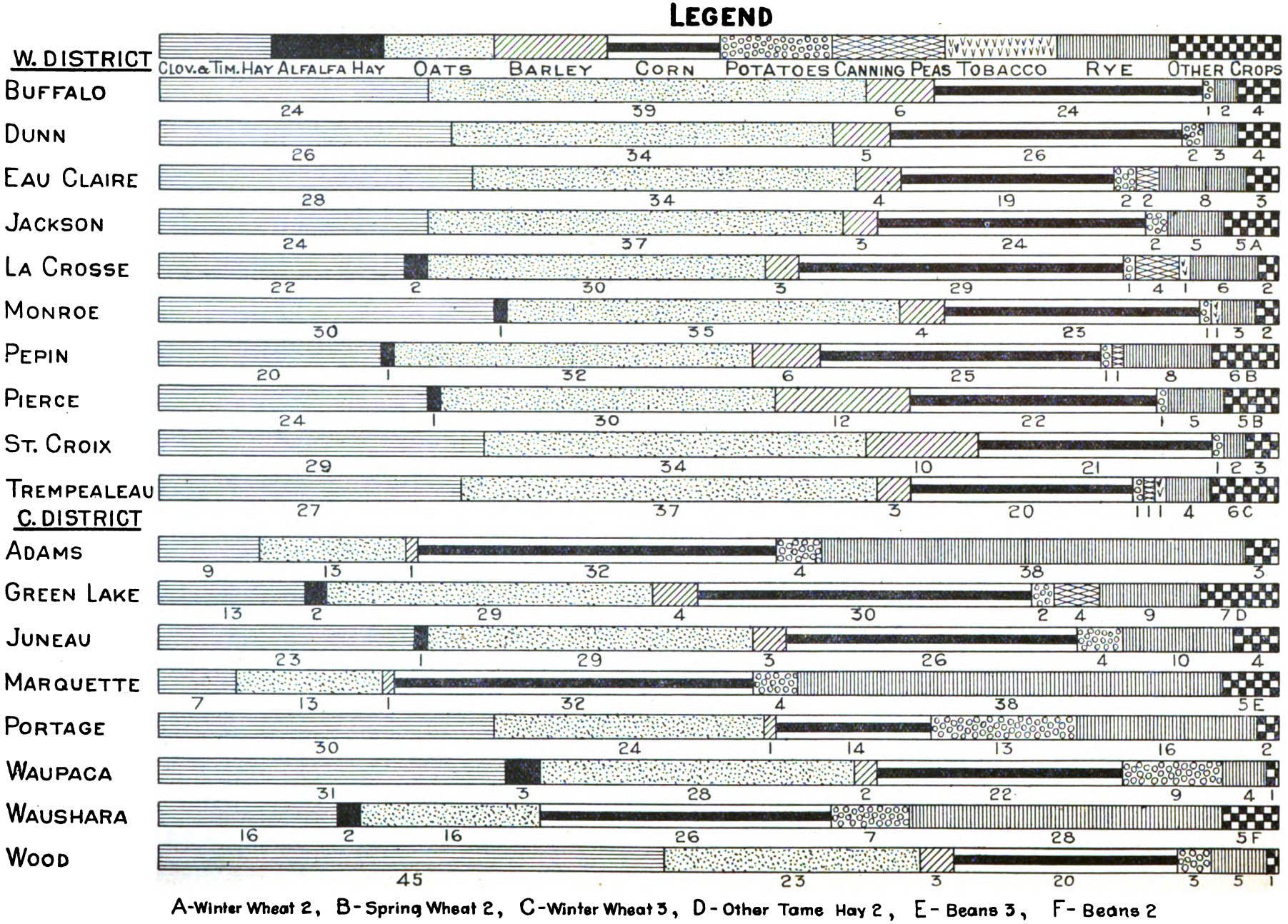
Flood and rain damage made the cabbage crop in Racine and Kenosha Counties backward and yields were low. Yields were better in Outagamie County, but in that county also the crop suffered from heavy rains and cool weather. Total production was 20% below 1923. A big crop in New York State made prices low in Wisconsin in spite of the short crop in this state.

Excessive rains cut down the yields of sugar beets so that in most localities the yield was the smallest in many years. The total production was 26% below last year on a slightly reduced acreage.

BIG DOOR COUNTY CHERRY CROP

In the Door County cherry district of Wisconsin the cherry crop was large. The 1924 crop was almost three times the poor crop of 1923. The estimate for the state in 1924 was 706,000 crates valued at one million dollars.

LEADING CROPS IN EACH COUNTY IN PERCENT OF TOTAL CROPPED ACREAGE - 1924



A-Winter Wheat 2, B-Spring Wheat 2, C-Winter Wheat 3, D-Other Tame Hay 2, E-Beans 3, F-Beans 2

1924 COUNTY STATISTICS

	Potatoes		Barley		Oats		Rye		Clover and Tim. Hay		Alfalfa		Silos Number May 1, 1924
	Acreage Acres	Production Bushels	Acreage Acres	Produc. Bushels	Acreage Acres	Produc. Bushels	Acreage Acres	Produc. Bushels	Acreage Acres	Produc. Bushels	Acreage Acres	Produc. Tons	
State	242,036	31,460,022	422,962	13,535,947	2,590,052	103,599,886	321,084	5,457,039	2,825,034	5,145,999	265,077	742,023	104,430
Northwest District	33,893	5,399,645	27,194	871,396	190,691	7,776,908	7,931	148,058	299,781	516,870	3,217	8,146	9,053
Barron	10,727	1,802,136	8,966	277,946	46,457	1,951,194	1,200	26,400	66,135	119,043	645	1,677	2,563
Bayfield	1,358	191,478	1,684	53,888	7,086	297,612	108	2,052	25,456	45,821	129	310	236
Burnett	3,140	452,160	1,162	36,022	10,838	444,358	1,580	28,440	15,632	25,011	1,182	3,073	737
Chippewa	7,888	1,372,512	4,265	127,950	52,549	1,944,313	2,410	43,380	71,729	107,594	158	300	1,967
Douglas	1,407	205,422	853	25,590	5,791	214,267	289	5,202	21,723	39,101	35	77	154
Polk	3,000	462,000	7,954	278,390	48,515	2,183,175	1,435	25,830	49,876	94,764	797	2,072	2,396
Rusk	2,745	387,045	1,221	37,851	6,997	272,883	177	3,717	19,325	34,785	40	96	379
Sawyer	1,520	212,800	408	12,648	4,298	159,026	139	2,363	10,259	15,388	55	154	173
Washburn	2,108	314,092	681	21,111	8,160	310,080	593	10,674	19,646	35,363	176	387	448
North District	24,483	3,468,789	21,515	652,270	147,700	5,436,266	6,546	122,021	309,709	597,643	602	1,422	7,547
Ashland	973	113,841	1,003	31,093	4,729	174,973	86	1,806	17,221	29,276	21	40	86
Clark	3,148	475,348	6,988	209,640	44,874	1,570,590	1,003	20,060	85,858	171,716	169	406	3,137
Iron	444	54,168	195	6,045	1,256	48,984	31	651	6,445	12,890	18	43	42
Lincoln	2,003	302,453	1,022	32,704	10,993	406,741	214	4,280	24,535	49,070	51	117	377
Marathon	8,516	1,158,176	9,524	285,720	62,872	2,326,264	4,206	71,502	108,304	205,778	237	569	2,862
Oneida	4,527	647,361	205	5,330	6,522	241,314	193	4,439	11,556	20,801	65	143	161
Price	1,762	264,300	652	18,908	4,644	185,760	185	4,255	19,650	37,335	11	26	264
Taylor	2,307	357,585	1,822	60,126	9,962	398,480	544	13,600	32,382	64,764	28	73	548
Vilas	803	95,557	104	2,704	1,848	83,160	84	1,428	3,758	6,013	2	5	70
Northeast District	23,572	3,145,188	10,570	305,833	103,694	3,586,610	9,465	189,312	180,936	312,845	3,144	8,097	5,300
Florence	543	73,848	184	5,704	2,144	81,472	22	418	6,347	11,425	51	112	110
Forest	1,491	181,902	298	9,238	3,203	121,714	85	1,530	8,066	15,325	-------	-------	55
Langlade	7,142	1,049,874	1,557	45,153	12,261	465,918	202	4,444	27,635	49,743	22	51	521
Marinette	6,790	740,110	1,033	30,990	17,267	604,345	2,636	50,084	28,570	42,855	447	849	1,030
Oconto	3,674	525,382	2,548	66,248	26,685	880,605	2,436	51,156	53,689	85,902	474	1,280	1,318
Shawano	3,932	574,072	4,950	148,500	42,134	1,432,556	4,084	81,680	56,629	107,595	2,150	5,805	2,266
West District	17,772	2,622,107	94,472	3,016,983	527,819	21,683,998	59,619	1,156,245	434,768	771,450	9,177	24,808	12,878
Buffalo	1,530	246,330	9,572	354,164	58,748	2,702,408	2,860	68,640	39,165	62,664	474	1,280	933
Dunn	3,499	556,341	9,177	312,018	65,655	2,691,855	6,310	100,960	55,090	88,144	788	1,891	2,010
Eau Claire	2,367	340,848	5,764	161,392	47,457	1,850,823	10,335	165,360	42,274	80,321	223	424	986
Jackson	2,133	238,896	3,979	123,349	47,056	1,788,128	5,723	97,291	32,921	65,842	280	812	1,270
La Crosse	1,167	170,382	3,068	104,312	31,187	1,309,854	5,703	131,169	24,189	53,216	1,602	4,486	1,164
Monroe	2,315	351,880	6,589	210,848	58,475	2,339,000	4,443	93,303	54,115	102,818	1,741	4,527	1,900
Pepin	544	71,808	3,624	119,592	17,934	824,964	4,493	89,860	12,386	24,772	438	1,270	212
Pierce	1,297	202,332	22,320	669,600	51,026	2,245,144	7,627	160,167	44,311	88,622	2,336	6,541	1,091
St. Croix	1,530	241,740	23,726	735,506	79,418	3,097,302	4,780	109,940	73,799	103,319	889	2,400	1,944
Trempealeau	1,390	201,550	6,653	226,202	70,863	2,834,520	7,345	139,555	56,518	101,732	406	1,177	1,368
Central District	61,426	7,374,721	15,154	497,784	209,021	7,361,373	144,239	2,014,838	232,046	405,590	10,452	28,524	9,545
Adams	3,532	346,136	523	13,075	10,348	310,440	29,331	322,641	8,084	13,743	282	620	333
Green Lake	1,683	265,914	4,354	161,098	30,425	1,369,125	8,578	180,138	14,608	27,755	1,855	5,565	689
Juneau	4,116	522,732	2,847	99,645	29,819	1,192,760	9,473	179,987	25,464	45,835	545	1,526	991
Marquette	2,766	331,920	429	12,870	10,324	351,016	27,892	362,596	6,170	11,106	328	820	308
Portage	22,279	2,495,248	801	24,831	38,867	1,166,010	24,064	336,896	51,913	83,061	509	1,120	1,317
Waupaca	14,271	1,883,772	2,605	80,755	44,442	1,511,028	5,201	83,216	51,585	87,695	4,728	13,238	3,046
Waushara	10,013	1,191,547	585	15,210	20,690	641,390	34,948	454,324	23,134	39,328	2,029	5,072	970
Wood	2,766	337,452	3,010	90,300	24,106	819,604	4,752	95,040	51,088	97,067	176	563	1,891
East District	23,504	3,014,310	85,853	2,614,012	397,433	15,067,952	34,751	707,801	401,949	650,768	85,507	245,138	19,525
Brown	3,496	478,952	11,876	356,280	42,725	1,367,200	5,943	124,803	64,666	116,399	4,610	12,908	1,810
Calumet	626	85,136	6,962	208,860	27,810	1,112,400	1,183	26,026	28,509	57,018	7,466	20,905	1,628
Door	2,453	326,249	4,222	109,772	22,152	731,016	3,902	74,138	30,072	51,122	4,878	11,707	1,000
Fond du Lac	4,143	451,587	13,946	418,380	76,442	2,981,238	3,869	73,511	50,814	10,163	21,289	61,738	3,290
Kewaunee	1,249	178,607	10,663	330,553	27,115	1,057,485	5,466	114,786	42,345	76,221	1,800	5,400	1,222
Manitowoc	2,102	275,362	17,369	538,439	51,574	1,959,812	8,848	185,808	54,278	97,700	8,370	23,436	2,812
Outagamie	4,095	544,635	6,849	219,168	51,744	1,811,040	1,265	25,300	58,680	111,492	7,152	20,741	2,688
Sheboygan	2,862	349,164	6,790	217,280	57,698	2,481,014	3,173	60,287	37,235	67,023	15,232	44,173	3,330
Winnebago	2,478	324,618	7,176	215,280	40,173	1,566,747	1,102	23,142	35,350	63,630	14,710	44,130	1,745
Southwest District	12,536	1,615,702	31,026	1,029,441	340,279	14,098,625	15,135	282,740	461,571	850,048	24,199	65,237	10,127
Crawford	972	119,556	2,790	89,280	25,823	1,007,097	404	6,868	48,710	77,936	1,077	2,908	620
Grant	2,973	380,544	4,883	166,022	87,119	3,920,355	1,000	19,000	102,203	173,745	2,992	7,779	1,661
Iowa	872	129,928	5,420	189,700	43,022	1,849,946	3,149	62,980	63,053	126,106	6,621	18,539	1,522
Lafayette	1,145	132,820	4,883	161,139	49,908	1,946,412	391	7,820	60,904	109,627	5,265	14,215	1,092
Richland	774	87,462	2,527	75,810	26,126	992,788	1,123	22,460	53,840	96,912	4,635	12,514	1,342
Sauk	4,376	568,880	5,377	182,818	62,605	2,692,015	8,680	156,240	54,511	109,022	2,454	6,626	2,226
Vernon	1,424	196,512	5,146	164,672	45,676	1,690,012	388	7,372	78,350	156,700	1,155	2,656	1,664
South District	17,294	2,173,895	92,478	3,072,541	437,239	19,128,053	31,847	594,898	289,069	577,148	64,938	176,886	18,096
Columbia	4,318	604,520	11,100	377,400	61,277	2,573,634	16,743	284,631	36,788	66,218	1,789	4,651	1,829
Dane	3,882	458,076	22,771	774,214	109,332	4,482,612	2,500	50,000	88,547	177,094	9,712	27,194	4,454
Dodge	3,854	497,166	14,235	441,285	103,478	4,966,944	2,455	56,465	49,027	98,054	13,543	35,212	4,315
Green	897	106,743	10,784	399,008	47,677	2,145,465	1,483	26,694	36,461	76,568	18,118	48,919	2,116
Jefferson	1,536	187,392	2,909	98,906	56,733	2,609,718	1,894	41,668	27,216	57,154	12,940	38,820	2,814
Rock	2,807	319,998	30,679	981,728	58,742	2,349,680	6,772	135,440	51,030	102,060	8,836	22,090	2,568
Southeast District	27,556	2,645,665	44,700	1,475,687	236,176	9,460,101	11,551	241,126	215,205	463,637	63,841	183,765	12,359
Kenosha	1,464	121,512	4,137	111,699	22,634	814,824	267	5,340	23,562	54,193	5,319	17,021	1,066
Milwaukee	4,949	356,328	1,721	48,188	14,696	587,840	518	10,360	23,557	61,248	3,809	12,189	700
Ozaukee	3,173	231,629	2,927	87,810	26,435	1,110,270	948	20,856	28,298	65,085	4,415	12,362	1,320
Racine	3,439	312,949	5,830	209,880	27,529	1,101,160	373	8,579	30,744	58,414	8,030	24,893	1,503
Walworth	1,801	163,891	18,346	642,110	48,778	1,951,120	1,588	34,936	38,989	77,978	12,422	34,782	2,410
Washington	6,204	676,236	6,973	209,190	47,517	1,805,646	3,924	86,328	33,047	72,703	9,837	30,495	2,330
Waukesha	6,526	783,120	4,766	166,810	48,587	2,089,241	3,933	74,727	37,008	74,016	20,009	52,023	3,030

Leading Crops In Each County In Percent Of Total Cropped Acreage – 1924

CHARTS SHOWING FARMING BY COUNTIES

The charts on four pages of this issue bring out in a graphic manner the relation of the different crops in each county of the state. Soil, climate, topography, markets, and farming development,—are some of the fundamental explanations for differences in the crop acreages in the various counties of the state. The charts permit of comparisons between counties that are extremely enlightening.

Among the general observations it is noted that feed crops for Wisconsin livestock make up 90% or more of the crop acreage in almost half of the counties. Pastures—not included in the charts—add to the feeding acreage. As high as 97% and 98% of the crop acreage is in feed crops in two counties—Green and Grant.

Alfalfa hay finds the most prominent position in relation to the other crops in Waukesha County, where 11% of the crop acreage is in alfalfa hay. This is about one-half of the clover and timothy hay acreage in Waukesha County. Sixteen counties of the state have 5% or more in alfalfa hay.

Oats and barley make up 35% of the crop acreage in the intensive dairy counties— somewhat more in the western counties. There is a small per cent of barley in most of the counties, reaching the largest per cent in Rock County, where 11% of the crop acreage is in barley.

There is a wide range in the relative importance of corn in the different counties, ranging from only 5% in the northeastern counties to 38% in Rock County.

Potatoes vary from 1% in counties where just enough is rown for home use, to 13% in Portage and 18% in Oneida County.

Canning peas enter into the cropping system in 33 counties, taking 6% of the crop acreage in Dodge County,—the center of the canning pea industry.

Tobacco is confined to a few counties and takes 5% of the crop acreage in Vernon County and 4% in Dane County,—the two leading tobacco counties of the state.

Rye has a very important place in the central Wisconsin counties of Adams, Marquette, and Waushara, where from 28% to 38% of the crop acreage is in rye.

Other crops and the counties in which they are of leading importance are: cabbage—4% in Racine County; field peas—6% in Manitowoc County; sugar beets—3% in Calumet County; beans—3% in Marquette County; and soy beans—2% in Burnett County.

FAVORABLE HOG PRICES.

Smaller pig crops in 1924 and heavy marketings have made a reduction of 18% in one year in the number of hogs in the United States. Due to a poor corn crop the reduction in Wisconsin was even more—25%. The shortage and high price of corn has resulted in such heavy marketings of hogs and reduction of hogs on farms, that high prices will prevail for the next eighteen months. Increase in fall farrowings should prove profitable as a market for the new corn crop and supply an insistent demand for pork.

FARM OUTLOOL FOR 1925

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a complete survey of the agricultural outlook in 1925. The following summary has been prepared by this division of the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture covering the industries of special interest to Wisconsin Farmers.

CONSUMPTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS GREATER EVERY YEAR.

Consumption of dairy products is being helped by general business conditions. Advertising has also increased the consumption of milk, but the number of dairy cows in the United States is now so large that further expansion of the dairy industry in 1925 does not seem desirable.

In 1924, butter production increased about 8% above 1923 due chiefly to unusually good pastures. Storage stocks accumulated and have kept butter prices low.

The outlook for American cheese is distinctly more encouraging. Storage stocks are below last year with relatively good prices. Condensed milk is likewise in a favorable position. Culling out the low producers and improving dairy methods will help out the present situation and will leave the farmers in a good position to meet the steady growth,—which each year shows,—in the demand for dairy products.

GOOD EGG PRICES.

Returns from the poultry flock have come to be of more and more importance to Wisconsin dairymen and the outlook for 1925 is encouraging as to egg prices. Receipts of eggs at the principal markets fell off in 1924 and in January this year. There was a reduction in the number of poultry on the farms of the country during the past year, and present storage stocks of eggs are low. It seems probable, therefore, that during the coming season of flush production egg prices will be higher than a year ago. Prices on market poultry, however, may be low for the first half of the year due to extremely large stocks of poultry in storage.

Prospects for the sheep industry continue to be favorable. The world outlook and the meat situation in this country promise prices in 1925 equal at least to the 1924 prices. There does not appear to be any immediate danger of over-production as recent expansion has as yet been only slight.

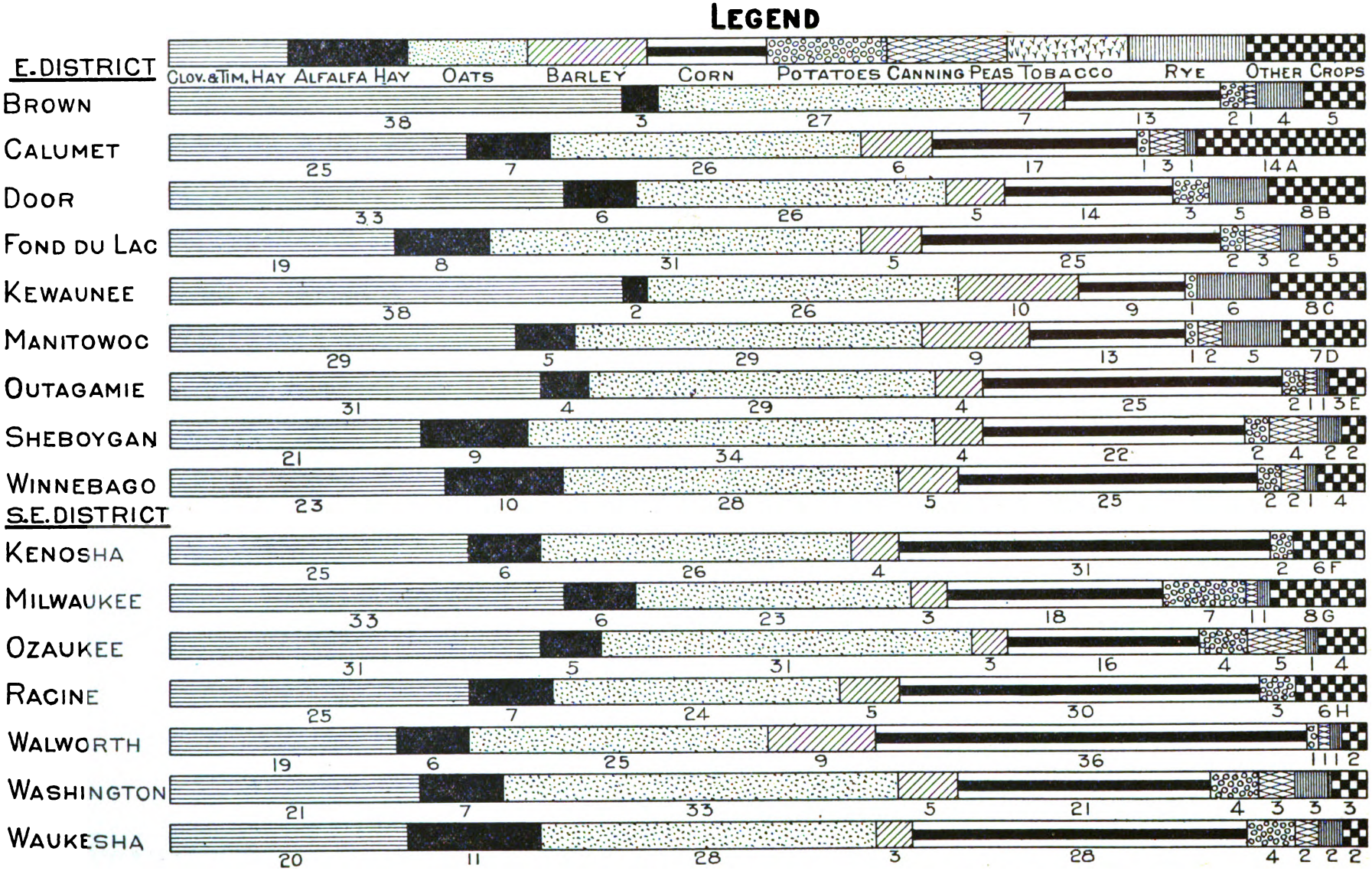
POTATO AND WHEAT OUTLOOK.

Potato growers may be unduly discouraged by the ruinous prices which have been paid for the 1924 crop. It is well to realize, however, that much less than the usual acreage was grown in 1924 and that the extremely large crop was due chiefly to exceptionally favorable weather. The 1924 acreage was 4% less than 1923 and 15% below the very large acreage of 1922. Last year the yield per acre, however, was 11 bushels above the largest yield recorded for the United States.

The present high prices for corn do not warrant any increase in acreage of corn as the short crop of 1924 was due to weather conditions which are not often so unfavorable.

The present high prices of wheat cannot be expected for the 1925 crop, if there is a normal world crop of wheat in 1925. An increase in the acreage of hard spring wheat is likely to make a crop bigger than the domestic demand and with lower prices.

LEADING CROPS IN EACH COUNTY IN PERCENT OF TOTAL CROPPED ACREAGE – 1924



A – Field Peas 6, Winter Wheat 5, Sugar Beets 3, B – Field Peas 5, Winter Wheat 2, C – Field Peas 3, Winter Wheat 3,
D – Field Peas 3, Winter Wheat 2, E – Cabbage 2, F – Cabbage 3, Sugar Beets 2, G – Cabbage 2, Sugar Beets 2, H – Cabbage 4

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WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician

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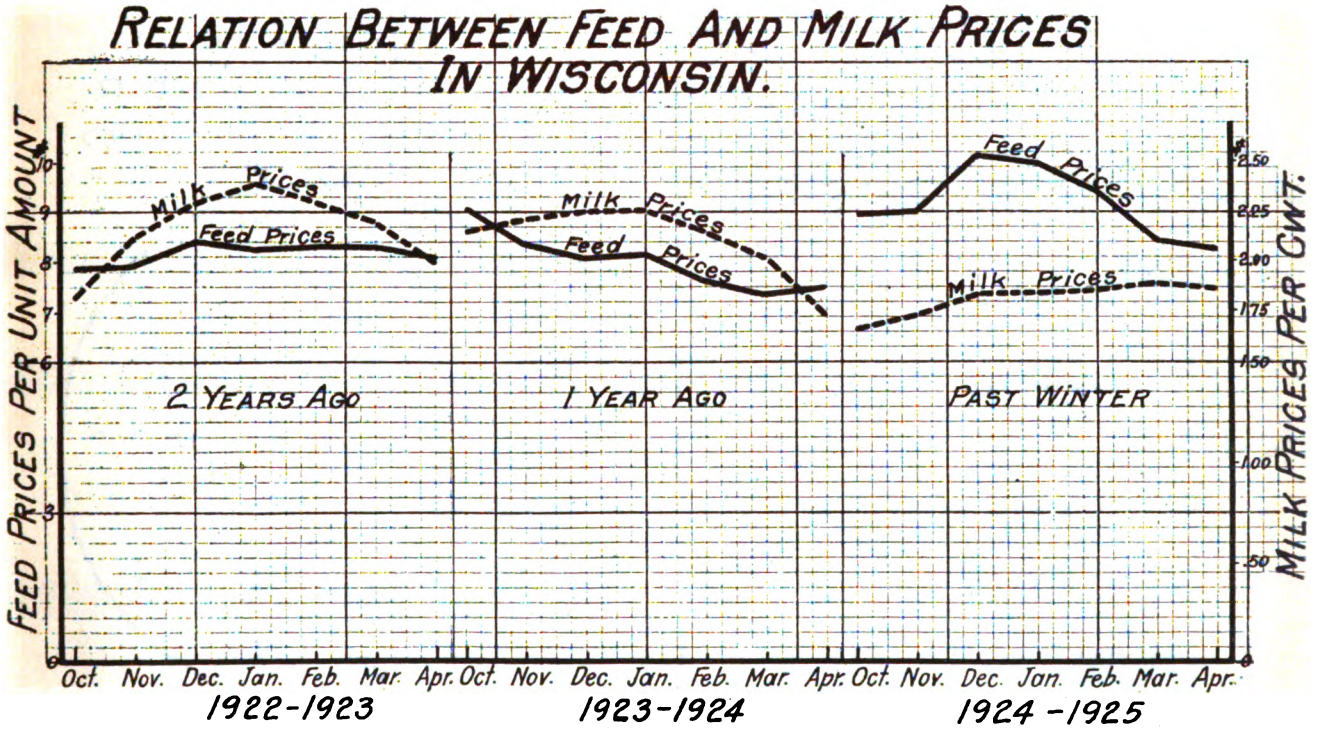


During the past winter feed and grain prices were high in relation to Wisconsin milk prices. Farmers bought sparingly. Feed prices shown above represent the total cost of 200 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of oil meal, 3 bushels of oats and 2 bushels of corn, based upon wholesale monthly quotations at Chicago.

1925 CROP SEASON GETS AN EARLY START

A favorable season for spring work, winter damage to rye and wheat, and winterkilling of old seedings of alfalfa in eastern Wisconsin—were reported by crop correspondents in the May survey of the Crop and Livestock Reporting Service at Madison.

Due to dry weather spring work was started two weeks earlier than usual, seeding was finished at an early date, and seasonal work is well along. Although unusually dry this spring, there was a very helpful rainfall all over the state just after seeding was finished. Pastures greened up early but cold, dry weather has kept them from making an early growth. Generally speaking, an early spring has largely been offset by dry cold weather the first half of May.

The hay outlook is somewhat uncertain. New seedings of clover have winterkilled here and there, and winterkilling of clover in old meadows was general. In most of the state, new seedings of alfalfa have come through the winter satisfactorily, but in eastern Wisconsin old seedings have winterkilled to a considerable extent and in some counties—notably, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Brown, Dodge, Washington, Fond du Lac and Ozaukee—a large acreage will be plowed. Lack of rain this spring probably kept many fields from recovering from damage caused by exposure to severe winter weather. Heavy seedings of alfalfa last spring will, no doubt, offset the loss in acreage of old seedings that winterkilled.

RYE AND WHEAT SUFFER WINTER DAMAGE

Winter damage to rye and winter wheat is general this year, and in the central Wisconsin rye region stands are thin and spotted. Farmers report the condition of rye on May 1 as 83 per cent of normal, which compares with 93 per cent last year and an average on May 1 of 92 per sent. The acreage for harvest is estimated to be 273,000 acres or 85 per cent of last year.

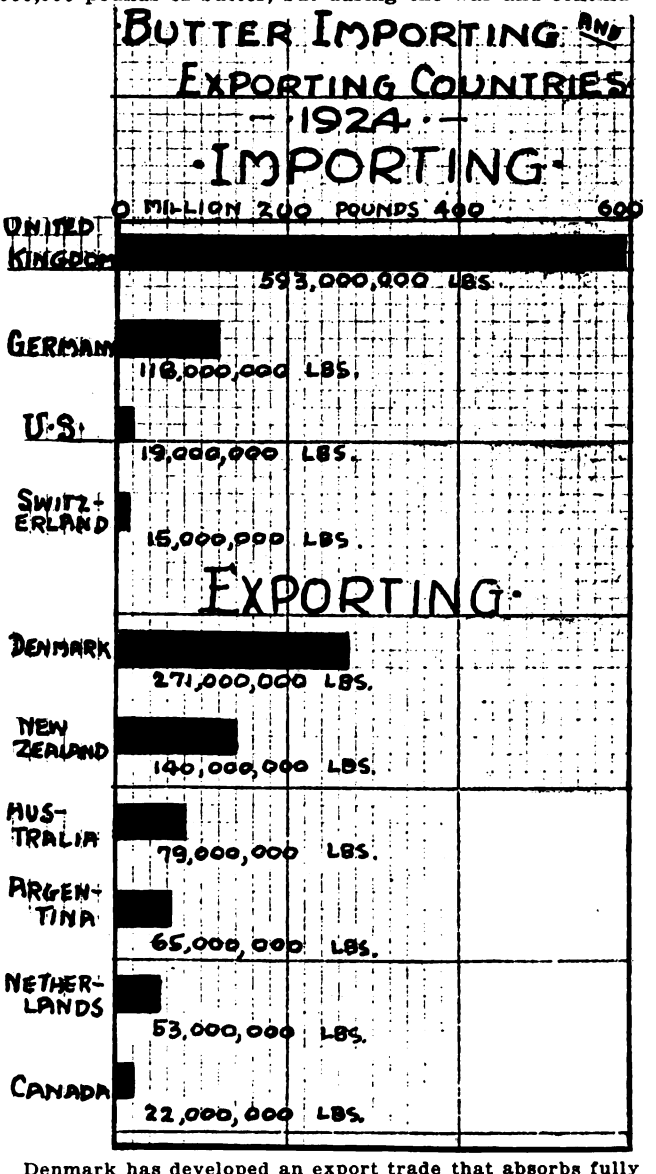
Twenty-two per cent of the winter wheat acreage winterkilled. Three or four per cent is usual, but only once during the past thirteen years has there been such a high per cent. The acreage in Wisconsin has been getting less and less each year and this year's acreage of 51,000 is the lowest on record. The 1925 acreage of both spring and winter wheat will probably not exceed 100,000 acres—a striking contrast to 1,870,000 acres back in 1876 when Wisconsin was a leading wheat growing state.

Review of Foreign Trade in Dairy Products

GERMAN DEMAND FOR BUTTER RECOVERS IN 1924

One of the most important developments in the foreign butter trade in 1924 was the recovery of German buying on a scale even greater than before the war. The effect was far reaching both in foreign markets and indirectly in the U. S. butter markets.

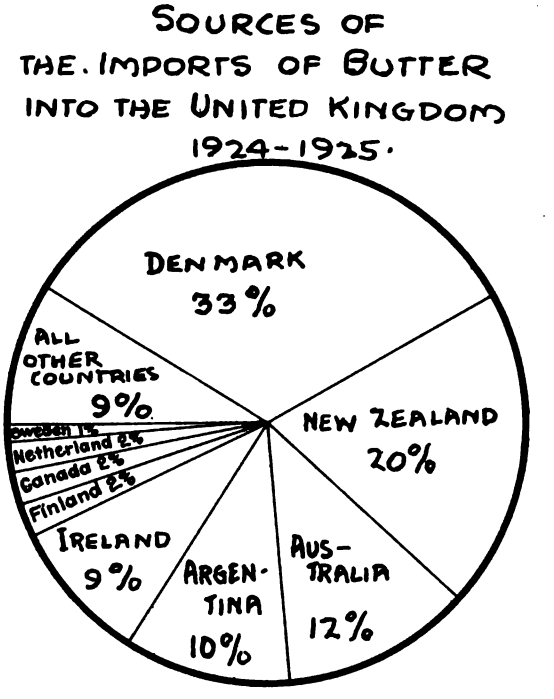
Before the war Germany imported annually about 111,000,000 pounds of butter, but during the war and continuing up to 1924 imports were of no importance. The revival of buying was striking—from three million pounds imported in 1923 to 118 million pounds imported last year. Half of these imports came from Denmark and in November 29 per cent of Denmark's entire exports were diverted from the British to German markets. In some weeks this spring as much as one-third of the Danish exports were absorbed by Germany.



Denmark has developed an export trade that absorbs fully 80 per cent of her total production of butter. New Zealand and Australia are rapidly expanding as exporting countries. The United Kingdom imports about two-thirds and Germany about one-sixth of their butter requirements.

The diversion of Danish butter to Germany left the British markets more to Argentina, Australia and New Zealand. Naturally, London prices became considerably higher and from August, 1924, up to February this year, the British market has taken all the butter from these sources at prices equal to or above the New York market.

Entering the season of highest production in Australia and New Zealand and with heavy shipments from these countries, the London market weakened in April and the average price in London for Danish butter became three cents lower than 92 score butter in New York.



The United Kingdom receives butter imports from many countries. New Zealand has come to be an important rival of Denmark in British markets.

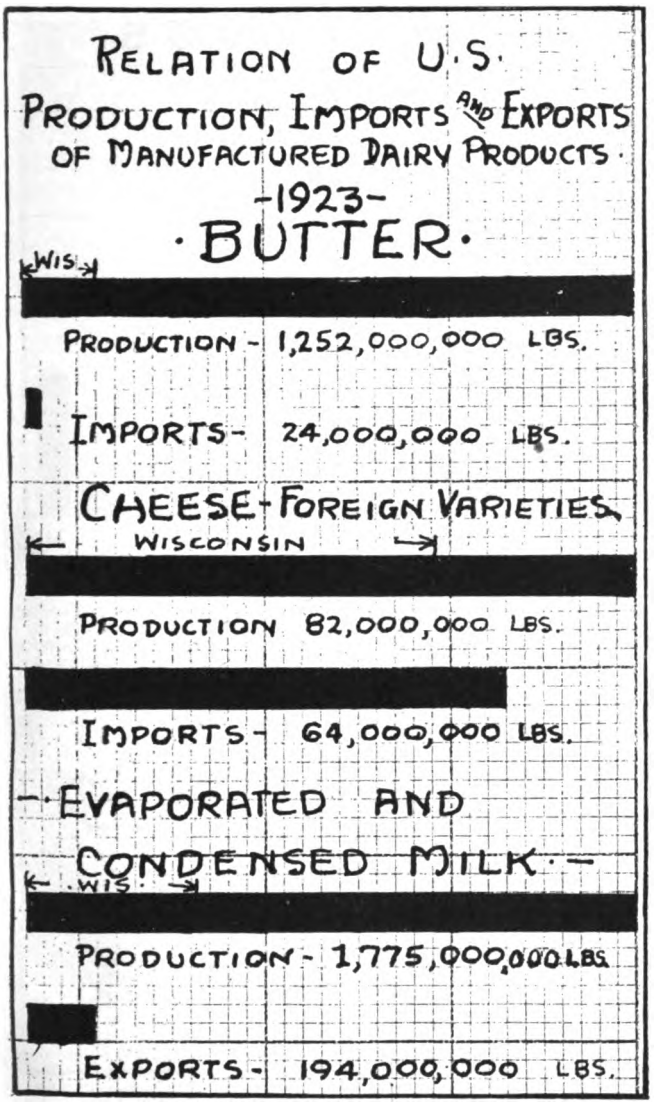
THE FOREIGN OUTLOOK FOR DAIRYING

(U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

The foreign dairy situation is such as to keep world market prices low and thus limit the height to which American butter prices can rise without resulting in imports of foreign butter.

European demand cannot be expected to improve in the future as it did during the past year. Germany, with negligible imports of butter in 1923, returned to her pre-war volume of importation in 1924. The recovery of the German market exerted a great strengthening influence upon world markets, and offset the effect of heavier world production. The United Kingdom, moreover, is now consuming more heavily than in pre-war years.

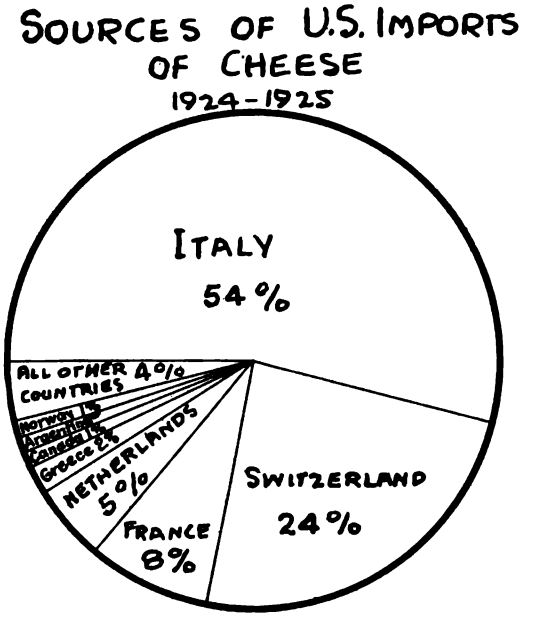
The production of butter in Western European countries is fully back to what it was before the war and in some instances above. Russia is again becoming an important source of supply for world markets. The production in the Southern Hemisphere countries, New Zealand, Australia and Argentine is now exceeding all previous records. These countries will have much influence upon world butter markets during 1925 and will be increasingly influential in the future.



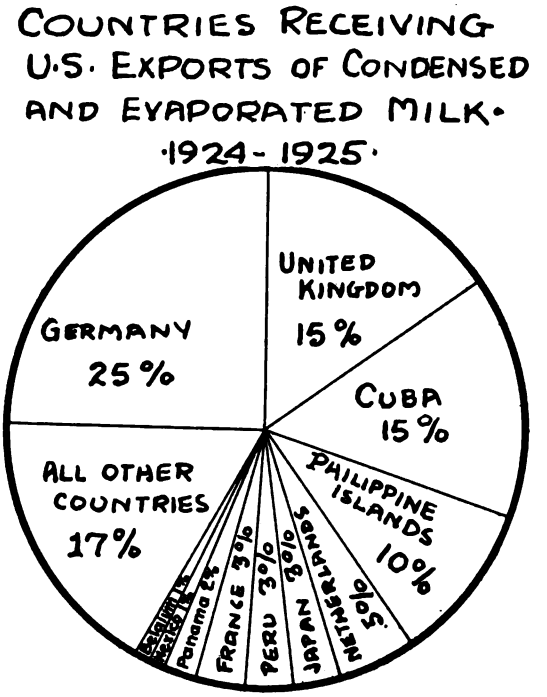
The imports of butter are small—only 2 per cent of the total U. S. production—but at certain seasons, weaken and depress the New York market seemingly out of proportion to the amount as a supply factor.

Wisconsin making 75 per cent of the Swiss cheese production of the United States competes directly with foreign importations from Switzerland. The tariff on cheese is 5 cents per pound but not below 25 per cent ad valorem duty. The tariff on Drum Swiss cheese imported from Switzerland at present prices would be approximately 10 cents per pound. Exports of 8 million pounds of cheese to neighboring countries are mostly American Cheddar cheese.

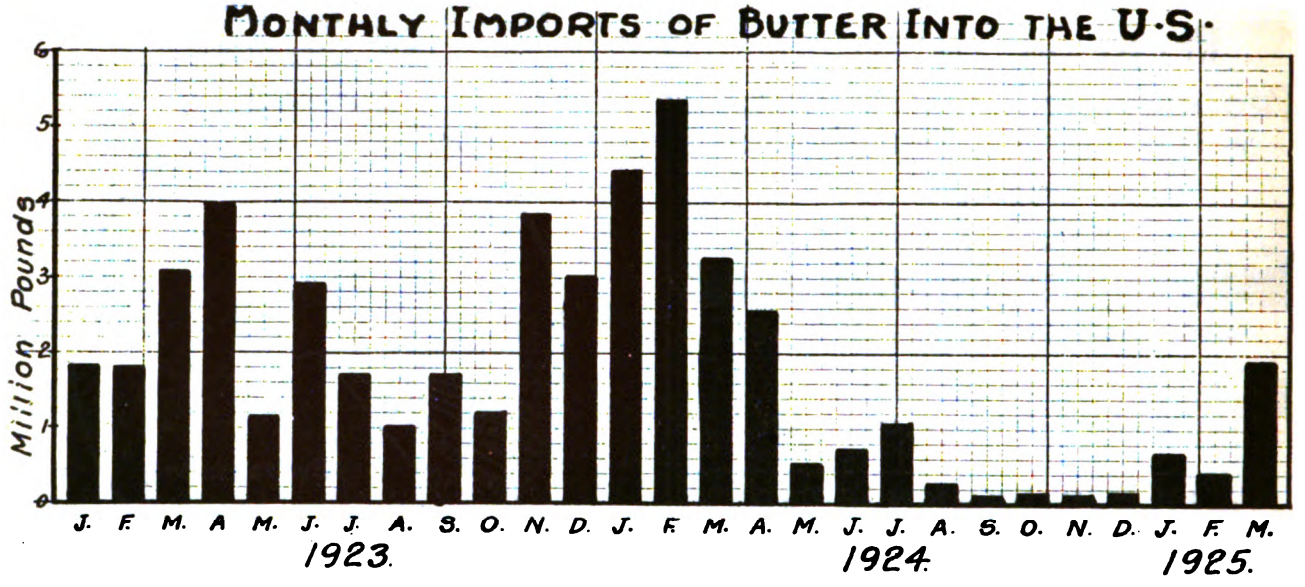
Export demand reflects itself directly on demands for milk by condenseries in Wisconsin where 28 per cent of the condensed and market milk of the nation is manufactured.



