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

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician

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THE FARM OUTLOOK FOR 1927

SINCE about 80 per cent of the gross income of Wisconsin farm is derived from livestock and livestock products, the farm outlook becomes very largely a question of the prospects that are ahead for the livestock producer. According to the report of the Bureau of Agriculture Economics, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture the coming year will probably be a fairly favorable one for livestock producers, but if the yields are good the outlook for most cash crop returns is less favorable.

THE DAIRY SITUATION

The dairy industry appears to be on a stronger basis than a year ago. Wisconsin milk prices for January, 1927, averaged $2.25 per hundred as compared with $2.11 for January, 1926. February, 1927, averaged $2.22 as compared with $2.04 for February last year.

During 1926 further slight decreases in dairy cows occurred in the United States. The estimated decline of dairy cows and two-year-old dairy heifers for all states is 324,000 head during 1926. In Wisconsin it is estimated that the number of dairy cows and heifers two years old and over declined from 2,055,000 on January 1, 1926, to 2,014,000 on January 1, 1927—a difference of 41,000 head. This is in part accounted for by the fact that exports of cattle were heavier in 1926 than in any previous year, a total of 72,880 head having been shipped out to other states and countries in 1926 as compared with 58,446 head in 1925. In addition, the number of cattle taken out as a result of the T. B. testing the number of reactors in 1926 was 61,081 as compared with 17,038 in 1925.

Wisconsin has an increase in the number of dairy heifers under two years as compared with a year ago, although the number for the country as a whole is about the same as it was last year. This indicates that if the number of dairy cows is to be increased during the coming year it will be done by retaining in the herds older and less productive cows. The prospect for dairy cattle prices appears good for the coming year.

The feed situation looks favorable. Prices this winter have been generally somewhat lower than a year ago, and the outlook is for a favorable spread between feed prices and the prices of dairy products.

From the standpoint of demand for dairy products for the coming year, it may be said that at present there is no indication of sufficient change in business conditions to affect the per capita demand for dairy products and to change the upward trend in per capita use of fluid milk.

Annual Per Capita Consumption of Dairy Products in the United States, 1917-25

Year	Milk	Butter	Cheese	Cond. and Evap. Milk	Ice Cream
	Gals.	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Gals.
1917	42.4	14.6	2.89	10.49	2.07
1918	43.0	14.0	3.00	12.50	2.14
1919	43.0	14.8	3.50	12.30	2.49
1920	43.0	14.7	3.50	10.17	2.46
1921	49.0	16.1	3.50	11.40	2.28
1922	50.0	16.5	3.70	12.69	2.43
1923	53.0	17.0	3.90	13.25	2.68
1924	54.75	17.25	4.20	14.00	2.50
1925	54.75	17.04	4.26	14.87	2.80

Foreign dairy production seems to be increasing. Whether the consumption will keep pace with production in foreign countries remains to be seen. An increased production abroad without a corresponding increase in foreign consumption would affect the markets. In 1926 the United States imported 8,029,000 pounds of butter as compared with 7,212,000 pounds in 1925 even though the tariff was increased from 8 to 12 cents per pound in April, 1926. Price declines which occurred in the butter market in January and December, 1926, were due to the influence of foreign butter. This year began with butter stocks in the United States one-third below January 1, 1926, and about one-fourth less than the five-year average.

Cheese prices in 1926 were above 1925 and storage stocks have been below a year ago. Increasing quantities of the cheese in storage are being carried for the manufacture of process cheese.

BEEF CATTLE

The number of cattle marketed in 1927 will probably be materially less than in 1926. Unusually heavy slaughter of cattle and calves during 1926 reduced numbers on farms and ranges in the United States to the lowest point in many years. The demand for beef is expected to continue at about the same level as last year when total domestic consumption was the highest on record. No prospects of increased competition from abroad or from other meats in the domestic market are in sight. Prices of slaughter cattle are expected to average somewhat higher than in 1926. Stocker and feeder cattle will probably meet a strong active demand throughout the year.

HOG AND SHEEP OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

Hog producers have a favorable outlook this year. The market supply of hogs probably will be little if any larger than in 1926, and domestic demand is expected to continue strong. Hog prices are likely to be maintained near the 1926 level. Prices now prevailing can be continued through 1928 only if farmers hold down hog production to the level of the past two years.

Sheep production is expected to continue to increase moderately, and lamb supplies this year may be slightly larger than in 1926. Strong consumptive demand for lamb is expected, but feeder demand may be less active than last year in some sections. The wool market appears firm, with no marked price changes in sight.

EGGS—POULTRY

Egg and poultry producers in most sections of the country may expect a fairly satisfactory year, although perhaps not as profitable as 1926. A moderate increase in egg production and no decrease in poultry marketings is expected.

HORSES AND MULES

Horses and mules are in sufficient supply to meet the farmers' needs the coming season, but the number of young stock in the country is only large enough to replace about half the number of work stock now on farms. If anything like the present numbers are to be maintained farmers cannot expect to replace their work stock three to ten years from now at the low level of present day horse prices.

POTATOES

Acreage and weather conditions are the factors which influence changes in the potato situation to a large degree. Low yields per acre and a moderate acreage have brought good prices to the potato growers for two years. The small potato crop of 1925 brought the farmers of Wisconsin nearly four times as much money as the bumper crop of 1924.

With two years of good prices there is serious danger of increasing the acreage to a point where a good crop may bring low returns.

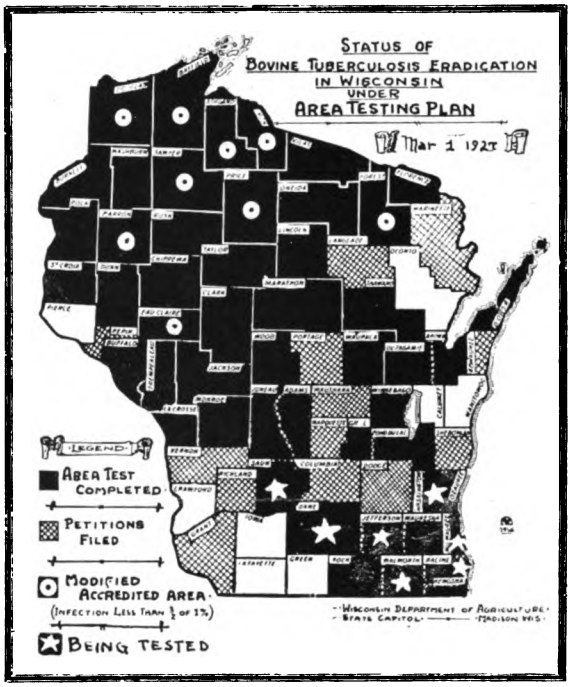
CABBAGE

The 1926 cabbage production seemed to represent approximately the present market requirements. The total U. S. production was 982,000 tons. Increasing this production is likely to be accompanied by lower prices.

CLOVER SEED

If weather is favorable there will probably be a chance to make good returns on clover seed as a cash crop in 1927. Wisconsin usually leads all states in clover seed production. In 1925 this crop had a farm value of $3,387,000 in Wisconsin and in 1926, $2,761,000.

The available supply of red and alsike clover seed is the lowest in 25 years and the prices are next to the highest on record. There have been four consecutive small crops of red clover, which in 1926 culminated in the smallest crop ever recorded. As large an acreage of red clover as possible should be harvested for seed this year because of the depleted stocks, smaller potential acreage from which seed may be harvested this year, decided preferences of many farmers for domestic instead of imported seed, and likelihood of prices being high in the fall. Alsike clover seed production might well be increased because stocks in Canada, as well as in the United States, and potential acreage for seed this year are much below normal.



In the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle Wisconsin has made remarkable progress in recent years.

TOBACCO

The major factors affecting the tobacco industry in 1927 are those that have been pointed out in previous outlook reports, namely, the world wide tendency of consumers to adopt the cigarette habit in preference to other forms of tobacco consumption, and the increased foreign competition with which American growers of non-cigarette types are confronted. Indications of the continued drift toward cigarettes are unmistakable and are of fundamental significance to tobacco growers. Growers of cigarette tobacco have before them an expanding market, but not one that will stand heavily increased acreage, and no serious foreign competition, whereas the producers of dark fired and dark air cured export types are faced with increased foreign competition in a market which itself is undergoing contraction. The foreign situation exhibits the same tendencies with respect to preferences noticeable in the domestic markets.

The Wisconsin situation has been improved during the past two years by the reduction of old stocks. Production has been on a lower scale and that in 1926 was the lowest in many years. The total potential supply on October 1 was 126,553,000 pounds compared with 155 million pounds, the average of the five preceding years. The improved situation is due to the fact that consumption has been

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON WISCONSIN FARMS ON JANUARY 1, 1927, 1926 AND 1925

	Number (000 omitted)			Farm Price per Head[1]			Farm Value (000 omitted)		
	1927	1926	1925	1927	1926	1925	1927	1926	1925
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over milked or to be milked	2,014	2,055	2,015	$74.00	$66.00	$55.00	$149,036	$135,630	$110,825
Heifers 1 to 2 years old kept for milk cows	351	331	364						
Other cattle	610	619	656						
All cattle	2,975	3,005	3,035	$59.90	$53.70	$44.40	$176,092	$161,502	$134,664
Horses	579	591	604	$95.00	$93.00	$88.00	$ 55,208	$ 55,078	$ 53,312
Mules	7	7	7	82.00	87.00	85.00	572	611	597
Swine	1,594	1,660	1,580	$17.00	$16.60	$13.00	$ 27,098	$ 27,556	$ 20,540
Sheep and lambs	461	401	360	$ 9.80	$11.00	$10.20	$ 4,507	$ 4,399	$ 3,685
Poultry	14,711	14,145	13,652	$ .93	$ .90	$ .80	$ 13,681	$ 12,731	$ 10,922
Colonies of bees	128	128	128	$ 7.60	$ 7.60	$ 7.60	$ 973	$ 973	$ 973
Total value							$280,131	$262,850	$224,693

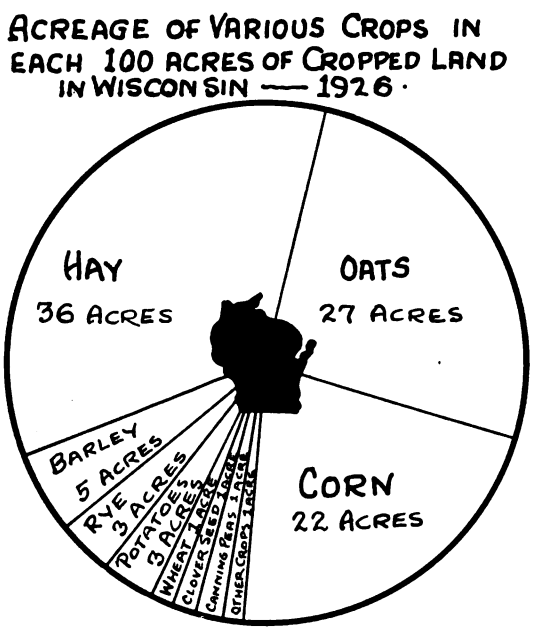
[1]Farm price per head of all cattle, horses, mules, sheep and lambs computed in round numbers from farm value.