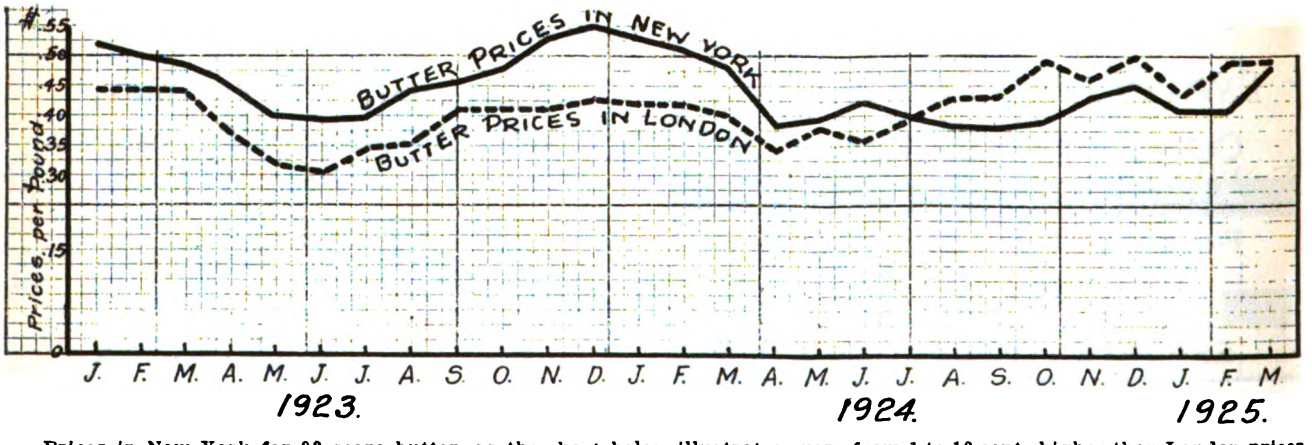
Italian varieties of cheese made up 54 per cent of the imports into the United States during the first nine months of the current fiscal year. Imports from only Switzerland, France and Netherlands compete with domestic production to any important extent.



Germany and the United Kingdom are the chief foreign markets for evaporated milk and Cuba for condensed milk made in the United States.



The volume of U. S. butter imports is very sensitive to the relation between prices in New York and London. Foreign shipments seek the American markets as soon as prices are enough higher than London prices to overcome the tariff of 8 cents a pound. As the chart below illustrates, prices for 92 score butter at New York were from 9 to 12 cents above London prices for best Danish butter from November, 1923, to February, 1924, and caused heavy imports into the United States over the tariff wall of 8 cents. Imports during the past year have been small since London prices were higher than New York quotations.



Prices in New York for 92 score butter, as the chart below illustrates, were from 1 to 12 cents higher than London prices during all of 1923 and up to July last year. The recovery of German buying—absorbing big exports from Denmark—made a strong London market after July, with prices as much as 11 cents higher than in New York. In April New York prices were again 3 cents higher than in Londen.

THE DAIRY SITUATION

(U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

A remarkable out-of-storage movement of butter reduced these stocks until at the close of April we actually had less than half the quantity of butter in storage than we had last year. This quantity is so small—around four million pounds—that it is of no significance. Cheese stocks are also down to a point slightly below last year and offer no cause for concern. In the canned milk markets likewise, stocks are low.

It is, of course, true that there is always a more or less unsettled feeling at this season of any year, and 1925 is no exception. Buyers of all classes of dairy products know that the flush period is just ahead, and that there are many uncertainties in price tendencies. No one knows exactly what may happen, and the result is that just now no one is willing to take much of a chance. But as we look at markets from the purely statistical standpoint and as compared with last year, it appears that the general situation is perhaps stronger.

At the present time, butter production—if market receipts are any index—is running about 5 per cent lighter than last year. Cheese production in Wisconsin, based upon deliveries from factories to assembling warehouses, is but slightly less than in 1924, but is significant when it is recalled that during recent years there have been increases running up as high as 10 per cent. Condensed milk, only, appears to be keeping up with last year.

Prices are well above those which prevailed during April, 1924. April butter prices this year average around 5 cents higher and cheese prices also about 5 cents higher.

Wisconsin Live Stock Field Day West Salem
June 12 Combined Farmers Field Day And

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WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician

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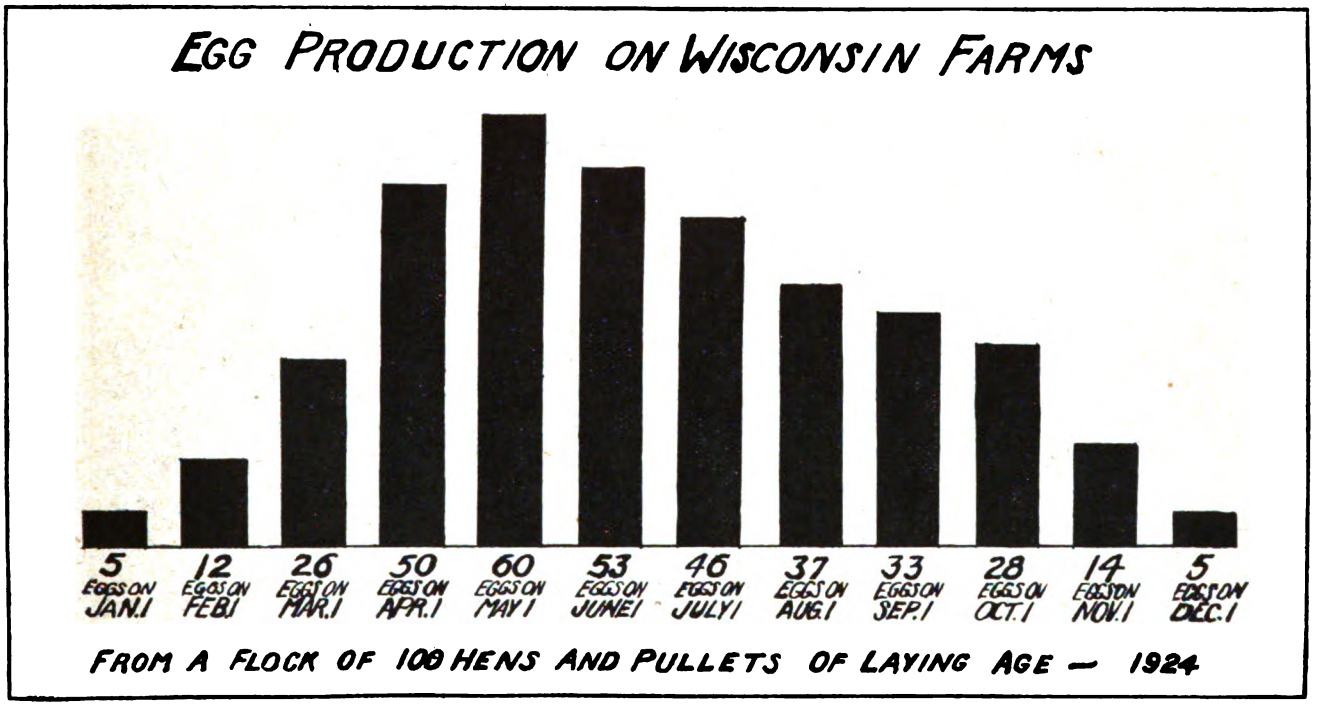

The above chart shows the average number of eggs gathered from a flock of 100 hens and pullets of laying age on the first day of each month as reported by crop reporters to the State Department of Agriculture. The reports each month show a great difference in production on different farms. Good financial returns from eggs and poultry in recent years have stimulated better methods of care and feeding for heavier egg production.

The average production in 1924 of the flocks of crop reporters from the above data was 112 eggs (9⅓ dozen) per hen. This is above the average of all flocks of the state.

POOR HAY OUTLOOK

The extremely dry spring and cold weather have permanently injured the hay crop. Recent rains helped considerable, but the injury is beyond repair. Not only Wisconsin but all of the North-Central states face a short crop. The condition of the crop in Wisconsin is 73 per cent and in adjoining states is even lower.

Old meadows are thin and short, and winterkilling of clover and alfalfa was considerable in the southern two-thirds of the state. Hay is poorest in the southwestern part of the state where the drouth was most severe. On June 1st the outlook in that section varied from one-haif to two-thirds of a crop and stock had been turned into many fields which were intended for hay. In a group of counties around Sheboygan County, winterkilling of clover and alfalfa acreage was as much to 25 to 50 per cent. It is extremely fortunate that the hay crop in this state last year was so large and that farmers in southern Wisconsin are carrying over unusually large amounts of old hay.

LARGER ACREAGES OF BARLEY AND SPRING WHEAT

Seeding of small grains was extremely early this spring, but dry weather with frequent frosts has kept them backward. Both oats and barley are in a condition however to make rapid improvement with favorable weather. The condition of oats for the state is 86 per cent—about the same as last year—and is in better condition in eastern Wisconsin than elsewhere.

Wisconsin farmers put in a larger acreage of barley this

year, particularly in northern Wisconsin where the corn crop of late years has been extremely poor. In most of the state barley has gained in popularity as an early feed crop for hogs, and it is estimated that the acreage is 18 per cent larger than last year.

The spring wheat acreage in Wisconsin has become less and less during recent years of low wheat prices—a falling off from 476,000 acres in 1919 to 45,000 acres last year. However, with wheat prices high again, farmers in this state sowed twice as large an acreage as last year. The big increase indicates how quickly the acreages of cash crops react to favorable price changes.

The rye and winter wheat harvest in Wisconsin will show the results of extreme winter injury and the effects of the drouth in May. The condition of both these crops is extremely poor—rye in central Wisconsin being thin and heading out on short straw, and the stands of winter wheat throughout the state being extremely thin and short. The condition of rye for the state on June 1st was 76 per cent compared to 90 per cent last year and a ten-year average on June 1st of 89 per cent. Winter wheat had a condition of 69 per cent compared to 91 per cent last year and a five-year average condition on June 1st of 85 per cent.

PASTURES BACKWARD AND SHORT

There were early indications that stock would be turned out on pasture at an early date this spring, but the unusual drouth and frequent frosts kept pastures extremely short. In many localities little pasture was afforded up to June 1. The condition of pastures on June 1 has not been as low for the past twelve years, but improvement was rapid after the heavy rains and hot days in early June.

NO INCREASE IN ACREAGE OF CANNING PEAS THIS YEAR

The canning pea crop prospects are very uneven. In southern Wisconsin much of the early acreage was in such a stage of growth that frosts and dry weather have cut down the set of pods. Together with lack of rain, the yield promises to be poor. In northern Wisconsin early peas were not far enough along to be injured by the frost so that in this region the outlook is better. The stand of late peas is uniformly satisfactory, but growth is backward and the prospect is dependent upon rain. The acreage in this state is estimated to be 100,060 acres—slightly less than last year. There are seven new factories to operate this year, but many factories reduced their acreage in fear of good weather and a large pack that could not be disposed of profitably.

SOUP PEAS GROWN IN EASTERN WISCONSIN

In times back the acreage of soup peas was considerable in Calumet and Manitowoc Counties. The acreage has been getting less in recent years, but peas continue to be a common crop. Canadian field peas is the most common variety with the Scotch and Morrowfats being grown to some extent.

Seed peas of canning varieties are also grown in this region including Kewaunee and Door Counties. They are grown under contract with local buyers who furnish the seed and maintain pure strains by roguing out the off-type plants. It is estimated that the total acreage of dry peas in this state is 34,000 acres—15 per cent less than last year—of which 45 per cent is soup peas, 45 per cent seed peas, and 10 per cent grown for livestock. The stand this year is good and the condition of the crop on June 1st was 85 per cent.

FROST DAMAGE IS GENERAL OVER THE STATE

The full extent of the damage to fruit trees was uncertain on June 1st, but reports are general that the damage has been considerable. Strawberries were injured more or less in practically every county, and tender garden vegetables were killed in many sections.

It was too cold for corn to germinate quickly after planting so that there was little corn up on June 1st, but corn that was up and early potatoes were nipped by the frost.

TABLE I

ACREAGE AND CONDITION OF WISCONSIN CROPS ON JUNE 1ST

	Acreage (000 omitted)		Condition, June 1 Per Cent of Normal		
	1925 preliminary	1924	1925	1924	1920-24 average
Oats	2,564	2,590	86	85	90.2
Barley	499	423	84	85	89.8
Rye	273	321	76	90	89.0
Winter wheat	48	64	69	91	84.8
Spring wheat	86	45	84	84	87.6
Tame hay (all)	3,275	3,203	72	86	85.4
Alfalfa			80	93	88.2
Pasture			70	81	86.8
Apples			68	82	83.2
Field peas	34	40	88	92	91.6
Canning peas	100.1	102.1	87	87	90.3[1]

[1]Three-year average, 1922-24.

THE MILL FEED SITUATION

(W. B. Griem, Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture)

High prices for bran and other mill feeds, recent price changes, and the feed outlook—are matters which many dairymen are considering at this time.

Prices for bran are high—$27 a ton at the Minneapolis mills. They were down to $22 but rose during the past four weeks since the supply of mill feeds was very small. The northwestern mills have been operating at a greatly reduced output since mid-winter and offerings have been small. This shortage was such that in spite of a 30c drop in the price of wheat and lower prices for flour, bran went up in price.

Practically all the demand has been for single carlots for quick delivery, which indicates that most buyers are restricting their purchases to immediate needs. Little speculative or investment buying is shown by the trade at prevailing prices.

The strong prices prevailing for future wheat will, of course, maintain relatively high prices for bran but there is a feeling on the part of the trade that prices will be lower than they are right now. With most of the jobbers expecting lower prices, it is doubtful if much support will be given to feed markets at present low levels.

CONDITION OF WISCONSIN CROPS JUNE 1, NUMBER OF BROOD SOWS ON MAY 15 COMPARED TO ONE YEAR AGO, AND MILK PRICES

	Condition, June 1, 1925, in Per Cent of Normal					Number of Brood Sows on Farms May 15, 1925 compared to one year ago	Milk Prices May, 1925
	Tame Hay	Pasture	Oats	Barley	Rye		
State	**72.0**	**70.0**	**86.0**	**84.0**	**76.0**	**88.0**	**1.83**
Northwest District	**76.2**	**73.7**	**82.6**	**83.6**	**86.0**	**97.1**	**1.85**
Barron	77	70	79	79	86	93	1.98
Bayfield	76	75	83	85	83	90	1.82
Burnett	70	66	74	80	89	90	1.82
Chippewa	74	73	85	82	81	98	1.92
Douglas	84	73	85	85	85	85	1.92
Polk	80	83	78	76	84	97	1.85
Rusk	67	67	85	88	88	89	1.82
Sawyer	80	77	85	87	89	95	1.78
Washburn	72	79	84	85	88	95	1.75
North District	**73.0**	**69.2**	**80.1**	**77.3**	**79.0**	**89.3**	**1.87**
Ashland	76	80	75	79	85	85	1.81
Clark	60	65	70	75	78	90	1.73
Iron	70	60	75	75	80	95	1.90
Lincoln	65	65	75	74	85	85	1.71
Marathon	72	64	81	80	79	98	1.75
Oneida	80	70	88	81	85	80	1.85
Price	82	82	85	85	86	98	1.68
Taylor	65	65	90	85	80	85	1.88
Vilas	83	80	86	82	80	80	1.68
Northeast District	**76.8**	**74.7**	**90.0**	**88.6**	**80.0**	**81.1**	**1.75**
Florence	75	75	85	85	85	90	1.85
Forest	72	76	82	85	90	95	1.84
Langlade	85	85	90	88	82	98	1.78
Marinette	83	84	91	90	83	85	1.75
Oconto	76	75	90	88	80	80	1.68
Shawano	71	70	92	88	80	82	1.72
West District	**73.3**	**69.3**	**86.2**	**84.1**	**83.3**	**84.5**	**1.83**
Buffalo	77	73	90	86	83	83	1.89
Dunn	69	70	85	81	83	87	1.83
Eau Claire	75	74	87	85	87	80	1.81
Jackson	72	60	85	82	84	81	1.81
La Crosse	70	68	90	85	76	82	1.81
Monroe	63	64	85	80	81	95	1.85
Pepin	73	75	84	82	82	92	1.80
Pierce	84	81	90	86	91	92	1.78
St. Croix	74	67	84	84	80	92	1.79
Trempealeau	80	71	90	88	85	85	1.82
Central District	**66.9**	**68.7**	**84.8**	**76.1**	**68.0**	**91.7**	**1.80**
Adams	57	62	84	76	59	75	1.75
Green Lake	75	68	83	82	58	86	1.95
Juneau	50	60	75	72	60	90	1.91
Marquette	66	75	82	69	68	90	1.86
Portage	74	72	86	74	77	84	1.88
Waupaca	73	73	85	75	73	95	1.91
Waushara	68	69	87	80	72	87	1.78
Wood	77	73	87	75	79	97	1.78
East District	**74.1**	**72.3**	**89.9**	**88.4**	**69.4**	**94.3**	**1.80**
Brown	66	73	89	86	76	80	1.83
Calumet	68	78	88	80	73	80	1.88
Door	83	69	91	86	65	88	1.71
Fond du Lac	71	69	86	88	78	97	1.77
Kewaunee	85	70	92	88	65	90	1.82
Manitowoc	77	85	87	85	60	89	1.89
Outagamie	76	74	87	86	65	94	1.79
Sheboygan	78	74	91	90	83	96	1.76
Winnebago	73	70	91	90	84	85	1.79
Southwest District	**62.6**	**57.9**	**79.8**	**75.8**	**73.7**	**92.1**	**1.77**
Crawford	60	50	83	81	75	94	1.70
Grant	65	53	72	75	70	92	1.67
Iowa	71	59	74	76	71	94	1.66
Lafayette	64	61	77	81	75	95	1.64
Richland	60	57	84	75	78	85	1.65
Sauk	66	58	84	72	74	87	1.85
Vernon	61	62	78	77	82	83	1.79
South District	**71.3**	**73.0**	**84.6**	**81.6**	**75.2**	**94.8**	**1.81**
Columbia	61	73	76	75	66	90	1.80
Dane	67	62	80	80	70	88	1.84
Dodge	72	74	88	88	74	95	1.81
Green	80	79	89	79	82	90	1.76
Jefferson	67	70	85	85	81	87	1.83
Rock	78	82	87	86	85	90	1.93
Southeast District	**78.7**	**76.9**	**92.2**	**90.9**	**84.6**	**91.3**	**2.01**
Kenosha	88	84	95	89	89	100	2.20
Milwaukee	75	72	95	93	85	98	2.16
Ozaukee	87	85	95	94	90	81	2.00
Racine	74	82	87	92	92	100	1.91
Walworth	84	82	89	86	87	85	1.95
Washington	75	70	95	94	78	82	1.84
Waukesha	75	71	89	87	80	98	2.03

A MIXED OUTLOOK FOR AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES

(U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

Wheat harvest is getting under way in the Southwest. From present prospects, it looks as though last year's favorable wheat situation might be somewhat reversed this season. Instead of a bumper crop in time of world shortage, we appear to have a poor yield in sight with likelihood of better crops abroad. More than half the winter wheat acreage was abandoned in Washington, Montana, Oregon, New Mexico, and Texas, and nearly a quarter of the acreage in the whole country. The condition of the crop on May 1st was very poor and last month's cold weather was not reassuring. The spring wheat crop is, of course, yet to be made and may fare better. Canada is said to have planted an acreage fully as large as last year, with moisture and soil conditions excellent.

The hog market has been quiet recently. Under usual conditions, fewer hogs go to market in June than in May and this trend continues until October when the fall runs begin. Normally, the price may be expected to rise from about June 1st to late September. On the supply side, the hog market appears now to be in a position of considerable strength. In short, the total supply of hogs and pork in sight for this year is much smaller than in any other year since the close of the war.

An easing up of hog supplies would, presumably, not be without effect on cattle prices. One of these days the cattle industry will find itself definitely on the upgrade, following which the country will become concerned over a cattle shortage in about eight years. Such are the cycles of cattle production and prices.

In general, agriculture appears so far to be operated under more tolerable conditions than last year. Labor is to be had, even though high priced. Tax delinquencies are fewer this spring. Farm property is again acquiring some sale value. The better economic balance has made itself felt in the country's business. Whether this improvement represents basic readjustment or is the fruit of temporary circumstances, time will tell.

THE DAIRY SITUATION

(Extracts from a report of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

The production situation is perhaps the most important condition to take stock of at this time. The appearance of full-grass butter on cheese on distributing markets evidences the fact that cows are on pastures in some sections. It appears that butter production is running materially heavier during the present month (May) than a year ago, although taking the calendar year as a whole, there still remains a decrease of around 4 per cent. Cheese production is also apparently making gains which should place it at about the same as last year's production, but which, as was pointed out last month, compares with previous year's increases running as high as 8 per cent. Condensed milk production is doubtless being influenced to some extent by favorable butter and cheese markets, and some manufacturers have taken advantage of the relatively high prices which have prevailed on butter and cheese, diverting their own milk into these products, while others have held down their production as a result of failing to meet the competition of creameries and cheese factories.

When it comes to prices, it may be said that they have held at levels which many of the trade neither anticipated nor expected could be maintained. There have been and still are differences of opinion as to whether existing levels are safe from the standpoint of storing risks. Butter prices continue to be about 5c higher than a year ago. Cheese prices are about 4c higher, and the tendency has actually been upward during most of May. Despite the sentiment which persists that prices are too high, the production outlook and the fairly good movement of current receipts at markets are factors which have prevented declines.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
H. C. TAYLOR, Chief

WISCONSIN STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics
J. D. JONES, Jr., Commissioner

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician

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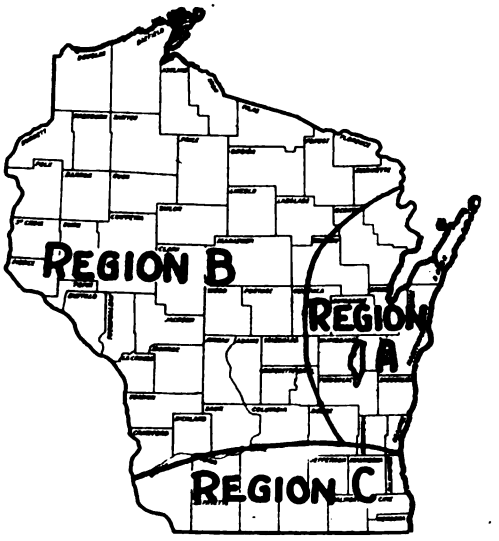
Regional Summary of Crop Conditions July 1

Region A.—Oats and barley are excellent in this region. Corn is good and pastures are fair. Alfalfa winterkilled badly. Hay yields are light, similar to Region C.

Region B.—Hay and pastures are better in this region than in the rest of the state. Oats and barley are promising but somewhat below Region A. Potatoes are good.



Region C.—Corn is very good in this area. Oats and barley, although fair to good, are poorer than in the rest of the state. Pastures are likewise poorer than elsewhere.

SUMMARY OF CROP CONDITIONS IN WISCONSIN

Frequent and heavy rains and growing weather effected a remarkable improvement in Wisconsin crops. Hay and early peas were permanently injured by the May drouth, but hay yields are better than expected. Corn, barley, and oats are promising in most of the state. Corn is especially good in southern Wisconsin—offset somewhat by a lower condition of small grains.

Cuts of 13 per cent in the potato acreage and 16 per cent in tobacco have occurred this year. Bigger acreages than last year of 20 per cent of barley, 8 per cent of alfalfa, 91 per cent of spring wheat—are other marked changes.

POTATO ACREAGE CUT 13 PER CENT

Four years of low returns from the potato crop have brought another cut of 13 per cent in the Wisconsin potato acreage. Cuts of 17 and 11 per cent have occurred during the past two years so that the Wisconsin acreage is now down to 64 per cent of the 1922 acreage. The reduction is greatest in the northern counties and less in the district about Milwaukee where local markets have kept prices at a higher level than for potatoes shipped out of the state.

Some encouragement for this year's price prospect is found in the fact that the United States acreage is cut 6 per cent, and with average yields the crop may be short enough to reverse the low prices of the past three years. The percentage reductions from last year in the acreage of the seven leading late states are New York 6, Minnesota 19, Michigan 10, Pennsylvania 4, Wisconsin 13, Maine 5, and North Dakota 15. Stands are somewhat imperfect in a few central Wisconsin counties where hot, wet weather caused seed to rot in some fields just after planting, but in most of the state the crop is in good thrifty condition. This is especially true of the district about Milwaukee and of the Barron-Chippewa district. A condition of 88 per cent for the Wisconsin crop is slightly above the average, while the United States crop is four points below the 10-year average.

HAY CROP SIXTEEN PER CENT BELOW AVERAGE

The yields of hay, although poor, are better than was expected earlier. Timothy made a good growth after the rains, but clover having headed failed to make much growth. Old meadows are thin and clover is short.

The first crop of alfalfa yielded 1.1 tons to the acre, and with the recent rains the second crop is now in thrifty condition. Where there are good stands of clover the second crop is promising. Only frequent rains and good growing weather have made possible the yields of hay

CHANGES OF THE 1925 ACREAGES IN WISCONSIN COMPARED TO LAST YEAR

Potatoes	13% decrease	Soy beans	40% decrease
Tobacco	16% decrease	Field peas	15% decrease
Canning peas	2% decrease	Barley	18% increase
Cabbage	1% decrease	Alfalfa	8% increase
Winter wheat	25% decrease	All tame hay	2% increase
Rye	15% decrease	Spring wheat	91% increase
Corn	2% decrease	Dry beans	10% increase
Oats	1% decrease	Flax	75% increase
Sugar beets	33% decrease		

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR JULY 1

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)				Condition, July 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1925 preliminary	1924	July 1, 1925 forecast	1924	1920–24 average	Unit	1925	1924	1920–24 average
Corn	2,185	2,230	88,886	57,980	85,279	Bus.	90	72	87.2
Potatoes	211	242	22,535	31,460	30,586	Bus.	89	86	87.8
Tobacco	33	39	40,682	36,660	50,848	Lbs.	92	86	88.2
Oats	2,564	2,590	100,406	103,600	93,832	Bus.	89	90	87.0
Barley	499	423	15,180	13,536	12,513	Bus.	90	90	86.8
Rye	273	321	3,939	5,457	5,773	Bus.	78	92	89.2
Winter wheat	48	64	812	1,408	1,543	Bus.	72	92	84.2
Spring wheat	86	45	1,384	945	1,536	Bus.	87	87	83.4
All tame hay	3,275	3,203	4,231	6,072	5,005	Tons	68	88	82.0
Alfalfa	286	265					83	97	88.6
Dry peas	34	40	483	620	642	Bus.	84	87	85.8
Dry beans	11	10	122	85	82	Bus.	85	83	86.6
Flax for seed	14	8	167	104	83	Bus.	87	90	88.0
Canning peas	100.1	102.1					70	90	85.3[1]
Cabbage, com'l	13.0	13.2					88	87	87.6
Apples							56	76	73.0
Pasture							84	92	85.0

[1]Three-year average, 1922–24

that are now being cut in the face of conditions on June 1. The condition of 68 per cent indicates a hay crop in Wisconsin 16 per cent below the 5-year average tonnage.

CORN IS GROWING FAST

Corn is uneven in the northern half of the state, but in southern Wisconsin it has made a fine growth and is very thrifty. The proverbial corn, "knee high by the Fourth" was "waist high" in field after field in that part of the state. The appearance of the crop has instilled a general confidence among Wisconsin farmers that this will be a "corn year"—reversing the poor results of the past two seasons. The condition of 90 per cent is three points above the 5-year average for this date in Wisconsin, and in the entire Corn Belt the crop is likewise above the average.

RAINS HELP OATS, BARLEY, AND RYE

The condition of small grains is one of the very favorable developments of June weather. Oats and barley responded quickly to rains of early June, and although headed out on short straw the thrifty color and the way the grain is filling promise good yields. In eastern Wisconsin north of Milwaukee heavy yields are in prospect. In many fields in southern Wisconsin rain came too late to overcome the damage that had been done by drouth, and yields in this section will run lighter. The condition of 89 per cent for the Wisconsin crop is two points above the average for this date.

Except in southern counties, June weather has permitted barley to make good heads, fill well, and give promise of favorable yields.

Rye has filled well and the crop will be of good quality. Thin stands are chiefly responsible for a low yield. The condition of this crop on July 1 was 78 per cent, compared to the average condition of 89 per cent, and with a smaller acreage the harvest promises to be 28 per cent below last year. Winter wheat in common with rye made improvement during June, and spring wheat is above the average.

TOBACCO ACREAGE CUT 16 PER CENT

Tobacco is grown in Wisconsin for cigar binders, but a poor growing season last year made a crop of low quality and yield. Only 5 per cent of the crop was fit for binders. The year previous an early frost damaged 45 per cent of the Wisconsin acreage. These hazards and a slow market for cigar type tobacco have brought a reduction of 16 per cent in the acreage in this state. Thirty-three thousand acres this year is the smallest acreage for the past 25 years. More dairyland and smaller tobacco acreages have come to be the rule in the tobacco regions, and greater effort is put forth to get high yields and quality crops. The condition of the crop in Wisconsin at this time is excellent and the outlook for growers encouraging.

OTHER CROPS

Pastures—In southern Wisconsin, grazing has kept pastures shorter and in poorer condition than in the rest of the state. With plenty of moisture they promise to continue good for some time. The condition on July 1 was 84 per cent, compared to the average for this date of 85 per cent.

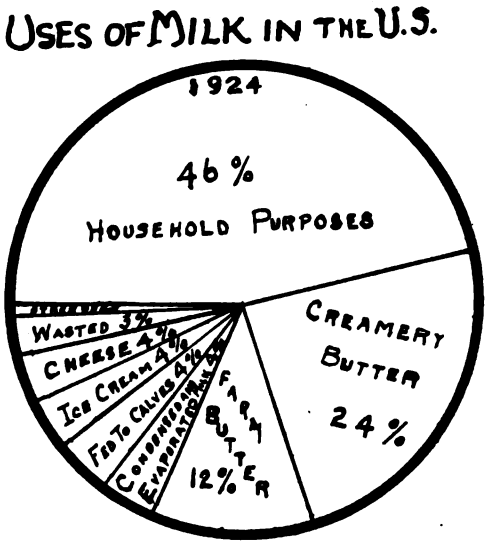
Canning Peas—The early pack of canning peas proved to be extremely short in many localities—25 to 50 per cent

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR JULY 1

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)				Condition, July 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1925 preliminary	1924	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of 1925 acreage compared to 1924 acreage	July 1 1925 forecast	1924	5-year average 1920–24	Unit	1925	1924	10-year average
Corn	106,621	105,102	+1	3,095,176	2,436,513	2,934,649	Bus.	86.4	72.0	83.6
Potatoes	3,453	3,662	—6	349,566	454,784	417,848	Bus.	84.1	86.3	87.7
Tobacco	1,693	1,712	—1	1,282,916	1,240,513	1,330,876	Lbs.	79.8	78.8	82.7
Oats	44,467	42,452	+5	1,292,101	1,541,900	1,327,642	Bus.	76.3	86.9	84.9
Barley	8,826	7,086	+25	208,475	187,875	182,382	Bus.	81.2	80.2	85.7
Rye	4,184	4,173	+0.3	54,104	63,446	70,410	Bus.	76.8	86.9	84.7
Winter wheat	32,813	36,438	—10	403,851	590,037	591,957	Bus.	65.9	77.9	79.3
Spring wheat	21,181	17,771	+19	275,739	282,636	245,159	Bus.	88.1	81.9	85.0
Tame hay	60,745	61,454	—1	78,396	97,970	91,000	Tons	72.2	83.4	85.3

COUNTY STATISTICS—PRELIMINARY POTATO AND ALFALFA ACREAGES, CONDITION OF CROPS ON JULY 1, AND JUNE MILK PRICES

COUNTIES	Potato Acreage		Alfalfa Acreage		Condition, July 1, in Per cent of Normal									June Milk Prices	
					Corn	Oats		Barley		Tame Hay		Pasture			
	1925 preliminary	Per cent of last year	1925 preliminary	Per cent of last year	This year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year
State	**211,000**	**87.0**	**286,000**	**108.9**	**90.0**	**89.0**	**90.0**	**90.0**	**90.0**	**68.0**	**88.0**	**84.0**	**92.0**	**$1.80**	**$1.61**
Northwest District	**28,400**	**83.8**	**6,400**	**199.0**	**83.7**	**90.8**	**89.0**	**89.8**	**91.5**	**69.4**	**79.2**	**81.1**	**87.6**	**1.82**	**1.62**
Barron	8,600	80	900	139	84	92	87	95	92	70	73	89	81	1.82	1.77
Bayfield	1,100	80	350	252	86	84	89	85	91	64	81	84	90	1.84	1.67
Burnett	3,100	100	2,400	205	84	96	97	92	97	79	89	93	93	1.76	1.82
Chippewa	6,300	80	500	302	88	100	92	94	93	74	80	86	93	1.85	1.51
Douglas	1,500	110	100	302	86	92	85	94	90	69	84	84	88	1.90	1.62
Polk	2,700	90	1,600	204	81	92	77	92	90	80	83	92	83	1.83	1.48
Rusk	2,100	75	120	302	84	89	79	84	90	61	78	90	85	1.73	1.54
Sawyer	1,300	88	160	295	89	90	97	91	90	74	84	95	91	1.68	1.47
Washburn	1,700	80	270	152	80	81	95	83	90	60	70	75	84	1.76	1.58
North District	**20,700**	**84.6**	**1,524**	**253.2**	**81.9**	**87.1**	**81.7**	**83.8**	**79.4**	**72.3**	**80.6**	**89.1**	**90.2**	**1.80**	**1.56**
Ashland	800	82	50	252	85	80	83	80	82	68	75	78	86	1.80	1.66
Clark	2,600	82	600	352	80	84	78	82	74	72	85	87	94	1.84	1.45
Iron	500	110	50	302	82	83	82	80	75	68	75	80	85	1.96	1.65
Lincoln	1,700	84	80	152	82	82	85	82	85	66	80	84	88	1.96	1.45
Marathon	7,300	86	500	217	85	94	79	89	81	72	75	90	87	1.83	1.44
Oneida	3,700	81	100	162	83	90	90	90	75	63	75	89	80	1.75	1.70
Price	1,400	82	70	602	83	89	82	87	88	82	87	93	94	1.63	1.50
Taylor	2,000	89	70	262	74	88	80	84	80	78	78	98	92	1.84	1.67
Vilas	700	93	4	200	85	84	87	83	82	80	88	97	93	1.80	1.65
Northeast District	**19,900**	**84.4**	**5,070**	**161.2**	**85.0**	**91.8**	**83.0**	**90.6**	**84.4**	**66.7**	**79.6**	**84.4**	**86.3**	**1.80**	**1.48**
Florence	500	100	200	402	80	84	90	87	84	65	80	81	85	1.70	1.60
Forest	1,300	90	.....	.....	85	89	83	88	83	76	83	88	87	1.65	1.62
Langlade	5,900	82	70	302	88	92	80	88	85	74	75	81	85	1.82	1.62
Marinette	5,600	82	950	208	87	88	91	85	88	66	86	82	90	1.81	1.57
Oconto	3,300	90	950	202	86	92	79	92	83	63	77	80	84	1.81	1.40
Shawano	3,300	84	2,900	136	87	97	84	94	84	65	82	89	90	1.80	1.40
West District	**15,900**	**89.5**	**15,350**	**167.3**	**87.6**	**91.6**	**90.6**	**93.3**	**90.3**	**73.5**	**80.0**	**91.8**	**83.7**	**1.86**	**1.68**
Buffalo	1,500	100	700	152	90	99	88	98	90	74	80	87	85	1.82	1.65
Dunn	2,900	84	1,100	139	84	94	90	96	90	71	76	75	84	1.90	1.62
Eau Claire	2,200	92	400	174	83	97	83	98	83	77	82	85	82	1.91	1.56
Jackson	1,800	83	300	112	83	95	84	95	85	67	72	80	81	1.82	1.57
La Crosse	1,000	90	2,200	137	92	88	94	88	93	65	90	93	90	1.81	1.79
Monroe	2,000	85	3,100	179	83	90	95	86	93	70	89	91	95	1.99	1.93
Pepin	500	85	550	131	83	85	90	85	90	77	82	88	80	1.80	1.79
Pierce	1,200	90	4,000	172	93	94	87	92	93	77	85	90	80	1.84	1.61
St. Croix	1,500	95	2,000	226	86	89	95	90	93	72	73	90	88	1.87	1.70
Trempealeau	1,300	92	1,000	252	92	90	96	99	92	80	75	93	81	1.80	1.64
Central District	**52,700**	**85.8**	**16,020**	**153.3**	**84.4**	**90.4**	**89.8**	**91.6**	**87.6**	**63.5**	**87.4**	**83.7**	**93.4**	**1.78**	**1.62**
Adams	3,100	89	550	190	82	85	91	88	90	61	84	75	91	1.67	1.73
Green Lake	1,500	92	3,950	213	90	88	95	88	95	60	87	74	93	1.85	1.45
Juneau	3,100	75	1,150	213	83	84	94	91	89	59	86	86	93	1.80	1.59
Marquette	2,300	84	800	248	90	90	95	99	95	62	79	92	95	1.78	1.74
Portage	19,600	88	1,400	274	83	90	90	90	87	58	91	80	96	1.72	1.72
Waupaca	12,400	87	3,600	76	83	93	92	94	92	67	85	82	90	1.79	1.64
Waushara	8,400	84	4,350	215	86	90	90	94	93	68	95	82	91	1.70	1.64
Wood	2,300	84	220	126	86	94	79	86	76	76	85	99	97	1.72	1.51
East District	**20,800**	**88.5**	**73,900**	**86.4**	**88.3**	**95.1**	**82.4**	**94.7**	**83.8**	**71.9**	**89.4**	**84.9**	**94.2**	**1.83**	**1.49**
Brown	3,100	88	5,550	120	83	92	79	93	80	65	88	83	94	1.79	1.60
Calumet	600	90	8,000	107	86	93	82	89	82	68	85	78	95	1.82	1.60
Door	2,100	85	5,250	108	86	97	83	98	84	81	80	89	86	1.79	1.42
Fond du Lac	3,900	93	11,900	56	91	94	87	97	90	74	96	82	95	1.80	1.48
Kewaunee	1,200	93	2,200	122	91	95	85	95	85	69	78	83	83	1.79	1.50
Manitowoc	2,100	100	9,350	112	90	94	81	92	83	72	91	86	90	1.81	1.47
Outagamie	3,300	80	6,600	93	87	101	84	100	83	81	86	89	94	1.80	1.48
Sheboygan	2,500	89	9,300	61	87	92	83	90	87	73	93	82	95	1.79	1.44
Winnebago	2,000	80	15,750	107	94	97	77	97	85	72	95	87	96	1.79	1.38
Southwest District	**11,000**	**87.8**	**29,600**	**122.3**	**94.0**	**88.1**	**93.8**	**89.2**	**93.6**	**62.7**	**90.6**	**83.1**	**94.9**	**1.72**	**1.54**
Crawford	1,000	100	1,650	152	95	88	80	92	90	60	88	85	90	1.74	1.45
Grant	2,300	94	3,400	114	92	86	93	86	94	63	82	81	93	1.62	1.61
Iowa	900	100	7,900	120	93	83	97	85	98	60	97	89	95	1.66	1.35
Lafayette	1,100	96	5,300	101	100	88	97	84	92	65	86	81	94	1.60	1.45
Richland	700	93	6,650	144	96	90	91	89	89	64	95	87	95	1.76	1.53
Sauk	3,600	83	3,400	139	90	90	94	96	94	66	96	77	98	1.74	1.63
Vernon	1,400	99	1,300	113	97	91	97	95	99	70	99	90	93	1.74	1.77
South District	**15,600**	**90.2**	**71,550**	**110.2**	**92.6**	**83.1**	**95.3**	**85.7**	**96.0**	**64.7**	**87.2**	**76.4**	**95.8**	**1.81**	**1.54**
Columbia	3,700	86	2,950	166	89	89	99	94	97	63	92	75	90	1.74	1.51
Dane	3,600	94	10,200	105	93	80	92	81	94	63	97	74	93	1.76	1.67
Dodge	3,100	85	9,200	68	91	87	95	90	95	65	94	80	97	1.88	1.48
Green	900	97	21,400	118	93	88	96	90	96	70	100	82	102	1.74	1.44
Jefferson	1,500	96	16,950	131	93	78	92	84	95	63	100	72	91	1.83	1.52
Rock	2,800	100	10,850	123	97	74	100	77	100	65	96	72	103	1.89	1.67
Southeast District	**26,000**	**94.4**	**66,150**	**103.6**	**92.3**	**85.0**	**91.6**	**90.6**	**93.3**	**65.3**	**97.1**	**77.4**	**97.4**	**1.98**	**1.89**
Kenosha	1,300	90	5,500	103	93	78	88	85	89	71	102	81	104	2.19	2.31
Milwaukee	4,700	94	4,250	112	92	82	83	88	88	69	102	74	99	2.20	2.22
Ozaukee	3,000	94	4,550	103	92	94	91	98	94	64	91	74	99	1.91	1.64
Racine	3,300	95	8,500	106	96	86	94	88	94	63	86	83	89	1.90	1.87
Walworth	1,800	99	13,400	108	95	79	94	86	95	60	102	74	100	1.90	1.78
Washington	5,700	91	8,950	91	90	93	96	98	98	70	98	72	95	1.91	1.62
Waukesha	6,200	95	21,000	105	90	82	92	87	94	66	99	75	96	2.01	1.96



Almost half the milk production of the United States is used as whole milk and cream for household purposes. Cheese making—using about 40 per cent of the commercial milk in Wisconsin—becomes a minor use of milk for the United States.

of a normal crop. The late crop, however, is yielding well in most counties.

Cabbage—Cabbage growers in Racine, Kenosha, and Outagamie counties have planted practically the same cabbage acreage as last year. New York growers with which Wisconsin farmers compete have cut their acreage about 10 per cent, due to low prices for the bumper crop in that state last year.

Soy Beans—In the sandy areas of the state soy beans have lost favor and alfalfa has gained—bringing about a reduction of 40 per cent in soy bean acreage.

Flax—In common with western flax states, Pierce and St. Croix counties in Wisconsin have put in a larger flax acerage. The state acreage this year is 70 per cent more than last year.

Sugar Beets—Sugar beets have been planted to an acreage one-third less than last year.

Field Beans—Central Wisconsin growers have put in a 10 per cent larger acreage of field beans this year, compared to last year.

MILK PRICES IN WISCONSIN

June milk prices averaged $1.80 a cwt., or 19 cents above last year. For the first six months of 1925, prices averaged only 2 cents a cwt. higher than for the first six months of 1924, but the current level of summer prices—about 20 cents a cwt. above last year—is encouraging. Butter and cheese prices have not taken the usual summer drop and have been surprisingly uniform since last December. Production and consumption have maintained a fine balance. A helpful factor also to the home markets has been the strength of the foreign markets and a keen demand in foreign countries at prices unusually high for this time of the year. Prices in London in April, May and June, for both butter and cheese have been the highest since 1921 for these particular months.

CROP PROSPECTS FOR THE UNITED STATES

Hay—The hay crop promises to be 20 per cent less than last year and 16 per cent below the 5-year average production. The crop is up to average in the eastern dairy state, but uniformly poor in the north-central dairy states.

Oats—The oat crop has been damaged by drouth and heat. In some sections the straw is too short to be cut by binders and mowers will be used. June rains were helpful to the late crop. Production is forecasted to be 16 per cent below last year, but only 3 per cent below average.

Barley—The United States barley crop is forecasted to be 11 per cent more than last year on a 25 cent larger acreage.

Rye—The rye forecast is 15 per cent less than last year on practically the same acreage.

Wheat—Wheat promises to make a crop 23 per cent below last year on practically the same acreage. The chief question throughout the wheat-growing world is how the shrinkage in this country will balance up against better crops abroad.