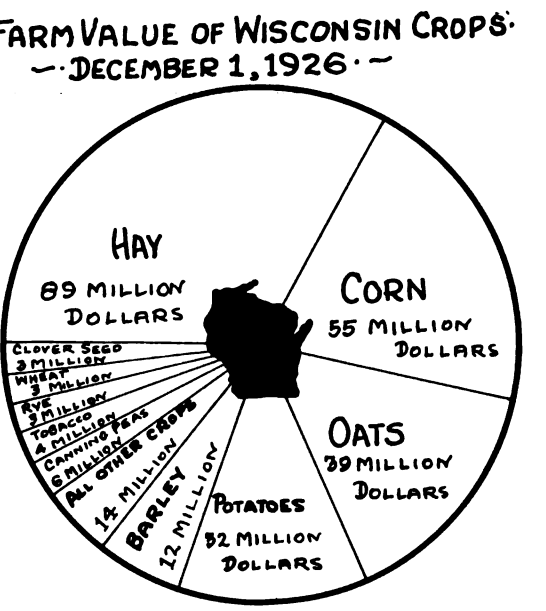
SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN CROP PRODUCTION—1926 AND 1925

	Acreage (000 omitted)		Yield per Acre		Production (000 omitted)		Farm Price Dec. 1		Farm Value, Dec. 1 (000 omitted)		Unit
	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	
CEREALS											
Corn	2,119	2,185	34.5	46.5	73,106	101,602	$ .75	$ .72	$ 54,830	$ 73,153	Bu.
Oats	2,577	2,603	37.5	48.5	96,638	126,246	.40	.38	38,655	47,973	Bu.
Barley	521	461	34.5	36.8	17,974	16,965	.65	.66	11,683	11,197	Bu.
Rye	256	256	15.0	14.8	3,840	3,789	.84	.76	3,226	2,880	Bu.
Spring wheat	63	60	20.0	21.0	1,260	1,260	1.26	1.36	1,588	1,714	Bu.
Winter wheat	65	53	20.6	19.0	1,339	1,007	1.25	1.36	1.674	1.370	Bu.
Buckwheat	23	29	15.0	16.0	345	464	.87	.79	300	367	Bu.
OTHER GRAINS AND GRASSES											
Dry peas	36	35	20.5	20.0	738	700	2.35	2.25	1,734	1,575	Bu.
Dry edible beans	9	12	7.5	11.0	68	132	3.00	3.20	204	422	Bu.
Soy beans for seed[1]	1	2	11.0	9.0	11	18	3.00	3.00	33	54	Bu.
Flax	11	11	12.0	13.8	132	152	2.00	2.26	264	344	Bu.
Clover seed	[2]92	[2]122	1.7	1.9	156	232	17.70	14.60	2,761	3,387	Bu.
HAY AND FORAGE											
Clover and timothy	2,911	2,940	[5]1.61	[5]1.54	4,676	4,519	14.65	13.55	68,503	61,232	Ton
Alfalfa	341	310	2.60	2.65	887	822	17.30	16.75	15,345	13,768	Ton
Other tame hay	116	112	1.54	1.29	179	145	12.75	12.44	2,282	1,804	Ton
Wild hay	[2]228	[2]256	1.32	1.30	301	333	9.00	8.50	2,709	2,830	Ton
OTHER FIELD CROPS											
Potatoes	230	211	118	112	27,140	23,632	1.20	1.70	32,568	40,174	Bu.
Tobacco	29	32	1,150	1,375	33,350	44,000	.128	.165	4,269	7,260	Lb.
Cabbage (commercial)	13.1	13.9	9.6	9.8	126	136	11.39	8.93	1,436	1,213	Ton
Onions (commercial)	1.2	.96	290	355	342	341	.51	.90	174	307	Bu.
Hemp	4.2	4.4	775	850	3,255	3,740	.06	.06	195	224	Lb.
Sugar beets	16	15	9.1	11.2	145	168	7.25	7.30	1,051	1,226	Ton
Other roots	8	8	8.0	7.5	64	60	11.50	13.00	736	780	Ton
Sorghum for syrup	2	2	66	70	132	140	1.40	1.35	185	189	Gal.
Cucumbers for pickles	11.9	21	50	58	598	1,216	.92	1.03	550	1.252	Bu.
Peas for canning	106.1	111.7	22	20	2,335	2,234	2.86	2.86	6,678	6,389	Cwt.
Corn for canning	17.3	17.7	1.7	2.5	29	44	11.81	12.33	348	547	Ton
Beans for canning	3.2	3.6	1.2	2.0	4	7	73.83	73.19	288	527	Ton
FRUITS											
Apples	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,158	2,106	1.00	1.30	2,158	2,738	Bu.
Cherries	[3]354	[3]355	.....	.....	722	252	2.35	1.40	1,697	353	Crate
Cranberries	3	3	26.7	7.3	80	25	8.00	12.30	640	308	Bbl.
Maple syrup	[4]575	[4]575	.....	.....	155	110	2.50	2.28	388	251	Gal.
Maple sugar	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	28	.35	.30	6	8	Lb.
Strawberries	1.1	1.1	1,950	1,000	2,223	1,140	.18	.18	400	205	Qt
Grand Total	9,514.3	9,514.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$259,558	$288,021	

[1]Not including acreage grown for hay or interplanted with corn for silage. [2]Not included in total acreage. [3]Trees. [4]Trees tapped. [5]Yield per acre computed from sums of acreage and production of clover, timothy, and mixed clover and timothy hay

The December 1, 1926, farm value of crops in Wisconsin was below 1925. The decline was due largely to the lower production of corn and oats in 1926. Livestock values for January 1, 1927, showed an increase over January 1, 1926.





greater than production for several years. The stocks of leaf are still higher than for a long series of years up to and including 1920, and therefore the greatest good will result from a policy of moderate acreage and high quality rather than large acreage and a high proportion of stemming crops.

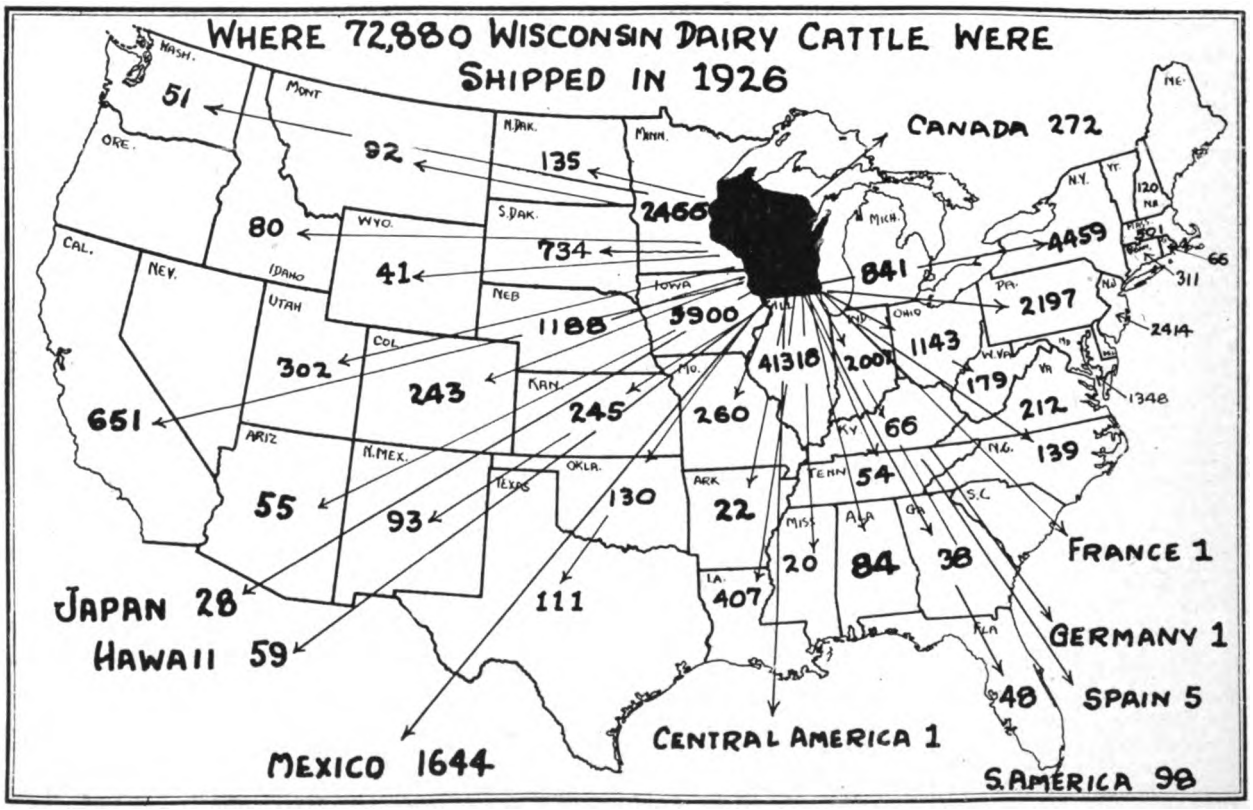
CORN, OATS AND BARLEY

These grains as feed crops are not likely to be in much greater demand in 1927 than in 1926. Where these crops are grown purely for feeding purposes and are marketed through livestock and livestock products better returns will probably be made than where they are grown as cash crops. If suitable land is available it is well to grow these crops so as to provide home grown feed.

WHEAT AND RYE

There is no prospect for a more favorable wheat market in 1927 than prevailed in 1926, especially if production is increased. On the other hand, the growing of small acreages of wheat in Wisconsin may be profitable since the crop may be used locally.

Reports indicate a reduction in the rye area seeded throughout the world, but with average or better than average yields, the production in 1927 may make the total world supply equal to or greater than in the past year, so that rye prices are likely to show little change from 1926.



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Wisconsin Crops Show Extreme Variations

UNUSUAL differences between the condition of various crops as well as striking acreage changes are noted on Wisconsin farms this year. The low condition of corn is in sharp contrast with the excellent hay crop reported from most parts of the state.

Outstanding among the acreage changes is that of the canning pea crop. Last year Wisconsin grew over 106,000 acres of canning peas, while this year only about 72,000 acres are reported—a reduction of 32 per cent. Three years of heavy production have brought about so large a supply of canned peas that prices have been very unsatisfactory. The 1927 acreage reduction represents an adjustment to adverse market conditions.

POTATO ACREAGE INCREASES

A 12 per cent increase in the Wisconsin potato acreage has resulted from two years of favorable potato prices. The 1927 acreage of potatoes in Wisconsin is estimated to be 258,000, as compared with 230,000 last year. A similar increase in acreage is also reported for the United States as a whole.

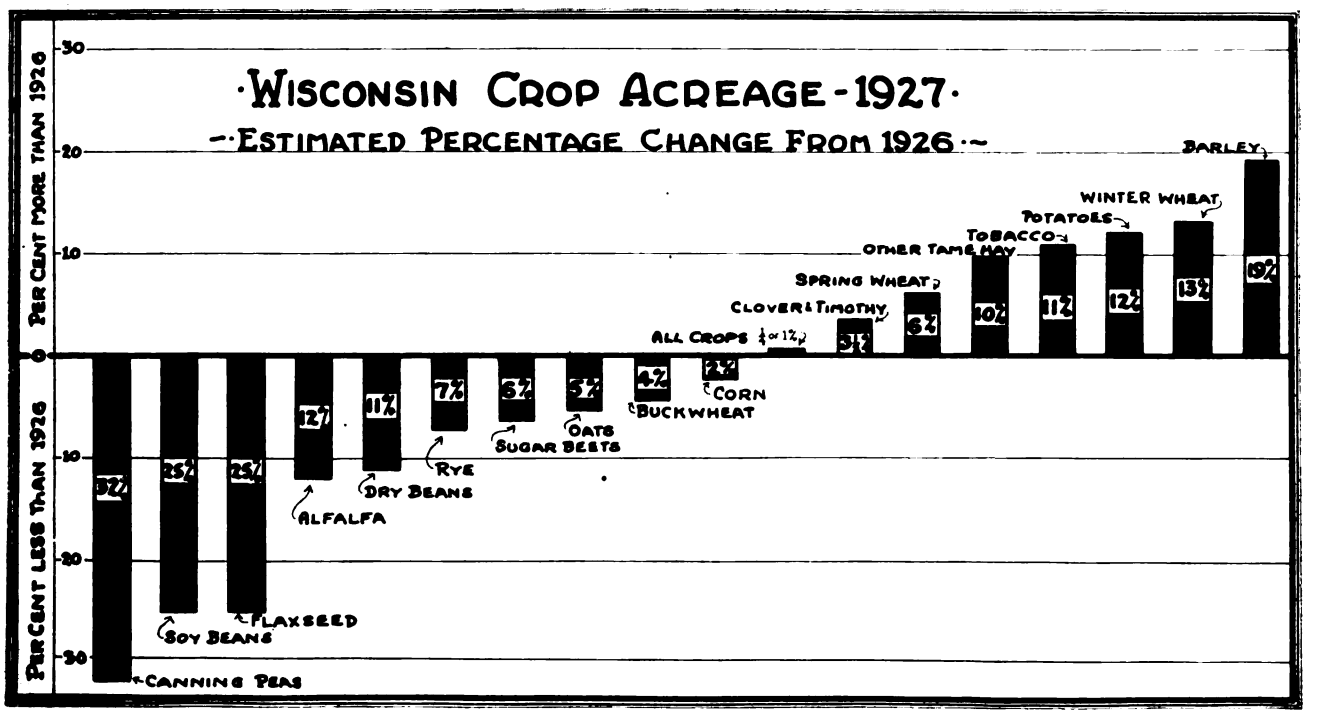
Based on July 1 condition, the Wisconsin potato production is estimated to be only about 1 per cent larger than last year. The crop is backward and uneven in many parts of the state and much favorable weather will be needed to make normal yields. The United States potato production is expected to be increased about 10 per cent.

CORN OUTLOOK POOR

The prospects of a corn crop for 1927 are poor in most states. The United States condition of 69.9 per cent on July 1 is far below the 5-year average of 83.7 per cent. Favorable weather in Wisconsin during the last few weeks has improved the condition of corn somewhat. Unusually good growing conditions in the next ten weeks may produce considerable ripe corn in the state, but unless conditions are exceptionally favorable the outlook for ripe corn in many counties of Wisconsin is poor. Since most of the corn in Wisconsin is now used for silage the value of the crop for farm production is not dependent upon its ripening out to the same extent as in many other states.

HAY AN EXCELLENT CROP

In sharp contrast with corn, the hay crop this year is unusually good. The Wisconsin production of all tame hay is estimated at 6,400,000 tons for 1927—an increase of 12



CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR JULY 1

Crop	Acreage			Production				Condition, July 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1927 preliminary	1926	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of 1927 acreage compared to 1926 acreage	July 1, 1927 forecast	1926	5-year average 1922-26	Unit	1927	1926	5-year average 1922-26
Corn	2,077,000	2,119,000	— 2	64,969,000	73,106,000	82,636,000	Bu.	68	67	81.6
Potatoes	258,000	230,000	+12	27,410,000	27,140,000	29,803,000	Bu.	83	85	87.6
Tobacco	32,200	29,000	+11	34,689,000	33,350,000	41,352,000	Lb.	81	85	87.6
Oats	2,449,000	2,577,000	— 5	96,993,000	96,638,000	104,042,000	Bu.	89	91	88.2
Barley	620,000	521,000	+19	19,313,000	17,974,000	14,985,000	Bu.	89	90	88.2
Rye	238,000	256,000	— 7	3,961,000	3,840,000	5,095,000	Bu.	89	83	85.6
Winter wheat	73,000	65,000	+13	1,603,000	1,339,000	1,436,000	Bu.	90	84	81.4
Spring wheat	67,000	63,000	+ 6	1,266,000	1,260,000	1,089,000	Bu.	90	87	85.2
All tame hay	3,485,000	3,368,000	+ 3½	6,412,000	5,742,000	5,440,000	Ton	92	78	78.4
Alfalfa	300,000	341,000	—12					87	86	85.6
Dry peas	30,000	36,000	—17					88	91	87.2
Dry beans	8,000	9,000	—11	84,000	68,000	90,000	Bu.	87	88	86.2
Flax	8,000	11,000	—25	95,000	132,000	107,000	Bu.	85	85	87.8
Canning peas	72,160	106,120	—68	1,298,000	2,335,000	2,115,000	Cwt.	88	90	83.2
Sugar beets	15,000	17,000	—11	101,000	158,000	151,000	Ton	82	80	84.4
Apples				1,645,000	2,158,000	2,001,000	Bu.	66	78	73.6
Pasture								93	85	85.4

per cent over 1926 and 18 per cent over the 5-year average. For the United States as a whole, tame hay production is estimated at over 101 million tons, which is an increase of 17 per cent over a year ago and 11 per cent over the 5-year average.

Clover and timothy are making splendid yields this year and a large acreage is on the farms. Alfalfa, while making a good yield, is lower in acreage by 12 per cent, due to winterkilling in the eastern part of the state where this crop has become well established. The 1927 alfalfa acreage is estimated at 300,000 acres, as compared with 341,000 acres a year ago. The first cutting of alfalfa is reported to be 1.61 tons per acre, as compared with 1.58 tons per acre last year.

MORE TOBACCO IN WISCONSIN BUT LESS IN THE UNITED STATES

The outlook is for an increase in the tobacco production of Wisconsin but for a decrease in the United States production. Wisconsin's 1927 tobacco crop is estimated at about 34 million pounds, as compared with 33 million last year and a 5-year average of 41 million pounds. The United States production is expected to fall 17 per cent below last year and 18 per cent below the 5-year average.

SMALL GRAIN PROSPECTS GOOD

Grain crops in Wisconsin are in very good condition this year and large yields are probable. Oats, in spite of a decreased acreage, promises a production of about 96 million bushels, which is the same as last year though somewhat below the 5-year average.

Barley, with a large increase in acreage and a very fine crop condition, is expected to yield over 19 million bushels in Wisconsin, as compared with less than 18 million last year and a 5-year average of about 15 million bushels. For the United States as a whole the barley crop this year promises to be very large—an increase of 27 per cent over last year's production being likely.

The United States rye production this year is expected to be nearly 62 million bushels—an increase of over 50 per cent over the low production of last year though somewhat under the 5-year average production. The Wisconsin rye crop is in good condition. Though the acreage is considerably reduced the state production of rye is estimated at 3,960,000 bushels for 1927, which is slightly more than was produced last year and 22 per cent below the 5-year average.