SPRING PIG CROP IN THE CORN BELT IS 11 PER CENT LESS THAN LAST YEAR

A decrease of about 20 per cent in the number of sows farrowing in the 11 Corn Belt states in the spring of 1925, compared with the spring of 1924, is indicated by a preliminary tabulation of the June, 1925, pig survey. This survey was made as of June 1 by the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Post Office Department through the rural carriers.

The weather during March and April this year was exceptionally favorable for spring pigs, and this condition, together with the smaller number of sows to care for and the increased value of hogs, resulted in an increase of 11 per cent in the average number of pigs saved per litter. This makes a spring pig crop 11 per cent less than last year.

The number of sows bred or to be bred for fall farrowing in 1925 is reported as about 98 per cent of the number that actually farrowed in the fall of 1924. Previous surveys have shown that fall farrowing have been from 20 to 25 per cent less than the number reported bred. However, because of the very considerable improvement in hog prices over this time last year it is probable that breeding intentions will be more nearly carried out than they have been during the past three years.

AN EXPOSITION OF FARM AND FACTORY COMBINED WITH COMPLETE AMUSEMENT DEVICES AND EQUIPMENT WILL MAKE THE STATE FAIR—AUGUST 31ST TO SEPTEMBER 5TH—AN OUTSTANDING ATTRACTION.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
H. C. TAYLOR, Chief

WISCONSIN STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics
J. D. JONES, Jr., Commissioner

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician

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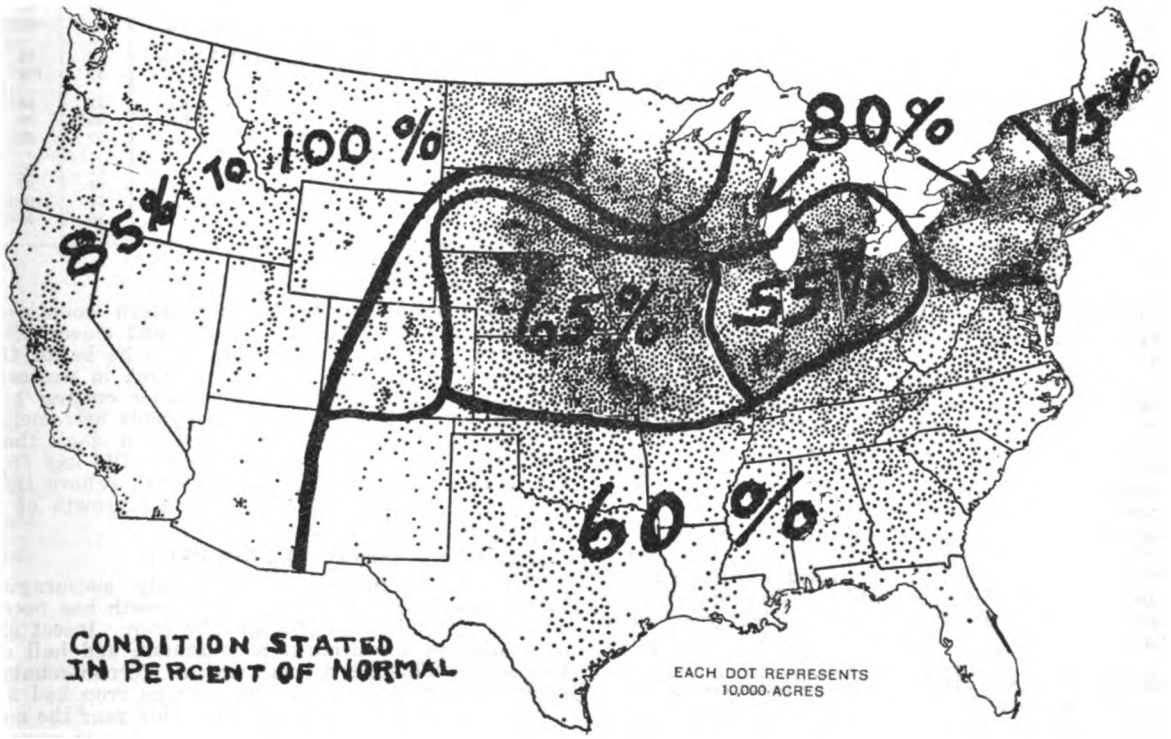
Condition of the U. S. Hay Crop by Regions and Distribution of Acreage



The hay crop in most of the Dairy Belt runs from poor to fair, and is extremely short in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Western states had a good crop. The forecast for the United States is 21 per cent below last year and 14 per cent below the 5-year average production.

FEATURES OF THE WISCONSIN CROP SITUATION

Crop reporters are in general agreement that 1925 promises to be a good crop year.

The corn prospect is excellent. Hay improved in July, but the crop is short in southern and eastern Wisconsin. Oats and barley yielded good in practically the entire state.

Wisconsin potatoes continue in thrifty condition in the face of a short United States crop. Tobacco promises heavy yields of excellent quality. Small yields of early canning peas are considerably offset by big yields of late varieties.

Throughout the southern half of the state corn has made an unusually good growth and is well eared. In northern Wisconsin, nights have been too cool for corn, but the acreage in that region is small. The condition of the crop in the state is given as 95 per cent—fully 10 points above the 5-year average for this date.

The excellent corn outlook, together with promises of high hog prices this fall, is a fortunate and encouraging combination for farmers in southern Wisconsin where the returns from hogs have been poor for the past two years.

UNITED STATES POTATO CROP 22 PER CENT BELOW LAST YEAR

Potatoes made seasonal growth in July. Top growth in most of the state is good and thrifty. In the Ozaukee-Milwaukee district conditions are noticeably the best in the state. With the crop in the balance of the state quite uniform in appearance, the condition of 89 per cent indicates a crop in Wisconsin of 25 million bushels—7 million bushels below last year.

The United States potato crop made but little improvement during July. The August forecast is 353 million bushels—22 per cent below last year and 26 per cent below the 5-year average production. It appears that Wisconsin growers will make fairly good yields in a season of a strong market. The situation in the late potato states may be judged from the following statistics:

	1924 Harvest Bushels	Forecast Aug. 1 1925 Bushels	Condition Aug. 1 1925 Per cent
New York	47,000,000	36,000,000	82
Minnesota	44,000,000	28,000,000	82
Maine	41,000,000	32,000,000	89
Michigan	38,000,000	27,000,000	81
Pennsylvania	29,000,000	25,000,000	82
Wisconsin	31,000,000	25,000,000	89
North Dakota	12,000,000	9,000,000	77
United States	455,000,000	353,000,000	79

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR AUGUST 1, 1925

	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)					Condition, August 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1925 preliminary	1924	August 1, 1925 forecast	1924	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Aug. 1 forecast compared to 1924 final production	Five-year average 1920–24	Unit	1925	1924	Five-year average 1920–24
Corn	2,185	2,230	96,522	57,908	+66	85,279	Bu.	95	69	84.8
Potatoes	211	242	24,600	31,460	—22	30,586	Bu.	89	90	79.6
Tobacco	33	39	42,808	36,660	+17	50,848	Lbs.	94	79	81.2
Oats	2,564	2,590	108,939	103,600	+5	93,832	Bu.	94	92	83.0
Barley	499	423	16,323	13,536	+21	13,573	Bu.	94	93	84.2
Rye	273	321	4,095	5,457	—25	5,773	Bu.	15[1]	17[1]	15.4[2]
Winter wheat	48	64	912	1,408	—35	1,543	Bu.	19[1]	22[1]	19.1[2]
Spring wheat	86	45	1,534	945	+62	1,536	Bu.	87	90	76.8
Buckwheat	28	27	459	432	+6	442	Bu.	91	90	84.2
Tame hay	3,275	3,203	4,751	6,072	—22	5,005	Tons	78	94	84.4
Alfalfa	286	265						89	100	90.0
Dry peas	34	40	515	620	—17	642	Bu.	87	88	81.0
Dry beans	11	10	134	85	+58	82	Bu.	90	88	85.2
Flaxseed	14	8	176	104	+69	83	Bu.	90	90	85.2
Cabbage	13.0	13.2						91	90	83.8
Sugar beets	18	27						89	89	85.2
Apples								59	64	66.8
Pasture								86	90	75.2

[1] Yield per acre. [2] Five-year average yield per acre, 1920–24.

FEED GRAINS MAKE GOOD YIELDS

Hot weather in early July did not last long enough to do much damage to oats and barley. Cool temperatures and enough rain during most of the month permitted these grains to fill well and make good yields. Yields are especially heavy in western and eastern counties. In contrast to the difficuty in harvesting last year's crop, this year's crop was harvested very easily, excepting in a few valleys in western Wisconsin where the grain lodged considerably.

The condition of oats is 94 per cent—2 points above last year's condition and 11 points above the 5-year average. Barley in common with oats filled well, and based chiefly upon a larger acreage the Wisconsin crop promises to be 21 per cent larger than the crop of last year. The condition of 94 per cent is 10 points above the 5-year average.

Considering the thin stands, rye made quite satisfactory yields. An average yield of 15 bushels is reported, compared to 15.4 bushels for the 5-year average. On a smaller acreage the Wisconsin rye crop is 25 per cent smaller than last year. Yields of spring wheat promise to be somewhat less than last year, but on a larger acreage the forecast is 62 per cent greater.

JULY IMPROVED HAY CROP

In general, the hay crop is the weakest spot in the Wisconsin crop situation. In western counties—from Vernon north to Burnett—timothy and clover continued to improve in July and turned out to be better than an average crop. Alsike clover grew rank in western Wisconsin after the heavy rains. Earlier cutting and less rain in southern Wisconsin made yields extremely short on many farms, and for the region as a whole the yields are about 13 per cent below average. Old hay from last year and many good second crops will relieve the short hay crop in this section. The second growth of alfalfa was good.

EXCELLENT TOBACCO PROSPECT

The tobacco prospect is especially encouraging for tobacco growers. A heavy, leafy growth has been made with every indication of a quality crop. Insect and disease damage has been at a minimum, and hail damage has been confined to a small area in Vernon county. Not since seven years ago has the tobacco crop had a condition of 90 per cent on August 1. This year the condition is 94 per cent—13 points above the 5-year average for this date. On a greatly reduced acreage the forecast is 43 million pounds—16 per cent below the 5-year average crop.

OTHER CROPS

With frequent and heavy rains pastures are good to excellent in the entire western half of the state. In

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR AUGUST 1, 1925

	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)					Condition, August 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1925 preliminary	1924	August 1, 1925 forecast	1924	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Aug. 1 forecast compared to 1924 final production	Five-year average 1920–24	Unit	1925	1924	Five-year average 1920–24
Corn	106,621	105,102	2,950,340	2,436,513	+21	2,934,649	Bu.	79.8	70.7	80.5
Potatoes	3,453	3,662	353,266	454,784	—22	417,848	Bu.	79.0	85.4	81.9
Tobacco	1,693	1,712	1,234,096	1,240,513	—0.5	1,330,876	Lbs.	74.8	71.7	79.7
Oats	44,467	42,452	1,387,349	1,541,900	—10	1,327,642	Bu.	79.1	88.2	81.7
Barley	8,826	7,086	213,596	187,875	+14	182,382	Bu.	79.5	80.7	80.9
Rye	4,184	4,173	51,968	63,446	—18	70,410	Bu.	12.4[1]	15.2[1]	14.4[2]
Spring wheat	21,181	17,771	262,749	282,636	—7	245,159	Bu.	73.9	79.7	72.9
Winter wheat	32,813	36,438	415,697	590,037	—30	591,957	Bu.	12.7[1]	16.2[1]	14.4[2]
Buckwheat	823	816	16,378	15,956	+3	14,748	Bu.	90.4	87.7	88.7
Tame hay	60,745	61,454	77,713	97,970	—21	91,000	Tons	73.2	84.4	87.5
Pasture								75.7	84.0	83.8

[1] Yield per acre. [2] Five-year average yield per acre, 1920–24.

CONDITION OF WISCONSIN CROPS ON AUGUST 1, AND JULY MILK PRICES

COUNTIES	Condition, August 1, in Per cent of Normal												July Milk Prices	
	Corn	Potatoes		Oats		Barley		Tame Hay		Pasture		Apples		
	This year	This year	5-year average	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	5-year average	This year	Last year	This year	This year	Last year
State	**96.0**	**89.0**	**79.6**	**94.0**	**92.0**	**94.9**	**93.0**	**76.0**	**84.4**	**86.0**	**91.8**	**89.0**	**$1.57**	**$1.63**
Northwest District	**86.0**	**87.9**	.....	**93.4**	**92.9**	**90.4**	**94.8**	**81.4**	.....	**89.2**	**87.8**	**46.0**	**1.82**	**1.66**
Barron	88	88	84.0	97	94	97	100	89	85.0	98	88	45	1.90	1.64
Bayfield	78	85	83.6	86	91	83	91	61	86.8	78	100	37	1.84	1.63
Burnett	82	88	78.4	95	97	91	97	92	79.2	94	91	55	1.79	1.71
Chippewa	96	89	84.6	96	95	99	95	92	89.6	96	80	50	1.90	1.55
Douglas	91	87	84.4	94	88	95	94	66	84.4	67	96	40	1.91	1.92
Polk	82	87	81.6	91	98	94	97	97	83.4	98	84	45	1.80	1.68
Rusk	88	92	84.8	95	91	83	90	85	86.0	98	93	40	1.76	1.63
Sawyer	91	92	84.2	93	87	90	93	84	75.4	95	86	45	1.70	1.53
Washburn	84	83	83.0	89	93	86	90	76	77.4	83	75	55	1.73	1.57
North District	**82.2**	**84.2**	.....	**87.8**	**86.0**	**84.4**	**88.6**	**76.2**	.....	**81.4**	**90.2**	**46.9**	**1.81**	**1.66**
Ashland	68	67	81.4	68	80	66	80	45	75.6	45	72	40	1.95	1.62
Clark	82	76	80.0	94	84	87	88	80	83.6	88	89	40	1.78	1.41
Iron	75	75	86.6	90	90	80	95	60	81.4	60	100	43	1.83	1.75
Lincoln	87	91	89.8	98	87	93	85	85	88.0	96	79	46	1.80	1.53
Marathon	88	92	80.4	93	93	93	94	90	89.8	87	92	71	1.80	1.46
Oneida	90	92	89.8	81	83	83	90	80	77.0	78	84	55	1.84	1.80
Price	82	94	88.4	91	94	81	88	85	88.8	88	100	43	1.70	1.51
Taylor	76	88	86.8	96	85	91	87	90	87.0	95	95	70	1.92	1.72
Vilas	75	80	88.0	70	84	82	95	70	82.4	75	96	44	1.85	.....
Northeast District	**86.4**	**88.7**	.....	**90.8**	**89.1**	**93.3**	**90.3**	**82.0**	.....	**82.1**	**91.0**	**70.2**	**1.79**	**1.46**
Florence	75	85	80.6	75	88	82	90	80	78.0	80	98	60	1.74	1.77
Forest	74	89	83.8	90	95	90	90	85	79.2	90	95	60	1.75	1.44
Langlade	68	85	87.6	91	86	88	85	85	82.2	95	87	70	1.77	1.43
Marinette	87	90	83.4	79	91	95	93	81	83.4	76	91	68	1.76	1.56
Oconto	84	88	79.0	96	90	97	92	68	83.2	71	88	75	1.77	1.39
Shawano	95	89	80.0	96	88	94	92	85	84.2	87	94	70	1.79	1.45
West District	**90.8**	**87.6**	.....	**96.9**	**91.0**	**96.1**	**92.8**	**86.0**	.....	**96.0**	**79.8**	**53.4**	**1.88**	**1.67**
Buffalo	98	94	83.6	97	100	97	100	87	86.0	93	87	60	1.85	1.65
Dunn	84	85	75.8	97	88	98	94	84	80.8	88	63	60	1.82	1.55
Eau Claire	90	86	77.0	98	90	94	89	87	84.2	96	86	65	1.82	1.53
Jackson	96	93	79.4	95	95	97	93	82	77.2	95	86	45	1.86	1.62
La Crosse	100	91	74.8	102	95	99	98	90	78.2	97	97	50	1.95	1.59
Monroe	88	88	77.0	93	92	92	93	82	83.4	98	88	78	1.90	1.82
Pepin	84	84	75.8	95	86	93	90	83	82.0	94	87	45	1.89	1.82
Pierce	91	85	75.4	99	93	100	94	91	86.8	98	78	66	1.81	1.72
St. Croix	83	90	77.4	87	85	93	88	87	80.2	88	79	50	1.88	1.71
Trempealeau	99	92	80.4	101	88	100	93	91	83.2	98	60	50	1.87	1.80
Central District	**89.0**	**86.0**	.....	**97.6**	**91.2**	**94.1**	**90.6**	**76.0**	.....	**86.3**	**96.0**	**60.7**	**1.85**	**1.67**
Adams	85	72	69.2	98	96	84	92	68	80.8	87	94	60	1.84	1.88
Green Lake	94	82	73.4	97	95	87	97	65	78.2	80	94	53	1.88	1.66
Juneau	92	88	72.2	95	90	93	87	82	81.4	92	97	48	1.86	1.90
Marquette	97	91	73.4	101	94	99	96	68	82.2	87	98	75	1.81	1.78
Portage	86	74	74.6	95	86	98	85	76	79.4	87	97	74	1.81	1.79
Waupaca	92	88	80.8	96	93	93	94	80	87.6	80	93	73	1.95	1.68
Waushara	88	89	76.8	99	93	93	85	78	83.0	84	89	78	1.75	1.49
Wood	85	91	79.2	100	86	97	84	83	88.0	98	98	60	1.78	1.46
East District	**96.4**	**93.3**	.....	**97.6**	**91.8**	**98.4**	**93.6**	**79.8**	.....	**81.9**	**89.9**	**77.8**	**1.84**	**1.60**
Brown	91	86	80.6	98	82	94	87	76	79.0	75	75	69	1.83	1.53
Calumet	95	91	79.0	104	87	101	93	76	80.4	86	89	75	1.90	1.59
Door	86	87	85.8	93	94	95	93	83	83.6	75	95	82	1.87	1.52
Fond du Lac	102	95	74.4	97	98	102	96	75	83.2	76	92	80	1.80	1.51
Kewaunee	97	91	85.0	96	98	99	100	82	78.4	75	78	75	1.78	1.44
Manitowoc	97	93	80.6	94	84	95	92	75	81.4	86	88	72	1.80	1.49
Outagamie	97	94	84.2	101	96	101	96	83	87.8	93	93	84	1.89	1.49
Sheboygan	99	95	83.6	99	97	99	97	80	83.8	81	103	74	1.81	1.43
Winnebago	96	95	74.0	95	90	98	92	77	80.2	81	86	80	1.82	1.44
Southwest District	**99.8**	**90.4**	.....	**92.4**	**96.6**	**96.1**	**96.3**	**76.9**	.....	**93.3**	**96.1**	**46.6**	**1.76**	**1.52**
Crawford	97	86	74.8	88	91	89	94	63	82.4	89	90	50	1.73	1.41
Grant	96	93	76.2	90	96	102	96	75	82.6	88	97	51	1.61	1.52
Iowa	102	91	80.4	91	94	95	95	70	83.2	89	98	40	1.75	1.33
Lafayette	103	90	77.2	92	88	92	93	81	76.4	97	99	40	1.64	1.49
Richland	100	92	76.4	94	98	95	95	81	88.8	99	93	48	1.77	1.43
Sauk	98	86	80.6	95	102	93	97	88	86.2	90	96	56	1.86	1.74
Vernon	103	95	81.4	99	105	96	100	88	83.6	99	97	51	1.89	1.62
South District	**96.9**	**90.8**	.....	**92.6**	**97.4**	**93.3**	**96.8**	**70.6**	.....	**82.4**	**97.3**	**56.7**	**1.87**	**1.68**
Columbia	99	88	76.6	96	97	92	95	69	78.8	85	97	70	1.90	1.69
Dane	97	86	76.0	90	99	93	98	72	83.6	88	92	52	1.88	1.64
Dodge	99	90	80.0	98	96	97	93	75	87.6	76	96	70	1.87	1.42
Green	98	89	76.0	94	98	93	99	72	85.2	92	105	45	1.68	1.42
Jefferson	98	86	79.0	89	96	90	94	61	81.2	61	92	61	1.86	1.53
Rock	102	96	78.0	86	99	91	96	72	82.0	82	101	50	2.04	1.86
Southeast District	**98.6**	**94.4**	.....	**93.7**	**94.1**	**94.6**	**90.8**	**71.2**	.....	**77.6**	**97.5**	**62.0**	**2.07**	**1.97**
Kenosha	96	96	77.2	94	96	98	92	72	87.0	82	100	67	2.20	2.31
Milwaukee	100	96	82.6	88	85	95	90	62	81.0	66	95	82	2.22	2.30
Ozaukee	94	95	81.6	95	86	94	89	69	83.2	75	94	75	2.11	2.04
Racine	103	93	81.6	88	97	90	93	71	87.0	71	101	50	2.01	2.00
Walworth	101	95	75.6	97	97	95	87	76	81.6	88	100	43	1.97	1.79
Washington	97	97	77.4	99	96	94	92	68	81.6	79	91	77	1.95	1.65
Waukesha	98	91	82.8	91	95	90	92	75	80.8	74	98	60	2.11	1.99

eastern counties they are short, due to lack of rain and short grazing. A condition of about 75 per cent prevails for pastures in eastern counties, compared to 95 per cent in a large group of western counties.

CABBAGE

Final plantings of cabbage in Racine and Kenosha counties proved to be less than was expected earlier in the season. The acreage in this district is estimated to be 12 per cent less than last year. In Outagamie county the acreage is the same as last year. The crop has a condition of 85 per cent in the Racine-Kenosha district with the condition better in the Outagamie section.

CANNING PEAS

Late peas yielded heavy in most of the state—offsetting to a considerable extent the low yields of early varieties in southern Wisconsin.

DROUTH IN NORTHERN COUNTIES

The extreme northern counties—from Douglas to Marinette—have suffered from drouth conditions this year. Hay and crop conditions in general are extremely poor in many of these counties due to a summer drouth which was confined to this very restricted area.

FARMING IN THE UNITED STATES RECOVERING BY REGIONS

(U. S. Bureau of Agriculture Economics)

Production and prices are in a reasonable kind of balance once more. That is the significant thing this season. The wheat supply approaches a domestic basis, with a tariff in the background. The world can apparently absorb a good sized crop of cotton at remunerative prices. There is promise of sufficiently ample feed crops so that livestock production will be unhandicapped.

The latter is, indeed, not the least important item in the situation. Heavy steers have been bringing lately about $2 a hundredweight higher price at Chicago than last year; hogs around $6 more, or nearly double the price of a year ago, and even lambs nearly a dollar more. With an advancing livestock market and feedstuffs not unduly high priced, the stage is set for better times over a large and important territory. The probability is that hogs are this fall approaching the peak of a price cycle; some far-sighted producers are already turning a weather eye toward the probable heavy pig production in 1926 and lower price levels thereafter.

Truck crops are coming in for a share of price recovery this season. Early estimates suggest a potato production of only about 3.1 bushels per capita, which would be on a par with those well-remembered shortage years, 1911 and 1919. Onions, cabbage, melons and peaches have been selling at two or three times last year's prices and seemingly have a brisk fall market ahead.

Agricultural recovery has been a regional matter, emphasizing the fact that it is essentially a regional industry. Last year started the two great money crop regions—the Cotton Belt and the Wheat Belt—on their feet once more. This season promises to do likewise for the great livestock territory of the Central and Far West. Given some rain in the drought-stricken Southwest, the 1925 agricultural picture could safely be painted by an optimist.

HONEY PROSPECT, 1925

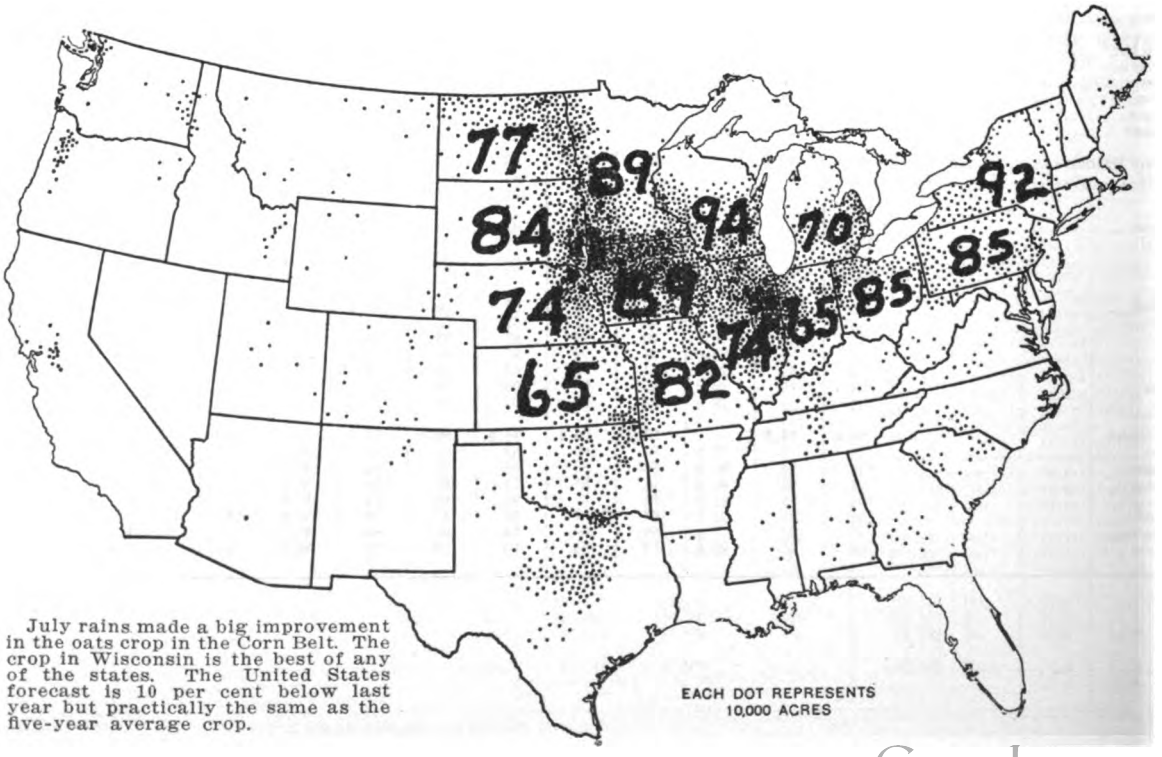
(U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

About an average yield of surplus honey per colony this season is indicated by information recently collected by the United States Department of Agriculture from a selected list of beekeepers throughout the country. Exact comparisons with earlier years are not possible because of a change in reporting dates.

The average reported yield of surplus honey per colony to July 10 this year is 29.9 pounds. This year's reports indicate that about 56 per cent of the total surplus production is usually made by July 10. The total United States production of surplus honey will be slightly restricted by a reduction of 4.6 per cent in the number of working colonies from the number in the spring of 1924.

The yield of surplus honey per colony to July 10 in Wisconsin is 46 pounds—the highest yield reported for the different states. Yields in nearby states follow: Illinois 44 pounds, Iowa 42 pounds, Minnesota 38 pounds, and Michigan 22 pounds. It is estimated that there is a reduction of 2 per cent in the number of working colonies in Wisconsin, compared to last year.

Condition of Oats by States in Per Cent of Normal and Distribution of Acreage



July rains made a big improvement in the oats crop in the Corn Belt. The crop in Wisconsin is the best of any of the states. The United States forecast is 10 per cent below last year but practically the same as the five-year average crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
T. P. COOPER, Chief

WISCONSIN STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics
J. D. JONES, Jr., Commissioner

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician

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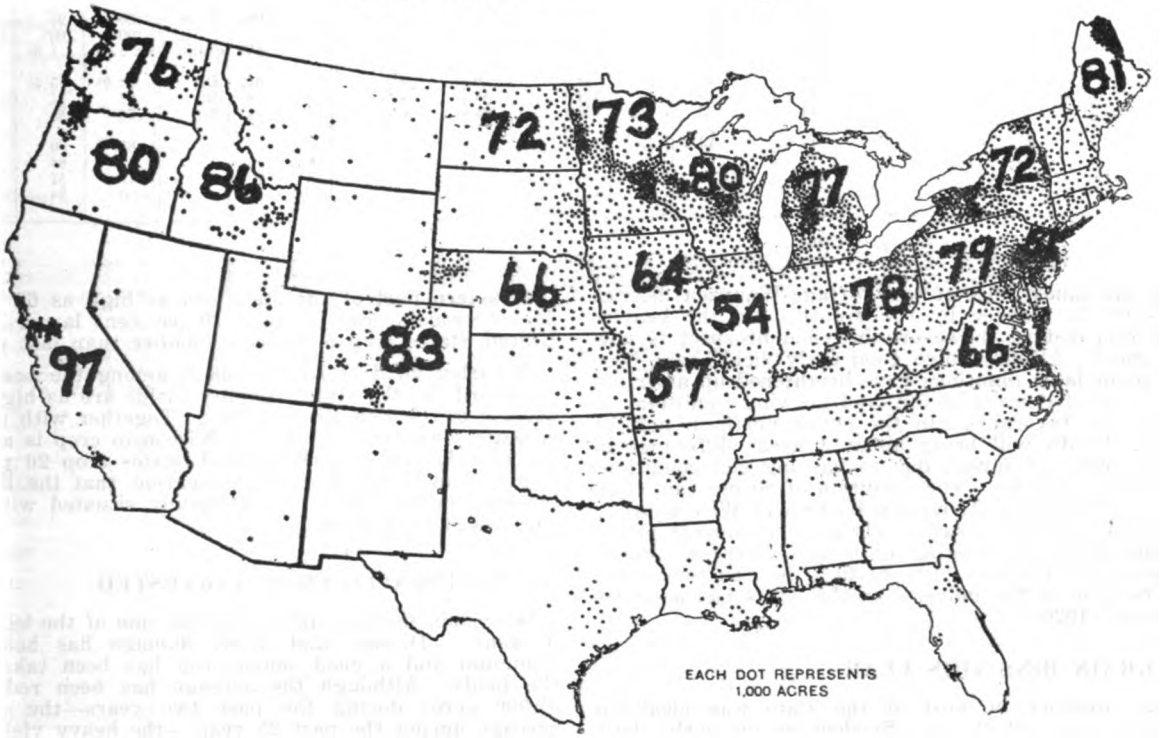
Condition of Potatoes by States in Per Cent of Normal and Distribution of Acreage



A uniformly low condition of potatoes in the leading states and a reduced average have brought about the smallest potato prospect since 1919.

FEATURES OF THE CROP SEASON IN WISCONSIN

Crop yields and conditions are good in Wisconsin but are below average for the entire United States.

A big crop of ripe corn is practically assured.

This season's yield per acre of oats is the largest on record in the state.

Drouth has lowered the potato prospect in Wisconsin, but prices are very favorable in view of a short United States crop.

Heavy yields of sound tobacco have been harvested.

Northwestern Wisconsin was injured by August drouth.

Hot, dry weather somewhat lowered the quality of corn but hurried ripening and lessened the danger from early frosts. The comment is general in southwestern and eastern Wisconsin that corn is the best in years. A group of a dozen counties about Dunn and Barron were damaged by the drouth and hot, drying winds. In that section many immature fields had begun to burn by the 21st of August. In the entire northern half of the state corn on lighter soils or high lands began to dry up prematurely and silo filling was general at an early date. The state condition of 92 per cent for corn is 19 points above the 5-year average.

Dry weather in August reduced the corn prospect in South Dakota, Nebraska, Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota. The United States condition of 75 per cent is 2 points below the September 1st ten-year average.

U. S. POTATO CROP 111 MILLION BUSHELS BELOW LAST YEAR

A short potato crop in the United States was again established by the September 1st forecast. Wisconsin, together with Maine, New York, Minnesota and Pennsylvania, show smaller prospects than a month ago—making the new United States estimate 344 million bushels. This is nine million bushels less than a month ago and 111 million bushels less than the big crop of last year.

The drouth reduced the prospect in practically all the counties in Wisconsin—least in the Milwaukee district and most in the Barron-Chippewa region. In the latter territory there were no rains during the first part of August, and as early as the middle of the month potatoes were in need of moisture. Many fields—particularly on the lighter soils in that region—dried up prematurely. With recent rains late plantings on the heavier soils have recovered to some extent. The yields on early and medium plant-

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR SEPTEMBER 1, 1925

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)					Condition, September 1 Percent of Normal		
	1925 preliminary	1924	Sept. 1, 1925 forecast	1924	Percent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Sept. 1, forecast compared to 1924 final production	Five-year average 1920-24	Unit	1925	1924	Five-year average 1920-24
Corn	2,185	2,230	95,082	57,082	+64	85,279	Bu.	92	65	83.2
Potatoes	211	242	23,463	31,460	—25	30,586	Bu.	80	89	75.0
Tobacco	33	39	44,831	36,660	+22	50,848	Lbs.	95	59	79.2
Oats	2,564	2,590	123,303	103,600	+19	93,832	Bu.	105	88	81.8
Barley	499	423	17,360	13,536	+28	13,513	Bu.	98	89	82.4
Rye	273	321	4,095	5,457	—25	5,773	Bu.	15[1]	17[1]	15.4[2]
Winter wheat	48	64	912	1,408	—35	1,543	Bu.	19[1]	22[1]	19.1[2]
Spring wheat	86	45	1,664	945	+76	1,536	Bu.	90	87	72.0
Buckwheat	28	27	419	432	—3	442	Bu.	80	84	81.4
All tame hay	3,275	3,203	4,873	6,072	—20	5,005	Tons	80	93	.....
Alfalfa	286	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	100	.....
Wild hay	334	298	—434	387	+12	—439	Tons	1.3[1]	1.3[1]	1.28[2]
Dry peas	34	40	748	620	+21	642	Bu.	22.0[1]	15.5[1]	15.8[2]
Dry beans	11	10	124	85	+46	82	Bu.	82	81	82.0
Flaxseed	14	8	158	104	+52	83	Bu.	79	85	84.4
Cabbage	13.0	13.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	80	78.4
Sugar beets	18	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	84	85.2
Apples	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	57	68.2
Pasture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	84	74.4

[1]Yield per acre. [2]Five-year average yield, 1920-24.

ings on the sandy soils of the Portage-Waupaca district were seriously reduced by the drouth. On the heavier soils of this district, however, the yield prospect is now fair to good. Already some good early yields have been dug; tops of later plantings have brightened up after the soaking rain of September 5th, and growing conditions at this time are favorable. In the entire northern half of the state drouth will bring about a great difference in yields on different farms, due to varying soil conditions and times of planting. The condition of 80 per cent indicates a production of 23 million bushels in Wisconsin.

The yield prospect is sufficiently good at present prices to be distinctly encouraging to potato growers. Prices to growers at Waupaca were $1.40 a cwt. on September 8th. The tone of the industry in this state has not been better since 1920.

FULL GRAIN BINS THIS YEAR

August weather in most of the state was ideal for shock threshing, which was finished at an early date. Yields proved better than was expected and good to bumper yields of both oats and barley are general. A state yield of 48 bushels of oats is reported—this being the largest on record for Wisconsin. County yields in the eastern part of the state run as high as 62 bushels. The Wisconsin crop is about 20 per cent larger and the United States crop 5 per cent smaller than last year.

A barley yield of 35 bushels is among the best yields on record for the state. County yields are as high as 45 bushels in the Fox River Valley. Together with a larger acreage sown this spring, the Wisconsin crop is about 30 per cent larger, and the United States crop 20 per cent larger than last year. It is apparent that the livestock industry in Wisconsin is fortunately situated with large supplies of feed grains.

SOUND TOBACCO CROP HARVESTED

Wisconsin farmers are harvesting one of the best crops in years. Disease and insect damage has been at a minimum and a good sound crop has been taken from the fields. Although the acreage has been reduced to 33,000 acres during the past two years—the smallest acreage during the past 25 years—the heavy yields indicate a crop of 45 million pounds. This is practically the same as the average of the last three years. The soundness and quality of the crop is encouraging to growers.

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR SEPTEMBER 1, 1925

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)					Condition, September 1 Percent of Normal		
	1925 preliminary	1924	Sept. 1, 1925 forecast	1924	Percent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Sept. 1 forecast compared to 1924 final production	Five-year average 1920-24	Unit	1925	1924	Sept. 1 ten-year average
Corn	106,621	105,102	2,885,108	2,436,513	+18	2,934,649	Bu.	75.5	66.4	77.4
Potatoes	3,453	3,662	344,391	454,784	—21	417,848	Bu.	73.5	83.9	76.6
Tobacco	1,693	1,712	1,252,011	1,240,513	+1	1,330,876	Lbs.	75.5	70.6	79.4
Oats	44,467	42,452	1,461,945	1,541,900	—5	1,327,642	Bu.	82.2	89.3	81.1
Barley	8,826	7,086	221,713	187,875	+18	182,382	Bu.	80.3	82.5	79.0
Rye	4,184	6,173	51,968	63,446	—18	70,410	Bu.	12.4[1]	15.2[1]	14.4[2]
Spring wheat	21,181	17,771	283,872	282,636	+ .4	245,159	Bu.	75.0	82.3	69.9
Winter wheat	32,813	36,438	415,697	590,037	—30	591,957	Bu.	12.7[1]	16.2[1]	14.4[2]
Buckwheat	823	816	15,980	15,956	+ .2	14,748	Bu.	86.0	86.0	86.0
Tame hay	60,745	61,454	81,200	97,970	—17	91,000	Tons	76.8	84.3	.....
Wild hay	14,051	14,900	12,400	14,500	—15	16,200	Tons	.88[1]	.97[1]	1.04[2]
Pasture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72.6	80.8	82.0

[1]Yield per acre. [2]Five-year average yield, 1920-24.

CONDITION AND PROBABLE YIELDS OF WISCONSIN CROPS ON SEPTEMBER 1, AND AUGUST MILK PRICES

	Condition, September 1, in Percent of Normal								Average Yield per Acre						August Milk Prices	
	Corn		Potatoes		Tame Hay		Pasture		Oats		Barley		Rye			
	This year	Five-year average	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	Probable yield this year	Last year	Probable yield this year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year
State	92.0	83.2	80.0	89.0	80.0	93.0	70.0	94.0	48.0	40.0	35.0	32.0	15.0	17.0	1.88	1.61
Northwest District	81.3	.....	71.8	93.5	76.0	86.4	51.8	92.7	48.0	40.8	33.2	32.1	18.2	18.7	1.84	1.64
Barron	80	83	67	96	85	96	52	91	54	42	42	31	17	22	1.92	1.73
Bayfield	89	88	69	91	59	93	36	95	37	42	23	32	15	19	1.84	1.72
Burnett	81	84	80	97	88	91	50	98	47	41	33	31	16	18	1.80	1.62
Chippewa	70	86	73	99	85	87	59	95	50	37	36	30	20	18	1.95	1.62
Douglas	94	87	76	88	58	82	34	93	47	37	30	30	20	18	1.96	1.70
Polk	78	85	70	94	81	93	58	86	59	45	39	35	22	18	1.90	1.53
Rusk	68	79	69	89	74	86	61	91	50	39	33	31	16	21	1.76	1.62
Sawyer	86	86	84	91	75	80	55	96	44	37	26	31	20	17	1.72	1.51
Washburn	80	79	64	95	71	77	62	87	46	38	33	31	20	18	1.75	1.59
North District	86.6	.....	77.8	90.3	81.1	89.4	61.1	95.2	43.2	36.8	36.2	30.3	19.5	18.6	1.84	1.54
Ashland	79	84	67	82	53	81	37	92	31	39	27	31	17	21	1.91	1.54
Clark	85	80	70	88	83	87	71	99	49	35	39	30	16	20	1.81	1.43
Iron	85	78	80	88	65	86	65	90	40	39	35	31	16	21	1.85	1.75
Lincoln	90	85	85	95	90	85	75	88	48	37	37	32	15	20	1.86	1.45
Marathon	89	82	87	92	87	91	74	92	46	37	38	30	20	17	1.83	1.47
Oneida	93	80	85	98	83	98	56	106	33	37	34	26	16	23	1.74	1.56
Price	77	84	84	93	91	90	42	98	47	40	30	29	21	23	1.70	1.48
Taylor	81	82	69	94	97	93	63	96	52	40	42	33	20	25	1.86	1.68
Vilas	73	80	90	86	77	94	75	102	33	45	28	26	16	17	1.90	1.85
Northeast District	89.0	.....	84.2	86.1	72.6	88.2	68.2	94.7	40.4	34.6	31.1	28.9	18.7	20.0	1.84	1.44
Florence	90	82	89	90	69	85	75	100	38	38	23	31	20	19	1.92	1.60
Forest	81	79	86	86	85	91	70	87	47	38	37	31	20	18	1.85	1.46
Langlade	85	82	80	84	72	87	58	85	45	38	33	29	21	22	1.84	1.34
Marinette	89	83	84	90	65	94	63	96	26	35	25	30	18	19	1.76	1.49
Oconto	91	80	87	85	65	84	72	95	38	33	31	26	16	21	1.79	1.39
Shawano	91	82	84	92	75	94	64	98	46	34	35	30	19	20	1.85	1.47
West District	81.4	.....	75.2	94.2	78.2	82.8	61.0	91.4	48.1	41.4	36.3	31.9	15.7	19.4	1.96	1.65
Buffalo	95	85	78	93	85	90	70	91	43	46	35	37	22	24	1.91	1.59
Dunn	74	78	76	92	86	72	54	95	53	41	36	34	23	16	1.90	1.90
Eau Claire	73	78	75	90	82	89	78	90	46	39	28	28	17	16	1.95	1.54
Jackson	77	78	76	92	76	84	58	94	41	38	32	31	14	17	1.84	1.55
La Crosse	88	75	75	98	83	88	58	90	57	42	43	34	18	23	1.98	1.85
Monroe	88	79	85	90	72	95	72	97	45	40	37	32	16	21	1.98	1.81
Pepin	82	83	68	91	70	89	63	90	40	46	38	33	14	20	1.90	1.70
Pierce	81	81	75	96	74	88	48	87	51	44	35	30	16	21	1.88	1.60
St. Croix	75	85	67	93	76	71	53	92	49	39	33	31	14	23	1.92	1.55
Trempealeau	85	84	65	99	85	88	67	89	40	40	33	34	15	19	1.89	1.82
Central District	86.9	.....	75.7	91.0	77.9	91.8	70.0	91.4	42.0	35.2	37.0	32.8	10.8	14.0	1.81	1.62
Adams	78	65	58	89	66	91	64	85	30	30	23	25	9	11	1.77	1.81
Green Lake	90	75	75	98	70	90	68	82	43	45	40	37	14	21	1.90	1.60
Juneau	89	77	83	85	78	87	68	89	49	40	40	35	14	19	1.82	1.47
Marquette	95	69	78	95	80	88	87	95	42	34	40	30	12	13	1.80	1.65
Portage	83	78	69	90	74	92	63	97	41	30	30	31	9	14	1.83	1.57
Waupaca	95	81	82	90	80	93	61	97	52	34	38	31	12	16	1.85	1.65
Waushara	82	75	78	95	79	95	69	91	39	31	38	26	9	13	1.76	1.42
Wood	86	84	82	93	86	96	77	97	41	34	32	30	14	20	1.80	1.47
East District	93.2	.....	84.5	78.5	81.5	98.9	65.1	94.1	54.1	38.0	42.2	30.5	19.6	20.4	1.86	1.60
Brown	94	80	78	92	73	93	63	90	50	32	42	30	21	21	1.84	1.51
Calumet	93	84	88	59	83	93	78	87	47	40	42	30	22	22	1.83	1.60
Door	79	85	66	89	78	98	45	97	50	33	28	26	14	19	1.83	1.51
Fond du Lac	93	86	90	71	70	99	58	98	59	39	46	30	20	19	1.81	1.45
Kewaunee	93	86	85	95	84	98	63	100	56	39	43	31	14	21	1.83	1.45
Manitowoc	90	83	82	88	78	92	67	90	50	38	45	31	15	21	1.89	1.55
Outagamie	97	86	85	88	90	103	79	100	51	35	45	32	20	20	1.93	1.49
Sheboygan	98	88	94	68	84	101	73	95	60	43	44	32	22	19	1.83	1.46
Winnebago	97	82	86	55	88	103	63	91	53	39	40	30	22	21	1.88	1.46
Southwest District	99.2	.....	82.5	95.1	80.6	92.3	86.6	99.1	48.2	41.4	38.3	33.2	13.9	18.7	1.82	1.53
Crawford	99	81	83	94	73	91	75	99	40	39	32	32	18	17	1.76	1.53
Grant	99	85	75	99	83	96	84	104	54	45	42	34	17	19	1.68	1.50
Iowa	96	86	85	99	66	90	89	100	46	43	39	35	.....	20	1.73	1.46
Lafayette	100	86	75	99	77	92	88	98	44	39	35	33	.....	20	1.68	1.53
Richland	98	83	85	89	89	95	95	97	46	38	36	30	16	20	1.79	1.42
Sauk	99	80	86	92	80	96	87	98	49	43	39	34	13	18	1.85	1.65
Vernon	103	78	93	98	89	96	96	99	49	37	39	32	.....	19	1.90	1.55
West District	94.4	.....	88.2	96.0	78.1	97.8	77.5	94.0	50.0	43.7	40.3	33.2	15.4	18.7	1.92	1.53
Columbia	99	85	88	95	75	96	79	91	48	42	40	34	12	17	1.88	1.54
Dane	98	85	87	99	74	97	78	93	51	41	43	34	19	20	1.87	1.66
Dodge	93	87	90	91	80	96	71	94	59	48	44	31	17	23	1.84	1.45
Green	102	82	91	99	89	99	94	100	50	45	44	37	15	18	1.81	1.51
Jefferson	96	85	86	92	66	96	59	93	56	46	38	34	17	22	1.86	1.56
Rock	100	89	90	99	79	105	74	102	42	40	35	32	17	20	2.02	1.90
Southeast District	98.4	.....	92.4	76.9	81.0	101.5	79.3	96.3	55.7	40.1	39.1	33.0	19.5	20.9	2.08	2.06
Kenosha	106	84	96	83	82	104	86	99	61	36	39	27	19	20	2.25	2.45
Milwaukee	102	88	99	77	71	104	63	98	50	40	36	28	22	20	2.25	2.30
Ozaukee	103	88	92	68	79	103	78	96	55	42	42	30	21	22	2.13	2.28
Racine	104	86	92	73	89	104	88	110	53	40	40	36	22	23	2.03	2.14
Walworth	95	85	94	78	89	98	93	95	50	40	39	35	21	22	2.05	1.65
Washington	98	82	93	71	75	103	63	90	62	38	40	30	18	22	1.89	1.62
Waukesha	98	84	87	84	76	100	74	93	58	43	38	35	17	19	2.08	1.95

POOR PASTURES IN AUGUST

Excepting in southwestern Wisconsin, pastures had dried up and come to be very poor by September 1st. In northwestern Wisconsin they were brown as early as August 20th. Meadows in that region had made but a short growth and second cuttings of hay were practically a failure. The low condition of 70 per cent was reported on September 1st. Recent rains brought a quick improvement and fall pastures will be greatly benefited.

SPECIAL CROPS

Buckwheat.—Much of the buckwheat acreage of the state was in blossom or filling when the drouth was most severe. The condition of 80 per cent is low considering the early promise. The United States estimate is the same as the 1924 harvest.

Clover Seed.—Heavy yields of white and alsike clover seed are general in eastern Wisconsin. Medium red clover has made a good seed crop in most sections, but there are many late fields where the yield is still uncertain.

Field Peas.—Soup peas in the Calumet-Manitowoc section of the state made yields of 22 bushels of excellent quality.

Field Beans.—The yield prospect of dry beans in central Wisconsin was considerably reduced by drouth. The United States estimate is 29 per cent above last year's crop from a 13 per cent larger acreage.

Sugar Beets.—Sugar beets in eastern Wisconsin are in condition to make good yields.

BIG GROWTH IN THE CUCUMBER INDUSTRY OF WISCONSIN

A United States acreage, one-third larger, and a Wisconsin acreage, one-fourth larger than last year, reflects the growing acreage of cucumbers for pickles. That the industry has expanded rapidly in Wisconsin is attested by hundreds of receiving stations scattered over the lighter soil areas. The acreage in Wisconsin has trebled in the past three years and somewhat more than doubled in the United States in the corresponding period. In acreage the crop in this state now outranks sugar beets, cabbage, flaxseed and beans. Checks for cucumbers have come to be an important source of revenue to central Wisconsin growers, particularly during the month of August, when income from other sources runs low.

The Wisconsin yield this season has been the best in years —75 bushels per acre being indicated. The production of 1,627,000 bushels is almost four times last year's crop and three times any previous harvest. Some salting stations have found it difficult to handle the entire crop. The United States yield is likewise high, and the production estimate of 8,410,000 bushels is almost double the crop of 1921.

NEW YORK CROP DANISH CABBAGE SMALLER THAN LAST YEAR

Cabbage in the Racine and Outagamie commercial district is making above average yields from early varieties. The Danish cabbage acreage in these counties is estimated to be 10,240, compared to 8,520 acres last year. The condition of the crop indicates an average yield of 9.7 tons per acre or a total production of 99,000 tons. Last year's crop of Danish cabbage was small—64,000 tons.

The New York crop is forecasted to be 108,000 tons—about 12 per cent below last year. The forecast of the United States crop of Danish cabbage—249,000 tons—is 9 per cent below last year and practically the same as in 1923.

HOG PRICES THIS WINTER

In an outlook survey of the supply and demand situation for hogs a report by the United States Department of Agriculture reads as follows as to hog prices for the winter of 1925-26:

"As has already been shown the hogs available for the run of 1925-26 will be about five million, or one-tenth less than for the run of 1924-25. If the supply of corn is plentiful, hogs will be fed to heavier weights than they were in 1924-25, but even at that, supplies of pork products will be shorter than for the current crop year.

"Though the usual seasonal decline during the late fall and winter may be expected to follow the high prices of late fall, the level of prices next winter and spring will probably be higher than last winter. If producers react to the corn and hog prices of this fall as they have responded in the past, there will be a large increase in farrowings next spring."

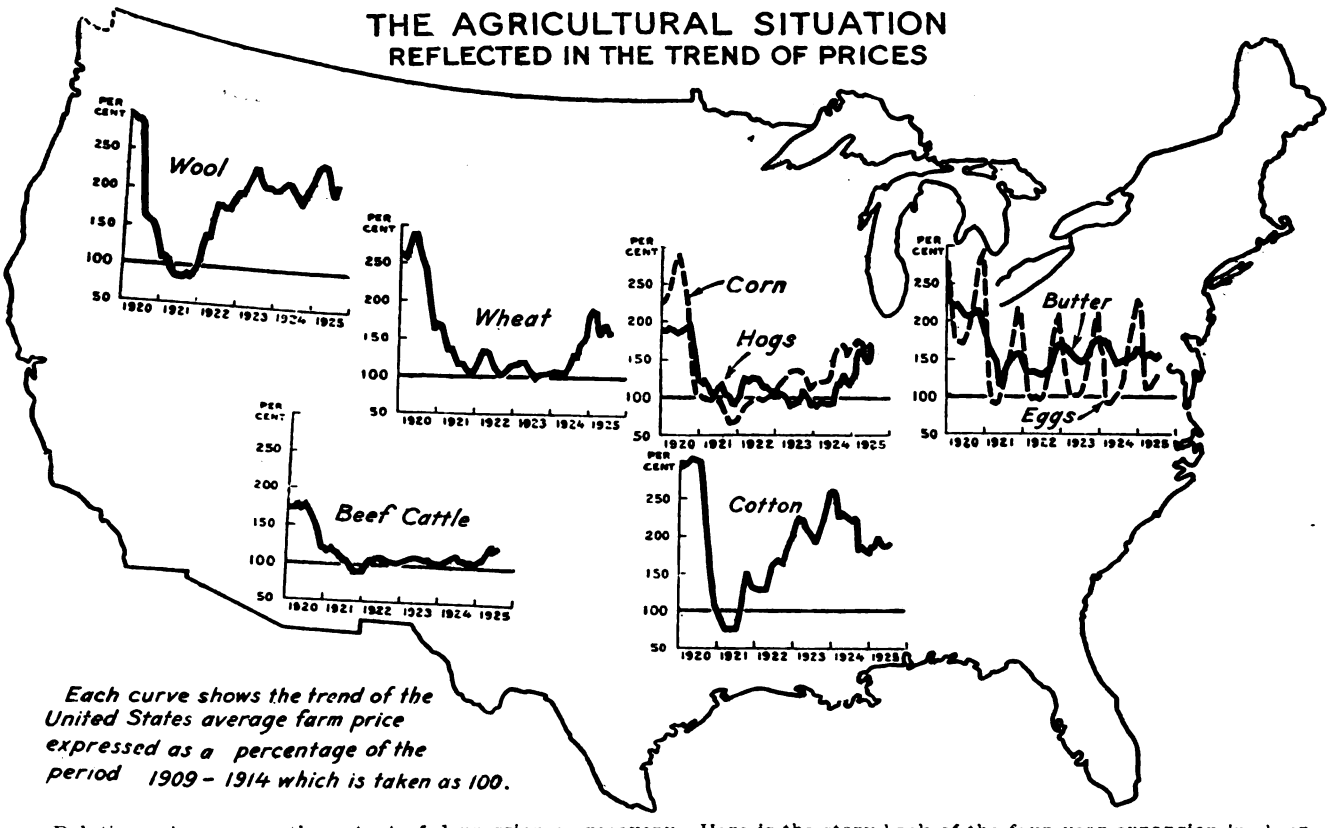
THE 1926 WINTER WHEAT OUTLOOK

As invariably happens, the relatively high prices for wheat have brought about plans for a larger winter wheat acreage, and fear of overexpansion is sounded in a Department of Agriculture survey—"Outlook for Winter Wheat in 1926." Crop reporters in Wisconsin and other states stated their intentions to sow winter wheat this fall. An increase over last year of 9.7 per cent was indicated. Last fall's sown acreage was 6.5 per cent greater than in 1923.

This year's favorable prices are largely due to the fact that our market is now on approximately a domestic basis. If intentions are carried out and average yields are secured, both soft and hard winter wheat will again go on a world market basis. With average abandonment and yields, a winter wheat crop about 40 per cent greater than this year's harvest would result. In the past five years the spring wheat crop has averaged 253 million bushels, which added to 586 million bushels of winter wheat would make a total of 839 bushels. This would produce an exportable surplus of 160 to 240 million bushels in the face of an upward trend in world production.

In many foreign countries there is a tendency to increase the wheat acreage. In Europe, wheat sections that were affected by the war are recovering—Russia is expected to export more wheat of this year's harvest. The wheat areas in Australia, Argentine and Canada have been increasing. The wheat areas of these countries now are about 53 per cent above the pre-war average.

The world's production depends so much upon yields per acre that it cannot be predicted upon acreage alone. In the long run, however, the trend of acreage largely determines the trend of production. In conclusion, the complete report, of which this is a digest, points out that severe winterkilling in the United States and low yields on the remaining acreage have been very important factors in the world situation this past year.



Relative prices gauge the extent of depression or recovery. Here is the story back of the four-year expansion in sheep, the recent dawn of optimism among cattlemen, the progress toward recovery in the Wheat Belt, the prosperity of the South, the revival in the Corn Belt, and the relative stability of the dairy industry. It may be noted that the general, wholesale price level is now 60 per cent above pre-war, and urban wages are 120 per cent above pre-war.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
T. P. COOPER, Chief

WISCONSIN STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics
J. D. JONES, Jr., Commissioner

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician

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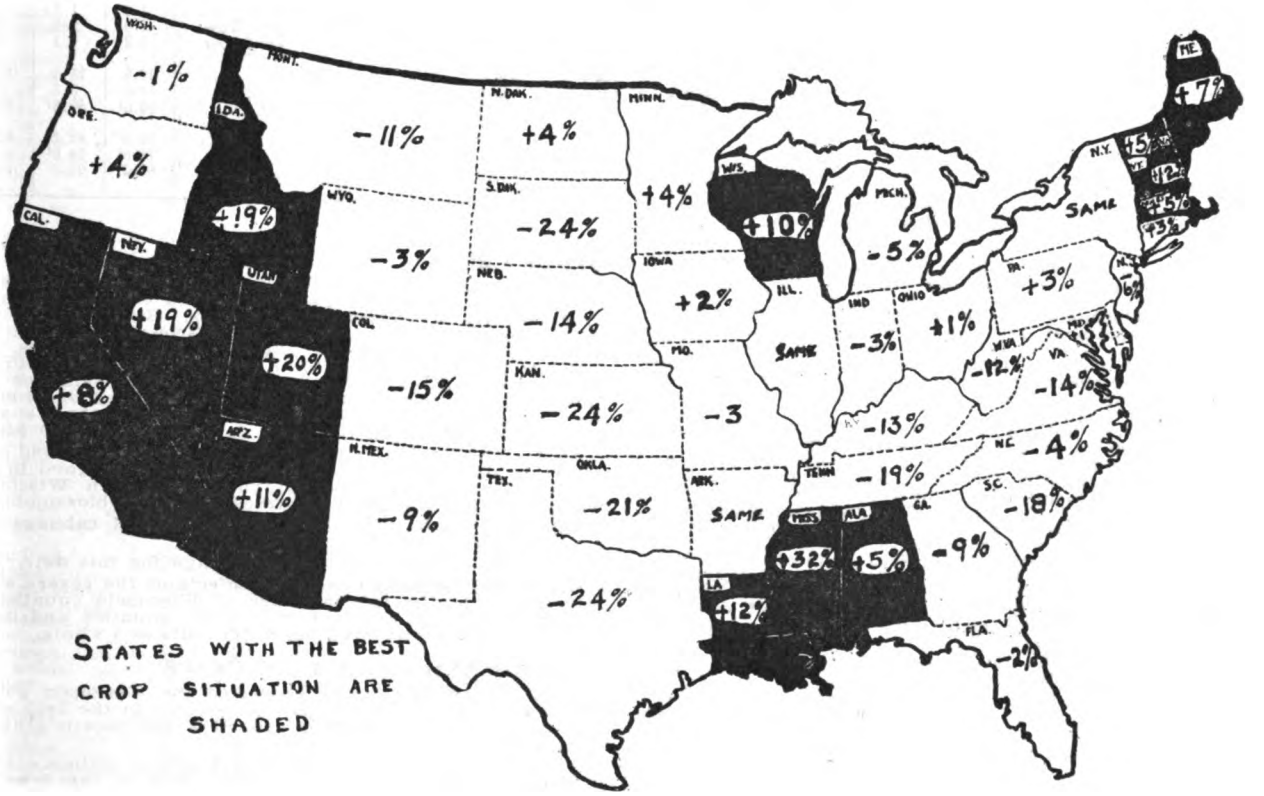
Yields of All Crops in Different States in Per Cent Above or Below 10-Year Average Yields



With regions to the southwest and east securing less than the average yields this year, Wisconsin stands out prominently in a belt of twenty states from New York to the Rockies with the best crop situation and with yields 10 per cent better than average. Rarely has Wisconsin agriculture contrasted so favorably with other states.

1925 REVIEW

With the 1925 crop season about finished, Wisconsin agriculture has experienced a very bountiful year. Of particular significance in this connection is the favorable outlook for prices of dairy and live stock products—the ultimate market for most of the crops grown on Wisconsin farms.

Oats and barley yields have never been better in this state. Corn, likewise, promises to exceed all former yields. Tobacco has made the best yield in twenty years together with excellent quality. Injured at first by a May drouth—even the hay crop improved each month until with late cuttings and second crops fully an average crop has been made.

Potato yields will not make a good average, but high prices are providing satisfactory cash returns. Several minor crops—cucumbers, cabbage and sugar beets, are turning out better than usual. Late canning peas yielded heavy. Extremely poor yields of early peas in the southern counties made returns to growers low in those counties.

The corn crop is especially good in southern Wisconsin. Moisture and hot weather in September were ideal for maturing the crop before frost occurred. Except in the northwestern part of the state where August drouth did some damage there was a heavy tonnage of silage, and less acreage than usual was needed to fill silos. The condition of 96 per cent indicates a yield of 46.1 bushels. It is apparent that on most farms there will be crib corn to feed out liberally this winter.

Corn is very good in the states of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, poor in the entire South and a near failure in the Southwest. The U. S. estimate is slightly less than the 5-year average crop.

GOOD FEED CROPS

This year's yield of 48.5 bushels of oats in Wisconsin is 1.9 bushels above the previous record yield made in 1918. The total harvest is 20 per cent more than last year and 33 per cent more than the average crop. The estimate for the United States is 5 per cent less than last year but 10 per cent above average.

The new high record yield of barley made this year is 37 bushels and is 1.3 bushels above any previous yield. This big yield with a larger acreage has made a crop 36 per cent larger than last year and the 5-year average harvest.

TOBACCO YIELD OFFSETS SMALL ACREAGE

Only in the years 1900 and 1905 is there recorded a higher tobacco yield than Wisconsin farmers harvested this year. Not only is the yield of 1,363 pounds per acre unusual but the quality is excellent. Although on a greatly reduced acreage, a crop of 45 million pounds is now being cured.

SHORT POTATO CROP IN U. S.

The earlier estimate of a short U. S. potato crop was again affirmed by the October 1st estimate. The October estimate is slightly less than the September forecast, but

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR OCTOBER 1, 1925

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)					Average yield per acre		
	1925 preliminary	1924	October 1, 1925 forecast	1924	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of October 1 forecast compared to 1924 final production	Five-year average 1920-24	Unit	1925 preliminary	1924	Five-year average 1920-24
Corn	2,185	2,230	98,599	57,980	+70	85,279	Bu.	95.0[1]	62.0[1]	82.8[2]
Potatoes	211	242	23,632	31,460	—25	30,586	Bu.	80.0[1]	88.0[1]	75.2[2]
Tobacco	33	39	44,986	36,660	+23	50,848	Lbs.	96.0[1]	63.0[1]	79.8[2]
Oats	2,564	2,590	124,354	103,600	+20	93,832	Bu.	48.5	40.0	37.3
Barley	499	423	18,463	13,536	+36	13,513	Bu.	37.0	32.0	29.4
Rye	273	321	4,095	5,457	—25	5,773	Bu.	15.0	17.0	15.4
Winter wheat	48	64	912	1,408	—35	1,543	Bu.	19.0	22.0	19.1
Spring wheat	86	45	1,806	945	+91	1,536	Bu.	21.0	21.0	15.2
Buckwheat	28	27	458	432	+ 6	442	Bu.	83.0[1]	78.0[1]	78.2[2]
All tame hay	3,275	3,203	5,240	6,072	—14	5,005	Tons	1.6	1.9	1.6
Alfalfa	286	265	744	742	+ 0.3	406	Tons	2.6	2.8	2.62
Wild hay	334	298	434	387	+12	439	Tons	1.3	1.3	1.28
Dry peas	34	40	748	620	+21	642	Bu.	22.0	15.5	15.8
Dry beans	11	10	121	85	+42	82	Bu.	11.0	8.5	9.9
Flaxseed	14	8	180	104	+73	83	Bu.	90.0[1]	86.0[1]	83.8[2]
Sugar beets	18	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89.0[1]	82.0[1]	85.2[2]
Apples	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.0[1]	54.0[1]	67.8[2]
Pasture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83.0[1]	92.0[1]	78.6[2]

[1]Condition, October 1. [2]Five-year average condition, October 1.

both estimates are 344 million bushels in round numbers. This estimate is 111 million bushels or 24 per cent below last year.

Yields in Wisconsin are proving slightly better than indications of September 1st. The Wisconsin estimate is 25 million bushels. During September the yield prospect likewise improved in Pennsylvania, Colorado, Idaho and Maine, but the gains in these states were more than offset by a loss of 3 million bushels in New York and minor reductions in Minnesota and Michigan.

Yields are very uneven this year. The drouth in August had various effects on fields planted at different times and on fields holding moisture better than others. Good and poor yields, accordingly, are being realized in every locality. An accompanying map shows the yield situation in different regions of the state. The yield prospect is 112 bushels for the state as a whole compared to 130 bushels last year and a 5-year average of 105 bushels.

With the market strong and prices maintained at about 90 cents a bushel, the sentiment in the potato districts is distinctly optimistic. It has been some years since Wisconsin growers generally have had the present combination of good prices and sufficient yields to realize good returns from their potato crop.

The situation in the late potato states may be judged from the following statistics:

	1924 Harvest Bushels	Forecast Oct. 1, 1925 Bushels	Condition Oct. 1, 1925 Per Cent
New York	47,000,000	31,000,000	65
Minnesota	44,000,000	26,000,000	72
Maine	41,000,000	31,000,000	85
Michigan	38,000,000	26,000,000	76
Pennsylvania	29,000,000	27,000,000	82
Wisconsin	31,000,000	24,000,000	80
North Dakota	12,000,000	9,000,000	72
United States	455,000,000	344,000,000	72.5

OTHER CROPS

Clover Seed.—An early survey estimates an increase of 10 to 20 per cent in the red clover seed crop of this year over last year's unusually small crop. Both acreage and yields are considerably better in Wisconsin, showing the best improvement over last year of any of the states. No estimate in bushels of the total crop has been made. Prices offered on October 1st to growers in Wisconsin for red clover ranged from $22.80 to $24.00 per hundred basis clean seed. This is about $3.00 per hundred more than a year ago. Alsike prices on the same date were $18.00 to $20.00.

Apples.—With rain and hot weather apples improved considerably in September. The crop is generally good in the eastern part of the state but poor in western Wisconsin where May frosts injured the trees at time of blossoming.

Cabbage.—High yields of sugar beets and cabbage are general in the eastern part of the state.

Pastures.—Pastures are above average for this date.

Drouth in Northern Counties.—Effects of the severe summer drouth in the northern tier of Wisconsin counties is reflected in yields reported from those counties and is an exception to the crop situation in the state as a whole.

THE 1921 AND 1925 POTATO CROPS

A county agent recently requested the Wisconsin potato prices for a crop that was similar in size to the 1925 crop. Our reply may interest crop reporters and potato growers generally.

"My Dear Sir:—The October 1st potato estimate for Wisconsin was 23,632,000 bushels. This is the lowest since 1921, when the crop was 20,208,000 bushels. There is but little association, as you know, between prices for a given year and the Wisconsin crop for the same year. The determining factors are largely the size of the U. S. crop and the price level.

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR OCTOBER 1, 1925

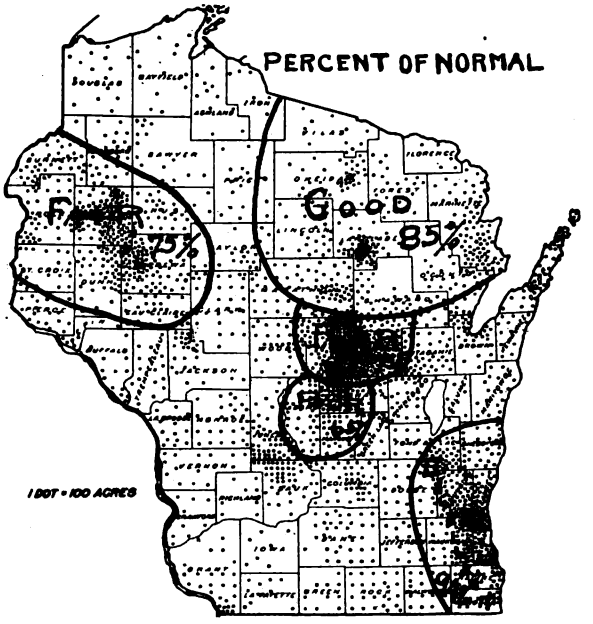
Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)					Average yield per acre		
	1925 preliminary	1924	October 1, 1925 forecast	1924	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of October 1 forecast compared to 1924 final production	Five-year average 1920-24	Unit	1925 preliminary	1924	Five-year average 1920-24
Corn	106,621	105,102	2,917,836	2,436,513	+20	2,934,649	Bu.	76.2[1]	65.3[1]	77.7[2]
Potatoes	3,453	3,662	344,227	454,784	—24	417,848	Bu.	72.5[1]	84.3[1]	74.6[2]
Tobacco	1,693	1,712	1,228,972	1,240,513	— 1	1,330,876	Lbs.	75.5[1]	71.3[1]	81.0[2]
Oats	44,467	42,452	1,470,384	1,541,900	— 5	1,327,642	Bu.	33.1	36.3	31.3
Barley	8,826	7,086	226,786	187,875	+21	182,382	Bu.	25.7	26.5	24.5
Rye	4,184	4,173	51,968	63,446	—18	70,410	Bu.	12.4	15.2	14.1
Spring wheat	21,181	17,771	281,575	282,636	— 0.4	245,159	Bu.	13.3	15.9	12.3
Winter wheat	32,813	36,438	415,697	590,037	—30	591,957	Bu.	12.7	16.2	14.7
Buckwheat	823	816	15,823	15,956	— 1	14,748	Bu.	81.3[1]	81.3[1]	80.3[2]
Tame hay	60,745	61,454	85,732	97,970	—13	91,000	Tons	1.41	1.59	1.52
Pasture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.9[1]	82.6[1]	82.0[2]
Apples	.....	.....	164,042	179,101	— 8	181,465	Bu.	52.8[1]	57.0[1]	57.7[2]

[1]Condition, October 1. [2]Ten-year average condition, October 1.

CONDITION OF WISCONSIN CROPS, OCTOBER 1—SEPTEMBER MILK PRICES—1924 CAR-LOT SHIPMENTS OF POTATOES

	Condition, October 1 in Per Cent of Normal								Tame Hay		September Milk Prices		Carlot Shipments of 1924 Potato Crop	
	Corn		Potatoes		Tobacco		Clover Seed	Apples	Yield per acre					
	This year	Five-year average	This year	Five-year average	This year	Yield per acre this year (preliminary) Lbs.	This year	This year	This year (preliminary) Tons	Five-year average Tons	This year	Last year	Total carlots	Two leading shipping points
State	**95.0**	**82.8**	**80.0**	**75.2**	**96.0**	**1,363**	**85.0**	**76.0**	**1.60**	**1.60**	**$1.91**	**$1.66**	**15,746**	
Northwest District	**85.3**	.....	**73.5**	.....	**87.7**	**1,186**	**85.5**	**64.6**	**1.50**	.....	**1.91**	**1.69**	**3,777**	
Barron	84	88	75	73	94	1,225	88	65	1.5	1.8	2.02	1.79	1,840	Chetek, Almena
Bayfield	84	87	56	81	.....	.....	90	44	1.0	1.7	1.94	1.67	23	Cable, Mason
Burnett	87	85	75	71	.....	.....	78	60	1.7	1.5	1.80	1.65	355	Grantsburg, Webster
Chippewa	89	86	78	71	83	1,300	99	65	1.5	1.5	1.87	1.69	785	Bloomer, New Auburn
Douglas	89	85	83	78	.....	.....	85	74	1.3	1.7	1.99	1.90	12	Gordan, Brule
Polk	81	85	69	72	.....	.....	75	61	1.8	1.6	1.87	1.50	196	Luck, Osceola
Rusk	85	81	77	69	.....	.....	76	67	1.8	1.7	1.91	1.52	199	Bruce, Hawkins
Sawyer	95	81	80	76	.....	.....	80	70	1.0	1.5	1.82	1.56	151	Hayward, Stone Lake
Washburn	75	77	75	72	.....	.....	85	71	1.3	1.4	1.94	1.57	216	Shell Lake, Trego
North District	**90.2**	.....	**78.7**	.....	.....	.....	**88.5**	**71.4**	**1.65**	.....	**1.92**	**1.65**	**1,504**	
Ashland	85	80	80	69	.....	.....	60	55	1.1	1.4	1.92	1.52	22	Sanborn, Glidden
Clark	90	84	68	72	.....	.....	77	57	1.5	1.6	1.89	1.60	155	Dorchester, Humbird
Iron	65	80	58	73	.....	.....	60	48	.9	1.5	1.93	1.80	12	Saxon, Gurney, Mercer
Lincoln	92	82	82	77	.....	.....	95	74	1.8	1.5	1.90	1.61	182	Heafford Junction, Merrill
Marathon	93	84	79	80	.....	.....	90	88	1.6	1.6	1.89	1.60	398	Elderon, Hatley
Oneida	96	86	84	83	.....	.....	85	70	1.4	1.4	1.83	1.60	434	Rhinelander, Starks
Price	95	87	90	84	.....	.....	80	70	1.9	1.6	1.78	1.49	119	Phillips, Prentice
Taylor	87	85	68	79	.....	.....	95	67	2.0	1.8	1.94	1.63	133	Medford, Stetsonville
Vilas	95	77	98	81	.....	.....	90	71	1.5	1.5	1.98	1.55	49	Eagle River, Conover
Northeast District	**94.9**	.....	**82.0**	.....	.....	.....	**80.0**	**86.6**	**1.66**	.....	**1.90**	**1.56**	**1,797**	
Florence	98	.....	83	76	.....	.....	80	80	1.8	1.5	1.88	1.56	5	Florence
Forest	83	77	78	75	.....	.....	78	80	1.9	1.4	1.86	1.73	99	North Crandon, Cavour
Langlade	80	86	90	80	.....	.....	78	80	1.8	1.6	1.91	1.48	962	Antigo, Bryant
Marinette	90	80	83	81	.....	.....	67	73	1.6	1.4	1.93	1.61	416	Coleman, Crivitz
Oconto	103	79	76	78	.....	.....	85	96	1.3	1.4	1.88	1.52	117	Suring, Lena
Shawano	106	86	84	80	.....	.....	97	96	1.8	1.5	1.94	1.56	198	Hunting, Shawano
West District	**89.7**	.....	**74.0**	.....	**92.2**	**1,179**	**87.4**	**68.3**	**1.64**	.....	**1.92**	**1.68**	**757**	
Buffalo	91	88	85	77	.....	.....	84	60	2.2	1.6	1.89	1.65	40	Fountain City, Cochrane
Dunn	84	81	80	67	80	1,050	88	70	1.7	1.4	1.97	1.52	268	Colfax, Ridgeland
Eau Claire	81	85	78	75	.....	.....	90	75	1.4	1.4	1.99	1.58	191	Fall Creek, Fairchild
Jackson	84	78	70	65	85	1,120	85	40	1.4	1.2	1.88	1.63	67	Alma Center, Taylor
La Crosse	98	85	76	74	97	1,075	90	40	2.0	1.5	1.94	1.89	20	La Crosse
Monroe	100	85	73	75	92	1,300	93	71	1.5	1.4	1.88	1.66	27	Tomah, Warrens
Pepin	85	85	78	73	.....	.....	82	75	1.3	1.4	1.89	1.98	36	Stockholm, Pepin
Pierce	88	88	68	72	93	1,250	80	74	1.8	1.8	1.93	1.52	71	River Falls, Beldenville
St. Croix	72	84	63	69	.....	.....	80	65	1.5	1.6	1.87	1.66	28	Baldwin, New Richmond
Trempealeau	99	84	75	78	96	1,214	94	55	1.5	1.4	1.95	2.20	9	Blair, Independence
Central District	**89.9**	.....	**70.4**	.....	.....	.....	**84.3**	**85.3**	**1.32**	.....	**1.87**	**1.56**	**6,908**	
Adams	85	72	50	63	.....	.....	70	75	1.2	1.2	1.80	1.60	130	Holmsville, Grand Marsh
Green Lake	95	80	76	75	.....	.....	72	89	1.4	1.5	1.99	1.50	31	Berlin, Dalton
Juneau	90	80	63	68	.....	.....	88	50	1.6	1.4	1.96	1.60	256	Wonewoc, Lyndon
Marquette	99	81	65	69	.....	.....	85	96	1.4	1.3	1.82	1.67	197	Westfield, Neshkoro
Portage	74	78	69	72	.....	.....	85	90	.9	1.2	1.82	1.52	3,143	Almond, Rosholt
Waupaca	86	83	76	72	.....	.....	90	94	1.6	1.4	1.88	1.50	1,770	Waupaca, Iola
Waushara	93	80	74	69	.....	.....	88	101	1.3	1.2	1.82	1.52	1,248	Wild Rose, Wautoma
Wood	96	85	74	71	.....	.....	90	88	1.3	1.5	1.93	1.55	133	Wisconsin Rapids, Nekoosa
East District	**96.6**	.....	**80.7**	.....	.....	.....	**86.1**	**89.9**	**1.61**	.....	**1.96**	**1.60**	**375**	
Brown	96	77	77	82	.....	.....	90	89	1.8	1.4	1.95	1.63	54	Anston, Green Bay, Pulaski
Calumet	104	86	92	77	.....	.....	98	95	2.2	1.7	2.05	1.68	.....	
Door	89	86	70	89	.....	.....	98	90	1.2	1.3	1.90	1.75	64	Sturgeon Bay, Forestville
Fond du Lac	96	82	89	76	.....	.....	85	95	1.5	1.7	1.95	1.44	148	Campbellsport, Eden
Kewaunee	90	90	69	85	.....	.....	80	79	1.5	1.2	1.99	1.59	4	Algona
Manitowoc	98	87	82	83	.....	.....	83	95	1.3	1.5	1.91	1.64	4	Kiel, Manitowoc
Outagamie	103	89	88	81	.....	.....	89	96	1.9	1.6	2.00	1.57	85	Dale, Hortonville
Sheboygan	98	93	84	80	.....	.....	80	88	1.5	1.6	1.98	1.55	11	Sheboygan, Elkhart Lake
Winnebago	98	82	75	73	.....	.....	88	94	2.1	1.7	1.90	1.64	5	Larsen
Southwest District	**101.8**	.....	**80.8**	.....	**98.9**	**1,332**	**91.0**	**67.5**	**1.58**	.....	**1.82**	**1.55**	**191**	
Crawford	100	79	75	77	100	1,272	90	60	1.5	1.5	1.84	1.67	.....	
Grant	101	83	79	79	100	1,000	91	71	1.4	1.5	1.76	1.47	.....	
Iowa	97	84	80	77	.....	.....	89	55	1.5	1.5	1.72	1.50	.....	
Lafayette	102	83	75	84	.....	.....	93	57	1.7	1.4	1.70	1.41	.....	
Richland	100	82	89	79	100	1,250	98	65	2.0	1.6	1.81	1.52	.....	
Sauk	104	84	77	73	.....	.....	89	76	1.6	1.6	1.98	1.73	191	Reedsburg, Ableman
Vernon	103	80	89	79	98	1,410	90	59	1.4	1.4	1.86	1.54	.....	
South District	**100.5**	.....	**84.4**	.....	**95.2**	**1,430**	**92.4**	**62.6**	**1.60**	.....	**1.93**	**1.63**	**352**	
Columbia	97	82	76	69	100	1,330	85	77	1.1	1.4	1.83	1.70	218	Kilbourn, Rio
Dane	98	84	85	80	96	1,490	95	67	1.5	1.6	1.89	1.70	3	Dane, Cross Plains
Dodge	105	91	88	84	.....	.....	93	86	1.7	1.8	1.91	1.55	126	Lomira, Knowles
Green	104	82	87	80	93	1,350	100	50	1.7	1.6	1.90	1.49	.....	
Jefferson	95	83	81	79	88	1,250	92	75	1.6	1.9	1.92	1.49	5	Jefferson, Lake Mills
Rock	103	84	88	78	96	1,468	98	50	1.9	1.5	2.05	1.85	.....	
Southeast District	**102.0**	.....	**92.2**	.....	.....	.....	**94.5**	**82.0**	**1.72**	.....	**20.3**	**1.95**	**85**	
Kenosha	100	79	92	71	.....	.....	95	80	1.6	1.5	2.43	2.34	.....	
Milwaukee	105	87	93	80	.....	.....	90	93	1.8	1.5	2.46	2.22	1	Milwaukee
Ozaukee	101	85	93	78	.....	.....	86	95	1.7	1.6	2.01	1.89	1	Belgium
Racine	109	81	92	82	.....	.....	95	93	1.6	1.6	2.01	1.96	.....	
Walworth	96	81	88	80	.....	.....	94	51	2.1	1.6	1.99	1.85	2	Honey Creek, Walworth
Washington	104	85	97	79	.....	.....	93	93	1.6	1.7	1.97	1.66	73	Allenton, Kewaskum
Waukesha	99	86	90	80	.....	.....	99	82	1.7	1.6	2.16	1.81	8	Waukesha, Sussex

YIELD PROSPECT OF POTATOES BY REGIONS



"As a coincidence, however, it happened that in 1921 the U. S. crop was estimated at 347,000,000 bushels—the nearest figure to the present forecast of 344,000,000 bushels. The 1921 figure was later revised to 362,000,000 bushels, but during the early marketing season it was undoubtedly the influence of the 347,000,000 estimate that prevailed. The next closest esitmate was 323,000,000 bushels in 1919.

"In the season 1921-22 prices did not vary a great deal. Prices to growers at Waupaca were $1.10 to $1.25 for the week ending September 26th to October 1st—hitting $1.50 to $1.60 for two weeks, October 10th to October 22nd, and easing off gradually from that time until the close of March—$1.10 being the price in March. Prices varied from $1.00 per hundred to $1.60—mostly $1.25 during that time. The trend, however, was downward.

"Price levels for all commodities were lower from September 1, 1921, to April 1, 1922, than they are at present. The Bureau of Labor Statistics 'all commodity group' is quite generally accepted as the best barometer of changes in the general price level. The present price level is approximately 14 per cent higher than from September, 1921, to April, 1922. Assuming that the same general price level as now exists will continue during the next six months—and the assumption is altogether reasonable—to the above 1921-22 potato prices, about 14 per cent can be added to adjust for the difference in the price level.

"There is another consideration in favor of this year's price prospect—that due to increase in population the per capita production this year is somewhat smaller than a direct comparison of the total crop of 1921 and 1925 forecast.

"Factors determining future prices are at best uncertain—hence the speculation which will always attend the problem of whether to store or not.

"Sincerely yours,
"PAUL O. NYHUS,
"Agricultural Statistician."

THE DAIRY AND EGG SITUATION

Dairy.—The tone of all dairy markets is firm at the close of September. This situation seems to be supported not only by a favorable statistical position but by a feeling of confidence among those in the industry who do the buying and selling. A comparison of butter prices now and a year ago reveals a difference of 10 cents to 11 cents, an increase in the spread of about 5 cents since the first of the month. Despite this higher level, it is encouraging to dairy interests to note that consumptive demand has apparently continued good as judged by the free movement of market arrivals, particularly of the high grades.

The butter storage situation is another feature of interest. On October 1st, this year, there were 39 million pounds or 25 per cent less butter in storage than a year ago. There is not, therefore, the burdensome surplus which worried butter interests last winter.

There has been at least the usual amount of wonder as to whether the price situation will result in imports, but so far nothing definite in this direction is reported. The possibility of imports always rests on the relation of foreign and domestic prices and what may happen cannot be predicted at this time.

Eggs.—The advances which occurred after the middle of September placed current prices on western fresh eggs at New York well above those of a year ago, but it does not appear that these prices represent the feeling in the markets regarding the situation generally. When viewed from a statistical standpoint, it will be seen that not only are receipts heavier than last year, but that the quantities of eggs in storage are also heavier and are not being reduced at what operators consider a satisfactory rate. Last year at this time, with lighter holdings in the four important wholesale markets, the reduction during September averaged approximately 18,000 cases daily as compared with 13,000 cases daily this year. The cooler weather which is now generally prevalent is expected to help stimulate the movement of storage eggs, and indications are that special effort will be made to encourage egg consumption during the coming months.—Extracts from a U. S. Department of Agriculture report.

NOTES FROM THE WEST

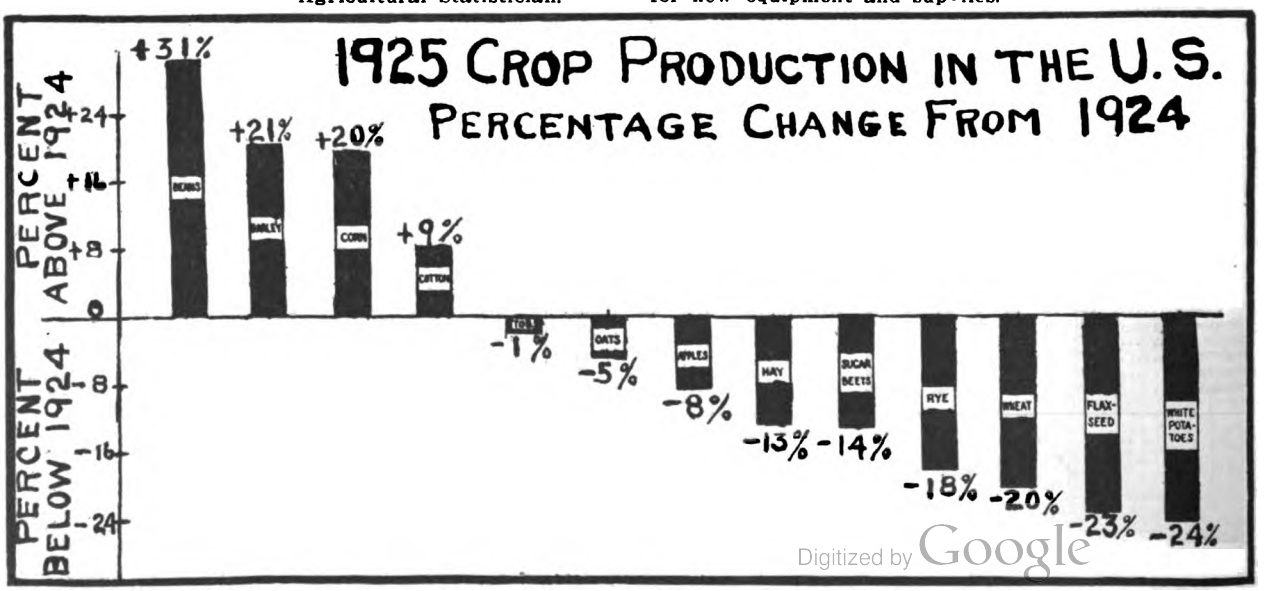
On the surface, the West—the Wheat Belt and Range Country—has "come back" strongly from its four-year pit of depression. Underneath the surface, it is still gamely fighting the battle of readjustment. Nor is the stake merely recovery from post-war difficulty. The real issues lie deeper. The West's present-day struggle is rooted in an economic pressure to change from frontier systems of farming to conservative settled systems.

Sheep.—Sheepmen, in the words of one of them, are "sitting on top of the world." The verdict of local bankers is that sheep raisers who cannot clear their debts in these times never can.

There has been a gradual expansion in numbers of sheep for three years. The limits of range, however, restrict very violent expansions. There has been and is some shifting from cattle to sheep, a process stimulated in certain cases by bankers who are weary of holding cattle paper.

The mountain ranges were good this summer which means fat old sheep and well-grown lambs. They have been moving down out of the high ranges for a month past. From the multitude of small shipping stations flow long trains eastward—lambs to the feed lots and many old ewes to start farm flocks. The demand for ewes is tremendous. Ewe lambs are being held back on the range in considerable numbers to enlarge breeding flocks. The whole picture of the range sheep industry is one of prosperity and expansion. How long that will last apparently does not worry anyone.