It is estimated that there are 73,000 acres of winter wheat in Wisconsin and the forecasted production is 1,603,000 bushels, which is 20 per cent more than was pro-

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR JULY 1

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)				Condition, July 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1927 preliminary	1926	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of 1927 acreage compared to 1926 acreage	July 1, 1927 forecast	1926	5-year average 1922-26	Unit	1927	1926	10-year average 1917-26
Corn	97,638	99,492	— 2	2,274,424	2,645,031	2,766,197	Bu.	69.9	77.9	83.7
Potatoes	3,495	3,151	+11	392,943	356,360	394,000	Bu.	84.9	81.4	86.3
Tobacco	1,594	1,664	— 4	1,099,114	1,323,388	1,343,000	Lb.	73.6	73.1	80.7
Oats	42,914	44,394	— 3	1,349,026	1,253,739	1,353,101	Bu.	79.9	74.5	82.0
Barley	9,456	8,200	+15	242,730	191,182	194,000	Bu.	84.2	73.3	83.0
Rye	3,860	3,513	+10	61,820	40,024	63,700	Bu.	89.7	66.7	81.2
Winter wheat	38,185	36,913	+ 3	579,416	626,929	555,915	Bu.	75.0	77.4	77.6
Spring wheat	20,313	19,613	+ 4	274,218	205,376	251,715	Bu.	89.7	64.8	82.0
Flax	2,653	2,897	— 5	21,588	19,459	20,200	Bu.	86.3	73.0	82.3
Tame hay	60,262	58,840	+ 2	101,035	86,378	90,900	Ton	89.9	71.9	77.0

COUNTY STATISTICS—CONDITION OF WISCONSIN CROPS ON JULY 1

County	Condition, July 1, in Per cent of Normal															
	Corn	Oats		Barley		Tame Hay		Pasture		Rye		Potatoes		Canning Peas	
	This year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year
Barron	63	96	97	96	96	99	65	103	76	87	89	87	89	85	92
Bayfield	50	70	84	70	85	101	75	104	85	70	85	71	85	....	....
Burnett	65	90	82	87	83	101	60	97	71	89	72	90	81	70	95
Chippewa	66	95	98	92	98	95	68	98	77	96	90	94	97	100	95
Douglas	50	70	93	70	93	97	77	95	75	....	85	53	86	65	95
Polk	53	91	91	96	95	98	60	95	74	100	90	74	86	100	88
Rusk	60	90	90	90	85	90	65	105	78	....	90	75	85	....	95
Sawyer	51	84	99	83	88	98	76	101	83	85	85	76	90	....	....
Washburn	56	94	97	83	95	102	75	98	80	98	88	76	82	....	....
Northwest District	58.5	86 8	92.3	84.5	90.5	98.8	68.6	99 9	80.6	90.2	85.3	81.0	87.2	81.3	93.6
Ashland	70	90	83	85	80	85	76	100	86	90	70	75	75	....	....
Clark	72	82	91	88	91	97	71	85	82	82	73	85	89	90	86
Iron	....	....	83	85	86	....	75	91	86	....	....	78	90	....	....
Lincoln	60	90	86	88	83	98	74	92	89	80	85	76	84	83	85
Marathon	61	88	96	85	94	100	79	89	91	90	85	70	70	....	93
Oneida	50	100	95	100	85	95	68	85	81	90	90	78	80	....	....
Price	67	93	91	90	83	92	78	100	83	....	85	89	86	....	....
Taylor	62	83	93	77	86	85	68	95	86	90	89	74	75	105	95
Vilas	68	96	98	88	86	93	80	98	86	....	85	88	86	....	....
North District	63 6	88.8	91 1	86.2	86.9	91.2	74.7	92.6	86.7	85.5	83.8	79.4	79.8	90.0	87.2
Florence	67	83	85	95	84	80	85	87	86	100	84	80	99	100	....
Forest	65	90	86	85	87	86	83	92	86	....	83	83	74	....	....
Langlade	60	86	89	84	84	85	75	90	91	85	81	75	85	....	....
Marinette	69	88	95	81	83	88	70	94	87	77	77	82	82	98	....
Oconto	64	83	90	80	92	96	67	95	91	94	83	80	82	100	93
Shawano	50	82	94	80	92	90	79	85	88	95	76	80	75	75	....
Northeast District	64.3	86.7	91 3	83.0	90.4	87.4	75.5	90.6	89.2	88.7	81.0	80.1	80.8	94.6	93.0
Buffalo	75	102	95	102	94	95	85	100	84	88	89	91	86	....	....
Dunn	61	89	92	85	92	95	65	92	77	85	85	81	90	75	....
Eau Claire	69	85	94	85	93	90	75	90	85	92	90	85	93	92	88
Jackson	58	88	86	88	85	87	79	91	78	80	75	84	86	88	93
La Crosse	79	86	84	95	88	103	74	90	78	88	85	90	90	90	91
Monroe	64	87	90	91	90	96	82	97	87	86	90	89	90	90	92
Pepin	59	81	88	81	90	98	76	95	87	88	90	70	83	100	95
Pierce	58	93	91	92	92	94	73	99	77	97	81	86	86	90	....
St. Croix	54	90	87	89	89	96	60	98	67	90	72	88	85	100	94
Trempealeau	70	90	93	98	95	99	75	97	89	93	85	89	86	101	90
West District	63.9	89 8	91.0	91.1	92 1	95.4	72.5	95.1	80 7	89.2	83 8	86.4	87.7	92.6	91.7
Adams	55	78	85	86	85	90	81	92	85	77	78	85	84	....	....
Green Lake	60	91	80	91	80	88	73	85	80	90	79	85	63	85	85
Juneau	60	83	94	90	91	85	82	93	86	80	82	81	77	....	....
Marquette	67	93	94	94	93	94	88	93	89	96	82	88	84	....	....
Portage	59	83	85	86	93	92	75	93	84	83	71	77	80	....	....
Waupaca	63	83	90	86	90	92	83	85	83	91	80	78	88	....	....
Waushara	71	80	90	75	90	87	86	89	86	90	79	89	91	100	87
Wood	73	91	90	86	88	101	70	103	85	94	81	84	88	96	87
Central District	64.2	84.7	87.2	87.3	88.6	91.4	80.1	92.0	86.2	87.4	78.4	83.1	82.6	91.3	86.0
Brown	67	85	84	86	85	84	75	86	85	90	74	89	70	95	80
Calumet	68	90	91	92	92	90	85	90	91	90	75	80	54	88	90
Door	75	92	94	92	91	78	80	83	90	83	75	94	95	....	....
Fond du Lac	59	90	96	89	94	86	79	89	82	97	83	84	84	91	95
Kewaunee	73	92	95	95	92	90	74	85	82	93	86	86	86	....	....
Manitowoc	75	86	85	84	85	80	78	88	84	81	77	83	78	81	80
Outagamie	78	80	90	80	90	95	77	94	81	95	88	86	81	90	87
Sheboygan	75	96	95	100	95	88	85	88	86	95	90	80	70	78	85
Winnebago	54	88	94	90	93	93	86	90	85	97	90	81	78	100	93
East District	67.8	88.2	91.3	89.2	91.2	86.0	79.6	87.6	84.7	90.9	83.6	85.6	78.0	88.1	87.8
Crawford	65	86	82	90	84	89	73	91	74	98	85	86	85	....	....
Grant	65	88	83	88	86	96	66	91	74	....	88	88	87	100	85
Iowa	62	91	90	90	95	96	75	94	84	....	86	82	80	80	....
Lafayette	60	86	91	90	95	93	73	91	83	100	86	90	88	....	....
Richland	71	92	93	86	92	89	78	96	85	93	92	87	85	....	....
Sauk	68	93	87	94	90	98	74	93	81	96	85	89	87	100	88
Vernon	60	88	88	91	88	97	68	96	85	95	85	81	91	....	....
Southwest District	64.0	89.1	87 0	89.8	89.2	95.4	72.8	93.1	80.9	95.7	87.1	86.2	87.3	90.0	86.6
Columbia	77	85	93	92	90	94	86	86	92	91	86	88	91	89	96
Dane	63	91	87	90	85	94	78	92	87	97	80	84	84	100	86
Dodge	70	89	95	93	95	94	85	91	89	92	86	81	86	91	95
Green	61	90	96	91	94	98	87	97	99	88	79	82	86	....	....
Jefferson	64	90	94	91	93	94	90	88	98	90	86	87	92	91	91
Rock	69	84	93	88	93	86	87	86	97	85	85	85	88	85	90
South District	67.7	88.5	94.1	91.0	92.7	93.6	85 0	90.2	92.9	90.7	84.2	84.2	88.4	90.6	91.4
Kenosha	77	84	83	80	90	89	78	92	86	80	83	86	84	....	....
Milwaukee	72	91	86	94	89	95	83	102	90	87	85	92	92	....	....
Ozaukee	68	88	90	88	89	86	80	90	86	83	78	76	80	85	83
Racine	76	83	92	84	92	86	82	92	91	100	90	87	87	....	....
Walworth	64	86	90	88	92	89	90	88	96	81	91	78	92	70	80
Washington	64	90	95	94	99	88	88	87	92	95	92	81	92	88	91
Waukesha	74	88	92	87	90	98	92	92	93	88	86	83	84	86	92
Southeast District	70.6	87.1	91.2	87.6	92.1	90.4	85.9	90.6	90.9	86.2	86.6	82.2	86.8	83.7	86.6
STATE	68.0	89.0	91 0	89.0	90.0	92.0	78.0	93.0	86.0	89.0	83.0	83.0	85.0	88.0	90.0

duced in the state last year. The United States winter wheat production is expected to be 8 per cent less than a year ago in spite of an increased acreage.

Wisconsin has a 6 per cent larger spring wheat acreage this year than last year. The 1927 Wisconsin production is expected to be 1,266,000 bushels, which is a slight increase over last year and a 16 per cent increase over the 5-year average. For the United States as a whole, spring wheat production this year is estimated at 274 million bushels, which is a 34 per cent increase over last year and a 9 per cent increase over the 5-year average production.

SUMMARY OF ACREAGE CHANGES
1927 COMPARED WITH 1926

Decreases	Per Cent	Increases	Per Cent
Canning peas	32	Barley	19
Flax	25	Winter wheat	13
Dry peas	17	Potatoes	12
Alfalfa	12	Tobacco	11
Dry beans	11	Spring wheat	6
Sugar beets	11	Tame hay	3½
Rye	7		
Oats	5		
Corn	2		

SPRING PIG CROP LARGER THIS YEAR

The June pig survey of the United States Department of Agriculture indicated that the number of pigs in Wisconsin this year is 4.9 per cent higher than last year.