Wheat.—Aside from those southwestern areas where the crop practically failed, this is to be classed as a pretty good season in the Wheat Belt. Moreover, it comes on the heels of the excellent season of 1924. That means cumulative improvement in the financial situation. Last year farmers paid off their most pressing debts. This year they are paying more debts and in addition have a little margin for new equipment and supplies.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
T. P. COOPER, Chief

WISCONSIN STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics
J. D. JONES, Jr., Commissioner

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician

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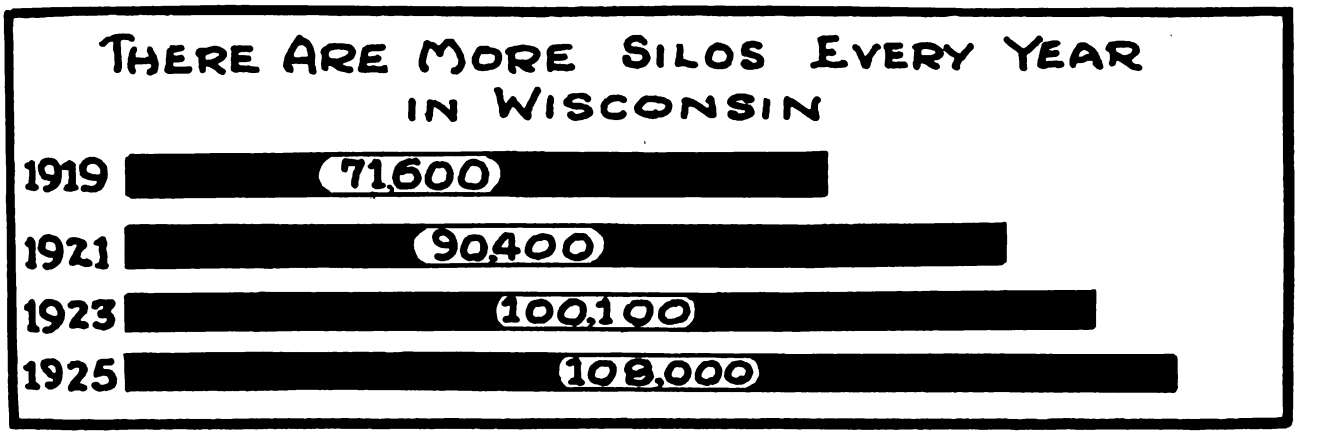


THE 1925 CROP YEAR IN WISCONSIN

The 1925 crop season will be credited with the largest yields in the history of the state of corn, oats and barley. To these feed crops more than half of the Wisconsin crop acreage is devoted. Hay made an average tonnage.

A short United States potato crop and high prices reverses the unfavorable returns of the past four years to Wisconsin potato growers. In this state yields are better than average on a reduced acreage.

Tobacco made the best yield in 25 years. Poor yields of early peas for canning were offset by heavy yields of the late varieties. The minor cash crops of dry peas, cabbage, cucumbers and sugar beets made good yields.

The favorableness of the 1925 crop year in Wisconsin will be difficult to equal.

In spite of scattering frost damage the United States potato crop fulfills earlier forecasts. The United States crop is placed at 348½ million bushels—about two million bushels more than forecasted on October 1. This estimate is 108 million bushels or 24 per cent less than last year's crop.

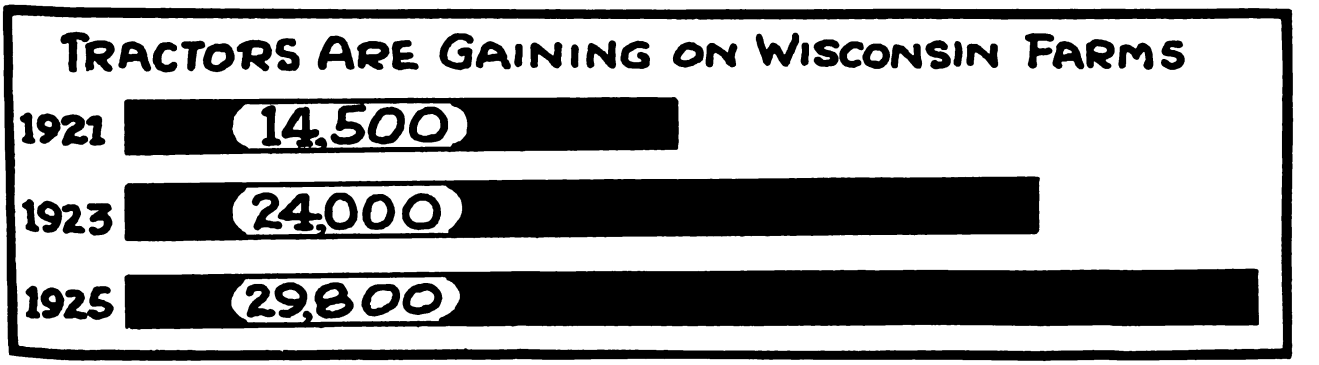
During October the crop prospect lost three million bushels in New York, due partly to rot damage, one and one-half million bushels in the Dakotas and one-half million bushels in Colorado. Before the November estimate was made Colorado suffered losses from freezing to about 7 per cent of the crop. These reductions were more than offset by a gain of four million bushels in Ohio and Pennsylvania and one-half million bushels in both Minnesota and Idaho. No changes took place in the estimates of Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin.

With but few exceptions, the Wisconsin crop was harvested before the freezing weather of late October. The extent of frost damage, therefore, is slight. Only a group of northwestern counties where the August drouth was most severe failed to make average yields this year. Yields in the Milwaukee district were especially good with excellent harvests also on many farms in northwestern counties. The state yield of 112 bushels per acre is 14 bushels above the 10-year average. The Wisconsin estimate is 23,600,000 bushels.

In the northern and central Wisconsin counties—dependent to a greater extent than other areas on the income from potatoes—this season has brought encouraging financial returns.

FARMERS HAVE CORN TO FEED THIS YEAR

Farmers assisting the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture report the best yield of corn of any year on record. The new high yield is 46.5 bushels per acre, which compares with the next highest yield of 46.2 bushels made in 1921. In southern Wisconsin many farmers state that they have more corn this year than in any year in their experience.



CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR NOVEMBER 1, 1925

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)					Average yield per acre		
	1925 preliminary	1924	1925 (preliminary)	1924	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of 1925 preliminary estimate compared to 1924 production	Five-year average	Unit	1925 preliminary	1924	Five-year average 1920–24
Corn	2,185	2,230	101,603	57,980	+75	85,279	Bu.	46.5	26.0	39.4
Potatoes	211	242	23,632	31,460	—25	30,586	Bu.	112.0	130.0	105.0
Tobacco	33	39	45,375	36,660	+24	50,848	Lbs.	1,375.0	940.0	1,140.0
Oats	2,564	2,590	124,354	103,600	+20	93,832	Bu.	48.5	40.0	37.3
Barley	499	423	18,463	13,536	+36	13,513	Bu.	37.0	32.0	29.4
Rye	273	321	4,095	5,457	—25	5,773	Bu.	15.0	17.0	15.4
Winter wheat	48	64	912	1,408	—35	1,543	Bu.	19.0	22.0	19.1
Spring wheat	86	45	1,806	945	+91	1,536	Bu.	21.0	21.0	15.2
Buckwheat	28	27	468	432	+ 8	442	Bu.	16.7	16.0	15.1
All tame hay	3,275	3,203	5,240	6,072	—14	5,005	Tons	1.60	1.90	1.60
Alfalfa	286	265	744	742	+ .3	406	Tons	2.60	2.80	2.62
Wild hay	334	298	434	387	+12	439	Tons	1.30	1.30	1.28
Dry peas	34	40	748	620	+21	642	Bu.	22.0	15.5	15.8
Dry beans	11	10	121	85	+42	82	Bu.	11.0	8.5	9.9
Flaxseed	14	8	193	104	+86	83	Bu.	13.8	13.0	11.9
Sugar beets	18	27						95.0[1]	73.0[1]	85.8[1]
Apples								81.0[2]	53.0[2]	69.8[2]

[1]Condition November 1. [2]Per cent of a full crop.

With the United States corn crop over three billion bushels, the farm price of corn in the Corn Belt has gone to low levels. To farmers in Iowa depending upon corn as a cash crop the low prices are depressing. In Wisconsin, however, there is little concern as to the cash price of corn since the amount sold is negligible. The final market for corn and feed grains in this state is in the form of livestock and livestock products, and the current market and outlook for these products are considered satisfactory.

OTHER CROPS

Tobacco.—Wisconsin tobacco made an average yield per acre of 1,375 pounds. The crop of 45 million pounds is of high quality. It appears that about 20 per cent will be stemming crops, leaving 80 per cent as sorting tobacco.

Buckwheat.—The buckwheat crop in Wisconsin is 8 per cent more and the United States crop practically the same as last year.

Flaxseed.—Flaxseed is a minor crop in this state, but the acreage is expanding. A yield of 13.8 bushels was realized this year. The United States crop is considerably below domestic requirements.

Cabbage.—Good yields of cabbage were harvested in eastern Wisconsin.

Sugar Beets.—The yield of sugar beets is likewise high, but the sugar content is reported low.

LAND VALUES DIFFICULT TO ESTIMATE

On page 35 are given land value statistics of the 1925 Census. Reports for the missing counties have not been issued to date by the Census Bureau.

Some indication of the drop in land values in the past five-year deflation period is afforded by the percentage reductions. Although an indication, the figures are not conclusive in view of the uncertainty and inaccuracies in the estimates of land values at all times and particularly so in 1925 and 1920. To the question of land values as made by the Census enumerators last winter, thousands of farms answered: "I don't know." "There have been no farms sold in this neighborhood for several years." "What are farms worth at this time?" These statements described the situation and the difficulty of judging farm values in 1925. The extremes—of hopes of what their farms were worth and discouragements with the agricultural situation—were no doubt reflected in farmers' estimates of land values when sale values were so meager.

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR NOVEMBER 1, 1925

	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)					Average yield per acre		
	1925 preliminary	1924	1925 (preliminary)	1924	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of 1925 preliminary estimate compared to 1924 production	Five-year average 1920–24	Unit	1925 preliminary	1924	Five-year average 1920–24
Corn	106,621	105,012	3,013,390	2,436,513	+24	2,934,649	Bu.	28.3	23.2	28.3
Potatoes	3,453	3,662	346,503	454,784	—24	417,848	Bu.	100.3	124.2	107.8
Tobacco	1,693	1,711	1,264,226	1,240,513	+ 2	1,330,876	Lbs.	747.0	725.0	768.0
Oats	44,467	42,452	1,470,384	1,541,900	— 5	1,327,642	Bu.	33.1	36.3	31.3
Barley	8,826	7,086	226,786	187,875	+21	182,382	Bu.	25.7	26.5	24.5
Rye	4,184	4,173	51,968	63,446	+18	70,410	Bu.	12.4	15.2	14.1
Spring wheat	21,181	17,771	281,575	282,636	— .4	245,159	Bu.	13.3	15.9	12.3
Winter wheat	32,813	36,438	415,697	590,037	—30	591,957	Bu.	12.7	16.2	14.7
Buckwheat	823	816	16,079	15,956	+ 1	14,367	Bu.	19.5	19.6	19.4
Flaxseed	3,093	3,289	22,332	30,173	—26	15,278	Bu.	7.3	9.2	8.2
Tame hay	60,745	61,454	85,732	97,970	—13	91,000	Tons	1.41	1.59	1.52

PRODUCTION OF POTATOES—NUMBER OF SILOS AND TRACTORS—AND U. S. CENSUS STATISTICS OF FARM VALUES

COUNTIES	Potatoes—1925			Corn Yield Per Acre This Year	Silos Number This Year	Silos Number Last Year	Tractors Number This Year	U. S. CENSUS STATISTICS—JANUARY 1					
								Value of Farm Land Alone			Value of Farm Land and Buildings		
	Acreage	Yield Per Acre	Production Bushels					1920	1925	Per Cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of 1925 Value Compared to 1920	1920	1925	Per Cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of 1925 Value Compared to 1920
State	**211,000**	**112**	**23,632,000**	**46.5**	**107,950**	**104,285**	**29,803**						
Northwest District	**28,400**	**99.8**	**2,835,500**	**36.2**	**9,472**	**9,053**	**1,591**						
Barron	8,600	90	774,000	38	2,675	2,563	438	$31,166,789	$23,362,193	—25	$41,873,876	$ 37,075,524	—11
Bayfield	1,100	117	128,700		248	236	161	7,138,375	6,967,650	— 2	9,644,357	10,386,980	+ 8
Burnett	3,100	85	263,500	32	747	737	104	8,456,753	6,772,315	—20	11,716,878	10,009,951	—15
Chippewa	6,300	106	667,800	39	2,068	1,967	391	27,396,485	22,395,563	—18	37,061,255	33,873,859	— 9
Douglas	1,500	135	202,500		170	154	105	6,809,154	6,536,017	— 4	8,959,108	9,796,210	+ 9
Polk	2,700	95	256,500	39	2,498	2,396	215	27,541,871	21,584,208	—22	38,909,565	33,981,153	—13
Rusk	2,100	105	220,500	35	401	379	84	8,461,530	8,543,343	+ 1	10,978,045	12,303,398	+12
Sawyer	1,300	113	146,900	25	189	173	31	3,308,110	4,065,750	+23	4,489,650	5,608,805	+25
Washburn	1,700	103	175,100	30	476	448	62	7,816,577	6,569,135	—16	10,271,565	9,701,555	— 6
North District	**20,700**	**126**	**2,602,000**		**8,123**	**7,547**	**1,803**						
Ashland	800	121	96,800		103	86	64	$ 4,056,535	$ 4,075,757	+ 5	$ 5,753,216	$ 6,214,460	+ 8
Clark	2,600	84	218,400	37	3,301	3,137	506	32,209,085	28,117,440	—13	45,863,665	46,919,081	+ 2
Iron	500	100	50,000		46	42	20	1,143,551	1,358,565	+19	1,622,255	2,150,525	+33
Lincoln	1,700	149	253,300		387	377	137	7,277,135	7,688,965	+ 6	10,275,200	12,193,590	+19
Marathon	7,300	126	919,800	35	3,151	2,862	694	36,929,939	33,876,889	— 8	53,688,606	55,874,062	+ 4
Oneida	3,700	139	514,300		166	161	85						
Price	1,400	126	176,400		276	264	106	5,112,598	5,781,510	+13	7,579,443	9,277,755	+22
Taylor	2,000	134	268,000	36	618	548	138	9,061,363	10,508,269	+16	12,768,543	15,958,106	+25
Vilas	700	150	105,000		75	70	53	1,294,357	1,455,655	+12	2,078,590	2,325,520	+12
Northeast District	**19,900**	**148**	**2,953,400**		**5,499**	**5,300**	**1,484**						
Florence	500	149	74,500		112	110	35	$ 1,091,334	$ 1,350,034	+24	$ 1,682,382	$ 2,231,510	+33
Forest	1,300	175	227,500		58	55	39	1,881,547	1,994,605	+ 6	2,616,677	2,951,300	+13
Langlade	5,900	175	1,032,500		531	521	145	7,772,412	7,702,915	— 1	11,294,873	12,429,925	+10
Marinette	5,600	140	784,000		1,040	1,030	274	9,883,468	8,970,123	— 9	13,874,788	14,596,914	+ 5
Oconto	3,300	127	419,100	41	1,398	1,318	342	15,097,590	15,843,475	+ 5	20,861,002	22,923,830	+ 9
Shawano	3,300	126	415,800	50	2,360	2,266	649	22,332,792	23,158,225	+ 4	31,787,454	35,229,345	+11
West District	**15,900**	**85**	**1,344,600**	**45.7**	**13,699**	**12,878**	**2,639**						
Buffalo	1,500	78	117,000	50	978	933	333	$ 20,324,435	$ 15,195,955	—25	$ 26,715,314	$ 22,624,752	—15
Dunn	2,900	84	243,600	40	2,120	2,010	445	30,228,423	21,242,024	—30	41,383,169	34,970,125	—14
Eau Claire	2,200	89	195,800	41	1,029	986	160	17,815,447	14,272,361	—20	23,884,090	21,602,240	—10
Jackson	1,800	90	162,000	42	1,349	1,270	167	17,100,525	12,625,507	—26	23,521,005	19,645,415	—16
La Crosse	1,000	65	65,000	49	1,230	1,164	206	14,132,000	11,679,649	—17	20,282,460	18,808,339	— 7
Monroe	2,000	95	190,000	45	2,039	1,900	316	25,419,794	20,455,452	—19	35,302,125	33,011,385	— 6
Pepin	500	75	37,500	38	262	212	145	7,824,521	5,995,750	—23	10,500,555	9,598,290	— 9
Pierce	1,200	105	126,000	44	1,176	1,091	335	26,073,736	16,383,950	—37	35,207,401	26,723,250	—24
St. Croix	1,500	70	105,000	28	1,994	1,944	287	34,796,127	21,322,852	—39	46,159,158	34,315,443	—26
Trempealeau	1,300	79	102,700	46	1,522	1,368	245	27,994,730	20,808,807	—26	37,267,075	31,523,842	—15
Central District	**52,700**	**102**	**5,357,000**	**34.7**	**9,887**	**9,545**	**1,831**						
Adams	3,100	59	182,900	27	345	333	70	$ 7,570,913	$ 5,365,684	—29	$ 10,439,910	$ 8,366,279	—20
Green Lake	1,500	87	130,500	39	735	689	213						
Juneau	3,100	107	331,700	38	1,056	991	213	15,062,384	11,051,838	—27	20,567,419	16,886,858	—18
Marquette	2,300	93	443,900	42	328	308	47	9,066,419	6,054,940	—33	12,411,554	9,851,090	—21
Portage	19,600	87	1,705,200	30	1,370	1,317	167	17,714,413	13,494,995	—24	25,040,908	22,318,841	—11
Waupaca	12,400	135	1,674,000	45	3,061	3,046	576	24,186,486	19,318,132	—20	35,755,665	32,762,020	— 8
Waushara	8,400	85	714,000	33	1,010	970	219	12,990,351	9,752,215	—24	18,935,321	15,937,846	—16
Wood	2,300	76	174,800	33	1,982	1,891	326						
East District	**20,800**	**112**	**2,331,800**	**49.0**	**19,869**	**19,510**	**7,449**						
Brown	3,100	131	406,100	53	1,800	1,780	626						
Calumet	600	120	72,000	51	1,648	1,618	748	$ 23,408,794	$ 16,320,573	—30	$ 31,125,794	$ 27,526,393	—12
Door	2,100	62	130,200	30	1,110	1,080	373	15,034,258	12,264,712	—18	21,599,577	19,407,338	—10
Fond du Lac	3,900	121	471,900	50	3,356	3,290	1,172						
Kewaunee	1,200	67	80,400	38	1,244	1,222	492	16,783,015	13,939,803	—17	23,599,040	20,952,973	—11
Manitowoc	2,100	114	239,400	53	2,890	2,812	1,287						
Outagamie	3,300	121	399,300	53	2,739	2,688	1,008	27,658,010	22,550,645	—18	39,940,147	37,136,600	— 7
Sheboygan	2,500	113	282,500	46	3,337	3,290	1,089	36,605,769	22,356,506	—39	50,819,057	40,576,264	—20
Winnebago	2,000	125	250,000	46	1,745	1,730	654	22,494,321	17,078,052	—24	31,423,850	29,441,124	— 6
Southwest District	**11,000**	**98**	**1,077,900**	**53.4**	**10,678**	**10,127**	**2,809**						
Crawford	1,000	100	100,000	53	704	620	215	$ 16,972,789	$ 13,711,145	—19	$ 21,870,277	$ 19,863,854	— 9
Grant	2,300	94	216,200	52	1,769	1,661	660	61,509,666	42,267,063	—31	75,490,515	58,260,900	—23
Iowa	900	108	97,200	54	1,550	1,522	400	44,894,818	25,600,237	—43	54,333,841	36,243,022	—33
Lafayette	1,100	93	102,300	52	1,117	1,092	394	46,337,340	27,344,338	—41	55,033,582	37,902,233	—31
Richland	700	80	56,000	54	1,401	1,342	231	27,343,260	19,548,902	—28	35,008,488	27,582,059	—21
Sauk	3,600	99	356,400	50	2,298	2,226	573						
Vernon	1,400	107	149,800	54	1,839	1,664	336						
South District	**15,600**	**104**	**1,623,300**	**47.5**	**18,338**	**18,096**	**5,489**						
Columbia	3,700	89	329,300	46	1,851	1,829	555	$ 36,363,998	$ 25,030,059	—31	$ 46,811,081	$ 37,819,688	—19
Dane	3,600	88	316,800	43	4,544	4,454	1,396	83,042,277	57,871,829	—30	107,615,932	85,530,781	—21
Dodge	3,100	151	468,100	49	4,386	4,315	1,723	63,626,909	42,864,596	—33	84,506,674	68,008,092	—20
Green	900	113	101,700	49	2,134	2,116	529	44,070,358	25,343,749	—42	55,417,164	38,451,929	—31
Jefferson	1,500	98	147,000	48	2,841	2,814	600	31,227,383	21,311,382	—32	44,270,008	38,004,345	—14
Rock	2,800	93	260,400	50	2,582	2,568	686	51,156,686	31,851,940	—38	65,472,222	48,363,696	—26
Southeast District	**26,000**	**135**	**3,506,500**	**44.9**	**12,385**	**12,209**	**4,708**						
Kenosha	1,300	140	182,000	44	1,034	1,006	514	$ 16,201,501	$ 12,572,997	—22	$ 21,647,936	$ 18,841,122	—13
Milwaukee	4,700	120	564,000	46	700	700	391	23,432,506	20,695,077	—12	31,832,557	29,930,897	— 6
Ozaukee	3,000	138	414,000	40	1,300	1,260	588	14,924,616	11,807,133	—21	20,992,011	19,831,358	— 6
Racine	3,300	131	432,300	44	1,510	1,503	654	21,885,812	17,815,082	—19	30,388,389	28,768,757	— 5
Walworth	1,800	93	167,400	42	2,398	2,380	667	38,328,561	23,231,293	—39	51,695,371	37,709,855	—27
Washington	5,700	152	866,400	51	2,368	2,330	795	25,595,592	19,432,685	—24	36,260,682	33,502,615	— 8
Waukesha	6,200	142	880,400	45	3,075	3,030	1,099	32,366,499	26,546,189	—18	47,833,048	45,753,314	— 4

THE SITUATION OF SPECIAL CROPS AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(Extracts by the Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service from reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

Dairy Products.—Interest in dairy markets still centers in the high prices on practically all products and that there is confidence in the trade even at the high prices. There are occasional reports here and there that consumptive demand is falling off, but there seems to be no conclusive evidence of a marked reduction.

Production conditions are said to be fairly favorable in some of the producing districts, and with prices at a point which should stimulate feeding it would appear that a fairly heavy fall production will occur. Opinions regarding this differ, however, and such a conclusion is by no means general. Although not so much higher in comparison with 1924 as butter, prices on other dairy products are well above those of last year. Advances occurred on October 1 in many sections supplying city milk trade, so that all around the price situation is more favorable to the producer.

Since September 1 butter has been moving out of storage at the rate of ½ million pounds per day so that on November 1 storage stocks were down to 95 million pounds. This is 40 million pounds below November 1 a year ago. Although storage stocks a year ago were excessive, the more favorable storage situation this year is apparent. American cheese stocks in storage were 72 million pounds or 6 per cent more than a year ago. In view of the healthy tone of cheese markets this amount appears none too much for later requirements.

Foreign markets have taken some turns recently which may make U. S. prices attractive to foreign shippers. The Copenhagen quotation for October 22nd was 408 kroner or 45.73c. The New York price for 92 score butter on the same date was 5.8c higher. While the 8c tariff still appears effective, it is a fact that both Australia and New Zealand are entering their flush production season so that a greater difference between U. S. and foreign prices will make imports more likely.

Potatoes.—Potatoes have advanced rapidly in the potato markets this fall, and considerable buying for storage has been reported. The general situation seems to be the strongest in several years.

Production is only three bushels per head of population and only three-fourths of last season's crop. No unusual competition seems likely from other vegetables or from imported potatoes. There is good public buying power. The market season will be a long one because of the early start of main crop sections in making up the 25 per cent shortage in shipments from the early potato region.

Three times in recent years, the production per capita has been about the same—in 1911, in 1919 and this year. About the only feature missing this year as compared with 1919 is general price inflation. Potatoes rose $3 per 100 pounds that season from October to March, but all sorts of commodities were very high them. In this respect, this year stands about midway between 1919 and 1911 when at pre-war level of prices potatoes gained about $1.25 during the winter.

As for imports, only high prices will be likely to attract heavy shipments. Canada has no more potatoes than are usually consumed at home. It is reported one of the lightest crops for many years in the eastern Provinces which usually supply the exports, and there is some recent trouble from potato rot. Potatoes from most of the large shipping regions of Europe are barred out by disease quarantine. By way of substitutes, sweet potatoes are also a light crop, and the root crops are not larger than usual.

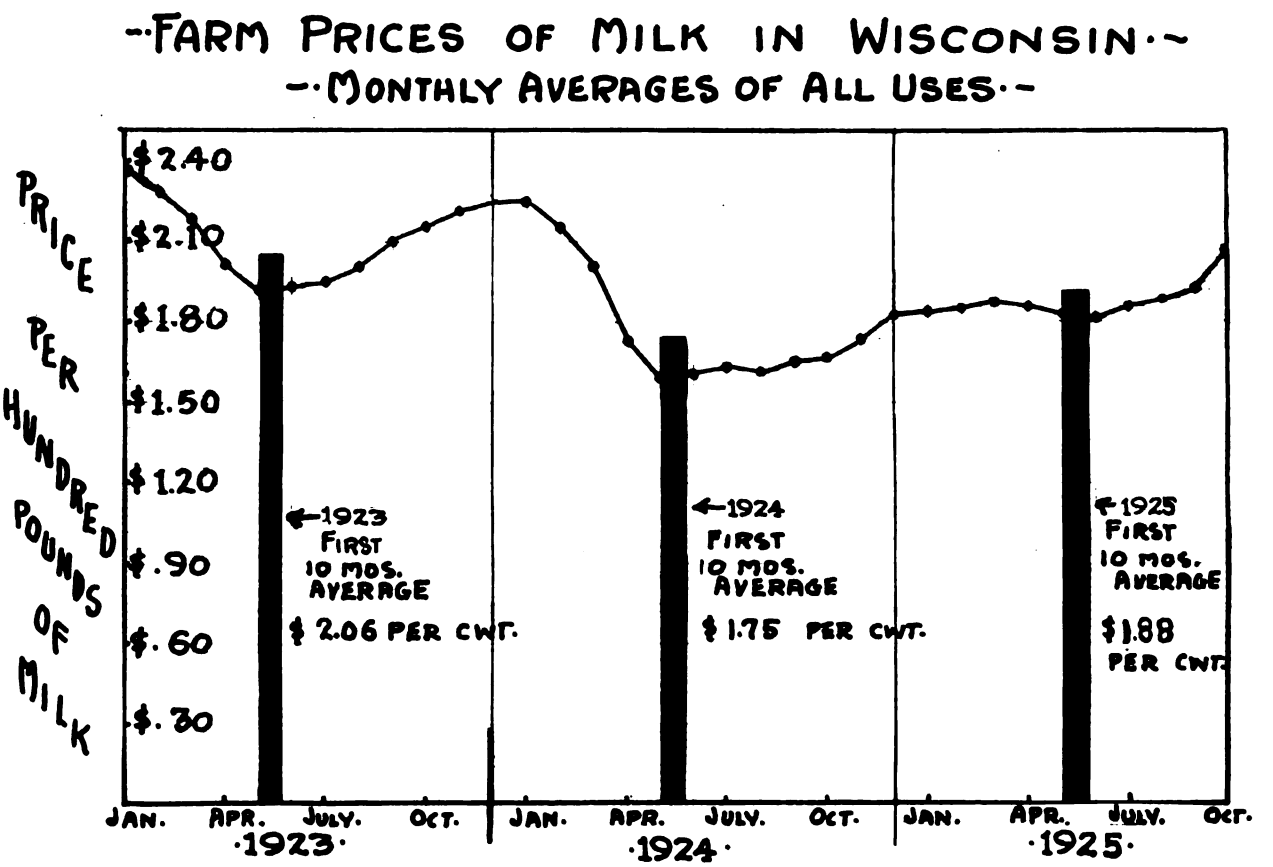
Hogs.—The June, 1925, pig survey indicated a spring pig crop in the Corn Belt over 10 per cent smaller than that of 1924. This is equivalent to a decrease of around 3,500,000 head. At the present time the relation between the prices of hogs and corn is very favorable to feeding. With the big corn crop and reduced hog numbers it is probable this favorable ratio will continue for some months. With corn at a low price, hogs will probably be held back to make more weight and marketing in general will be delayed.

In most other years when the movement has been thus delayed prices during the spring months did not make their usual seasonal advance and in some years declined to a level below that of the winter months.

Eggs and Poultry.—October opened with 16 per cent more eggs in cold storage than in 1924—an increase over the surplus on September 1 of more than 1 million cases. During the first three weeks of October the movement out of storage has improved, being slightly greater than for the same period last year. The reduction has been so slight, however, as to be negligible and appears to indicate that prices on storage eggs will have to be held at a low level in order to move stocks in the next two or three months. During the same period the receipts at the four markets have been practically the same as a year ago.

Generally speaking, the dressed poultry market is in good condition, particularly on fancy stock . Cold storage stocks continued to move quite satisfactorily and receipts of fresh killed were lighter than last year. While storage stocks have begun to show an increase, this has taken place much more slowly than in 1924, and total holdings in these markets are below those of a year ago.

General.—Although its productive house is in good order, agriculture still meets a stone wall of resistance in the broad field of exchange relations. Industrial wages, prices, and charges stay at relatively high levels. The general index of purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural commodities lapsed 5 points back to 88 in September. Such disparity would have represented calamity back in pre-war times. It represents trouble even yet.



Summer and fall milk prices this year have been about $.25 per hundred pounds higher than a year ago.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
T. P. COOPER, Chief

WISCONSIN STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics
J. D. JONES, Jr., Commissioner

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician

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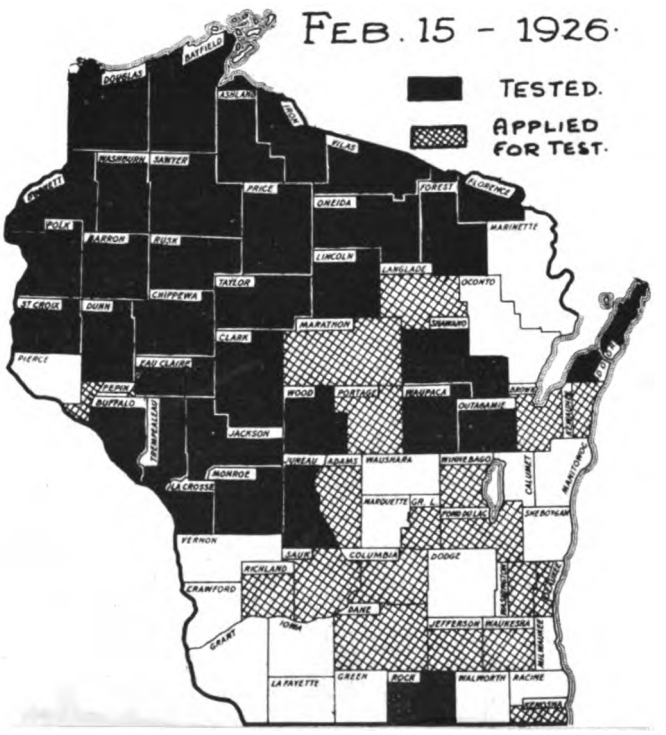
FEATURES OF LIVESTOCK SITUATION IN WISCONSIN

Dairy expansion during the past five years has continued in Wisconsin in spite of the adjustments and the deflation following the war. In practically every county but especially in northwestern counties has the dairy industry gone forward. This is the most significant change in the livestock situation revealed by the farm census of 1925 and the 1926 estimates.

Fully 166,000 dairy cows have been added to the farms of the state during the past five-year period. This is a gain of 9 per cent over 1920—about an additional cow for every farm in the state—and indicates that farmers selected more dairying as a partial solution of their problem of what it was best to produce. The January, 1926, estimate of milk cows for this state is 2,035,000 head.



Five years ago only seven counties had been tested or had filed application for the area tuberculin test of cattle. This map shows the present status and what signal progress has been made.

DAIRYING MAKES STRIDES IN NORTHERN COUNTIES

In all northern counties large percentage gains have taken place, but the most substantial increases are in a group of counties extending westward from Wood and Marathon to Polk County. Gains of 10,000 head in Marathon, 9,000 in Clark, 5,000 in Taylor, 5,000 in Rusk, 4,000 in Wood, 7,000 in Chippewa, 7,000 in Barron, and 7,000 in Polk is evidence of the rapid dairy development that is taking place in these northern counties. With both butter and cheese centers close at hand, this area in recent years has found the sweet cream markets of Chicago and eastern cities within profitable shipping distance.

Beef or market cattle have brought relatively poor returns in recent years, and in western Wisconsin where market stock was a considerable part of the cattle numbers a shifting to strictly milk cows has been going on. The census establishes fewer cattle in these counties but more milk cows.

With these changes have come more silos everywhere in the state, but again the changes are greatest in the northern counties. Taylor County has trebled and Marathon County doubled their silos in the past five years. In this period 1,600 silos have been added in Marathon County, 1,200 in Clark, 900 in Barron, 800 in Polk, 800 in Shawano, 700 in Chippewa, 600 in St. Croix, and 400 in Taylor. A saturation point as to milk cows, under present conditions, seems to have been reached in Sheboygan County—one of the very intensive dairy counties of the state. No changes since 1910 have taken place in this county where there is an average of 11 milk cows on the average size farm of 82 acres.

MORE EFFICIENT PRODUCTION FOR THE FUTURE

It is evident that with few exceptions expansion in the dairy industry has been the rule during the past years. This will undoubtedly continue in northern counties but for most dairymen in Wisconsin, it seems that improvement rather than expansion offers a more fruitful field in the years to come. In matters of herd improvement and more efficient production there remain great possibilities.

LOW POINT IN HOG PRODUCTION

Hog production in the United States has been on the decline for two years. Reductions have occurred in every survey taken since the fall of 1923 and the pig crop last fall was no exception. These decreases have brought hog production in the United States to the lowest point in ten years, and in the Corn Belt to the lowest in five years. Small market receipts and high prices for the past months have been proof of these extreme reductions. The rural mail carriers' survey showed the fall pig crop to be 12 per cent less than a year ago so that heavy receipts are not probable until next fall. The survey indicated, however, an upward turn in production beginning with this season's spring pig crop—plans for 12 per cent more brood sows than last spring. Actual farrowing will probably not be over 5 per cent more than last spring. This change is small considering the high prices of hogs in relation to corn prices. The Wisconsin situation is of minor importance and influence compared to the entire U. S. situation, but plans were reported in this state for 17 per cent more sows. The Wisconsin increase is the largest of the Corn Belt States.

HORSES REPLACED BY TRACTORS

The number of horses on Wisconsin farms has become less and less during the past ten years. The 1926 estimate is 118,000 under or 20 per cent less than in the peak year of 1915. In this same period farm tractors have come into common use—about 30,000 now being operated on

Wisconsin farms. Surveys in the U. S. have indicated that reductions in horses have been carried to such a point that raising of colts may again be profitable.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES DURING FIVE YEARS IN WISCONSIN AGRICULTURE

Crop and livestock changes are more or less dependent upon each other. Livestock changes have already been indicated—a 9 per cent expansion of dairy cows, particularly in northern counties—and a cycle of hog production from the low point in 1920, to a high point in 1924, and to a low point again at this date. Since 1920 there has been a gain of 105,000 acres or 1 per cent in crop acreage. Feed crops have absorbed this and other acreage made available by reduction in cash crops.

Alfalfa.—A larger and larger alfalfa acreage has been the most outstanding of the crop changes relating to the livestock industry of the state. The acreage has almost trebled since 1920, going from 106,000 acres cut for hay in 1920 to 308,000 in 1925. The expansion continues at a rapid rate in many counties.

Feed Crops.—More oats by 195,000 acres, 11 per cent; corn by 154,000 acres, 4 per cent, and clover and timothy hay by 80,000 acres, 3 per cent—indicates the extent to which feed crops and dairy development have gone hand in hand. Twenty-six thousand silos or a gain of one-third have been added in this period.

Post-War Adjustments.—Rye has dropped 129,000 acres or 34 per cent from the war acreage of 1920. An acreage of 250,000 in 1920 to 67,000 acres in 1925 indicates to what an extent spring wheat in 1920 was a war-stimulated acreage. Barley has established itself as a major feed crop on Wisconsin farms, although the acreage is 40,000 or 8 per cent less than in 1920.

Cash Crop Reductions.—The potato acreage in this period has been cut drastically. A reduction of 100,000 acres or 32 per cent less than in 1920 was the growers' adjustment to three and four years of poor returns. Last year's acreage was the smallest in twenty-five years.

Following the high prices paid for tobacco during the war the acreage reached its peak in this state in 1920. Since then a reduction of 18,000 acres or 36 per cent has taken place, establishing the lowest acreage in twenty-seven years.

There have been reductions among the minor cash crops of 38 per cent in the dry pea acreage, 41 per cent in sugar beets, and 13 per cent in cabbage.

Growing Industries.—The canning pea industry has grown rapidly since 1920. Fifty-one thousand acres or a gain of 83 per cent has occurred in this time. In its general distribution it has come to rank next to potatoes as a cash crop.

The acreage of cucumbers for pickles has almost trebled since 1920 and has come to be an acreage greater than that of either cabbage or sugar beets and fully two-thirds of the tobacco acreage.

Land Values.—In the deflation, $288,000,000 was taken out of the land and building values of the state. This is equivalent to a reduction of 13 per cent from the 1920 valuations. Reductions in land alone were $408,000,000 or 25 per cent of the 1920 values. The average value of land and buildings per farm in 1920 was $11,558 and in 1925, $9,835—a reduction of $1,723. In spite of farm abandonment on the very sandy soils of the state and by some settlers in northern Wisconsin, new farms have been added, making a net increase of 3,860 farms from 1920 to 1925.

NUMBERS AND VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON WISCONSIN FARMS ON JANUARY 1, 1926 AND 1925

Class of Livestock	Number		Farm Price per Head		Farm Value	
	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925
Milk cows and heifers 2 years old and over	2,055,000	2,015,000	$66.00	$55.00	$135,630,000	$110,825,000
Other cattle	950,000	1,020,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
All cattle	3,005,000	3,035,000	$53.70	$44.40	$161,368,000	$134,754,000
Horses and mules	599,000	626,000	$92.00	$88.00	$ 55,020,000	$ 54,984,000
Brood sows	420,000	350,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other hogs over 6 months old	560,000	620,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pigs under 6 months old	632,000	610,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
All swine	1,612,000	1,580,000	$16.60	$13.00	$ 26,759,000	$ 20,540,000
Sheep and lambs	368,000	351,000	$11.00	$10.30	$ 4,048,000	$ 3,615,000
Hens and pullets	13,482,000	12,847,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other poultry	1,200,000	1,193,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
All poultry	14,682,000	14,040,000	$ .90	$ .80	$ 13,214,000	$ 11,232,000
Colonies of bees	128,000	128,000	$ 7.60	$ 7.60	$ 973,000	$ 973,000
Total value	.....	.....	.....	.....	$261,382,000	$226,098,000

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK FOR 1926

The following statements and extracts have been prepared by this office from a lengthy outlook report issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The facts of special interest to Wisconsin farmers have been selected and condensed.

General.—Agriculture in the United States has reached the best economic position since 1920. An important part of this readjustment has been a better balance in livestock production. Farm products, taken all together, still stand at a disparity in exchange for industrial goods and services. Any general expansion of agricultural production at this time would be unfavorable. Prospects for active business condition and consequently domestic demand during the first half of the year is favorable, but for the market season of 1926 crops the business activity is not so assured. Just as certain basic industries are now adjusting their future production plans for a lower domestic demand for 1926 and 1927, so should agriculture as a whole plan this year's production to supply a home market that at best will be no stronger and that probably will be somewhat less favorable than the present.

Corn, Oats and Barley.—With acreages as large as last year and with average yields of corn, oats, and barley, there is little likelihood of improvement in the prices of these grains for farmers who plan to sell these grains. There is likelihood of big offerings of flaxseed from Argentine so that any general increase in the flax acreage of the United States does not seem advisable this year.

There was an extremely short crop of rye in the U. S. the past year, but a 38 per cent increase in the world crop has brought rye down to low price levels—practically down to a feed basis. The fall sown acreage in the U. S.—although 16 per cent below last year—is offset by good crop prospects in Europe. Since European production will be the governing factor, the prospect for better prices in the United States is not promising.

Potatoes.—The potato report is a plain caution to growers against planting a much larger acreage this spring. A 10 per cent increase in acreage and an average yield of 110 bushels per acre would mean a crop of 377 million bushels, which is about the average production in the United States during the last ten years. An acreage increase of 20 per cent, which followed the short crop of 1916, with average yields would again bring about extremely low prices.

Tobacco.—Cigarette types are in the best situation of the various classes of tobacco, with cigar types second, and smoking, chewing and dark export types last. The outlook for 1926 for cigarette tobacco will depend upon a further growth of the cigarette industry and there is no evidence that the industry will not continue to grow. The cigar trade has lost ground in recent years due to the greater popularity of cigarettes. The most hopeful signs for its revival appear to be a trend towards 5 cent cigars and a possible reduction in the tax on cigars. During the last year a great number of new nickel brands have come on the market made possible in part by economies in manufacturing. Class A cigars, selling at 5 cents, show slightly more sales; class B, 2 for 15 cents, have decreased; and class C, 10 cents and 15 cents, have remained about the same. With more low priced quality cigars there should develop a broader market for cigar leaf at fair prices, especially of the types grown in Pennsylvania, the Miami Valley, and Wisconsin.

Clover Seed.—Red and alsike clover seed stocks will be considerably below normal so that there will not be any carry-over to depress prices for the 1926 crop. The crops of sweet clover and alfalfa seed, however, were so large that they can hardly be absorbed by this year's seedings. Carry-overs are likely.

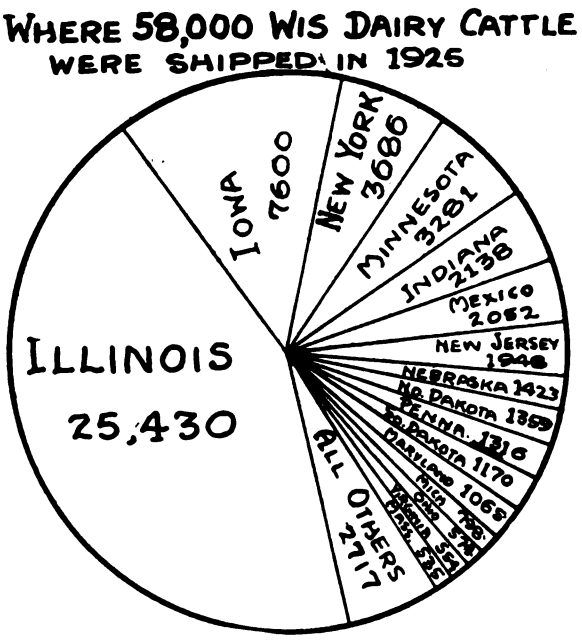
Hay.—In spite of the sharp decrease in the 1925 hay crop which reduced the supply for this season to the lowest point in six years, the amount marketed has been enough to supply needs at prices only moderately higher than for the big crop of 1924. This slackened demand for hay reflects the reduction of hay consuming animals and indicates that prices received by farmers who sell their hay are likely to be lower during the coming season.

Cabbage.—With the small remaining supply of old cabbage cleaning up rapidly at high prices, producers of early cabbage should be in a favorable market position at least during the opening months of the season.

SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN CROP PRODUCTION—1925 AND 1924

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		Yield per Acre		Production (000 omitted)		Farm Price December 1		Farm Value December 1		Unit
	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	
CEREALS											
Corn	2,141	2,185	46.5	26.0	99,556	56,810	$ .72	$ 1.05	$ 71,680,000	$ 59,650,000	Bu.
Oats	2,603	2,590	48.5	40.0	126,246	103,600	.38	.48	47,973,000	49,728,000	Bu.
Barley	461	391	36.8	32.0	16,965	12,512	.66	.78	11,197,000	9,759,000	Bu.
Rye	256	332	14.8	17.0	3,789	5,644	.76	1.09	2,880,000	6,152,000	Bu.
Spring wheat	67	40	21.0	21.0	1,407	840	1.36	1.28	1,914,000	1,075,000	Bu.
Winter wheat	53	76	19.0	25.6	1,007	1,946	1.36	1.28	1,370,000	2,491,000	Bu.
Buckwheat	35	23	16.0	13.0	560	299	.79	1.03	442,000	308,000	Bu.
OTHER GRAINS AND SEEDS											
Dry peas	35	40	20.0	15.5	700	620	2.25	2.80	1,575,000	1,736,000	Bu.
Dry edible beans	12	10	11.0	8.5	132	85	3.20	3.40	422,000	289,000	Bu.
Soy beans for seed[3]	2	7	9.0	9.0	18	63	3.20	2.60	58,000	164,000	Bu.
Flaxseed	11	8	13.8	13.0	152	104	2.26	2.25	344,000	234,000	Bu.
Clover seed	(4) 122	(4) 60	1.9	1.1	232	66	14.60	14.50	3,387,000	957,000	Bu.
HAY AND FORAGE											
Clover and timothy	2,940	2,911	1.54	1.85	4,519	5,385	13.55	12.85	61,232,000	69,197,000	Ton
Alfalfa	310	287	2.65	2.80	822	804	16.75	17.00	13,769,000	13,668,000	Ton
Other tame hay	112	119	1.25	1.63	140	194	12.38	10.46	1,733,000	2,029,000	Ton
Wild hay	(4) 256	(4) 197	1.30	1.30	333	256	8.50	8.40	2,830,000	2,150,000	Ton
OTHER FIELD CROPS											
Potatoes	211	242	112	130	23,632	31,460	1.70	.36	40,174,000	11,326,000	Bu.
Tobacco	32	38	1375	940	44,000	35,720	.165	.130	7,260,000	4,644,000	Lb.
Cabbage	14	14.8	9.8	8.8	137	130	10.30	8.90	1,411,000	1,157,000	Ton
Onions (commercial)	.96	.96	388	270	372	259	.98	.73	365,000	189,000	Bu.
Hemp	4.4	1.5	850	950	3,740	1,425	.06	.05	224,000	71,000	Lb.
Sugar beets	16	19	11.44	6.7	183	127	7.30	7.20	1,336,000	914,000	Ton
Other roots	8	8	7.5	7.1	60	57	13.00	10.00	780,000	570,000	Ton
Sorghum for syrup	2	2	70	54	140	108	1 35	1.20	189,000	130,000	Gal.
Cucumbers for pickles	21	18	58	28	1,216	504	1.03	1.00	1,252,000	504,000	Bu.
Peas for canning	111.7	109.9	1.0	1.2	112	132	57.18	57.99	6,387,000	7,643,000	Ton
Corn for canning	18	13.7	2.5	1.3	45	18	12.33	11.93	555,000	212,000	Ton
Beans for canning	3.6	3.4	2.0	1.1	7	4	73.19	71.00	527,000	263,000	Ton
FRUITS											
Apples					2,106	1,378	1.30	1.50	2,738,000	2,067,000	Bu.
Cherries	(1) 355	(1) 355			252	706	1.40	1.40	353,000	988,000	Crate
Cranberries	3	3	7.3	15.0	25	42	13.00	10.75	325,000	452,000	Bbl.
Maple syrup	(2) 575	(2) 587			110	158	2.28	2.50	251,000	395,000	Gal.
Maple sugar					28	24	.302	.300	8,000	7,000	Lb.
Grand Total	9,483.7	9,493.3							$286,941,000	$251,119,000	

[1] Trees. [2] Trees tapped. [3] Not including acreage grown for hay or interplanted with corn for silage. [4] Not included in total acreage.



Always a heavy buyer of milk cows on dairy farms where heifers are not raised, Illinois purchased additional cattle last year to replace animals condemned by the T. B. test. Eastern dairies furnishing fluid milk to cities were the next important buyers.

There is danger that present high prices caused by an early freeze will prompt growers in the late cabbage states to increase their acreage too heavily. If there should be a 10 per cent increase over the 1925 acreage, plantings would about equal those of 1924—a season of very low prices. With the same acreage as in 1925, or not more than a 5 per cent increase, and with normal growing conditions a crop should be produced which probably can be marketed at fair prices.

Dairy Products.—The dairy industry as a whole is in a fairly strong position. Fairly satisfactory returns for the balance of the winter seem likely. A number of factors may effect prices when the next storage season opens—fewer milk cows, possible foreign competition, and uncertain demand next winter.

There appears to be a reduction of 1 per cent from a year ago in the number of milk cows and a greater reduction in the number of dairy heifers. There is, therefore, no continued expansion of the industry in the United States. Current production will be largely dependent upon pasture and feed conditions.

There is increasing likelihood of foreign competition. Dairy production has been tending upward in all the principal exporting countries since the war. Denmark is increasing her output about 2½ per cent per year; Australia, 1 per cent; New Zealand and Argentine, 10 per cent. These facts indicate that butter exports from these four countries will probably increase for several years at a rate of 3 per cent of the total 1925 world exports. With dairy production also increasing in the deficit areas of Europe, especially Germany, it may be necessary for the exporting countries to find an outlet in America.

The consumption of dairy products in the United States has been growing since the war even at prices that have been quite well maintained. The greater per capita consumption of fluid milk has been especially marked. The trend has been at the rate of 5 per cent increase per year. The per capita consumption of butter which continued upward to 1925 did not show the usual increase last year because of high prices. The per capita consumption of condensed and evaporated milk for 1925, however, showed some gains. Strong demand and greater consumption of dairy products, particularly butter, is dependent upon general business activities. Fairly satisfactory business conditions are practically assured for the first half of the year, but indications are less favorable for the latter half. There is, accordingly, some uncertainty as to the strength of demand in late 1926.

Hogs.—The outlook throughout 1926 appears very favorable, with hog prices maintained at high levels. The number of hogs in the areas of commercial production is the smallest since 1921 and for the entire country the smallest in many years. Stocks of pork and lard are the second smallest in ten years and the present strong domestic demand for pork products seems likely to continue through most of the year. Hog production has been declining since 1923, but apparently the low point in the production cycle has been reached as farmers' reports indicate that the number of brood sows bred for the 1926 spring pig crop was slightly larger than for that of 1925.

With a somewhat smaller fall pig crop in the Corn Belt this year, it is estimated that the marketings from June to October will be from 1½ to 2 million head less than last year. If the rural mail carriers' survey proves correct, the marketings next winter may be only slightly larger than this winter.

Eggs and Poultry.—Mild weather, more hens, and cheap feeds are bringing about a materially heavier egg production than a year ago. Small storage stocks at this time and high prices of other meats next fall should support poultry prices. Prices for poultry and particularly for eggs will probably average lower in 1926 than in 1925. This indicates the need of looking to more efficient rather than increased production during the present year.

Beef Cattle.—Both the immediate and long-time outlook for the cattle industry now appears more favorable than in recent years. The number of steers is the lowest in many years and the number of breeding animals is down to a level that is now profitable. Cattle prices are apparently in the upward swing of a cycle with the best prices still several years in the future.

Sheep and Wool.—The year 1926 will probably be a good year for the sheep industry, although not quite so favorable as 1925. A gradual slackening in the demand for both lambs and wool the latter part of 1926 and early part of 1927 seems possible. There could be a further increase, however, in lamb and wool production in some sections at a profit.

Horses.—There has been a marked decrease in the number of colts foaled during the past six or seven years. Continued reduction will sooner or later bring about an acute shortage of work animals. Some farmers who are particularly well situated for raising good horses as a sideline to regular farming operations may find it profitable to supply the demands of a few years hence. The present low prices of horses cannot be expected to continue indefinitely. The January 1st prices already show an improvement over a year ago.

The increase in dairy cows during the past five years has been especially marked in northern counties extending from Green Bay to Polk County.

The leading counties in this expansion have been Marathon, Barron, Polk and Chippewa.

For the entire state there has been a gain of 9 per cent, or 166,000 head.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
LLOYD S. TENNY, Chief

WISCONSIN STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics
W. A. DUFFY, Commissioner

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician

Vol. V, No. 2 | State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin | May, 1927

Spring Work Delayed But Crops Look Good

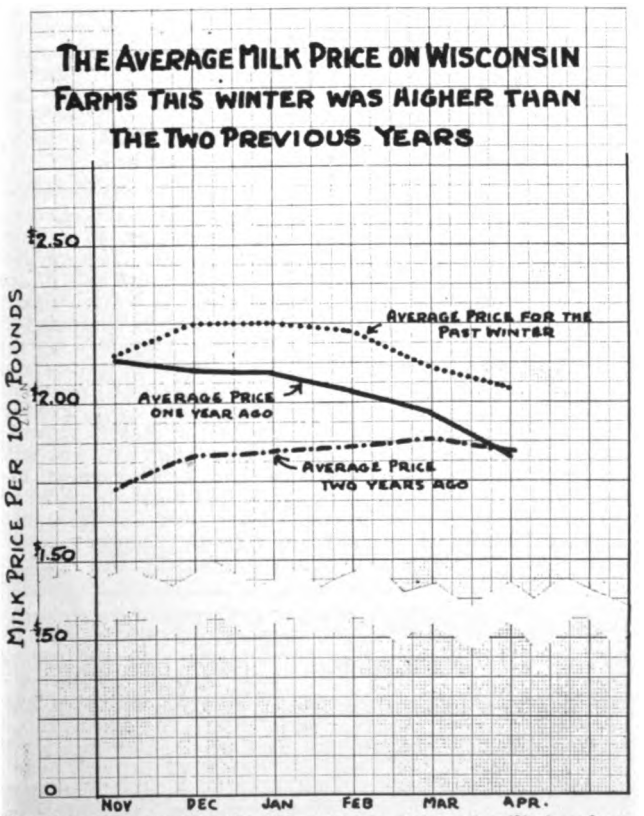
HEAVY rains and cold waves delayed planting and farm work in nearly all parts of Wisconsin and provided a setback for what looked like an early spring. This situation is reported as being general throughout the Central and Western States.

In Wisconsin, winter wheat, rye, clover and alfalfa came through the winter with little damage. The wet spring has been favorable to these crops and they are entering the growing season with good prospects. Seedings of clover and alfalfa, while some winterkilling is reported, are generally in good condition. The condition of the clovers is estimated at 88% of normal and alfalfa at 82%. All tame hay in Wisconsin shows a condition of 88% of normal as compared with about 85% for the United States as a whole.

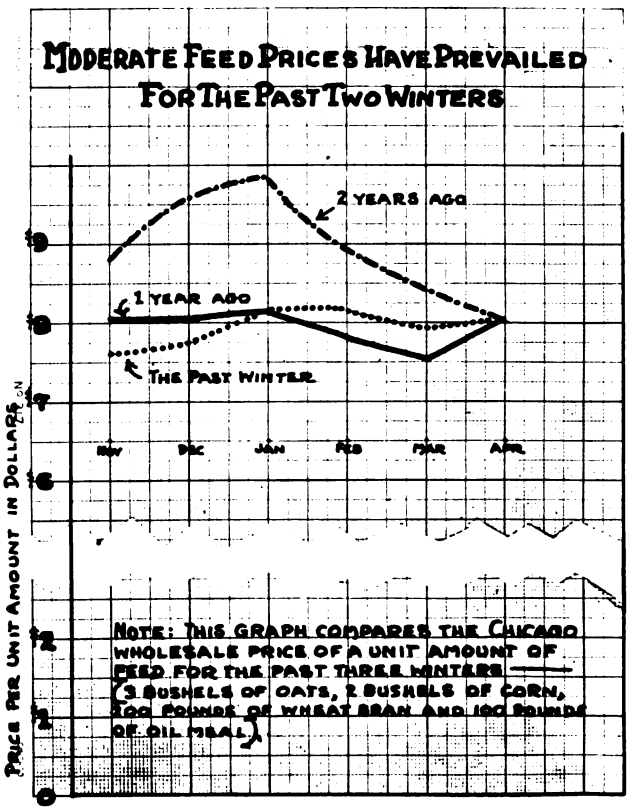
It is expected that 96% of the winter wheat acreage planted last fall will be harvested—a total of 67,000 acres for the state as compared with 65,000 acres harvested last year. The condition of the crop on May 1 is estimated at 88% of normal, which indicates a probable production of 1,345,000 bushels for the state as compared with 1,339,000 bushels in 1926, and a five-year average of 1,571,000 bushels. For the United States as a whole, the condition of winter wheat is reported at 85.6% of normal, which indicates a production of 593,940,000 bushels as compared with 626,929,000 for 1926 and a five-year average of 572,-887,000 bushels.

Rye this year is in better condition than a year ago, it being 89% of normal on May 1. The Wisconsin acreage is estimated at 243,000 as compared with 256,000 in 1926. The May 1 condition indicates a probable production for the state of 3,893,000 bushels as compared with 3,840,000 in 1926, and a five-year average of 5,900,000 bushels.

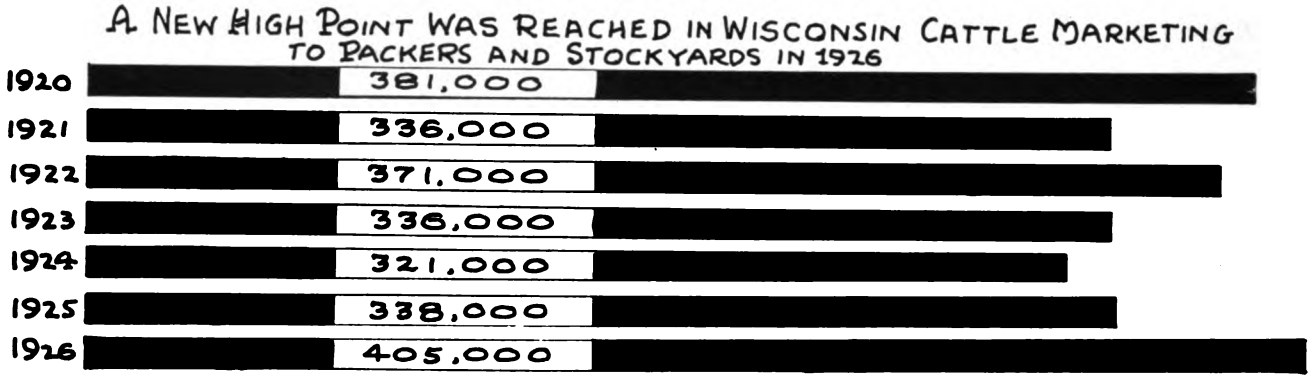
Pastures are benefiting by the wet weather, and while they are still short, they are greening up nicely. Wisconsin farmers report the condition of their pastures at 89% of normal as compared with 87% for the United States as a whole.



For the past six months the average price of milk has been high as compared with the two previous years. The April price of $2.05 was the highest for any April since 1920.



Feed prices have been moderate this year and a favorable spread has existed all winter between milk and feed prices.



The shipments of cattle from Wisconsin to packers and stockyards in 1926 greatly exceeded those of the two previous years and were above the previous high point in 1920.

MILK PRICES

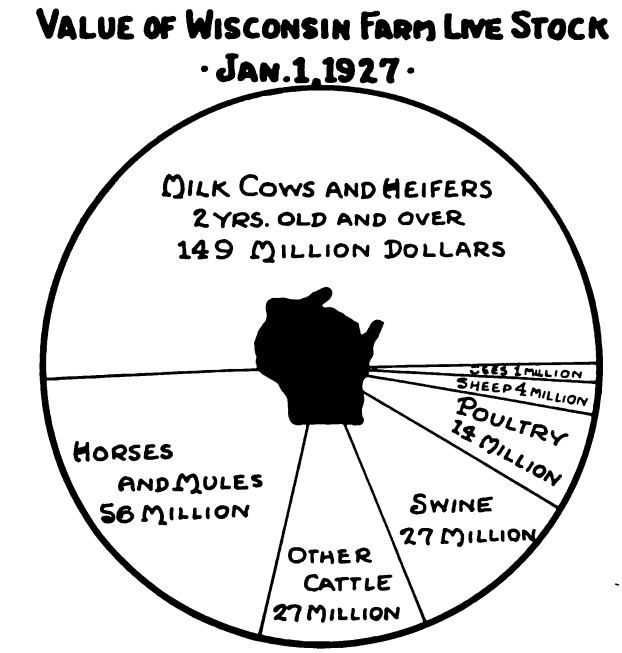
The past six months, which made up the winter feeding season, have been favorable for the Wisconsin dairymen. Milk prices have been well above the last two winters and feed prices have been moderate.

With this favorable spread existing between the milk prices and the prices of feed, the production of milk was appreciably more profitable than it has been for several years. The April, 1927, milk price of $2.05 per hundred pounds was higher than the average price for any April since 1920.

During the past six months farm milk prices for the state have been well above the two preceding winters. On an average, the price for the last half year was 14 cents per hundred pounds above a year ago and over 30 cents above the price of two years ago. A table of milk prices for the past three winters follows:—

Average Winter Prices for 100 Pounds of Milk as Reported on Wisconsin Farms

	This Year	Last Year	2 Years Ago
November	$2.15	$2.14	$1.73
December	2.25	2.12	1.83
January	2.25	2.11	1.84
February	2.22	2.04	1.85
March	2.11	1.96	1.88
April	2.05	1.84	1.86



Milk cows and heifers two years old and over is 149 million dollars, or nearly 52% of the total $278,000,000 farm value of all livestock.

MILK CONSUMPTION AGAIN INCREASED

Continued increase in the per capita consumption of milk and cream in the United States is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics—which places the per capita consumption at 55.3 gallons for 1926 against 54.75 gallons in 1925 and 43 gallons in 1920. Practically all the large cities in the country show increased per capita consumption of milk and cream.

THE U. S. DAIRY SITUATION

(By United States Department of Agriculture)

Again this month the striking features of the current dairy situation are to be found in the butter market. Not for some time have conditions been so unsettled and the immediate price trend so uncertain. While in March there was first a steady drop in butter prices followed later by steady advances, the month of April has been a series of ups and downs, although at a higher level and within a narrower range. At this date (April 25) the lowest point touched at New York during the month is 50 cents and the highest 54 cents, but hardly a day has passed without a price change somewhere within this 4-cent range. Making allowances for radical price declines, should such occur during the last week of the month, April prices will probably average 10 cents higher than those of April, 1926, in which event a new record since 1920 will be established.

Coming to the influences which account for the situation, the first condition observed in the markets is the extreme shortage of butter. Storage stocks are down to a point where they are of no consequence whatever. The amount in storage in the four principal markets is about half of one day's railroad receipts. Total stocks in the United States are the lowest on record, so that, from the standpoint of supply, stocks in storage may as well be forgotten during the balance of the season. The quantities of butter carried by dealers as current trading stocks are likewise low, about two-thirds only of what was on hand a year ago. Production is lagging along. The estimate for March shows a very slight increase over last year, less than 1%, but with heavy demands from everywhere there is no surplus, and as a result the receipts at the principal markets to which surplus butter is usually shipped are over 3% less since January 1 than last year. These lighter receipts, together with reduced stocks, will help explain why the markets have been so sensitive.

Latest reports indicate that but little more foreign butter is expected. Up until now supplies from this source have served somewhat to relieve the domestic shortage. Total butter imports for the first three months of the year amounted to 3,873,000 pounds compared with 3,505,000 pounds during the same period in 1926. The official report for April is not available, although heavy shipments which have been received may run the month's total well over a million and a half pounds, whereas in April of last year imports amounted to but 269,000 pounds. On this basis imports for the four months, January to April, will exceed 1926 by approximately 2,000,000 pounds.

Comparison of cheese and condensed milk production offers an interesting contrast. Condensed milk made a very substantial gain in March, resulting in a net increase for the calendar year of approximately 4% over 1926. Cheese production still continues to run 8 to 10 per cent below last year. Condensed milk stocks are the lowest on record for any month of any year since reports first became available in 1920, while April 1 stocks only half of the April 1 five-year average.

Developments during the next months will bear watching closely on account of the nearness of the flush production season and because of the fact that unless an unsual situation should prevail, price changes to lower levels are due to occur.

BROOD SOWS INCREASE

Wisconsin farmers report slight increases in the number of brood sows on farms in nearly all sections on May 1. Favorable hog prices and moderate feed prices have brought an increase in pork production in spite of the fact that the 1926 crop of ripe corn was small. While the increases reported are not large, they are surprisingly uniform throughout the state and no significant decreases are reported. With an increase in brood sows there probably will be an increase in the supply of hogs later provided conditions are favorable and a good percentage of pigs are saved at farrowing time.

PLANTING INTENTIONS

The planting intentions of Wisconsin farmers for 1927 as reported on March 1 indicated increases in the acreage of all important crops except oats in which a 2% decrease was indicated. The more important indicated increases in the state are as follows:—Spring wheat, 15%; barley, 12%; and potatoes, 10%.

A summary of the planting intentions of more important crops as compared with acres harvested in 1926 follows:—

	Wisconsin	United States
Corn	2% increase	1.8% increase
Oats	2% decrease	3.2% "
Barley	12% increase	14.0% "
Spring wheat	15% "	1.6% "
Potatoes	10% "	14.9% "
Tobacco (all types)	5% "	3.3% decrease
Flaxseed	No change	11.3% "
Tame hay	1% increase	1.8% increase

FARM LABOR

According to reports received from Wisconsin farmers in April, farm wages are slightly higher this year than last year. Hired farm labor by the month with board is reported as costing on an average of $47.50 this year as compared with $45.75 last year. Labor without board by the month is reported as costing $63.50 this year as compared with $62.00 last year. Farm workers by the day with board receive $2.25 this year, which is exactly the same as the figures reported a year ago. Labor by the day without board is reported as receiving an average of $2.95 this year as compared with $3.00 last year. Farm labor supply was 92% of normal on May 1 and the demand 94%.

WISCONSIN MAPLE SUGAR PRODUCTION

Farmers producing maple sugar in Wisconsin report that the season this year is somewhat earlier than a year ago due to the mild weather in February and March. Tapping of trees began about the first week in March and continued for a period of from three to four weeks. The sap flow was rather slow except for a few days when it was reported as being very good.

The quality of this year's sap is reported to be good, though somewhat darker than a year ago. Some trouble was experienced with the blowing of leaves because the early warm weather had removed the snow. Markets are reported as good in most parts of the state. The following figures represent the estimated maple sugar and syrup production in Wisconsin for 1927:

Number of trees tapped	570,000	
Percentage of last year	99%	
Maple syrup produced	154,000	gallons
Maple sugar produced	19,000	pounds
Price to farmers per gallon of syrup	$2.50	
Price to farmers per pound of sugar	.38	

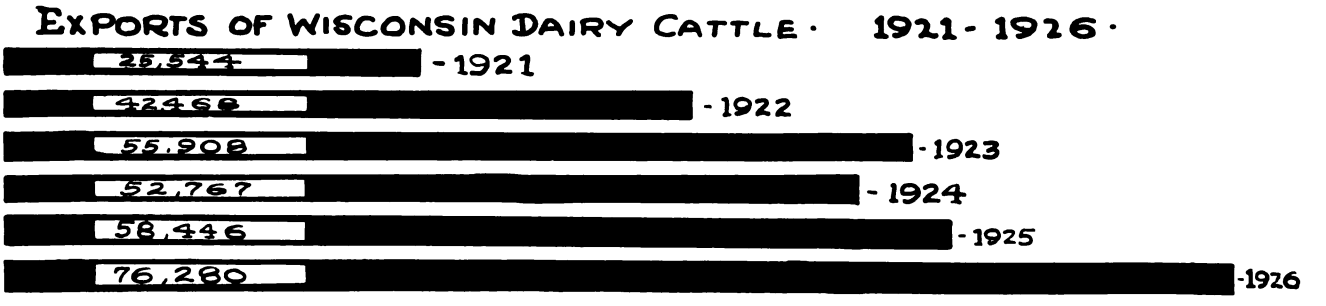
WISCONSIN CATTLE SHIPMENTS HEAVY IN 1926

A new high record for marketings of Wisconsin cattle to packers and stockyards was obtained in 1926 when 405,000 head were sold in this way. The previous high point was 381,000 head in 1920. The program of tuberculosis eradication which was pushed rapidly in the state last year may have had something to do with the heavy marketings which occurred, for the 61,000 reactors which were shipped to stockyards as a result of the testing were added to the regular run of market cattle.

As shown by the graph on this page the export of dairy animals in 1926 also represents a new high record and a marked increase over any previous year. This phase of our cattle industry has developed largely in the last six or eight years.

FARM POPULATION CHANGES

A recent estimate of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates a decrease in the farm population of the United States of 649,000 persons last year, which is the greatest decrease in any year since 1920. The net movement away from farms was estimated at 1,020,000 persons, but the excess of births over deaths on farms reduced the actual loss figure to that given above. The estimates indicate a total loss of about two million in farm population since 1920. The significant thing about this decrease in rural population lies in the fact that the number of people on farms is actually decreasing in spite of the gradual increase in the general population of the United States.



ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF WISCONSIN GRAIN CROPS IN 1926

Counties	Corn			Oats		Barley		Rye		Spring Wheat		Winter Wheat	
	Acreage	Per cent acreage used for grain	Per cent acreage used for silage	Acreage	Production (Bus.)	Acreage	Production (Bus.)	Acreage	Production (Bus.)	Acreage	Production (Bus.)	Acreage	Production (Bus.)
Barron	28,060	6	81	49,250	2,068,500	10,480	387,760	940	16,920	140	2,380	140	2,380
Bayfield	2,620	2	72	7,950	286,200	2,040	69,360	250	5,000	350	6,300	1,480	44,400
Burnett	10,450	20	55	12,140	485,600	1,380	45,540	1,190	20,230	1,600	27,200	150	2,550
Chippewa	34,210	13	71	52,020	1,924,740	5,220	172,260	2,280	45,600	190	3,230	270	7,020
Douglas	2,170	3	70	7,190	301,980	1,260	45,620	210	4,200	530	9,540	400	8,400
Polk	33,750	10	73	51,540	1,855,440	9,340	308,220	1,120	19,040	1,620	24,300	190	2,850
Rusk	5,070	4	78	8,360	275,880	2,190	61,320	210	4,200	40	800	120	2,760
Sawyer	1,910	3	78	4,350	165,300	400	12,000	90	1,800	50	1,050	5	100
Washburn	8,260	6	67	9,770	332,180	1,050	33,600	340	4,760	90	1,260	20	280
Northwest District	**126,500**	**9.9**	**72.6**	**202,570**	**7,695,820**	**33,360**	**1,136,680**	**6,630**	**121,750**	**4,610**	**76,060**	**2,775**	**70,740**
Ashland	960	4	75	6,260	194,060	1,110	33,300	80	1,600	130	2,860	460	8,740
Clark	30,830	9	77	46,480	1,533,840	9,180	330,480	430	7,740	100	1,800	140	3,080
Iron	260	.....	67	1,540	66,220	150	4,050	10	200	50	750	10	200
Lincoln	2,930	3	80	10,800	324,000	1,430	47,190	160	2,880	30	630	20	440
Marathon	24,710	4	81	65,150	2,410,550	11,410	387,940	3,270	68,670	400	7,200	1,280	24,320
Oneida	1,080	.....	72	6,100	207,400	310	7,750	200	3,600	20	320	5	95
Price	1,010	.....	82	4,840	169,400	820	22,960	80	1,840	20	400	30	690
Taylor	4,180	1	82	11,310	395,850	2,240	76,160	410	8,200	20	420	30	1,050
Vilas	370	.....	67	1,810	43,440	80	2,560	50	850	10	150	5	95
North District	**66,330**	**5.9**	**78.8**	**164,290**	**5,344,760**	**26,730**	**912,390**	**4,690**	**95,580**	**780**	**14,530**	**1,980**	**38,710**
Florence	620	.....	57	2,220	79,920	190	7,220	40	720	20	280	10	150
Forest	330	2	77	3,010	99,330	330	12,870	100	1,800	20	300	50	900
Langlade	2,970	4	77	12,720	483,360	1,830	58,560	250	5,500	50	950	90	1,710
Marinette	13,680	20	67	18,260	547,800	1,590	46,110	2,140	38,520	80	800	690	9,660
Oconto	20,540	11	72	28,800	892,800	4,350	139,200	2,140	36,380	180	3,240	1,570	21,980
Shawano	32,080	20	58	42,810	1,583,970	6,360	209,880	3,060	61,200	130	2,600	2,290	52,670
Northeast District	**70,220**	**16.5**	**64.7**	**107,820**	**3,687,180**	**14,650**	**473,840**	**7,730**	**144,120**	**480**	**8,170**	**4,700**	**87,070**
Buffalo	33,710	40	45	56,070	2,186,730	10,660	373,100	2,490	54,780	1,640	34,440	2,020	46,460
Dunn	50,570	31	58	64,340	2,380,580	10,780	344,960	6,920	124,560	2,080	37,440	990	24,750
Eau Claire	25,290	27	65	46,460	1,719,020	7,150	235,950	8,810	158,580	1,150	17,250	1,320	25,080
Jackson	27,870	40	50	44,630	1,472,790	4,570	146,240	4,110	69,870	510	10,200	2,640	58,080
La Crosse	28,000	60	35	31,890	1,307,490	2,750	101,750	4,980	79,680	860	23,220	660	13,200
Monroe	35,020	41	53	55,840	2,010,240	8,200	278,800	2,840	42,600	870	17,400	660	15,840
Pepin	13,200	60	30	17,100	632,700	4,290	120,120	4,520	76,840	1,640	26,240	1,090	26,160
Pierce	34,460	60	25	50,980	1,835,280	22,430	628,040	5,300	90,100	4,800	81,600	850	15,300
St. Croix	45,100	30	62	83,880	2,768,040	24,340	876,240	4,080	65,280	2,920	43,800	530	7,950
Trempealeau	35,000	50	35	69,760	2,371,840	8,110	275,740	6,170	98,720	2,290	38,930	6,610	125,590
West District	**328,220**	**42.0**	**47.6**	**520,950**	**18,684,710**	**103,280**	**3,380,940**	**50,220**	**861,010**	**18,760**	**330,520**	**17,370**	**358,410**
Adams	22,070	55	24	12,800	268,800	680	19,720	28,980	318,780	100	1,100	90	1,350
Green Lake	29,930	40	42	31,010	1,147,370	5,360	192,960	6,790	115,430	900	14,400	940	14,100
Juneau	23,830	23	54	29,370	881,100	3,710	115,010	7,480	104,720	250	4,250	370	5,920
Marquette	23,000	50	29	12,360	370,800	380	12,160	26,440	343,720	240	4,320	220	3,080
Portage	20,200	40	39	38,530	1,155,900	1,120	36,960	21,840	283,920	120	2,520	30	600
Waupaca	34,240	10	79	44,450	1,555,750	3,760	127,840	4,070	61,050	170	2,890	820	18,860
Waushara	30,630	50	39	22,800	661,200	870	29,580	31,910	351,010	130	1,300	130	2,340
Wood	20,050	5	76	25,650	820,800	3,480	104,400	4,580	77,860	110	2,090	130	2,600
Central District	**203,950**	**33.8**	**48.8**	**216,970**	**6,861,720**	**19,360**	**638,630**	**132,090**	**1,656,490**	**2,020**	**32,870**	**2,730**	**48,850**
Brown	18,210	9	78	41,080	1,602,120	14,020	448,640	3,880	73,720	700	14,700	1,290	23,220
Calumet	15,970	10	80	26,220	1,206,120	11,340	419,580	330	5,610	960	22,080	5,040	95,760
Door	10,540	5	72	22,670	748,110	4,890	146,700	2,900	52,200	1,320	29,040	1,820	30,940
Fond du Lac	59,660	21	66	74,460	3,127,320	20,570	699,380	940	19,740	2,200	44,000	690	15,870
Kewaunee	9,660	8	77	27,150	1,194,600	10,440	386,280	4,490	76,330	1,080	27,000	3,500	70,000
Manitowoc	20,520	15	69	50,620	2,176,660	19,880	636,160	5,560	105,640	720	14,440	3,220	61,180
Outagamie	42,560	26	59	52,880	2,115,200	9,280	361,920	490	11,270	440	9,680	630	12,600
Sheboygan	35,020	18	66	54,170	2,545,990	9,530	362,140	1,320	29,040	1,340	32,160	1,100	27,500
Winnebago	31,960	18	68	38,340	1,686,960	9,200	341,140	590	12,980	2,540	55,880	810	19,440
East District	**244,100**	**17.7**	**67.8**	**387,590**	**16,403,080**	**109,170**	**3,801,940**	**20,600**	**386,530**	**11,300**	**248,940**	**18,100**	**356,510**
Crawford	27,110	70	27	24,860	845,240	3,940	110,320	210	3,360	1,100	18,700	1,230	23,370
Grant	106,360	59	17	86,930	2,520,970	10,350	382,950	960	22,080	850	18,700	380	7,220
Iowa	46,100	57	23	41,730	1,335,360	7,840	313,600	2,460	36,900	420	8,400	360	6,480
Lafayette	65,520	60	20	49,800	1,394,400	7,740	278,640	150	3,600	390	7,410	40	1,000
Richland	31,620	58	25	25,000	825,000	3,600	118,800	930	15,810	220	4,400	890	16,910
Sauk	61,950	60	30	62,910	2,138,940	7,360	257,600	6,310	94,650	520	8,320	3,540	77,880
Vernon	33,630	48	49	43,340	1,473,560	7,080	233,640	170	3,400	940	19,740	2,240	44,800
Southwest District	**372,280**	**58.8**	**24.7**	**334,570**	**10,533,470**	**47,910**	**1,695,550**	**11,190**	**179,800**	**4,440**	**85,670**	**8,680**	**177,660**
Columbia	72,810	50	33	62,390	2,370,820	13,490	485,640	10,990	175,840	1,240	26,040	930	18,600
Dane	129,520	38	31	106,920	4,062,960	28,650	1,031,400	1,110	25,530	2,280	54,720	1,410	39,480
Dodge	77,790	34	64	102,700	5,032,300	20,160	745,920	940	21,620	3,660	87,840	1,220	28,060
Green	63,800	37	31	45,870	1,743,060	11,100	421,800	500	8,500	430	7,740	90	1,890
Jefferson	52,040	46	43	56,260	2,587,960	4,780	186,420	900	16,200	1,360	32,640	1,470	33,810
Rock	92,650	45	34	54,860	2,084,680	34,170	1,195,950	2,980	53,640	2,060	39,140	800	19,200
South District	**488,610**	**41.2**	**38.4**	**429,000**	**17,881,780**	**112,350**	**4,067,130**	**17,420**	**301,330**	**11,030**	**248,120**	**5,920**	**141,040**
Kenosha	24,330	22	63	19,680	826,560	4,520	131,080	80	1,760	2,050	47,150	70	1,750
Milwaukee	9,930	18	65	13,600	571,200	1,920	63,360	260	4,940	700	14,700	180	3,420
Ozaukee	13,220	39	58	25,210	1,109,240	3,810	114,300	600	10,200	1,100	22,000	470	10,810
Racine	33,810	34	55	26,260	1,129,180	6,940	249,840	140	2,380	1,000	26,000	110	2,200
Walworth	61,750	32	46	43,330	1,776,530	23,140	809,900	560	10,080	1,190	26,180	280	5,880
Washington	29,180	32	65	46,570	2,188,790	8,520	306,720	1,920	32,640	2,100	50,400	1,300	29,900
Waukesha	46,570	25	68	48,590	1,943,600	5,320	191,520	1,940	31,040	1,440	28,800	320	6,080
Southeast District	**218,790**	**29.5**	**58.1**	**223,240**	**9,545,100**	**54,170**	**1,866,720**	**5,500**	**93,040**	**9,580**	**215,230**	**2,730**	**60,040**
STATE	**2,119,000**	**36.0**	**48.0**	**2,577,000**	**96,637,620**	**520,980**	**17,973,820**	**255,970**	**3,839,650**	**63,000**	**1,260,110**	**64,985**	**1,339,030**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
T. P. COOPER, Chief

WISCONSIN STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics
J. D. JONES, Jr., Commissioner

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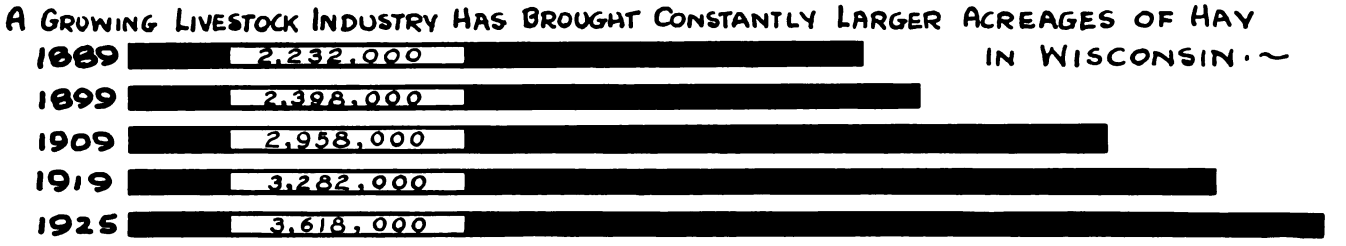


SUMMARY OF CROP SITUATION IN WISCONSIN

A cool and late season menaces the corn prospect.

Oats and barley look promising.

Hay crop light in western Wisconsin but good in southeastern.

Potato acreage increased only 2 per cent in United States and 10 per cent in Wisconsin.

Canning peas are in good condition on a reduced acreage.

Alfalfa gains 12 per cent in acreage.

The Wisconsin increase of 10 per cent in potato acreage is general in all counties but greatest in the commercial producing areas. The change is moderate in view of the high prices for potatoes the past season which may have influenced a greater increase. Except in eastern counties the crop is in thrifty condition. The United States acreage is estimated to be only 2 per cent more than last year's small acreage, and the July 1 condition 5 points below average. The early prospect for farm prices is accordingly favorable.

Changes in acreage from last year in the leading late potato states in order of acreage follow: Minnesota, —3 per cent; New York, —6 per cent; Michigan, +5 per cent; Wisconsin, +10 per cent; Pennsylvania, +1 per cent; Maine, —6 per cent; Ohio, —2 per cent; North Dakota, —12 per cent; Idaho +25 per cent; Colorado, +2 per cent.

AVERAGE HAY CROP IN WISCONSIN

Dry and cold weather in May and early June shortened the hay crop in western and northern Wisconsin. Moisture conditions were more favorable in the southeastern part of the state so that in that region good yields are common. The crop varies from a condition of 69 per cent of normal in the northwest to 86 per cent in the southeast with a state condition equal to the 5-year average on July 1.

In spite of considerable losses in acreage of alfalfa due to winterkilling in and about Green, Richland and Waukesha counties there is a net gain for the entire state of 12 per cent in acreage. There is a marked and substantial gain in counties where alfalfa growing has been only recently undertaken. The new acreage is 347,000 and the first cutting made a good tonnage. It is significant that alfalfa development has gone forward in this dairy state to a point where almost one million tons of hay may be made this year.

Drouth has shortened the United States hay crop 11 per cent below last year and 14 per cent below the 5-year average.

CUT IN ACREAGE OF CANNING PEAS

For the first time in five years the acreage of canning peas in Wisconsin shows a reduction from the previous year. The industry has expanded quite rapidly during the past years and over-expansion and poor markets had been feared but not generally experienced until last year. A 9 per cent reduction in acreage is the adjustment to low prices and slow future contracts for this year's pack. The pack of Alaskas which is now being completed indicates very good yields and quality in the Columbus area of the state, fair to good yields in western Wisconsin but somewhat poor yields in the Lake Shore counties. The present prospect for Sweets is uniformly good.

TEN PER CENT SMALLER TOBACCO ACREAGE

Wisconsin tobacco growers have made another cut of 10 per cent in acreage, bringing the 1926 plantings down to 29,000 acres. From plantings that five years ago stayed quite constantly at 48,000 acres—the new 1926 acreage marks a drastic cut. During these five years many have given up raising tobacco. The 1926 reduction comes in spite of excellent yields and relatively good prices for last year's crop. Difficulty of getting dependable help and high

THIS YEAR'S ACREAGES IN WISCONSIN COMPARED TO LAST YEAR

Decreases	Per Cent	*Increases*	Per Cent
Canning peas	9	Potatoes	10
Tobacco	10	Alfalfa	12
Corn	4	Tame hay	2
Rye	3	Oats	1
Dry beans	20	Barley	13
Sugar beets	11	Winter wheat	36
Soy beans	15	Spring wheat	10
		Flax	31
		Cabbage	3

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR JULY 1

Crop	Acreage		Production				Condition, July 1 Percent of Normal		
	1926 preliminary	1925	July 1, 1926 forecast	1925	1921–25 average	Unit	1926	1925	1921–25 average
Corn	2,055,000	2,141,000	62,646,000	99,556,000	87,102,000	Bu.	67	90	87.2
Potatoes	232,000	211,000	24,058,000	23,632,000	28,659,000	Bu.	85	89	87.6
Tobacco	29,000	32,000	33,278,000	44,000,000	46,980,000	Lb.	85	92	86.6
Oats	2,629,000	2,603,000	107,658,000	126,246,000	97,506,000	Bu.	91	89	86.6
Barley	521,000	461,000	16,412,000	16,965,000	13,518,000	Bu.	90	90	87.2
Rye	248,000	256,000	3,808,000	3,789,000	5,336,000	Bu.	83	78	86.6
Winter wheat	72,000	53,000	1,439,000	1,007,000	1,433,000	Bu.	84	72	80.1
Spring wheat	74,000	67,000	1,307,000	1,407,000	1,144,000	Bu.	87	87	83.0
All tame hay	3,429,000	3,362,000	5,216,000	5,481,000	5,121,000	Ton	78	68	77.8
Alfalfa	347,000	310,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	83	86.6
Dry peas	35,000	35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	84	84.0
Dry beans	11,000	12,000	126,000	132,000	87,000	Bu.	88	85	85.0
Flax	14,000	11,000	167,000	152,000	94,000	Bu.	85	87	86.4
Canning peas	101,600	111,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	70	81.5*
Sugar beets	16,000	18,000	94,000	129,000	120,000	Ton	80	86	85.2
Apples	.....	.....	1,836,000	2,106,000	1,780,000	Bu.	78	56	68.0
Pasture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	84	83.4

*Four-year average, 1925–22.

labor costs are factors in the acreage reduction. Frequent showers have made good stands of this year's plantings and the new crop appears promising.

Drastic reductions in binder type tobacco have taken place in the Connecticut Valley. Broadleaf declined from 18,600 acres in 1925 to 13,800 in 1926; Havana Seed from 15,100 to 10,400 acres. The Connecticut crop had the low condition of 66 per cent on July 1.

CORN PROSPECTS UNCERTAIN

The backwardness of corn is an extremely weak spot in the Wisconsin crop situation. Cold weather generally and excessive rain in eastern Wisconsin have kept plants small and unthrifty. The July 1 condition of 67 per cent is the lowest in ten years. Many crop reporters in the northern half of the state express lack of confidence for ripe corn. In southwestern Wisconsin the crop is less backward and ripe corn is entirely possible. The lateness of planting was probably the chief factor in influencing a 4 per cent reduction in acreage in Wisconsin.

Throughout the entire United States corn is generally uneven and backward because of the late, cool season and lack of moisture over wide areas. The July 1 condition of 78 per cent of normal is the lowest for July on record except the 72 per cent reported in 1924.

SMALL GRAINS GOOD IN WISCONSIN BUT BELOW AVERAGE IN UNITED STATES

Oats and barley have uniformly good prospects in Wisconsin. Growth is somewhat short in the southwestern part of the state but a thrifty condition is general as indicated by the high condition of 91 per cent for oats and 90 per cent for barley. Oats are four points and barley is three points above the five-year average condition. Barley as a feed crop has grown in favor in Wisconsin with an additional acreage this year of 13 per cent over last year. The oat acreage is 1 per cent larger.

The United States condition of oats is nine points below average and barley is likewise poor in the leading states of the Dakotas and Minnesota due to drouth injury. The United States forecast of oats is 11 per cent and of barley 12 per cent below last year, but both forecasts are slightly above the five-year average production.