The increase is not due to the number of sows farrowing but rather to the larger number of pigs saved per litter. The number of pigs saved per litter in Wisconsin was 6.3 this year, as compared with 5.9 last year. A small increase in young pigs is general through the Corn Belt. The number for all the Corn Belt States this spring is 1.8 per cent higher than last year.

Unlike Wisconsin, a number of neighboring states showed marked increases in the number of brood sows. This, together with the increase in number of pigs saved per litter, brings up the pig population in general. The number of sows farrowing in Wisconsin this year is reported as being slightly lower than a year ago, but Illinois shows an increase of over 4 per cent, Michigan 4 per cent, Indiana nearly 7 per cent, and Ohio over 8 per cent.

MILK PRICES STEADY THIS YEAR

The average farm milk price for Wisconsin has been steady during the first half of 1927. The June price averaged $1.96, which is 22 cents above last year and 14 cents above 1925. It is the highest June milk price since 1920. The following table shows a comparison of milk prices for the first six months of 1925, 1926 and 1927.

AVERAGE WISCONSIN FARM PRICE OF 100 POUNDS OF MILK FOR THE PAST SIX MONTHS WITH COMPARISONS

	This Year	Last Year	2 Years Ago
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
May	1.98	1.80	1.83
June	1.96	1.74	1.82

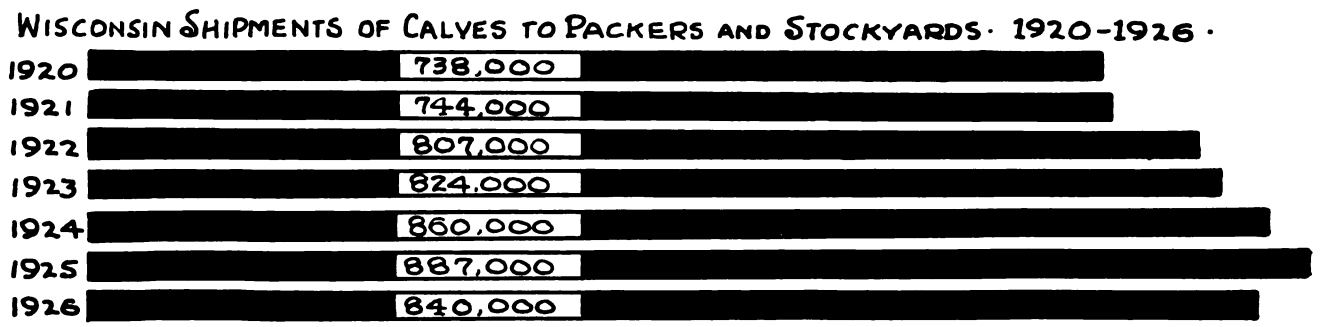
THE UNITED STATES DAIRY SITUATION
(By United States Department of Agriculture)

With the month of June gone there is more evidence now of this year's production trend. The summer months, which are important from a production standpoint, are still ahead and should unusual weather prevail unexpected changes in production may occur.

Nearly all reports on production reveal increases over last year. The last estimate of butter production covering May is an increase of 6 per cent over May of last year and receipts of butter at principal markets since then, which are some index of production, have been running almost 5 per cent above those of last June. Increased market receipts the past two months have been sufficient to bring the total for the calendar year to about 3 per cent over the same period in 1926, but it is interesting to note that close to half of the actual increase has occurred during the past 30 days. Even cheese production, which has been lagging behind for some time, has apparently picked up, although the net difference as compared with last year is still slight. Until the past month, however, cheese production has been considerably less than that of a year ago. The greatest increase seems to be condensed and evaporated milk, with the month of May reported as 19 per cent heavier than 1926. Favorable weather and pastures have contributed to the increases.

There has been a very active movement of butter into storage since June 1. Total storage stocks at that time of 25,340,000 pounds were approximately 5,000,000 pounds less than holdings at the beginning of June last year. Current reports which are available from important storage centers indicate that the quantities moving into storage are somewhat greater this year than last, so by July 1 the storage reserve of butter may not differ greatly from that of July 1, 1926. The change which has taken place in the butter storage situation during the past 30 days has not occurred without more or less hesitancy on the part of those who have stored butter. In fact, considerable quantities of butter are said to have been placed in storage, not so much from a desire to store at prevailing prices as from the standpoint of protection against a falling market on the part of dealers who buy from shippers on a day-of-arrival basis. To have placed large quantities of the heavy arrivals on the market would have caused inevitable price declines.

Taking dairy markets as a whole, the situation may be briefly summed up by saying that dairy markets are on a steady basis.



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. VI, No. 4 | State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin | August, 1927

Crop Summary for August

WITH the exception of corn, apples, canning peas, sugar beets, flax, buckwheat, and a few minor crops, —Wisconsin farm crops show an increase in production this year as compared with last. The weather during July has been generally favorable and while rain is needed in some counties there have been sufficient showers in most sections.

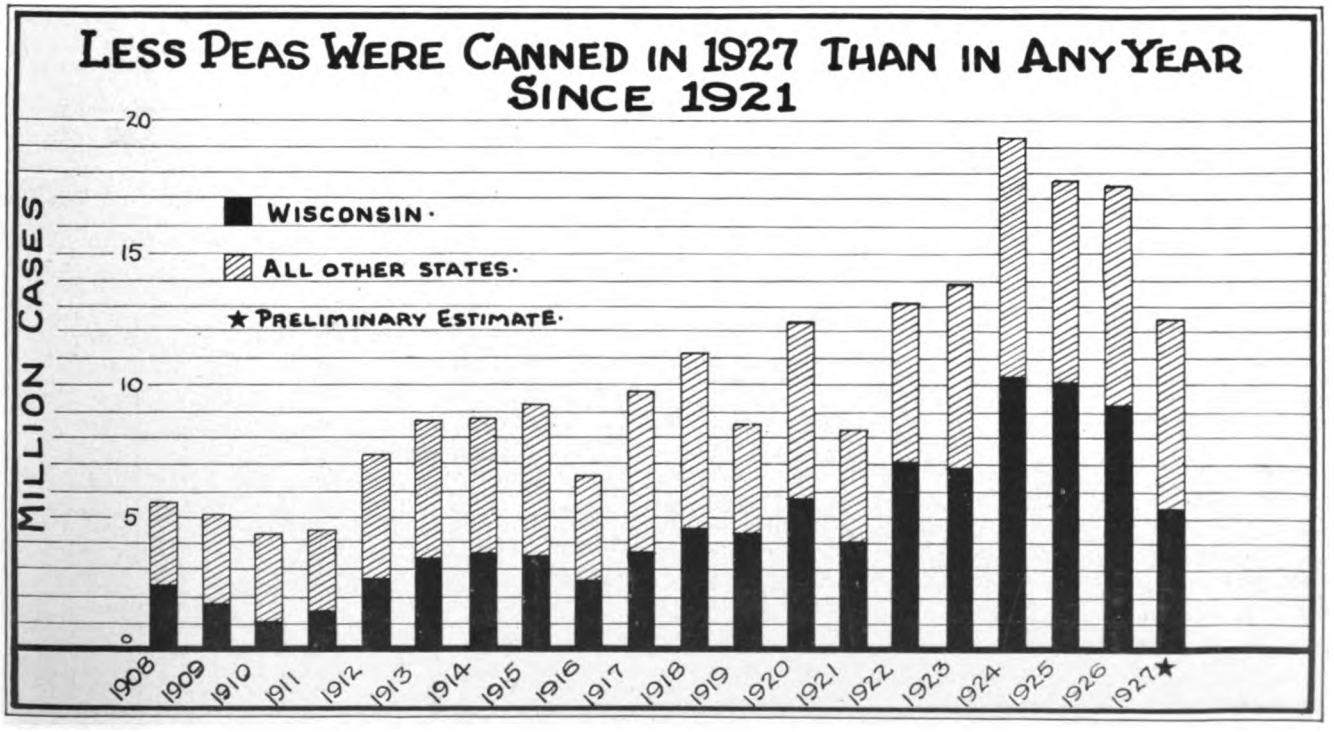
CORN OUTLOOK IMPROVES LITTLE

The corn crop continues to be the poorest of all crops not only in Wisconsin but for the country as a whole. The condition of the crop in Wisconsin on August 1 was 66 per cent of normal as compared with a 5-year average of 82.8 per cent. For the United States it was 71.2 per cent of normal as compared with the 10-year average of 80.3 per cent on August 1. Unless exceptionally favorable weather prevails during the next month or six weeks, much of the corn of the state will not mature. Some fields are doing splendidly and have an excellent chance of making ripe corn, but many others are spotted and so far behind that ripe corn is unlikely. Wisconsin's 110,000 silos will come in handy in taking care of this unripe material. The good hay crop and the grain crop will partly offset the poor corn outlook for Wisconsin.

CANNING PEAS A SHORT CROP

A special inquiry about August 1 showed that the canning pea crop this year was the shortest since 1921. Wisconsin, which usually packs about half of the nation's peas, seems to have packed less than five and a half million cases this year as compared with over nine million last year. The United States production is likewise low, the total pack being estimated at about 12,500,000 cases as compared with nearly 18,000,000 a year ago.