WISCONSIN RYE CROP SAME AS LAST YEAR

Spring wheat acreage in Wisconsin is 10 per cent more than last year with a condition of 87 per cent or four points above average. Winter wheat is being grown on a 36 per cent larger acreage than last year with a condition of 84 per cent.

Both the yield and total crop of rye promise to be practically the same as last year.

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR JULY 1

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)				Condition, July 1 Percent of Normal		
	1926 preliminary	1925	Percent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of 1926 acreage compared to 1925 acreage	July 1, 1926 forecast	1925	5-year average 1921–25	Unit	1926	1925	10-year average
Corn	101,074	101,735	—1	2,660,780	2,905,053	2,849,188	Bu.	77.9	86.4	84.1
Potatoes	3,202	3,137	+ 2	334,044	325,902	396,469	Bu.	81.4	84.1	87.0
Tobacco	1,658	1,757	— 6	1,139,251	1,365,050	1,287,829	Lb.	73.1	79.8	82.2
Oats	45,945	45,490	+ 1	1,334,260	1,511,888	1,326,916	Bu.	74.5	76.3	83.2
Barley	8,842	8,227	+ 7	190,959	217,497	186,105	Bu.	73.3	81.2	84.4
Rye	3,601	4,084	—12	39,666	48,612	68,153	Bu.	66.7	76.8	83.2
Winter wheat	36,803	30,914	+19	567,762	395,610	548,843	Bu.	77.4	65.9	77.5
Spring wheat	20,884	20,933	— 1	199,595	270,875	252,959	Bu.	64.8	88.1	84.4
Flax	2,843	3,013	— 6	19,886	22,018	17,839	Bu.	73.0	81.5	84.0
Tame hay	59,080	59,425	— 1	77,818	86,700	90,500	Ton	71.9	72.2	78.6

COUNTY STATISTICS—PRELIMINARY POTATO AND ALFALFA ACREAGES, AND CONDITION OF WISCONSIN CROPS ON JULY 1

COUNTY	Potato Acreage		Alfalfa Acreage	Condition, July 1, in Percent of Normal											
				Corn	Oats		Barley		Tame Hay		Pasture		Rye	Canning Peas
	1926 preliminary Acres	Per cent of last year	1926 preliminary Acres	This year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	This year
Barron	9,361	112	1,038	70	97	92	96	95	65	70	76	89	89	92
Bayfield	1,295	101	802	65	84	84	85	85	75	64	85	84	85	....
Burnett	2,603	101	3,316	60	82	96	83	92	60	79	71	93	72	95
Chippewa	6,364	110	1,225	74	98	100	98	94	68	74	77	86	90	95
Douglas	1,500	101	513	63	93	92	93	94	77	69	75	84	85	95
Polk	2,803	110	3,672	63	91	92	95	92	60	80	74	92	90	88
Rusk	2,543	119	254	60	90	89	85	84	65	61	78	90	90	95
Sawyer	1,626	109	130	75	99	90	88	91	76	74	83	95	85	....
Washburn	2,184	130	567	60	97	81	95	83	75	60	80	75	88	....
Northwest District	30,279	110.7	11,617	64.9	92.3	90.8	90.5	89.8	68.6	69.4	80.6	81.1	86.3	93.6
Ashland	1,028	113	360	59	83	80	80	80	76	68	86	78	70	....
Clark	2,863	105	3,866	57	91	84	91	82	71	72	82	87	73	86
Iron	578	105	47	50	83	83	86	80	75	68	86	80	....	....
Lincoln	1,798	106	524	58	86	82	83	82	74	66	89	84	85	85
Marathon	8,963	116	1,830	60	96	94	94	89	79	72	91	90	85	93
Oneida	4,365	116	82	73	95	90	85	90	68	63	81	89	90	....
Price	2,051	128	230	51	91	89	83	87	78	82	83	93	85	....
Taylor	2,079	106	433	55	93	88	86	84	68	78	86	98	89	95
Vilas	892	119	14	65	98	84	86	83	80	80	86	97	85	....
North District	24,617	113.5	7,386	57.0	91.1	87.1	86.9	83.8	74.7	72.3	86.7	89.1	83.8	87.2
Florence	532	104	178	50	85	84	84	87	85	65	86	81	84	....
Forest	1,733	130	31	65	86	89	87	88	83	76	86	88	83	....
Langlade	7,300	112	97	61	89	92	84	88	75	74	91	81	81	....
Marinette	6,771	121	1,654	76	95	88	83	85	70	66	87	82	77	....
Oconto	3,783	114	1,698	68	90	92	92	92	67	63	91	80	83	93
Shawano	3,696	112	4,732	54	94	97	92	94	79	65	88	89	76	....
Northeast District	23,815	115.8	8,390	63.2	91.3	91.8	90.4	90.6	76.5	66.7	89.2	84.4	81.0	93.0
Buffalo	1,283	105	4,032	73	95	99	94	98	85	74	84	87	89	....
Dunn	3,218	115	4,010	73	92	94	92	96	65	71	77	75	85	....
Eau Claire	2,291	105	1,275	62	94	97	93	98	75	77	85	85	90	88
Jackson	2,003	102	897	57	86	95	85	95	79	67	78	80	75	93
La Crosse	1,191	105	3,044	69	84	88	88	88	74	65	78	93	85	91
Monroe	2,060	103	4,455	61	90	90	90	86	82	70	87	91	90	92
Pepin	505	101	1,528	54	88	85	90	85	76	77	87	88	90	95
Pierce	1,209	101	7,443	73	91	94	92	92	73	77	77	90	81	....
St. Croix	1,562	101	3,070	61	87	89	89	90	60	72	67	90	72	94
Trempealeau	1,367	102	4,010	71	93	90	95	99	75	80	89	93	85	90
West District	16,689	106.1	33,764	66.5	91.0	91.6	92.1	93.3	72.5	73.5	80.7	91.8	83.8	91.7
Adams	3,262	108	1,185	62	85	85	85	88	81	61	85	75	78	....
Green Lake	1,544	106	2,907	60	80	88	80	88	73	60	80	74	79	85
Juneau	3,606	112	1,508	56	94	84	91	91	82	59	86	86	82	....
Marquette	2,581	118	826	68	94	90	93	99	88	62	89	92	82	....
Portage	22,314	112	3,307	51	85	90	93	90	75	58	84	80	71	....
Waupaca	13,646	114	5,739	55	90	93	90	94	83	67	83	82	80	....
Waushara	9,171	110	5,532	65	90	90	90	94	86	68	86	82	79	87
Wood	2,423	103	1,723	69	90	94	88	86	70	76	85	99	81	87
Central District	58,547	111.6	22,727	60.5	87.2	90.4	88.6	91.6	80.1	63.5	85.2	83.7	78.4	86.0
Brown	3,605	121	7,662	50	84	92	85	93	75	65	85	83	74	80
Calumet	636	106	7,687	61	91	93	92	89	85	68	91	78	75	90
Door	2,234	114	10,109	60	94	97	91	98	80	81	90	89	75	....
Fond du Lac	3,885	105	11,770	62	96	94	94	97	79	74	82	82	83	95
Kewaunee	1,217	107	6,715	55	95	95	92	95	74	69	82	83	86	....
Manitowoc	2,615	106	13,409	69	85	94	85	92	78	72	84	86	77	80
Outagamie	3,457	109	6,960	70	90	101	90	100	77	81	81	89	88	87
Sheboygan	2,833	102	14,904	62	95	92	95	90	85	73	86	82	90	85
Winnebago	2,097	103	15,011	61	94	97	93	97	86	72	85	87	90	93
East District	22,579	108.4	94,227	61.4	91.3	96.1	91.2	94.7	79.6	71.9	84.7	84.9	83.6	87.8
Crawford	935	102	2,012	67	82	88	84	92	73	60	74	85	85	....
Grant	3,049	105	4,840	77	83	86	86	86	66	63	74	81	88	85
Iowa	877	102	8,908	78	90	83	95	85	75	60	84	89	86	....
Lafayette	1,210	102	6,742	77	91	88	95	84	73	65	83	81	86	....
Richland	813	106	5,898	74	93	90	92	89	78	64	85	87	92	....
Sauk	3,775	108	3,554	71	87	90	90	96	74	66	81	77	85	88
Vernon	1,537	102	4,563	68	88	91	88	95	68	70	85	90	85	....
Southwest District	12,196	104.8	36,617	72.9	87.0	88.1	89.2	89.2	72.8	62.7	80.9	83.1	87.1	86.6
Columbia	3,864	109	3,421	72	93	89	90	94	86	63	92	75	86	96
Dane	3,723	102	10,454	66	87	80	85	81	78	63	87	74	80	86
Dodge	3,618	112	12,017	70	95	87	95	90	85	65	89	80	86	95
Green	842	104	16,840	74	96	88	94	90	87	70	99	82	79	....
Jefferson	1,564	106	13,440	63	94	78	93	84	90	63	98	72	86	91
Rock	2,729	102	12,077	73	93	74	93	77	87	65	97	72	85	90
South District	16,340	106.2	68,249	69.8	94.1	83.1	92.7	85.7	85.0	64.7	92.9	76.4	84.2	91.4
Kenosha	1,528	107	5,805	69	83	78	90	85	78	71	86	81	83	....
Milwaukee	4,516	103	5,506	72	86	82	89	88	83	69	90	74	85	....
Ozaukee	3,030	109	6,055	61	90	94	89	98	80	64	86	74	78	83
Racine	3,552	113	7,786	74	92	86	92	88	82	63	91	83	90	....
Walworth	1,844	102	11,906	65	90	79	92	86	90	60	96	74	91	80
Washington	5,935	106	7,372	70	95	93	99	98	88	70	92	72	92	91
Waukesha	6,356	105	19,737	67	92	82	90	87	92	66	93	75	86	92
Southeast District	26,761	106.2	64,167	67.7	91.2	85.0	92.1	90.6	85.9	65.3	90.9	77.4	86.6	86.6
STATE	231,823	110.0	346,944	67.0	91.0	89.0	90.0	90.0	78.0	68.0	85.0	84.0	83.0	90.0

Winter wheat in the United States made considerable improvement in June and the great southwest areas of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas are realizing average or better yields. In the spring wheat states of the Dakotas and Minnesota, however, severe drouth lowered the condition of the crop fully 25 points below average. The total wheat harvest of the United States promises to be 15 per cent above last year's crop because of the greater winter wheat production. A very small rye crop is forecasted for the United States—18 per cent below last year and 42 per cent below the five-year average production.

OTHER CROPS

Pastures.—Pastures are only fair in western Wisconsin because of lack of rain, but in the southeastern part of the state they are very good.

Cabbage.—The estimate of cabbage acreage in Wisconsin is 3 per cent more than last year.

Dry Peas.—Dry peas have been planted to the same acreage as last year in a group of counties around Manitowoc. The acreage is made up of about 50 per cent soup or commercial peas, 40 per cent seed peas of canning varieties, and 10 per cent other varieties. The condition of the crop is 91 per cent of normal.

Sugar Beets.—The acreage of sugar beets in eastern Wisconsin has dropped from 18,000 acres last year to 16,000 acres this year. Growth was backward on July 1.

Dry Beans.—There is a reduction of 20 per cent in the acreage of beans in central Wisconsin.

Flax.—Flax has gained 3,000 acres over last year, making the 1926 Wisconsin acreage 11,000. The United States forecast of production is 10 per cent below last year.

Soy Beans.—There have been additional plantings over last year of soy beans grown alone in southern Wisconsin, but in central Wisconsin the crop is giving way to alfalfa. This year's acreage of 11,000 is one-half of the 1924 acreage.

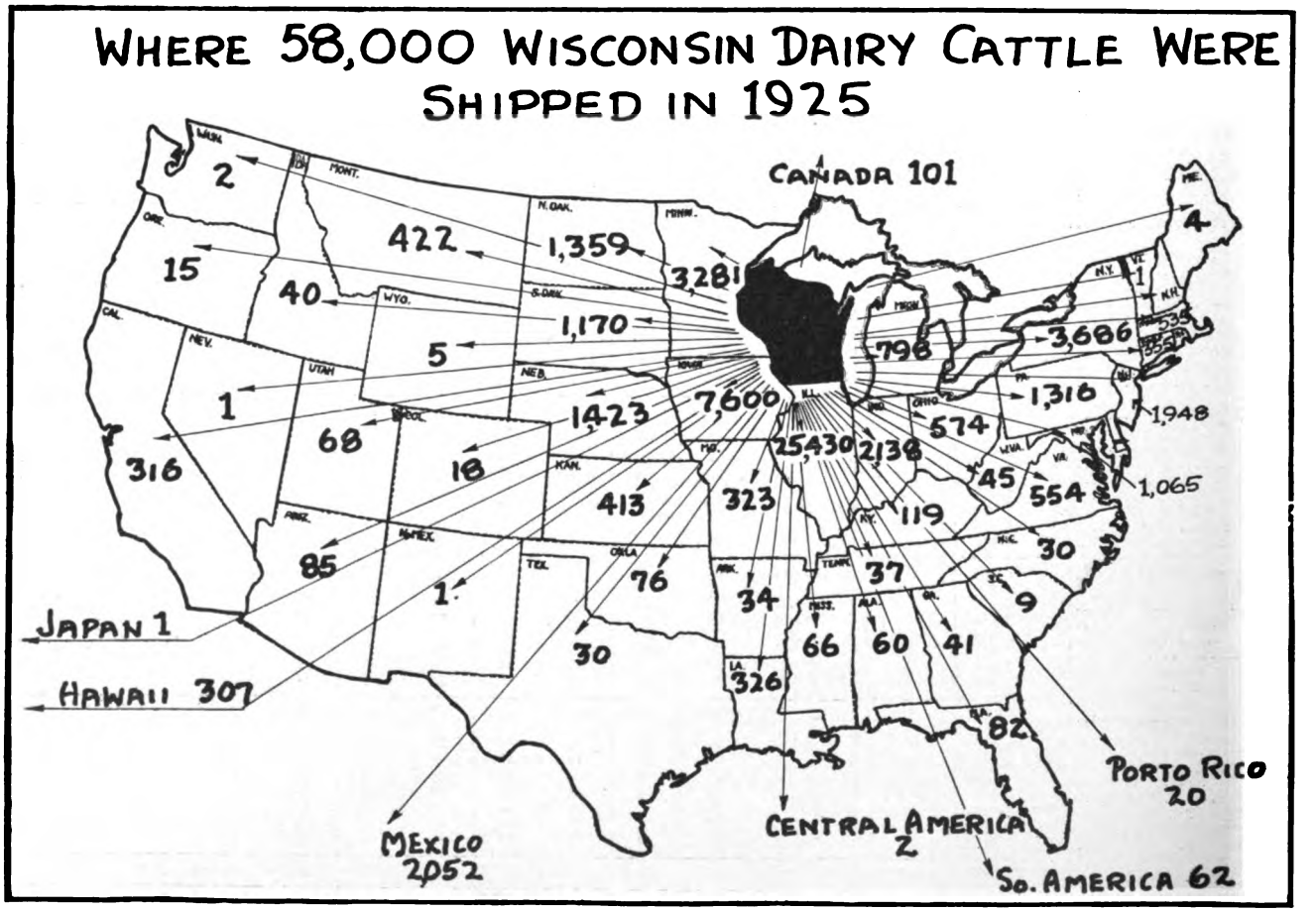
GOOD HOG PRICE OUTLOOK

A spring pig crop for the corn belt practically the same as a year ago and for the entire United States 1.2 per cent less than in 1925—are some of the results of the June pig survey in which the rural mail carriers helped in collecting data. About 4 per cent more sows farrowed this spring in the corn belt, but losses of young pigs were heavier.

With the spring pig crop no larger than last year, well sustained prices are in prospect this fall and through the winter until the coming fall pig crop commences to move to market.

If plans are carried out, however, there will be a large increase in breeding for fall litters over 1925—a 36 per cent increase in the corn belt and a 39 per cent increase for the entire country. An actual increase of 25 per cent does not seem unlikely. The hog business will possibly be overdone with the 1927 spring pig crop.

The pig survey for Wisconsin showed 6 per cent more sows farrowed this spring but 2 per cent less pigs saved than a year ago. Breeding for fall litters shows an increase of 45 per cent over sows that farrowed last fall.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
LLOYD S. TENNY, Acting Chief

WISCONSIN STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician

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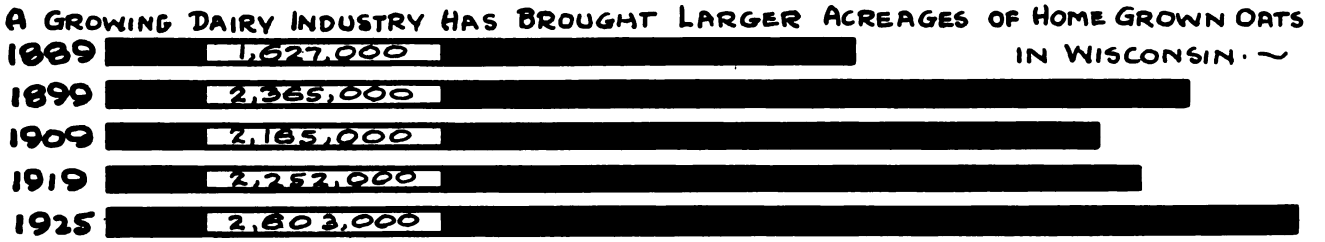


SUMMARY OF CROP SITUATION IN WISCONSIN

Corn makes rapid growth in western Wisconsin with ripe corn dependent upon late frost.

Oat yields reduced by drouth and rust.

Barley makes good yields.

Only a fair crop of hay in most of the state.

Potatoes are in thrifty condition, while the United States prospect continues to be small.

Early August rains helpful to pastures, potatoes and corn.

Potatoes are in a thrifty condition in Wisconsin but not equally good in other late potato states. The forecast of the United States is 346 million bushels which is only 6 per cent more than last year's short crop.

Early potatoes of which there is only a small acreage in this state were damaged by drouth in July and are poor generally. The late crop was badly in need of rain in many areas during July, but rains during the last days of the month and the first days of August brought quick improvement. The crop is now thrifty and growing conditions are favorable over most of the commercial area of the state.

Wisconsin's condition of 87 per cent of normal on August 1 is six points above the 5-year average for this date and is higher than the condition in any of the other late potato states arranged in order of importance as follows: Minnesota, 74 per cent; New York, 82 per cent; Michigan, 82 per cent; Wisconsin, 87 per cent; Pennsylvania, 84 per cent; Maine, 86 per cent; North Dakota, 67 per cent, Idaho, 80 per cent; Colorado, 84 per cent.

CORN PROSPECT BRIGHTER

Corn made good growth during July in the western half of the state but continues very uneven and backward in eastern counties. A fair tonnage of silage corn is the best prospect for many fields in the state, but depending upon the date of frost conditions are quite favorable for ripe corn in southwestern and western Wisconsin. The state condition of 73 per cent of normal compares with 87 per cent for the past 5-year average at this date.

DROUTH AND RUST REDUCE OAT CROP

Dropping from prospects in southwestern counties of 87 per cent of a full yield on July 1 to a 74 per cent prospect on August 1—indicates the injury to the oat crop by drouth, hot winds and rust. The damage was more or less general throughout the state and is reflected in reduced yields and light-weight grain. Yields appear to be fair to good in eastern and northwestern Wisconsin, but poor in the southwestern part of the state. The state condition of 84 per cent is about the same as the 5-year average condition, but the forecast of production is 20 per cent below last year's big crop.

Barley was farther advanced and escaped most of the adverse factors affecting oats. Yield prospects are uniformly good to excellent and the Wisconsin harvest promises to equal last year's crop.

Among the other grains in Wisconsin, rye has yielded 15 bushels per acre—practically the same as last year and the 5-year average. Reporters estimate an average yield of winter wheat of 20.6 bushels—about one bushel more per acre than last year.

AN AVERAGE HAY CROP

Yields of hay proved light in northwestern counties due to a cold, dry June, only fair in most of the state, and good in eight or nine southeastern counties. Generally speaking, new seedings made usual yields but old meadows were very thin. The total Wisconsin production is 6 per cent below last year. Weather was favorable for making hay during July and the crop was put into barns in good condition. Pastures were short and dry in much of the state on August 1 and the recent rains will make a marked improvement.

POOR AND GOOD YIELDS OF CANNING PEAS

The results of the 1926 canning pea crop in Wisconsin was spotted. The hot, dry winds of the middle of July lowered the yields and quality in eastern counties so that yields in that section were poor. The pack was pretty well completed in the Dodge county area with fair yields before the most adverse weather set in. In northwestern Wisconsin both early and late peas promise to outyield the other areas. Early peas yielded relatively better than the late ones throughout the state.

A SMALL CROP OF TOBACCO THIS YEAR

Tobacco in Wisconsin is quite uneven and somewhat late. Fields are particularly uneven in southern Wisconsin—a situation which affects both yield and quality. Rains in late July were very helpful in the Vernon-Crawford area. The August 1 condition indicated a probable crop of 34 million pounds, compared to 44 million pounds harvested last year.

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR AUGUST 1

Crop	Acreage 1926 Preliminary	Acreage 1925	Production Aug. 1, 1926 Forecast	Production 1925	Production Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Aug. 1 Forecast Compared to 1925 Final Production	Production 5-Year Average 1921-25	Production Unit	Condition, August 1 Per Cent of Normal 1926	Condition, August 1 Per Cent of Normal 1925	Condition, August 1 Per Cent of Normal 5-Year Average 1921-25
Corn	2,055,000	2,141,000	69,007,000	99,556,000	—31	87,102,000	Bu.	73	95	86.6
Potatoes	232,000	211,000	26,643,000	23,632,000	+13	28,659,000	Bu.	87	89	80.8
Tobacco	29,000	32,000	34,510,000	44,000,000	—22	46,980,000	Lb.	85	94	82.8
Oats	2,629,000	2,603,000	100,480,000	126,246,000	—20	97,506,000	Bu.	84	94	83.4
Barley	521,000	461,000	16,831,000	16,965,000	— 1	13,518,000	Bu.	91	94	85.0
Rye	248,000	256,000	3,720,000	3,789,000	— 2	5,336,000	Bu.	[1]15.0	[1]14.0	[1]15.0
Winter Wheat	72,000	53,000	1,483,000	1,007,000	+48	1,433,000	Bu.	[1]20.6	[1]19.0	[1]19.2
Spring Wheat	74,000	67,000	1,352,000	1,407,000	— 4	1,144,000	Bu.	85	87	78.2
Buckwheat	33,000	35,000	482,000	560,000	—14	441,000	Bu.	83	91	85.0
All Tame Hay	3,429,000	3,362,000	5,147,000	5,481 000	— 6	5,121,000	Ton	79	78	81.8
Alfalfa	347,000	310,000	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	84	89	89.2
Dry Peas	35,000	35,000	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	88	87	80.4
Dry Beans	11,000	12,000	124,000	132,00	— 6	87,000	Bu.	85	90	85.4
Flaxseed	14,000	11,000	173,000	152,000	+14	94,000	Bu.	86	90	85.0
Canning Peas	100,500	111,700	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Cabbage, com'l	10,510	10,620	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	90	91	84.0
Sugar Beets	16,000	18,000	107,000	129,000	—17	120,000	Ton	90	89	85.0
Apples	.....	.....	1,983,000	2,106,000	— 6	1,780,000	Bu.	74	59	63.4
Pasture	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	76	86	76.8

[1]Average yield per acre.

OTHER CROPS

Pastures.—Pastures were short and dry in much of the state on August 1 and the recent rains will make a marked improvement. The state condition of 76 per cent compares with 86 per cent last year.

Sugar Beets and Cabbage.—Among the special cash crops in Wisconsin, sugar beets and cabbage are in a thrifty and promising condition. Both have a condition of 90 per cent—five points above average. There is a 1 per cent reduction from last year in the Wisconsin cabbage acreage and an 8 per cent increase in New York.

Onions.—Certain truck crop areas in Wisconsin are replacing the onion acreage of the Chicago district—rapidly being given up for suburban and city lot sales. The acreage in Wisconsin this year—confined largely to the towns of Somers, Kenosha county, and of Mt. Pleasant, Racine county—shows a 22 per cent increase over last year. This year's acreage is 1,180, compared to 960 last year. Of this acreage, 732 acres are in onion sets.

SHORT GRAIN AND HAY CROPS IN UNITED STATES

Feed grains and the hay crop for the entire United States are materially less than a year ago. The corn prospect is 12 per cent below last year and 10 per cent below the past 5-year average. Oats promise about an average production but 13 per cent below last year's large production. Barley is poor in the Dakotas and Minnesota, making the United States crop 12 per cent below last year. Wide-spread drouth has made this year's hay crop 12 per cent below last year and the smallest since 1913.

POOR PASTURES LOWER MILK FLOW IN WISCONSIN

With pastures on August 1 considerably poorer than a year ago, milk production per cow was likewise less. The average production per cow in the herds of crop reporters was 17.0 pounds on August 1 this year, compared to 18.6 pounds on August 1 last year. Comparisons by crop reporting districts of the state follow:

District	Aug. 1 Last Year	Aug. 1 This Year	District	Aug. 1 Last Year	Aug. 1 This Year
	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.
Northwest	19.7	18 3	East	20.7	19 9
North	18.9	18.7	Southwest	18.1	15.4
Northeast	21.2	20.0	South	19.4	17.2
West	16.8	15.1	Southeast	16.7	16.3
Central	15.4	14.0	State	18.6	17.0

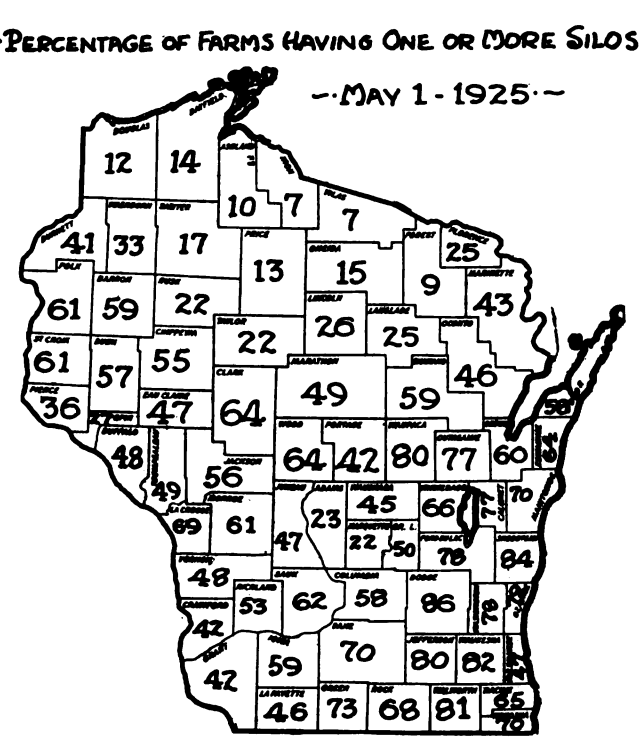
CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR AUGUST 1

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted) 1926 Preliminary	Acreage (000 omitted) 1925	Production (000 omitted) Aug. 1, 1926 Forecast	Production (000 omitted) 1925	Production (000 omitted) Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Aug. 1 Forecast Compared to 1925 Final Production	Production (000 omitted) 5-Year Average 1921-25	Production (000 omitted) Unit	Condition, August 1 Per Cent of Normal 1926	Condition, August 1 Per Cent of Normal 1925	Condition, August 1 Per Cent of Normal 10-Year Average
Corn	101,074	101,735	2,576,936	2,905,053	—11	2,849,188	Bu.	72.5	79.8	80.5
Potatoes	3,202	3,137	345,569	325,902	+ 6	396,469	Bu.	78.8	79.0	80.6
Tobacco	1,658	1,757	1,202,884	1,374,400	—12	1,289,699	Lb.	75.0	74.8	79.2
Oats	45,945	45,490	1,311,159	1,511,888	—13	1,326,916	Bu.	71.4	79.1	80.4
Barley	8,842	8,227	191,088	217,497	—12	186,105	Bu.	69.8	79.5	79.5
Rye	3,601	4,084	41,870	48,612	—14	68,153	Bu.	[1]11.6	[1]11.9	[1]13.9
Winter Wheat	36,700	30,914	626,482	395,610	+58	548,843	Bu.	[1]17.1	[1]12.8	[1]14.3
Spring Wheat	20,884	20,933	212,719	270,875	—22	252,959	Bu.	60.2	73.9	70.9
Buckwheat	803	771	14,101	14,500	— 3	14,100	Bu.	80.8	90.4	88.5
Flaxseed	2,842	3,013	19,090	22,018	—13	17,839	Bu.	65.2	75.4	74.7
Tame Hay	59,080	59,425	77,942	86,700	—10	90,500	Ton	73.6	73.2	79.5

[1]Average yield per acre.

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

COUNTY	Condition August 1, in Per Cent of Normal											Rye Preliminary yield per acre Bushels
	Potatoes		Corn	Oats		Barley		Tame Hay		Pasture	Apples	
	This Year	Last Year	This Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	5-Year Average	This Year	This Year	
Barron	93	88	77	91	97	93	97	66	82.8	88	80	16
Bayfield	85	85	60	82	86	87	83	75	79.8	85	77	....
Burnett	89	88	74	90	95	90	91	61	77.6	9	75	17
Chippewa	93	89	76	93	96	95	99	78	88.8	89	80	21
Douglas	86	87	74	90	94	90	95	72	77.6	65	70	16
Polk	85	87	77	91	91	98	94	60	82.4	74	80	21
Rusk	90	92	70	92	95	95	83	82	82.8	87	83	20
Sawyer	94	92	73	93	93	95	90	79	75.8	88	84	..
Washburn	85	83	62	86	89	95	86	71	73.6	80	90	17
Northwest District	**88.8**	**87.9**	**72.4**	**91.8**	**93.4**	**96.4**	**90.4**	**70.1**	....	**84.3**	**84.2**	**18.7**
Ashland	73	67	50	77	68	75	66	83	65.8	83	89	....
Clark	78	76	62	77	94	87	87	70	82.6	66	88	16
Iron	75	75	60	80	90	85	80	80	75.0	75	85	....
Lincoln	83	91	64	84	98	85	93	80	85.2	88	89	....
Marathon	92	92	63	90	93	93	93	79	89.8	77	80	20
Oneida	94	92	67	82	81	85	83	89	77.0	92	75	16
Price	94	94	67	93	91	94	81	89	88.0	92	75	....
Taylor	94	88	65	92	85	96	91	71	88.2	96	76	20
Vilas	95	80	65	90	70	91	82	87	79.6	97	75	....
North District	**88.6**	**84.2**	**64.8**	**87.2**	**87.8**	**88.6**	**84.4**	**79.1**	....	**88.8**	**81.2**	**19.2**
Florence	92	85	68	82	75	90	82	84	76.8	93	60	....
Forest	90	89	60	90	90	94	90	89	82.0	93	60	....
Langlade	89	85	57	90	91	87	88	89	80.6	85	70	20
Marinette	89	90	76	91	79	85	95	69	82.8	84	79	18
Oconto	83	88	62	93	96	90	97	63	78.2	86	60	17
Shawano	89	89	66	91	96	88	94	76	82.2	70	73	21
Northeast District	**87.5**	**88.7**	**65.2**	**91.0**	**90.8**	**90.6**	**93.3**	**77.3**	....	**84.3**	**64.8**	**18.6**
Buffalo	92	94	70	87	97	92	97	78	84.4	76	95	19
Dunn	84	85	78	83	97	88	98	66	78.4	71	90	15
Eau Claire	87	86	70	84	98	94	94	77	84.2	79	85	16
Jackson	87	93	76	85	95	89	97	73	75.0	75	90	14
La Crosse	77	91	75	78	102	90	99	86	79.6	60	92	14
Monroe	92	88	77	83	93	94	92	84	80.6	78	90	12
Pepin	90	84	71	77	95	85	93	79	79.4	77	90	14
Pierce	84	85	82	86	99	91	100	73	86.2	69	85	15
St. Croix	89	90	68	81	87	90	93	60	77.2	82	93	17
Trempealeau	93	92	82	81	101	84	100	86	82.0	67	95	15
West District	**87.1**	**87.6**	**76.4**	**82.8**	**96.9**	**90.0**	**96.1**	**75.9**	....	**73.7**	**92.0**	**16.3**
Adams	83	72	67	60	98	85	84	80	75.8	60	65	7
Green Lake	72	82	65	68	97	3	87	80	72.8	70	62	.12
Juneau	85	88	71	74	95	83	93	82	79.8	78	68	12
Marquette	80	91	73	74	101	90	99	85	77.8	75	60	10
Portage	81	74	67	72	95	85	98	74	77.2	66	70	9
Waupaca	88	88	64	86	96	91	93	81	84.4	65	65	11
Waushara	88	89	79	76	99	89	93	82	79.8	81	62	9
Wood	84	91	70	80	100	91	97	72	86.4	76	82	12
Central District	**82.7**	**85.0**	**70.6**	**73.8**	**97.5**	**89.4**	**94.1**	**79.9**	....	**71.0**	**66.7**	**9.9**
Brown	75	86	64	94	98	89	94	74	75.0	69	75	17
Calumet	82	91	63	93	104	93	101	77	78.0	75	65	19
Door	90	87	67	88	93	90	95	86	83.8	89	75	15
Fond du Lac	79	95	67	92	97	86	102	87	80.0	66	75	20
Kewaunee	81	91	70	92	96	90	99	70	76.0	73	77	18
Manitowoc	78	93	69	85	94	87	95	71	78.6	77	60	18
Outagamie	83	94	73	85	101	93	101	86	86.8	72	81	18
Sheboygan	86	95	71	88	99	89	99	89	82.6	75	71	21
Winnebago	80	95	67	89	95	93	98	81	77.2	65	60	21
East District	**82.3**	**93.3**	**68.6**	**89.2**	**97.6**	**90.0**	**98.4**	**81.8**	....	**73.5**	**63.2**	**18.6**
Crawford	70	86	70	74	88	87	89	64	76.2	60	86	....
Grant	83	93	77	67	90	90	102	66	78.0	75	83	....
Iowa	81	91	72	70	91	93	95	76	77.2	83	87	....
Lafayette	84	90	71	74	92	89	92	78	72.8	70	73	18
Richland	76	92	78	79	94	92	95	72	86.2	64	77	14
Sauk	89	86	83	78	95	90	93	86	85.8	74	91	16
Vernon	84	95	79	75	99	88	96	82	82.2	71	95	....
Southwest District	**80.6**	**90.4**	**76.2**	**74.0**	**92.4**	**90.0**	**95.1**	**75.2**	....	**70.7**	**83.0**	**16.8**
Columbia	90	88	75	83	96	89	92	83	75.0	71	78	14
Dane	82	86	73	80	90	94	93	76	79.6	79	75	22
Dodge	89	90	77	87	98	94	97	86	84.8	78	72	24
Green	81	89	79	85	94	95	93	87	81.0	88	86	17
Jefferson	79	86	73	87	89	94	90	91	75.8	76	74	18
Rock	93	96	78	94	86	94	91	89	79.0	88	86	18
South District	**86.4**	**90.8**	**75.5**	**87.0**	**92.6**	**93.5**	**93.3**	**85.1**	....	**80.0**	**75.2**	**18.4**
Kenosha	91	96	67	90	94	85	98	88	85.2	86	73	22
Milwaukee	92	96	67	90	88	90	95	93	76.6	84	79	18
Ozaukee	80	95	61	87	95	85	94	74	79.0	73	62	17
Racine	91	93	76	92	88	96	90	88	83.8	70	63	18
Walworth	86	95	67	90	97	90	95	93	79.0	85	83	17
Washington	86	97	75	89	99	87	94	82	77.8	75	71	21
Waukesha	82	91	73	86	91	90	90	88	78.0	71	73	17
Southeast District	**86.5**	**94.4**	**71.3**	**88.4**	**93.7**	**88.8**	**94.6**	**86.6**	....	**75.7**	**70.6**	**17.8**
STATE	**87.0**	**89.0**	**73.0**	**84.0**	**94.0**	**91.0**	**94.0**	**79.0**	**81.8**	**76.0**	**74.0**	**15.0**



Dodge county leads in the extent to which farms have silos. Eighty-six per cent of the farms in that county have silos. A great many more silos will have to be built in most counties to match the Dodge county situation.

U. S. DAIRY PRODUCTION

(U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

During the early part of June milk production had picked up, despite the setback in May, and was bidding fair to reach a fair sized increase over the flush of 1925, but later in the month the dropping off of butter and cheese receipts at important markets was evidence that production was shrinking. A combination of hot weather and flies in many sections, together with the fact that pastures were already drying up, added in making for unfavorable conditions, which, for the most part, continued well into July. Production of dairy products during July was not equal to a year ago.

The heavy increases in storage holdings of butter which have continued to occur in the face of a decreasing production would seem to indicate that consumption is not as great as last year. On the other hand, the heavier storage holdings would be needed to take care of the usual fall and winter demand if production should be light during the remainder of the summer. Incidentally, July prices did not follow the usual tendency, being slightly lower than June rather than higher, and in this respect were favorable for storing. Quality, however, was not so good on account of hot weather difficulties encountered in manufacturing.

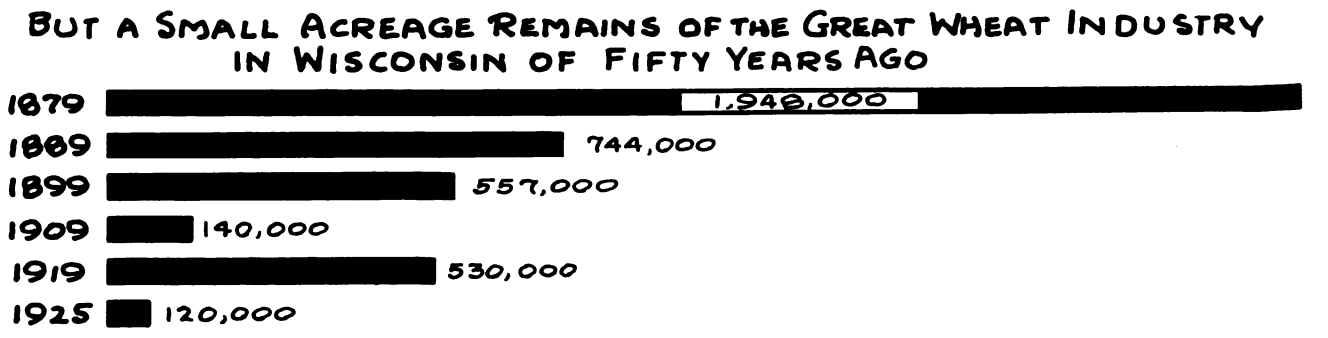
THE EGG SITUATION

(U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

A generally unsatisfactory condition for this time of year continues to characterize the egg market. Egg prices have showed no significant change during the month. They are several cents a dozen below last year, and so far there has been no indication of any sustained advance such as normally occurs at this season.

While production, as measured by market receipts, is decreasing it has been running slightly heavier than last year during the month of July and heavier than generally anticipated. In addition, consumptive demand has been none too active and as a consequence a part of the receipts arriving have continued to find their way into cold storage.

Quality has held up remarkably well for this time of the year, but, of course, the effects of heat are now being felt and really fine eggs are rather scarce and are finding a more ready sale than eggs of the lower qualities. There is a well developed sentiment throughout the trade that egg prices around present levels are desirable in order to secure an increased consumption and prevent accumulation of burdensome stocks.



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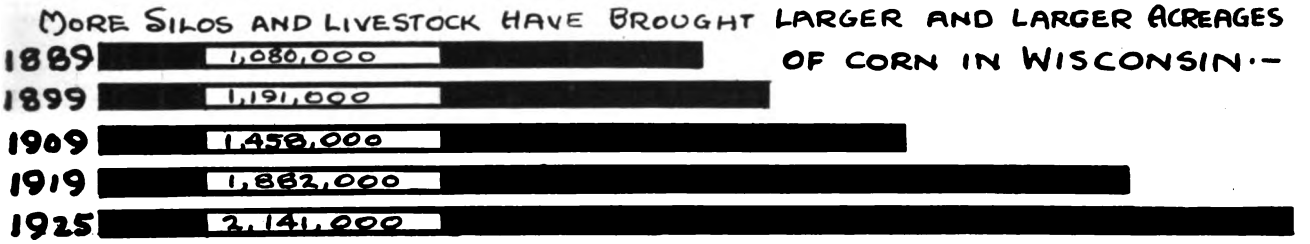


SEPTEMBER ONE CROP SITUATION IN WISCONSIN

Corn promises to mature very good quality silage, but ripe corn is uncertain.

Oat yields turn out poorer upon threshing than earlier indicated. Light oats are general.

Barley made good yields.

Potatoes are very promising in Wisconsin but the United States prospect continues to be small—352 million bushels.

Tobacco improved during August.

Rains were helpful to fall pastures.

Potatoes in Wisconsin continue to be better than in the other late potato states. The forecast of the United States is 352 million bushels, which is 8 per cent more than last year's crop and 11 per cent below the 5-year average.

August weather was favorable for potatoes in Wisconsin and the crop is in high condition over most of the state. The small district around Milwaukee is not as good as in the rest of the state, but barring frost or late blight injury the yield prospect is very favorable. The Wisconsin forecast is 23 million bushels compared to 24 million bushels harvested last year. During August the crop forecast gained in the Central States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

LIGHT OATS THIS YEAR

With threshing under way, yields of oats are turning out lower than indications at harvest time. Light oats are general. The crop varies from a 63 per cent of normal yield in a few southwestern counties to 88 per cent in a dozen eastern counties. The total crop in Wisconsin is one-fourth less than last year's big crop. Rains damaged oats in the shock in a region from Pennsylvania to Iowa, further reducing the United States production to 16 per cent below last year and 5 per cent below the five year average crop.

Barley is threshing out uniformly good yields in Wisconsin, which together with the carry-over from last year's big grain crop relieves the feed situation created by a short oat crop.

CROP UNCERTAIN

Wisconsin corn, although still late, has been recovering from a poor start. Good quality and yields of silage in most of the state are now quite certain. The frost hazard continued to be great so far as ripe corn is concerned over most of the state.

The United States corn crop is likewise late and the yield and quality are largely dependent on the date of first killing frost.

A SMALL TOBACCO CROP

Some excellent yields of high quality tobacco have been harvested in the Northern Wisconsin tobacco district. The crop is more uneven in southern Wisconsin. The September 1st condition indicates a crop of 35 million pounds, compared to 44 million pounds harvested last year. Connecticut has a crop of 32 million pounds, compared to last year's crop of 40 million pounds.

OTHER CROPS

Cabbage—The cabbage crop is in thrifty condition and promises above average yields in Wisconsin. The United States forecast of domestic cabbage production is 4 per cent below last year. Danish cabbage was planted to an acreage in New York 18 per cent larger than a year ago. The production forecast for that state is likewise larger and for the United States is 11 per cent larger than last year.

Pastures—Pastures were good in western Wisconsin but short in the eastern part of the state at the beginning of the month. Rains over the entire state in early September insures plenty of moisture for fall pastures and plowing.

Apples—There is a bountiful apple crop in the farm orchards of the western part of the state but not equally good in eastern Wisconsin.

Sugar Beets—Sugar beets continue in promising condition.

CROP SUMMARY FOR WISCONSIN FOR SEPTEMBER 1

Crop	Average		Production					Condition, September 1 Per Cent of Normal		
	1926 Preliminary	1925	Sept. 1, 1926 Forecast	1925	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Sept. 1 Forecast Compared to 1925 Final Production	5-Year Average 1921-25	Unit	1926	1925	5-Year Average 1921-25
Corn	2,055,000	2,141,000	74,535,000	99,556,000	—25	87,102,000	Bu.	78	92	85.2
Potatoes	232,000	211,000	28,332,000	23,632,000	+20	28,659,000	Bu.	86	80	76.2
Tobacco	29,000	32,000	35,496,000	44,000,000	—19	46,980,000	Lb.	85	95	81.4
Oats	2,629,000	2,603,000	95,330,000	126,246,000	—24	97,506,000	Bu.	79	105	83.8
Barley	521,000	461,000	17,818,000	16,965,000	+ 5	13,518,000	Bu.	90	98	84.2
Rye	248,000	256,000	3,720,000	3,789,000	— 2	5,336,000	Bu.	[1]15.0	[1]14.8	[1]15.0
Winter Wheat	72,000	53,000	1,483,000	1,007,000	+47	1,433,000	Bu.	[1]20.6	[1]19.0	[1]19.2
Spring Wheat	74,000	67,000	1,384,000	1,407,000	— 2	1,144,000	Bu.	85	90	76 6
Buckwheat	33,000	35,000	523,000	560,000	— 7	441,000	Bu.	88	80	81.4
All Tame Hay	3,429,000	3,362,000	5,130,000	5,481,000	— 6	5,121,000	Ton	80	80	85.2
Alfalfa	347.000	310,000	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	85	90	....
Dry Peas	35,000	35,000	648,000	700,000	— 7	569,000	Bu.	[1]18.5	[1]20.0	[1]16.0
Dry Beans	11,000	12,000	132,000	132,000	....	87,000	Bu.	86	82	82.0
Flax	14.000	11,000	171,000	152,000	+12	94,000	Bu.	84	79	82.8
Canning Peas	100,500	111,700	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Cabbage, com'l	10,510	10,620	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	91	85	79.0
Sugar Beets	16,000	18,000	106,000	129,000	—18	120,000	Ton	90	89	85.8
Apples	.....	.....	2,144,000	2,106,000	+ 2	1,780,000	Bu.	80	71	67.6
Pasture	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	82	70	74.4

[1]Average yield per acre.

THE PRICE SITUATION

(Extracts from report of U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Butter—Weekly receipts of butter during August dropped sharply below those of July and were one-eighth below those of August last year. Prices consequently improved materially and showed about the usual seasonal gain over July, though still somewhat below those of last year. With higher prices, the into-storage movement slackened off sharply during the month, with the results that the holdings on September 1st were only 5 per cent above those on August 1st. Trade output meanwhile continued substantially above last year at eastern markets, indicating continued good consumptive demand.

General rains throughout the dairy regions during August did much to improve pasture conditions, rainfall for the month averaging more than one inch above normal. Should this be reflected in substantial increases in butter production, the storage situation, which now does not appear unfavorable, might again become a bearish factor.

Corn—The average price of all classes and grades of corn at five markets, after reaching a high point of 81 cents for the week ending August 6th, declined to 75 cents for the week ending September 3rd. The decline was due largely to better growing weather during August. The corn crop over most of the belt is reported as about ten days to two weeks late.

The heavy stocks of corn, by far the largest on record for this time of the year, continue to be a depressing factor. The visible supply of corn has been gradually decreasing since the last week in June, but the present visible of about 20 million bushels is nearly twice as large as the previous record holdings of 11.5 millions on September 1, 1920.

The price of corn during the next month or two will depend almost entirely upon weather conditions. If the season progresses with weather conditions favorable, the price may be expected to weaken since the present prices reflect the possibility of frost damage.

Hogs—While weekly receipts of hogs during August were slightly less than during July, they were nearly 9 per cent heavier than during August of last year. Prices, however, were maintained fairly steady through the month at about the low point reached at the end of July. With average weights at Chicago 25 pounds above last year, heavy hogs continued at a discount. For the month as a whole, the average cost of packer and shipper purchases at Chicago, $11.40, was a dollar below the July figure and $1.24 below that of August last year.

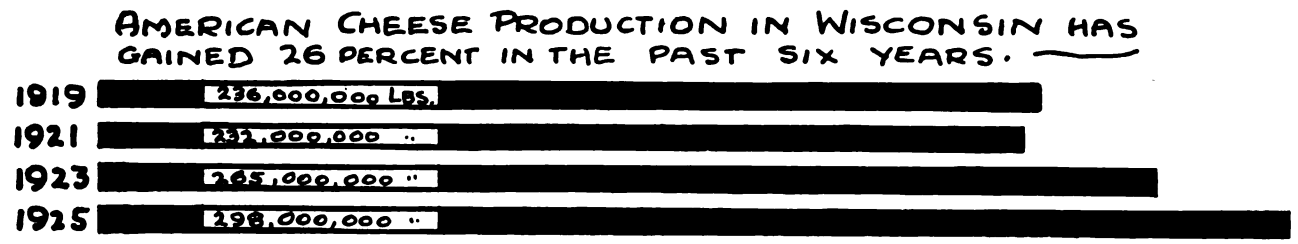
CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR SEPTEMBER 1

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)					Condition, September 1 Per Cent of Normal		
	1926 Preliminary	1925	Sept. 1 1926 Forecast	1925	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Sept. 1 Forecast Compared to 1925 Final	5-Year Average 1921-25	Unit	1926	1925	10-Year Average
Corn	101,074	101,735	2,697,872	2,905,053	— 7	2,849,188	Bu.	73.8	75.5	77.1
Potatoes	3,202	3,137	351,558	325,902	+ 8	396,469	Bu.	77.5	73.1	75.7
Tobacco	1,658	1,757	1,306,494	1,374,400	— 5	1,289,699	Lb.	81.0	75.2	78.8
Oats	45,945	45,490	1,263,619	1,511,888	—16	1,326,916	Bu.	67.9	82 1	80.2
Barley	8,842	8,227	195,204	217,497	—10	186,105	Bu.	68.7	80.3	77.6
Rye	3,601	4,084	41,870	48,612	—14	68,153	Bu.	[1]11.6	[1]11.9	[1]13.9
Winter Wheat	36,700	30,914	626,482	395,610	+58	548,843	Bu.	[1]17.1	[1]12.8	[1]14.3
Spring Wheat	20,884	20,933	212,109	270,875	—22	252,959	Bu.	58.4	75.0	68.0
Buckwheat	803	771	15,556	14,500	+ 7	14,100	Bu.	86.2	86.0	85.7
Flax	2,842	3,013	19,255	22,018	—13	17,839	Bu	62 8	69.7	69.8
Tame Hay	59,080	59,425	78,928	86,700	— 9	90,500	Ton	75.5	76.1	[2]80.6

[1]Average yield per acre. [2]Three-year average.

COUNTY STATISTICS—CONDITION OF WISCONSIN CROPS IN PER CENT OF NORMAL

COUNTY	Condition at Time of Harvest		Condition, September 1					
	Oats	Barley	Potatoes		Corn	Pasture		Apples
	This year	This year	This year	Last year	This year	This year	Last year	This year
Barron	81	84	95	67	83	92	52	95
Bayfield	74	90	87	69	77	92	36	85
Burnett	75	84	95	80	87	80	50	85
Chippewa	87	96	85	73	83	93	59	95
Douglas	90	95	98	76	78	80	34	83
Polk	87	86	85	70	83	84	58	85
Rusk	85	88	93	69	85	90	61	84
Sawyer	86	90	96	84	82	94	55	85
Washburn	72	90	90	64	75	93	62	90
Northwest District	**81.6**	**90.4**	**93.6**	**71.8**	**81.2**	**89.2**	**51.8**	**92.4**
Ashland	78	82	79	67	64	80	37	90
Clark	65	83	80	70	72	85	71	90
Iron	75	85	84	80	65	85	65	90
Lincoln	83	86	86	85	79	93	75	93
Marathon	72	88	84	87	82	90	74	95
Oneida	72	89	95	85	68	87	56	88
Price	70	85	90	84	77	96	42	87
Taylor	74	85	81	69	69	90	63	85
Vilas	83	85	93	90	72	97	75	88
North District	**74.0**	**84.4**	**84.7**	**77.8**	**73.2**	**89.1**	**61.1**	**90.0**
Florence	85	95	96	89	75	87	75	80
Forest	89	84	90	86	69	92	70	84
Langlade	72	81	86	80	65	91	58	76
Marinette	83	85	80	84	77	90	63	82
Oconto	87	90	87	87	78	87	72	75
Shawano	72	89	89	84	72	86	64	71
Northeast District	**78.7**	**87.4**	**87.6**	**84.2**	**76.0**	**88.7**	**68.2**	**73.6**
Buffalo	87	93	89	78	90	92	70	98
Dunn	90	91	87	76	87	85	54	98
Eau Claire	78	93	89	75	80	93	78	92
Jackson	67	85	78	76	60	76	58	92
La Crosse	78	86	89	75	73	78	58	100
Monroe	72	90	92	85	87	88	72	105
Pepin	74	85	80	68	80	85	63	93
Pierce	80	83	87	75	88	82	48	90
St. Croix	78	88	92	67	82	93	53	103
Trempealeau	84	96	95	65	89	91	67	103
West District	**79.2**	**90.4**	**89.0**	**75.2**	**82.5**	**85.0**	**61.0**	**98.6**
Adams	60	....	68	58	73	65	64	92
Green Lake	62	90	75	75	73	68	68	88
Juneau	69	85	78	83	78	72	68	85
Marquette	76	93	90	78	81	85	87	85
Portage	71	90	85	69	81	83	63	78
Waupaca	80	90	87	82	85	75	61	84
Waushara	68	92	88	78	82	78	69	81
Wood	82	86	85	82	84	90	77	90
Central District	**69.2**	**89.0**	**84.1**	**75.7**	**80.9**	**79.2**	**70.0**	**83.8**
Brown	81	78	78	78	71	70	63	53
Calumet	85	90	80	88	82	75	78	55
Door	70	76	88	66	82	82	45	80
Fond du Lac	86	87	86	90	74	65	58	72
Kewaunee	88	92	83	85	83	77	63	70
Manitowoc	73	83	77	82	73	75	67	57
Outagamie	82	92	90	85	75	80	79	75
Sheboygan	86	89	80	94	74	72	73	68
Winnebago	88	91	87	86	75	84	63	65
East District	**81.6**	**86.2**	**82.9**	**84.6**	**76.2**	**74.3**	**65.1**	**57.8**
Crawford	75	85	72	83	75	85	75	63
Grant	63	89	84	75	78	86	84	61
Iowa	77	92	85	85	82	92	89	80
Lafayette	63	92	76	75	75	91	88	94
Richland	82	94	88	85	72	90	95	85
Sauk	75	94	88	86	80	75	87	93
Vernon	77	89	94	93	79	94	96	100
Southwest District	**72.9**	**91.6**	**86.2**	**82.5**	**77.2**	**84.3**	**86.6**	**85.0**
Columbia	76	88	98	88	85	92	79	87
Dane	86	95	86	87	71	74	78	84
Dodge	88	95	86	90	84	74	71	80
Green	80	95	88	91	77	89	94	95
Jefferson	80	89	89	86	82	75	59	97
Rock	90	96	87	90	80	93	74	88
South District	**83.9**	**93.5**	**88.4**	**88.2**	**80.2**	**83.2**	**77.5**	**89.5**
Kenosha	83	85	92	96	78	94	86	89
Milwaukee	89	93	76	99	77	71	63	72
Ozaukee	79	93	73	92	68	65	78	62
Racine	90	93	87	92	85	79	88	73
Walworth	81	84	88	94	71	91	93	96
Washington	81	84	85	93	72	67	63	67
Waukesha	80	83	74	87	76	65	74	76
Southeast District	**83.0**	**84.8**	**82.2**	**92.4**	**75.2**	**76.1**	**79.3**	**77.8**
STATE	**79.0**	**90.0**	**86.0**	**80.0**	**78.0**	**82.0**	**70.0**	**80.0**



Prices of both fresh and cured products were fairly steady through the month, with advances on fresh hams and loins and reductions on salt backs and lard. The discount on heavy cuts continued to be marked, however, 8-10 pound loins selling for nearly twice the price of 18-22 pound ones.

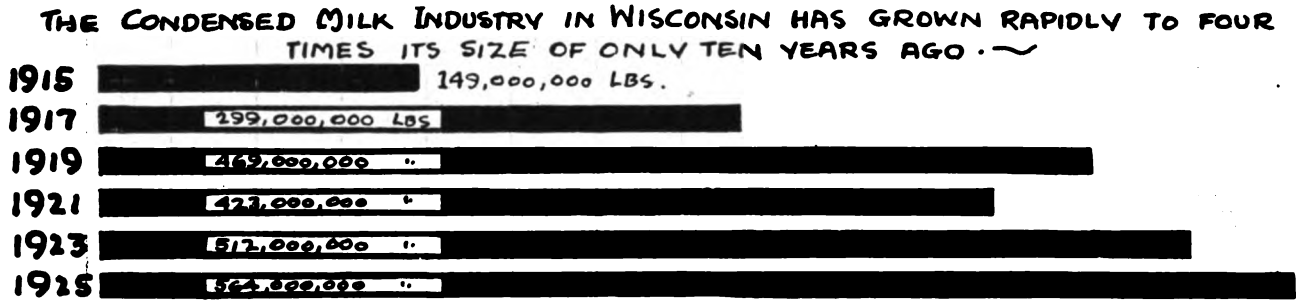
Market receipts of hogs through the late summer and fall will probably continue about on a par with last year. The usual seasonal fall dip in price may be expected after September.

Cattle—Prices of well finished beef cattle at Chicago during August continued at the low level reached the last week in July, until toward the end of the month, when some improvement occurred. Prices for these kinds were the lowest since 1921.. All kinds of stocker and feeder cattle advanced in price during the month and prices for all kinds were above August, 1925, except heavy feeders which were much lower. Veal calves reached the highest August level since 1920.

Because of the delayed movement of western grass cattle market receipts in September will probably be fairly heavy, but supplies of fed cattle are expected to fall off considerably, and prices of these kinds advance. Such an advance will probably carry upwards the prices of most other kinds. The prices of fed cattle this fall and winter should show substantial advances over the present levels if receipts this fall run as much below last year as seems likely.

Eggs—During August the egg market has displayed quite a firm tone on the fanciest grades of eggs which have been in limited supply owing to heat defects. Prices on goods of this character have advanced until they are on a parity with corresponding prices of last year, although at the beginning of the month they were several cents lower. On the ordinary run of current receipts, however, prices have shown only small advances and are still slightly below last year's levels. Receipts continue to decrease but have not shown as much shrinkage as some members of the trade anticipated.

The egg storage season has, of course, drawn to a close. Stocks of shell eggs on August 1st were only 190,000 cases less than last year, while holdings of frozen eggs were some 9,000,000 pounds heavier. For all practical purposes, therefore, the holdings are as large as last year when eggs failed to move at a profit to stores. The prices at which the eggs were stored, while lower than a year ago, were too high in the opinion of many in the trade, and it appears that the average season's selling price for storage eggs will have to be as great or greater than last year to clear the stocks at a profit. Out-of-storage movement in August has been more favorable than in 1925, and this has added some confidence to the storage egg situation which has been reflected by the fairly well sustained December future option.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
LLOYD S. TENNY, Acting Chief

WISCONSIN STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics
J. D. JONES, Jr., Commissioner

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician

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THE OCTOBER CROP SITUATION IN WISCONSIN

Thirty per cent of the corn crop was matured beyond serious damage when killing frosts occurred in late September. Harvesting was made difficult by wet weather.

Potato yields are uniformly good in Wisconsin with the price prospect favorable on account of another short crop in the entire United States. Dry rot in some commercial areas in Wisconsin is an unfavorable factor.

Hay and oats made average yields.

All regions of the state were unusually uniform this year as to condition of the staple crops: hay, oats, barley and potatoes.

The condition of the potato crop in different Wisconsin counties is quite uniform this year. All sections of the state are digging fair to good yields. Although the wet soil and weather have been very unfavorable for harvesting, there has been practically no wet rot. The frost checked what might have developed into a heavy infection of late blight rot. Occasional heavy losses due to blight rot have occurred, but the state yield has not been materially reduced to date by this cause. The full extent of dry rot infection, however, is practically impossible to determine at this time and it complicates storing and handling. 'Storing in pits in the field is general, awaiting more careful sorting.

The Wisconsin potato estimate of 27 million bushels is slightly less than a month ago. The United States estimate of 351 million bushels is only 8 per cent more than last year's very small crop.

The October 1st condition of potatoes in order of importance as late potato states follow: Maine 91, New York 79, Michigan 80, Wisconsin 82, Minnesota 74, Pennsylvania 74, Idaho 80, and Colorado 73.

ONE-THIRD OF CORN ACREAGE BEYOND FROST INJURY

Considering its backward start, the corn crop in the southern half of the state made remarkable development before frost occurred. From 30 to 50 per cent of the crop matured without serious frost damage in southern and western counties. Cutting and silo filling were delayed and made very difficult by rains, and in some localities cutting by hand was resorted to where fields were too soft to use a binder. The weather has been distinctly unfavorable to make the most of an immature corn crop.

GOOD TOBACCO HARVEST

Only 4 per cent of the tobacco crop was unharvested at the time of frost, and a part of this acreage was small, backward plantings. The yield turned out good—1,300 pounds per acre. The Wisconsin crop is placed at 38 million pounds compared to 44 million pounds last year.

OTHER CROPS

Grains—October returns from crop reporters on yields of oats and barley verify the September 1st yield estimates The quality of oats this year is poor—11 points below average.

Buckwheat—The buckwheat crop at time of harvest was slightly above average. The condition of 81 per cent indicates a total Wisconsin crop of 508,000 bushels or 9 per cent below last year's crop. The estimate for the United States is 4 per cent larger than last year.

Dry Beans—Much of the bean acreage in central Wisconsin was frosted before ripening. The final outturn of the crop is, therefore, uncertain. The estimate for the United States is considerably less than the 1925 crop but more than the 5-year average.

Clover Seed—What seemed like a promising red clover seed crop was altered by September weather. Heads filled well, but cuttings were exposed to several weeks of wet weather. Sprouting in the fields is common and the quality of the seed still to be hauled from the fields and hulled is not encouraging.

Cabbage—The cabbage crop in the Racine-Kenosha and Outagamie areas continues in good condition. The yield prospects are likewise good for Danish cabbage in New York State.

Sugar Beets—Sugar beets in Wisconsin have generally made good yields.

Pastures—With more than enough rainfall pastures in Wisconsin are better than usual. The October 1st condition of 88 per cent is 6 points above the 5-year average.

Cranberries—The Wisconsin harvest of cranberries is one of the largest on record. The crop will probably total 70,000 barrels compared to last year's small crop of 25,000 barrels.

CROP CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Corn—The crop is now estimated at 8 per cent less than last year's crop and 6 per cent below the average during the last five years.

Frost damage to this year's crop covered a smaller area and was less severe than in either 1924 or 1917 when the crop in the Corn Belt was severely damaged by killing frosts. No frost damage of consequence has been reported from Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, or the southern half of Illinois. Only about 7 per cent of the crop in Nebraska and 14 per cent in Iowa had failed to reach the hard dough stage at the time of the killing frosts of about September 23rd and 24th. About 20 per cent of the crop in South Dakota, from 30 to 40 per cent in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and about 45 per cent in North Dakota was reported as immature when frost occurred.

Hay—Including both tame and wild hay the total 1926 hay crop of the country will be about 94 million tons. In spite of an increase during September of about 4 million tons, due to ample moisture for late hay crops, the total production of 83 million tons of tame hay is still below last year's short crop of 87 million tons and much below the large crop of 98 millions tons in 1924.

Apples—The apple crop is estimated at 234,252,000 bushels. In only a few states is the crop exceptionally heavy but production is above average in nearly all sections of the country, and the total crop is the largest in a dozen years. During the last week in September severe freezes injured much unpicked fruit in the Northwest. Probably 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 boxes have been lost and further loss may appear later, but the bulk of the Idaho and Washington crops has apparently escaped. Although the total apple crop of the country is about a third larger than that of last year, closer grading than usual, induced by market conditions, seems likely to hold the volume of commercial apples.

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR OCTOBER 1

Crop	Acreage 1926 Preliminary	Acreage 1925	Production Oct. 1, 1926 Forecast	Production 1925	Production Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Oct. 1 Forecast Compared to 1925 Final Production	Production 5-Year Average 1921-25	Unit	Average Yield per Acre 1926 Preliminary	Average Yield per Acre 1925	Average Yield per Acre 5-Year Average 1921-25
Corn	2,055,000	2,141,000	70,281,000	99,556,000	—29	87,102,000	Bu.	[1]72	[1]95	[1]84.4
Potatoes	232,000	211,000	27,395,000	23,632,000	+16	28,659,000	Bu.	[1]82	[1]80	[1]76.0
Tobacco	29,000	32,000	37,738,000	44,000,000	—14	46,980,000	Lb.	[1]91	[1]96	[1]80.8
Oats	2,629,000	2,603,000	98,588,000	126,246,000	—22	97,506,000	Bu.	37.5	48.5	38.1
Barley	521,000	461,000	17,975,000	16,965,000	+ 6	13,518,000	Bu.	34.5	36.8	30.4
Rye	248,000	256,000	3,720,000	3,789,000	— 2	5,336,000	Bu.	15.0	14.8	15.0
Winter Wheat	72,000	53,000	1,483,000	1,007,000	+47	1,433,000	Bu.	20.6	19.0	19.2
Spring Wheat	74,000	67,000	1,480,000	1,407,000	+ 5	1,144,000	Bu.	20.0	21.0	16.9
Buckwheat	33,000	35,000	508,000	560,000	— 9	441,000	Bu.	[1]81	[1]83	[1]79.0
All Tame Hay	3,429,000	3,362,000	5,315,000	5,481,000	— 3	5,121,000	Ton	1.55	1.59	1.57
Alfalfa	347,000	310,000	902,000	822,000	+10	514,000	Bu.	2.60	2.65	2.60
Dry Peas	35,000	35,000	648,000	700,000	— 7	569,000	Bu.	18.5	20.0	16.0
Dry Beans	11,000	12,000	83,000	132,000	—37	87,000	Bu.	7.5	11.0	9.7
Clover Seed	85,000	122,000	163,000	232,000	—30	184,000	Bu.	[1]80	[1]85	[1]75.6
Flax	14,000	11,000	166,000	152,000	+ 9	94,000	Bu.	[1]82	[1]90	[1]84.4
Sugar Beets	16,000	18,000	106,000	129,000	—18	120,000	Ton	[1]90	[1]90	[1]86.4
Pasture								[1]88	[1]83	[1]82.0
Apples			2,205,000	2,106,000	+ 5	1,780,000	Bu.	[1]81	[1]76	[1]68.0

[1]Condition, October 1.

POTATO PRICES

(Extracts from report of U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Usually, but not always, prices of main-crop potatoes dip lower in October and early in November before any winter rise begins. Last year the advance began suddenly and violently during the last half of October, owing to a general realization of the crop shortage and to further reports of damage. As a rule, if there is a prolonged rise in the late market it begins toward the middle of November because of decreasing shipments at that time and the more active buying of supplies for winter use. Changes in supply and price have been sharp and frequent from the beginning of the present potato market and shipping season. Producers who were not able to sell at the best prices of September may hopefully store part of their crop if storage facilities are good. This hopefulness would be based on a well-known fact that the general price level usually has been well sustained in short crop seasons, often advancing sharply at times in winter and spring.

This year's production being somewhere between those of the last two years and 7 to 8 per cent larger than last season, the price would hardly be expected to run up to the average of more than $3.50 per 100 pounds recorded at Chicago during last winter for main-crop potatoes. No doubt the market at recent levels between $2 and $3 will be quite sensitive to further changes in the crop situation. Last season the average carload price at Chicago advanced from $2 per 100 pounds in September to $3.98 in March. In the very short season of 1919-20 the gain was from $2.85 in September to $5.48 in March. In 1916-17, an extremely short crop year, the September average was $2.29, and the following March $3.81. Back in 1911-12, another season of light production, the September price average at Chicago was $1.54 and the following March it was $2.08. Estimated production per consumer was much the same in all those short crop seasons, that is, around 3 bushels to each inhabitant. This year the average is almost exactly 3 bushels per capita, based on the October estimate of production.

THE DAIRY SITUATION

(Extracts from report of U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Plentiful rains which have occurred throughout principal dairy producing sections make the immediate production outlook somewhat different than it was a month ago. The favorable effect is noted in an improved condition of pastures and to some extent by the recent heavier arrivals of butter at important wholesale markets. September cheese production is apparently increasing some but does not give the same promise of increase as does butter production, for receipts at warehouses in the Wisconsin district through the third week of the month were running 12 per cent below those of last year, which is but slightly different than in August.

There has been quite an active movement of butter from storage since the peak of holdings was reached September 1st. Since the first of September the outward movement of stocks has been slightly heavier than last year in cities where weekly reports are available. Cheese stocks likewise are working to a stronger position.

Wholesale prices of butter and cheese are still a few cents lower than in 1925. The usual seasonal tendency upward has been followed, however, butter having made a net gain of about 2c and cheese 1c, during the first four weeks of the month. Prices to producers supplying condenseries are lower than a year ago but for city market milk they are slightly higher.

In past years when storage supplies were ample and feed and butter prices were similar to this fall, butter prices have shown less than the usual seasonal rise from September to December, which ordinarily amounts to about 15 per cent.

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR OCTOBER 1

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted) 1926 Preliminary	Acreage (000 omitted) 1925	Production (000 omitted) Oct. 1, 1926 Forecast	Production (000 omitted) 1925	Production (000 omitted) Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Oct. 1 Forecast Compared to 1925 Final Production	Production (000 omitted) 5-Year Average 1921-25	Unit	Average Yield per Acre 1926 Preliminary	Average Yield per Acre 1925	Average Yield per Acre 10-Year Average Harvested
Corn	101,074	101,735	2,679,988	2,905,053	— 8	2,849,188	Bu.	[1]72.4	[1]76.2	[1]77.3
Potatoes	3,202	3,137	350,821	325,902	+ 8	396,469	Bu.	[1]76.5	[1]72.5	[1]74.5
Tobacco	1,658	1,757	1,293,918	1,374,400	— 6	1,289,099	Lb.	[1]81.4	[1]75.5	[1]80.4
Oats	45,945	45,490	1,282,414	1,511,888	—15	1,326,916	Bu.	27.9	33.2	32.0
Barley	8,842	8,227	196,762	217,497	—10	186,105	Bu.	22.3	26.4	24.4
Rye	3,601	4,084	41,870	48,612	—14	68,153	Bu.	11.6	11.9	13.9
Winter Wheat	36,700	30,914	626,482	395,610	+58	548,843	Bu.	17.1	12.8	14.6
Spring Wheat	20,884	20,933	213,336	270,875	—21	252,959	Bu.	10.2	12.9	12.1
Buckwheat	803	771	15,067	14,500	+ 4	14,100	Bu.	[1]80.1	[1]81.3	[1]80.2
Flax	2,842	3,013	19,492	22,018	—11	17,839	Bu.	[1]64.7	[1]71.1	[1]70.8
All Tame hay	59,080	59,425	83,158	86,700	— 4	90,500	Ton	1.41	1.46	[2]1.50

[1]Condition, October 1. [2]Five-year average, 1921-25.

County Statistics—Condition and Preliminary Yields of Wisconsin Crops, and 1925 Carlot Shipments of Potatoes

Counties	Condition, October 1				Corn		Average Yield per Acre						Car Lot Shipments of 1925 Potato Crop
	Potatoes		Clover Seed	Apples			Oats		Barley	All Tame Hay		Alfalfa	Tobacco	
	This year	Last year	This year	This year (per cent of a full crop)	Condition Oct. 1 this year	Per cent of crop that matured without frost damage	This year (preliminary) Bus.	Last year Bus.	This year (preliminary) Bus.	This year (preliminary) Tons	Last year Tons	This year (preliminary) Tons	Probable yield this year Lbs.	Total Car Lots
Barron	88	75	85	102	75	5	45	54	40	1 2	1.6	2 6	1,280	1,172
Bayfield	75	56	90	85	66	7	37	43	32	1.6	.9	2.6	.....	19
Burnett	89	75	60	100	78	33	40	42	35	1.2	1.7	2.8	.....	167
Chippewa	75	78	93	107	65	9	35	50	34	1.5	1.6	2.7	1,370	483
Douglas	73	83	.....	85	62	4	38	39	35	1.3	1.1	2.7	.....	11
Polk	77	69	.....	90	76	9	37	50	33	1.2	1.7	2.8	.....	93
Rusk	65	77	80	90	45	2	26	54	30	1.8	1.6	2.8	.....	172
Sawyer	89	80	.....	85	68	.....	42	41	30	1.2	1 2	2.0	.....	226
Washburn	77	75	60	100	80	6	34	47	32	1.1	1.2	1.9	.....	211
Northwest District	**78.7**	**73.5**	**83.9**	**92.4**	**68.7**	**11.2**	**38.1**	**49.6**	**34.6**	**1.32**	**1.47**	**2.67**	.....	**2,554**
Ashland	75	80	.....	100	67	4	29	30	29	1.6	.8	2.0	.....	30
Clark	76	68	55	98	68	4	31	46	34	1.4	1 8	2.2	.....	111
Iron	70	58	.....	90	50	.....	33	39	33	1.2	.8	.....	.....	5
Lincoln	79	82	75	85	71	.....	30	47	35	1.2	1.5	2.0	.....	233
Marathon	75	79	.....	90	70	1	39	47	35	1.7	1.8	2.3	.....	824
Oneida	92	84	.....	85	60	.....	39	39	28	1.5	1.2	2.0	.....	494
Price	68	90	.....	73	50	.....	35	45	28	1.6	1.5	2.2	.....	140
Taylor	63	68	.....	74	65	3	33	49	34	1.5	2.0	2 2	.....	109
Vilas	92	98	.....	68	75	5	33	44	30	1.5	1.8	2.1	.....	47
North District	**75.2**	**78.7**	**61.7**	**85.6**	**66.9**	**2.4**	**33.8**	**45.7**	**32.3**	**1.49**	**1.66**	**2.75**	.....	1,993
Florence	82	83	.....	65	73	.....	35	32	37	1.5	1.6	2.2	.....	28
Forest	75	78	.....	70	73	2	35	51	36	1.7	1.8	2.4	.....	237
Langlade	76	90	75	82	60	3	42	53	29	1.7	1.8	2.5	.....	1,250
Marinette	75	83	.....	73	73	6	27	38	30	1.5	1.8	2.5	.....	631
Oconto	83	76	65	63	64	15	34	44	32	1.2	1.2	2.6	.....	213
Shawano	77	84	67	90	77	13	40	51	35	1.5	1.7	2.5	.....	242
Northeast District	**77.6**	**82.0**	**67.5**	**72.5**	**69.8**	**8.7**	**34.9**	**46.9**	**32.6**	**1.52**	**1.59**	**2.67**	.....	**2,601**
Buffalo	82	85	93	96	80	56	40	44	32	1.6	1.9	2.7	.....	3
Dunn	84	80	82	105	73	41	41	49	33	1.3	1.7	2.7	1,240	154
Eau Claire	82	78	83	95	72	31	40	42	31	1.2	1.5	2.4	.....	96
Jackson	73	70	85	105	71	37	28	43	32	1.6	1.8	2.8	1,300	35
La Crosse	90	76	85	105	68	47	42	53	37	1.6	2.1	3.1	1,305	20
Monroe	83	73	87	94	70	41	38	46	35	1.7	1.8	3.3	1,325	16
Pepin	80	78	68	89	60	36	30	46	26	1.5	1.8	3.2	.....	.....
Pierce	88	68	88	90	60	37	38	48	35	1.2	2.0	2.9	1,300	5
St. Croix	81	63	79	107	73	27	37	43	34	1.1	1.3	2.8	.....	3
Trempealeau	73	75	83	110	81	57	37	44	40	1.6	1.6	3.0	1,300	2
West District	**81.9**	**74.0**	**83.3**	**100.2**	**71.8**	**40.8**	**37.8**	**46.4**	**33.9**	**1.41**	**1.70**	**3.02**	.....	**334**
Adams	87	50	75	99	78	46	18	33	28	1.0	1.3	2.4	.....	91
Green Lake	85	76	70	85	68	28	42	50	39	1.7	1.6	2.9	.....	79
Juneau	82	63	70	97	64	39	31	45	35	1.4	1.5	2.8	.....	243
Marquette	86	65	85	86	75	53	32	43	32	1 6	1.5	2 8	.....	177
Portage	83	69	70	87	68	46	24	36	30	1.2	1.2	2.3	.....	3,172
Waupaca	85	76	75	92	76	24	32	52	30	1.5	1.7	2.3	.....	2,081
Waushara	88	74	82	80	73	37	28	40	29	1.2	1.5	2.4	.....	830
Wood	90	74	85	100	79	19	34	47	30	1.3	1.9	2.9	.....	64
Central District	**86.0**	**79.4**	**76.2**	**87.6**	**72.9**	**37.0**	**29.2**	**44.4**	**33.8**	**1.39**	**1.55**	**2.50**	.....	**6,737**
Brown	74	77	75	55	77	5	45	49	33	1.3	1.7	3.1	.....	132
Calumet	78	92	75	65	58	10	49	53	39	2.0	1.8	3.5	.....	5
Door	86	70	76	65	77	1	28	44	31	1.5	1.4	2.4	.....	25
Fond du Lac	75	89	75	60	68	18	47	56	36	1.7	1.7	2.5	.....	250
Kewaunee	85	69	80	60	75	.....	52	54	38	1.4	1.3	3.2	.....	6
Manitowoc	78	82	78	62	71	5	43	56	33	1.6	1.9	2.2	.....	60
Outagamie	89	88	85	75	70	24	40	53	39	2.0	1.7	3.2	.....	263
Sheboygan	73	84	86	67	80	4	46	57	37	1 8	1.8	2 6	.....	79
Winnebago	73	75	88	60	62	21	43	56	38	2.0	2.0	3.1	.....	2
East District	**78.5**	**80.7**	**84.1**	**58.1**	**66.1**	**11.5**	**44.6**	**53.9**	**36.2**	**1.75**	**1.71**	**2.81**	.....	**822**
Crawford	76	75	77	77	73	49	35	44	29	1.6	1.3	2.6	1,215	.....
Grant	83	79	73	90	77	54	30	52	37	1.3	1.6	3 0	1,300	.....
Iowa	82	80	80	85	65	43	32	47	38	1.2	1.4	2.3	.....	.....
Lafayette	79	75	70	86	66	45	27	47	33	1.4	1.7	2.2	.....	.....
Richland	87	89	78	85	79	46	37	47	33	2 0	1.6	2.5	1,320	.....
Sauk	80	77	79	98	73	57	36	48	38	1 6	1.7	2.7	.....	260
Vernon	86	89	87	100	76	34	33	43	32	1 5	1.7	2.7	1,325	1
Southwest District	**81.8**	**80.8**	**78.2**	**89.9**	**73.8**	**48.5**	**32.5**	**47.7**	**34 5**	**1 52**	**1.58**	**2.65**	.....	**261**
Columbia	87	76	87	90	65	28	38	50	38	1 6	1 4	2 6	1,350	194
Dane	84	85	90	83	66	26	37	46	36	1 6	1 4	2 7	1,320	17
Dodge	81	88	81	75	78	21	51	47	38	1.6	1.7	2 8	.....	249
Green	73	87	85	91	74	33	39	53	39	1 7	2 0	2 3	.....	.....
Jefferson	82	81	87	87	77	37	44	53	37	1 9	1 6	2.7	1,300	3
Rock	77	88	89	89	65	37	37	45	35	1 7	1.5	2.5	1,290	10
South District	**80.1**	**84.4**	**86.4**	**85.2**	**70.6**	**30.6**	**40.6**	**48.3**	**37 2**	**1.73**	**1.59**	**2.62**	.....	**473**
Kenosha	85	92	87	90	75	7	48	54	33	1.6	1.6	2 8	.....	.....
Milwaukee	81	93	92	71	61	11	42	56	33	2 0	1 7	2 8	.....	12
Ozaukee	74	93	88	61	63	20	42	55	31	1 7	1 8	2 4	.....	47
Racine	86	92	85	70	78	31	44	53	34	1 7	1 7	2 5	.....	.....
Walworth	80	88	82	95	56	15	41	48	33	1 7	2 0	2 7	.....	5
Washington	85	97	84	64	63	13	49	57	38	1 8	1 7	2 7	.....	406
Waukesha	79	90	80	71	78	31	42	53	35	1 7	1 8	2 6	.....	44
Southeast District	**81 8**	**92.2**	**83 7**	**73 1**	**68 6**	**19 7**	**44 1**	**53 3**	**33 3**	**1 71**	**1.78**	**2 67**	.....	**514**
STATE	**82.0**	**80.0**	**80 0**	**81.0**	**72 0**	**30.0**	**37.5**	**48 5**	**34 5**	**1.55**	**1.59**	**2 60**	**1,300**	**16,289**

THE PRICE SITUATION

selected products from report of U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Veekly hog receipts at principal markets, which August had been running equal to last year or ned through September, so that the receipts for as a whole averaged 8 per cent below those and 5 per cent below those of last September. the average weight, which in July and August henomenally heavy, decreased until at the end h they were but little heavier than a year ago. er usually marks the fall peak of hog prices, w point of the year is ordinarily reached in with an average decline of 11 per cent from ber price. With the slightly fewer pigs far- e spring of 1926 than a year earlier, and with rds being increased, indications are that fewer ailable for marketing during the fall and early last year and therefore the seasonal decline not likely to be so great as usual. Ample corn l tend to delay winter marketing somewhat.

rains—The farm prices of feed grains, corn, rley, on September 15th, were lower than on h, corn being 3 cents lower, oats 2 cents and nts. Compared with last year, corn prices in at 76 cents were 22 cents lower, oats 2 cents 8 cents. Oats and barley were also lower than r average prices.

rices of number 3 white oats at Chicago ad- n 36 cents during the first week of September, int this season, to 42 cents during the last month, reflecting the smaller market supplies, cent reduction in the crop compared with the and rain damage. The visible supply during was approximately 25 per cent below that of nd receipts at the primary markets less than year's receipts for the same period. Part of e in oat prices may also be attributed to the f 10 per cent in the Canadian crop from that d to unfavorable harvesting conditions which during September. Usually oat prices make vances between September and October, and xcept in years of excessive corn production. upplies this year probably no greater than last ith reduced oat crop in the United States and may reasonably be expected that farm prices y will be higher than at present.

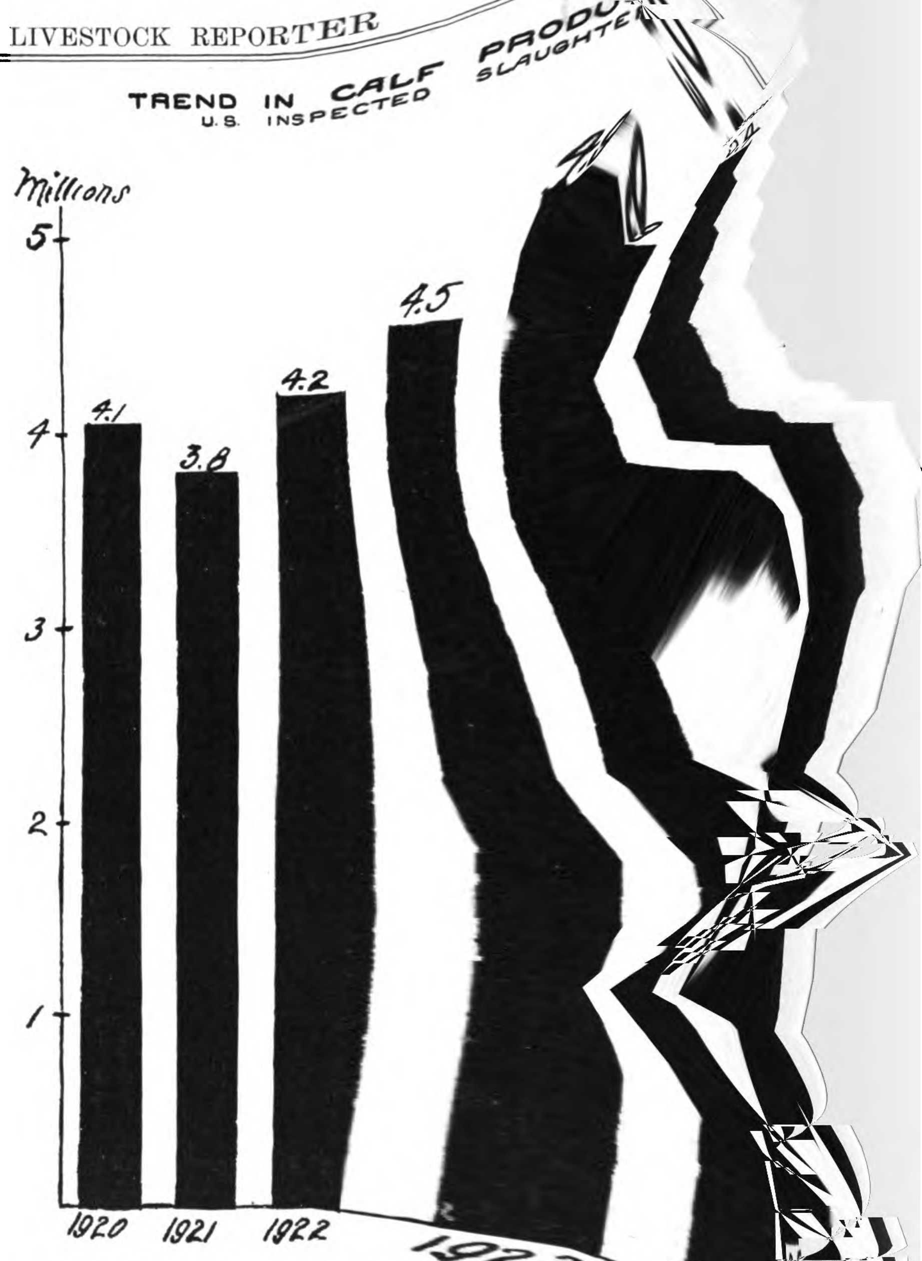
he average price of corn of all classes and ned slightly during September from 77 during ek to 76 toward the end of the month. The table price of corn during the past few weeks ributed to the fact that the present crop was y damaged by frost and that with farm stocks ge, the total prospective supply appears ample. supply of corn during the past few weeks has mately 3 times as great as during the same year. It may be expected that the movement crop to market will cause prices to decline next two months. A somewhat greater demand rn after the first of the year should advance the first of the year.

-Production of barley this year promises to be r cent less than last year in the United States he same as last year in Canada. The European s, excluding Russia, are slightly greater than d about 25 per cent greater than in 1924. January prices are higher than in the preceding except when large crops of barley are accom- rge crops of corn or oats in the United States, l production in Europe and competing export With corn supplies this year probably no greater ear and a smaller oat crop, barley prices by the year may be expected to show a seasonal

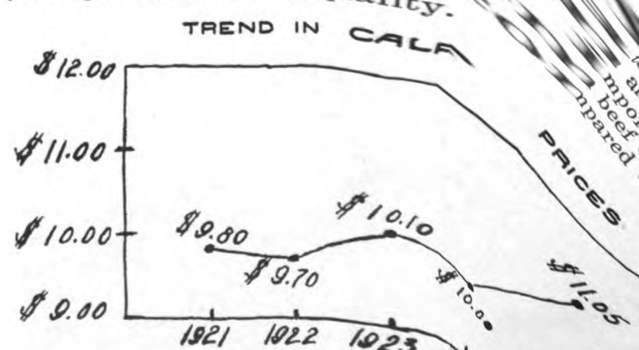
THE COTTON SITUATION

m report of U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

ton Belt is harvesting the largest acreage in Ever since the short crop of 1921 stimulated tton growers have been increasing the acreage. creased each year up to more than 16 million ear, which was double the output of 1921. Still ayed at a stimulating level. The Cotton Belt ree relatively prosperous years. This fall the pply of cotton appears large enough so that the eclined materially.



The continual increase for the past ... ter of calves at inspected slaughter h... ent from the above chart. The grow... lation in Wisconsin and in other st... bigger calf crop each year has bee... tributing factor. Of probable equal... the shipment to market of calves fr... past years of favorable veal prices... yearling stock of indifferent quality.



Veal prices have held remarkably steady considering the increased calf slaughter since 1921. In fact prices were higher in 1925 with the largest calf slaughter on record. The conclusion must be drawn that veal prices have lowed the upward trend of hog and lamb prices ... independent of the calf slaughter.