A sharp reduction in acreage as well as unfavorable growing weather and some insect and hail damage com-



CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR AUGUST 1

Crop	Acreage		Production					Condition, August 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1927 (preliminary)	1926	Aug. 1, 1927 forecast	1926	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Aug. 1 forecast compared to 1926 final production	5-year average 1922-26	Unit	1927	1926	5-year average 1922-26
Corn	2,077,000	2,119,000	63,058,000	73,106,000	—14	82,636,000	Bu.	66	73	82 8
Potatoes	258,000	230,000	28,948,000	27,140,000	+ 7	29,803,000	Bu.	85	87	88.0
Tobacco	32,200	29,000	34,660,000	33,350,000	+ 4	41,352,000	Lb.	78	85	84.0
Oats	2,449,000	2,577,000	97,969,000	96,638,000	+ 1	104,042,000	Bu.	87	84	88.6
Barley	620,000	521,000	20,198,000	17,974,000	+12	14,985,000	Bu.	91	91	90.0
Rye	238,000	256,000	3,927,000	3,840,000	+ 2	5,095,000	Bu.	16.5[1]	15.0[1]	15.2[1]
Winter Wheat	73,000	65,000	1,679,000	1,339,000	+25	1,436,000	Bu.	23.0[1]	20.6[1]	20.2[1]
Spring Wheat	67,000	63,000	1,253,000	1,260,000	— 1	1,089,000	Bu.	87	85	83.8
Buckwheat	22,000	23,000	318,000	345,000	— 8	372,000	Bu.	85	83	86.0
All Tame Hay	3,485,000	3,368,000	6,562,000	5,742,000	+15	5,440,000	Ton	97	79	82.6
Alfalfa	300,000	341,000						87	84	88 8
Dry Peas	30,000	36,000						89	88	86.4
Dry Beans	8,000	9,000	66,000	68,000	— 3	90,000	Bu.	88	85	87.6
Flax	8,000	11,000	99,000	132,000	—25	107,000	Bu.	86	86	88.2
Sugar Beets	15,000	17,000	108,000	158,000	—32	151,000	Ton	88	90	89.0
Apples			1,412,000	2,158,000	—35	2,001,000	Bu.	52	74	69.8
Pasture								86	76	81.0

[1]Average yield per acre.

bined to bring about this low production. Since this industry has been suffering from three years of overproduction, the current situation should do much to bring it back to a normal basis.

SMALL GRAINS MOSTLY GOOD

In general, the small grain crops in Wisconsin are very satisfactory. The barley crop promises a production of over 20 million bushels or an increase of 12 per cent over last year. For the United States as a whole the barley crop is likewise a most excellent one and a production of 248 million bushels or 32 per cent more than last year is being forecasted. This is the second largest crop of barley in the history of the country, it being exceeded only by the crop of 1918 when 256 million bushels were produced.

Wheat in Wisconsin is generally good,—winter wheat being especially fine in quality and producing an estimated yield of 23 bushels per acre for the state. According to the August 1 forecast, the winter wheat production for the state will be 1,679,000 bushels or a 25 per cent increase over last year. Spring wheat, while fairly good, is not quite as good as winter wheat. The crop suffered considerably from a few hot days which struck it during the ripening period, and rust damage is reported in some sections.

The oat crop of Wisconsin promises to be larger than that of a year ago in spite of the fact that there is a somewhat smaller acreage. Early oats are excellent, though the late oats are not doing quite so well. Late oats were affected by some hot days in July which hastened maturity. In some localities there was also considerable damage from rust.

Rye, with a decreased acreage, promises to yield about 16.5 bushels per acre for the state as compared with 15

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR AUGUST 1

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)					Condition, August 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1927 (preliminary)	1926	Aug. 1, 1927 forecast	1926	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Aug. 1 forecast compared to 1926 final production	5-year average 1922-26	Unit	1927	1926	10-year average
Corn	97,638	99,492	2,385,226	2,646,853	—10	2,766,561	Bu.	71.2	72.5	80.3
Potatoes	3,495	3,151	410,714	356,123	+15	394,000	Bu.	83.8	78.8	80.4
Tobacco	1,594 3	1,664	1,137,762	1,321,423	—14	1,342,000	Lb.	74.6	75.0	78.3
Oats	42,914	44,394	1,278,741	1,250,019	+ 2	1,352,357	Bu.	74.8	71.4	79.4
Barley	9,456	8,200	248,736	188,340	+32	193,000	Bu.	83.3	69.8	78.4
Rye	3,860	3,513	61,484	41,010	+50	63,900	Bu.	15.9[1]	11.4[1]	13.6[2]
Winter Wheat	38,185	36,913	552,767	627,433	—12	556,016	Bu.	14.5[1]	17.0[1]	14.9[2]
Spring Wheat	20,313	19,613	298,378	205,376	+45	251,715	Bu.	86.4	60.2	70.6
Buckwheat	858	707	15,400	12,922	+19	13,800	Bu.	85.0	80.8	87.8
Flax	2,653	2,897	23,308	18,592	+25	20,000	Bu.	86.4	65.2	72.8
Tame Hay	60,262	58,840	102,078	86,184	+18	90,900	Ton	91.6	73.6	78.0
Sugar Beets	763	758	6,849	7,220	— 5	6,850	Ton	87.5	85.3	86.0
Pasture								86.9	69.9	79.0

[1]Average yield per acre. [2]Five-year average yield per acre, 1922-26.

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

County	Condition, August 1, in Per cent of Norma											Average Yield per Acre			
	Potatoes		Corn	Oats		Barley		Tame Hay		Tobacco		Winter Wheat		Rye	
	This year	Last year	This year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	5-year average	This year	Last year	This year (preliminary) Bus.	Last year Bus.	This year (preliminary) Bus.	Last year Bus.
Barron	87	93	54	97	91	89	93	102	84.8	98	80	....	17	30	18
Bayfield	71	85	53	75	82	75	87	110	80.4	....	....	25	30	....	20
Burnett	84	89	67	91	90	88	90	101	79.2	....	....	25	17	10	17
Chippewa	86	93	67	92	93	89	95	97	88.4	95	90	22	26	17	20
Douglass	75	86	56	70	90	75	90	100	79.2	....	....	14	21	10	20
Polk	87	85	67	89	91	92	98	99	82.2	....	....	....	15	....	17
Rusk	95	90	50	100	92	100	95	100	80.5	....	....	....	23	....	20
Sawyer	87	94	57	97	93	88	95	105	80.2	....	....	....	20	....	20
Washburn	82	85	66	94	86	100	95	102	77.4	....	....	....	14	25	14
Northwest District	83.6	88.8	61.4	88.8	91.8	86.5	95.4	102.0	....	97.5	83.3	....	....	....	....
Ashland	78	73	50	79	77	85	75	90	70.2	....	....	....	19	....	20
Clark	81	78	62	85	77	89	87	98	80.3	....	....	21	22	27	18
Iron	75	75	58	93	80	100	85—	115	77.0	....	....	....	20	20	20
Lincoln	76	83	61	90	84	82	85	98	89.4	....	....	....	22	....	18
Marathon	82	92	59	96	90	92	93	100	90.0	....	....	22	19	27	21
Oneida	85	94	66	102	82	100	85	101	86.4	....	....	....	19	....	18
Price	89	94	57	95	93	93	94	100	92.4	....	....	....	23	....	23
Taylor	93	94	52	95	92	76	96	90	88.8	....	....	....	35	25	20
Vilas	89	95	86	97	90	100	91	97	90.0	....	....	25	19	....	17
North District	83.0	88.5	60.3	92.7	87.2	89.4	88.6	98.5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Florence	98	92	80	100	82	100	90	100	86.6	....	....	....	15	....	18
Forest	86	90	58	87	90	86	94	88	92.2	....	....	....	18	....	18
Langlade	86	89	57	87	90	84	87	95	88.4	....	....	....	19	25	22
Marinette	78	89	57	87	91	87	85	86	84.8	....	....	15	14	13	18
Oconto	92	83	64	87	93	92	90	98	78.6	....	....	19	14	18	17
Shawano	81	89	59	91	91	94	88	94	87.0	....	....	28	23	21	20
Northeast District	85.3	87.5	61.1	89.2	91.0	91.0	90.6	95.3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Buffalo	92	92	75	94	87	95	92	100	84.8	90	85	27	23	21	22
Dunn	87	84	63	85	83	90	88	101	78.2	86	80	30	25	15	18
Eau Claire	95	87	69	87	84	90	94	100	84.8	90	....	22	19	18	18
Jackson	86	87	66	87	85	91	89	98	80.6	70	75	25	22	15	17
La Crosse	96	77	86	97	78	103	90	110	84.8	78	90	40	20	20	16
Monroe	95	92	74	82	83	92	94	99	80.3	76	90	20	24	16	15
Pepin	79	90	59	78	77	90	85	104	79.2	....	....	24	24	17	17
Pierce	96	84	78	82	86	86	91	99	85.6	87	75	35	18	25	17
St. Croix	85	89	56	80	81	90	90	102	74.8	80	85	22	15	20	16
Trempealeau	89	93	79	89	81	96	84	99	85.2	80	99	24	19	17	16
West District	89.4	87.1	69.3	85.8	82.8	92.0	90.0	100.8	....	78.9	84.6	....	....	....	....
Adams	86	83	68	81	60	90	85	98	78.0	....	....	35	15	9	11
Green Lake	87	72	72	83	68	91	93	95	76.4	....	....	19	15	20	17
Juneau	84	85	58	81	74	85	83	88	80.8	....	....	19	16	14	14
Marquette	84	80	75	83	74	91	90	98	79.4	....	....	28	14	12	13
Portage	76	81	69	80	72	85	85	97	81.0	....	....	....	20	11	13
Waupaca	86	88	75	86	86	89	91	95	87.2	....	....	26	23	17	15
Waushara	88	88	69	77	76	93	89	96	82.2	....	....	20	18	11	11
Wood	92	84	72	80	80	91	91	105	86.8	....	....	....	20	25	17
Central District	86.6	82.7	69.8	81.0	73.8	89.6	89.4	96.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Brown	88	75	60	86	94	89	89	93	78.2	....	....	20	18	19	19
Calumet	89	82	72	91	93	88	93	93	81.4	....	....	28	19	21	17
Door	91	90	73	90	88	95	90	91	88.6	....	....	20	17	20	18
Fond du Lac	82	79	65	92	92	91	86	94	83.2	....	....	29	23	15	21
Kewaunee	88	81	72	84	92	87	90	90	79.4	....	....	35	20	22	17
Monitowoc	85	78	68	87	85	91	87	90	78.0	....	....	20	19	19	19
Outagamie	91	83	79	89	85	86	93	100	90.0	....	....	21	20	20	23
Sheboygan	93	86	73	97	88	96	89	95	86.4	....	....	35	25	....	22
Winnebago	89	80	69	92	89	83	93	96	81.8	....	....	25	24	25	22
East District	88.3	82.3	70.0	89.8	89.2	89.5	90.0	93.4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crawford	77	70	70	84	74	89	87	92	72.8	71	72	27	19	16	16
Grant	70	83	58	86	67	90	90	100	75.2	90	83	30	19	30	23
Iowa	70	81	55	87	70	89	93	91	76.6	....	....	30	18	25	15
Lafayette	75	84	70	84	74	95	89	96	76.6	....	....	25	25	25	24
Richland	70	76	60	84	79	91	92	99	85.2	85	75	28	19	12	17
Sauk	87	89	65	80	78	91	90	94	85.4	....	....	21	22	15	15
Vernon	83	84	63	87	75	93	88	101	82.8	70	80	28	20	20	20
Southwest District	76.2	80.6	64.1	84.4	74.0	91.8	90.0	96.5	....	72.7	78.4	....	....	....	....
Columbia	97	90	66	85	83	93	89	96	76.2	88	83	15	20	16	16
Dane	83	82	62	87	80	90	94	92	78.4	84	89	24	28	16	23
Dodge	88	89	70	88	87	94	94	98	84.6	....	....	26	23	24	23
Green	72	81	64	86	85	95	95	99	83.0	65	50	....	21	12	17
Jefferson	77	79	69	89	87	92	94	93	77.6	70	78	26	23	21	18
Rock	75	93	58	88	94	90	94	91	80.2	77	88	30	24	15	18
South District	83.4	86.4	64.8	87.2	87.0	92.4	93.5	95.0	....	79.4	84.6	....	....	....	....
Kenosha	79	91	67	80	90	84	85	91	86.4	....	....	....	25	....	22
Milwaukee	94	92	69	84	90	90	90	99	81.4	....	....	18	19	18	19
Ozaukee	82	80	79	91	87	92	85	90	80.8	....	....	10	23	19	17
Racine	82	91	69	88	92	94	96	90	84.4	....	....	20	20	21	17
Walworth	71	86	62	83	90	85	90	95	82.4	....	....	32	21	22	18
Washington	84	86	70	92	89	91	87	95	80.6	....	....	25	23	21	17
Waukesha	84	82	71	87	86	89	90	96	81.2	....	....	26	19	22	16
Southeast District	80.7	86.5	69.2	86.5	88.4	88.9	88.8	93.4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
STATE	85.0	87.0	66.0	87.0	84.0	91.0	91.0	97.0	82.6	78.0	85.0	23.0	20.6	16.5	15.0

bushels a year ago, and the Wisconsin production will probably be slightly larger than it was last year.

A RECORD HAY CROP

The hay crop increased materially during the month of July and the production is the largest ever harvested in the United States. The crop for the entire country is over 102 million tons, which exceeds last year's production by four million tons. Wisconsin alone has an estimated total of over 6½ million tons of hay this year, which is an increase of 15 per cent over 1926. Because of the favorable weather which prevailed in most sections during harvesting time, most of the hay this year was obtained in very fine condition.

The second crop of alfalfa looks well in most sections and with a few rains should make good yields. Red clover is blossoming nicely and the outlook for seed production is good. Inasmuch as there is a real shortage of red clover seed in the country, it is probable that the 1927 seed crop will bring favorable prices.

LARGER POTATO CROP PROBABLE

The condition of the potato crop in Wisconsin improved somewhat during July, and on August 1 was 85 per cent of normal as compared to a 5-year average of 88 per cent. The condition is somewhat better in the northern sections than in the southern part of the state. According to the August 1 forecast, the probable production for Wisconsin is 28,948,000 bushels—a 7 per cent increase over 1926 but about 2 per cent less than the 5-year average. For the United States as a whole the forecast is for a 4 per cent larger crop than the 5-year average.

Some reports of the presence of late blight have been received. If cool and rainy weather should prevail during the next month there is danger from this disease.

THE TOBACCO SITUATION

The Wisconsin tobacco outlook indicates that with favorable weather the crop will be slightly larger than last year, while the production for the United States will probably fall about 14 per cent below that of a year ago. On August 1 the condition of the Wisconsin crop was 78 per cent of normal as compared with 85 per cent a year ago and a 5-year average of 84 per cent. The tobacco fields show much variation and some hail damage has been reported.

1926 WISCONSIN FARM PRODUCTION

A study of the 1926 production figures shows that the gross income on Wisconsin farms for that year exceeded 1925 by a little over 6 per cent. There was a decrease of about 10½ per cent in the income from cash crops, but an increase in the income from livestock and livestock products. Comparative figures for the last three years are shown in the following table:

SOURCES OF GROSS INCOME ON WISCONSIN FARMS

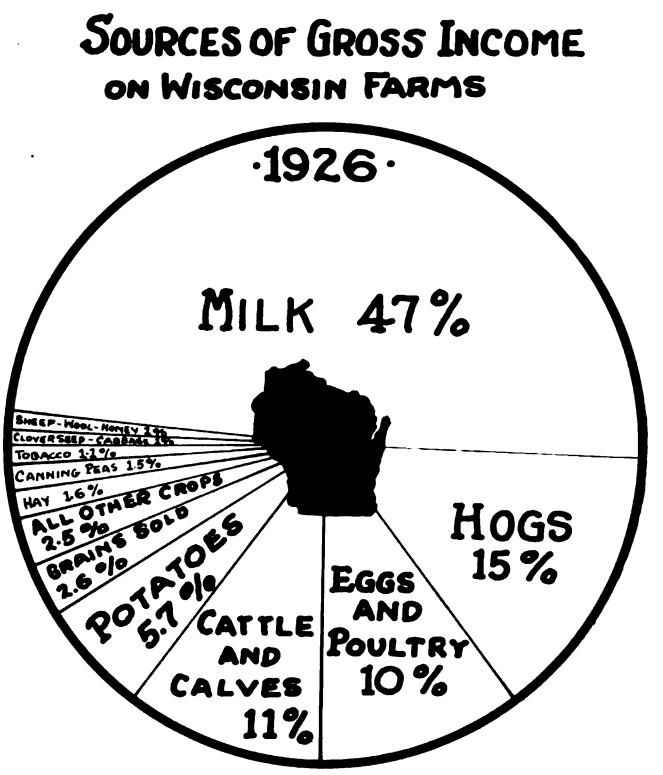
(000 omitted)

	1926	1925	1924
Milk	$193,624	$191,024	$169,154
Hogs	65,772	51,479	41,631
Eggs and poultry	40,796	37,950	32,086
Cattle and calves	44,020	30,367	26,385
Sheep and wool	2,960	3,713	2,955
Honey	772	1,221	833
Total of livestock products	$347,944	$315,754	$273,044
Potatoes	$ 23,774	$ 29,540	$ 9,400
Tobacco	4,606	5,920	3,215
Canning peas	6,678	6,387	7,643
Hay	6,890	5,369	8,490
Clover seed	2,761	3,387	957
Cabbage	1,436	1,411	1,157
Grains	11,055	12,094	12,286
Fruits	5,289	3,675	3,909
All other crops	5,026	6,847	4,706
Total of cash crops	$ 67,515	$ 74,630	$ 51,763
Total gross income	$415,459	$390,384	$324,807

The gross income figure is made up of the total value of livestock sold and livestock products and the value of the portion of the grains and other crops not fed to livestock. No effort is made to include inventory changes or changes in the value of farm property.

The decrease in income from cash crops is accounted for by the lower value of the 1926 crops of potatoes, tobacco, clover seed, and to some extent other marketed crops. The bulk of the decrease came in potatoes, which crop had a much lower value in 1926 than in 1925 in spite of a larger production.

The increase in the value of livestock production is chiefly the result of a bigger income from the sale of cattle, hogs and poultry products, most of which brought somewhat better prices in 1926 than 1925, and in addition the amount of cattle, hogs and poultry marketed in 1926 showed an increase over 1925. A new high point in cattle shipments was reached last year when over 405,000 head were shipped to packers and stockyards in addition to record shipments for other purposes.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
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WISCONSIN STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics
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WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician

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Dry Weather Reduces Crop Output

AUGUST this year was the dryest on record for many Wisconsin counties, according to information received from the Weather Bureau. The extremely dry weather greatly reduced the outlook for all late harvested crops. Heavy rains and warm weather beginning September 6th may partly overcome the effects of the drought for some crops, provided frosts do not come too early.

POTATO OUTLOOK DECLINES

Due to the dry weather and some frost damage in the northern part of the state, the potato situation on September 1 was unusually spotted. Generally, the early varieties made good yields, but the late varieties suffered so much from dry weather that yields are likely to be low. Southern and eastern Wisconsin suffered most in this respect.

According to the September 1 outlook, the production of potatoes in Wisconsin this year is estimated to be 25,284,000 bushels or a 7% decrease from last year's production in spite of an acreage increase of 12%. Favorable September weather conditions may improve the yields somewhat.

SEPTEMBER 1 CROP SUMMARY

1. **Small grain and hay crops were excellent this year.**
2. **Dry weather greatly reduced the outlook for potatoes, corn, tobacco, apples and other late harvested crops.**
3. **Good rains and warm weather in September may partly overcome the August setback, but yields on all fall crops are likely to be low on an average.**

The potato crop in the United States, while somewhat reduced during the month of August, did not decline in the same proportion as did the crop in Wisconsin. The U. S. production on September 1 was estimated at 400 million bushels as compared with 356 million bushels in 1926 and a forecasted production on August 1 of 411 million. Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan suffered the greatest reductions due to dry weather, and the Maine crop was reduced considerably by disease.

CORN PROSPECT REMAINS POOR

With the prolonged dry period which began about July 21st, the corn crop failed to show much improvement during August. The outlook on September 1 was the poorest in many years. The forecast shows a decrease of 28% from the low production of 1926 and 36% below the 5-year average production. Corn is practically a failure in a number of northern counties and is exceedingly poor in some central counties. The best prospects for ripe corn are in counties along the Mississippi River, in some southern and eastern counties and in a few areas on light soils. The fields generally are uneven, and poor fields are common in all sections. Much good weather will be needed to mature any considerable amount of ripe corn.

For the United States the corn outlook improved somewhat during August due to favorable conditions in some western and southern states. In Wisconsin and adjoining states the outlook declined. On September 1 the 1927 corn production for the United States was estimated to be about 2,457,000,000 bushels, which is about 7% less than last year and 11% below the 5-year average.

TOBACCO YIELDS LOW

The dry weather also affected the Wisconsin tobacco crop, the production on September 1 being forecasted at 30,600,000 pounds for the state, or a decrease of 8% from the 1926 crop. This decrease becomes especially significant when one remembers that we have a 10% acreage increase in the state this year. The September rains are helping the crop in the southern part of the state and some improvement will be made if frosts hold off until rather late.

For the United States as a whole the tobacco crop showed some improvement during August. The outlook on September 1 indicated a total production of about 8% less this year than last year.

SMALL GRAINS AND HAY EXCELLENT

Such crops as the small grains and hay, which were mostly mature before the dry weather set in, produced very well this year. The hay crop for 1927 is the largest ever produced in the state, the total production being estimated at 6,552,000 tons or a 14% increase over the good crop of 1926.

Oats was affected somewhat by the dry weather since the late varieties were not ripe until in August. The early varieties yielded splendidly this year and were ready for harvesting before the dry weather came. According to the September 1 figures, the oat production of Wisconsin this year will be about 94,591,000 bushels or 2% less than last year.

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR SEPT. 1

Crop	Acreage		Production					Condition September 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1927 preliminary	1926	Sept. 1, 1927 forecast forecast	1926	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Sept. 1 forecast compared to 1926 final production	5-year average 1922-6	Unit	1927	1926	5-year average 1922-26
Corn	2,077,000	2,119,000	52,922,000	73,106,000	—28	82,636,000	Bu.	56	78	82 2
Potatoes	258,000	230,000	25,284,000	27,140,000	— 7	29,803.000	Bu.	70	86	83.4
Tobacco	32,200	29,000	30,635,000	33,350,000	— 8	41,352,000	Lb.	67	85	81.4
Oats	2,449,000	2,577,000	94,591,000	96,638,000	— 2	104,042,000	Bu.	84	79	89.0
Barley	620,000	521,000	20,646,000	17,974,000	+15	14,985,000	Bu.	90	90	90.0
Rye	238,000	256,000	3,927,000	3,840,000	+ 2	5,095,000	Bu.	16.5[1]	15.0[1]	15.2[1]
Winter wheat	73,000	65,000	1,679,000	1,339,000	+25	1,436,000	Bu.	23.0[1]	20.6[1]	20.2[1]
Spring wheat	67,000	63,000	1,275,000	1,260,000	+ 1	1,089,000	Bu.	81	85	82.8
Buckwheat	22,000	23,000	296,000	345,000	—14	372,000	Bu.	77	88	83.6
All tame hay	3,485,000	3,368,000	6,552,000	5,742,000	+14	5,440,000	Ton	94	80	80.8[2]
Alfalfa	300,000	341,000	679,000	887,000	—24	623,000	Ton	78	85	90.0[2]
Dry peas	30,000	36,000	570,000	738,000	—23	631,000	Bu.	19.0[1]	20.5[1]	17.6[1]
Dry beans	8,000	9,000	59,000	68,000	—13	90,000	Bu.	76	86	83.6
Flax	8,000	11,000	94,000	132,000	—29	107,000	Bu.	80	84	84.8
Peas for canning	72,160	106,120	1,354,000	2,335,000	—42	2,115,000	Cwt.	18.8[1]	22.0[1]	21.6[1]
Sugar beets	15,000	17.000	93,000	158,000	—41	151,000	Ton	77	90	87.0
Apples			1,222,000	2,158,000	—43	2,001,000	Bu.	45	90	74.6
Pasture								61	82	77.0

[1]Average yield per acre. [2]Four-year average, 1923-26.

Rye is yielding well and a 2% increase in production over last year is recorded in the state, in spite of an acreage decrease of 7%. Barley likewise was a very satisfactory crop, a production of 20,646,000 bushels being likely for the state or an increase of 15% over the 1926 crop. The average yield of Wisconsin barley is reported at 35 bushels per acre, which is a very exceptional production. This crop was ripe and laregly harvested before the dry weather came. Wheat was generally a good crop, particularly winter wheat which has an estimated production of 25% more than last year.

THE CLOVER SEED SITUATION

Many fine fields of red clover for seed were seen on Wisconsin farms this year. The outlook is for a large production of good quality seed. In many cases farmers pastured promising fields of red clover seed because the lack of other pasture made it necessary.

Red clover seed production is estimated by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics to be about 80% to 100% larger than the unusually small crop of last year. Increased acreage in important growing districts ranging from about 10% to 125% greater than last year, combined with heavier yields per acre made possible the largest production since 1922. This year's crop follows four consecutive small ones. During the past few years unfavorable weather conditions were partly responsible for decreased production but not entirely because there has been a marked tendency to substitute other crops, chiefly sweet clover and alfalfa, for red clover.

Prices offered to growers on August 31st were the highest since 1919 with the exception of last year. They averaged $24.15 per 100 pounds, basis clean seed, compared with $26.15 in 1926; $22.35 in 1925; $17.65 in 1924 and $17.55 in 1923. In some districts threshing was not well under way and prices were more or less nominal.

Production of alsike clover seed is estimated to be about one-third larger than last year, which in turn was about 25% larger than the very small crop of 1925. As in the case of red clover, alsike clover seed crops have been small since 1922.

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR SEPT. 1

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)					Condition, September 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1927 preliminary	1926	Sept. 1, 1927 forecast forecast	1926	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Sept. 1 forecast compared to 1926 final production	5-year average 1922-26	Unit	1927	1926	10-year average 1917-26
Corn	97,638	99,492	2,456,561	2,646,853	— 7	2,766,561	Bu.	69.7	73.8	77.3
Potatoes	3,495	3,151	399,798	356,123	+12	394,135	Bu.	77.8	77.5	76.7
Tobacco	1,594.3	1,664	1,168,413	1,301,211	—10	1,338,226	Lb.	76.5	81.0	78.4
Oats	42,914	44,394	1,191,396	1,250,019	— 5	1,352,357	Bu.	70.3	67.9	79.2
Barley	9,456	8,200	259,406	188,340	+38	192,707	Bu.	82.9	68.7	77.0
Rye	3,860	3,513	61,484	41,010	+50	63,900	Bu.	15.9[1]	11.4[1]	13.6[1]
Winter wheat	38,185	36,913	552,767	627,433	—12	556,016	Bu.	14.5[1]	17.0[1]	14.9[1]
Spring wheat	20,313	19,613	308,125	205,376	+50	251,715	Bu.	82.7	58.4	68.9
Buckwheat	858	707	15,405	12,922	+19	13,800	Bu.	83.1	86.2	86.5
Flax	2,653	2,897	23,935	18,592	+29	20,000	Bu.	84.6	62.8	67.6
Tame hay	60,262	58,840	101,269	86,184	+17	90,904	Ton	91.0	75.5	79.4
Pasture								84.1	78.2	77.8

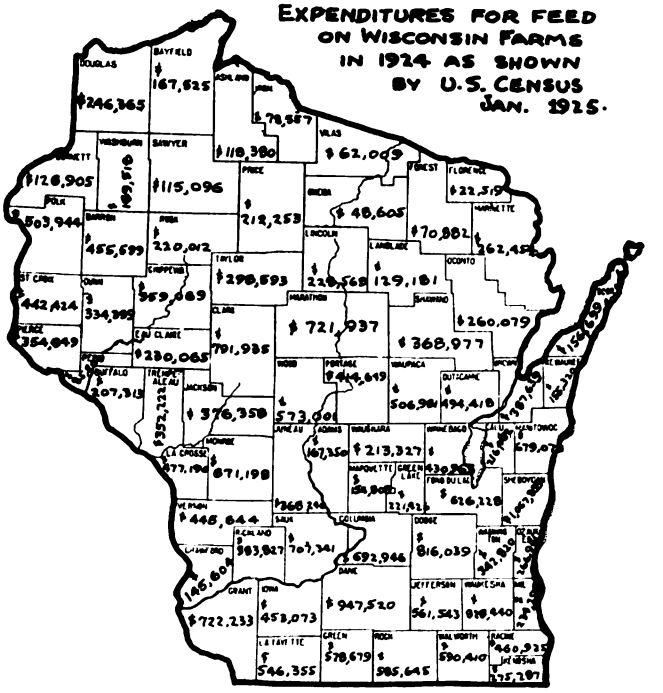
[1]Average yield per acre.

COUNTY STATISTICS—CONDITIONS OF WISCONSIN CROPS ON SEPT. 1

County	Condition at Time of Harvest				Condition, September 1								
	Oats		Barley		Potatoes		Corn		Tobacco		Pasture		Apples
	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year
Barron	90	81	95	84	75	95	54	83	92	100	68	92	49
Bayfield	77	74	70	90	72	87	51	77	....	....	89	92	65
Burnett	82	75	95	84	76	95	64	87	80	....	82	80	60
Chippewa	94	87	97	96	78	85	63	83	70	85	72	93	70
Douglas	70	90	67	95	73	98	50	78	....	....	60	80	37
Polk	79	87	85	86	69	85	54	83	....	....	68	84	40
Rusk	85	85	90	88	62	93	35	85	....	....	82	90	45
Sawyer	80	86	75	90	65	96	37	82	....	....	79	94	45
Washburn	90	72	95	90	80	90	55	75	....	....	68	93	65
Northwest District	**82.6**	**81.6**	**87.1**	**90.4**	**73.2**	**93.6**	**54.3**	**81.2**	**80.7**	**82.6**	**74.2**	**89.2**	**48.0**
Ashland	80	78	90	82	75	79	40	64	....	....	83	80	....
Clark	89	65	90	83	80	80	55	72	....	....	71	85	48
Iron	90	75	100	85	90	84	30	65	....	....	80	85	50
Lincoln	95	83	100	86	74	86	54	79	....	....	80	93	73
Marathon	90	72	93	88	72	84	49	82	....	....	74	90	57
Oneida	97	72	100	89	70	95	34	68	....	....	72	87	....
Price	95	70	100	85	87	90	40	77	....	....	75	96	75
Taylor	85	74	87	85	74	81	49	69	....	....	68	90	30
Vilas	95	83	100	85	81	93	55	72	....	....	85	97	....
North District	**91.9**	**74.0**	**93.3**	**84.4**	**76.4**	**84.7**	**48.1**	**73.2**	....	....	**74.6**	**89.1**	**55.3**
Florence	75	85	100	95	60	96	40	75	....	....	70	87	80
Forest	87	89	100	84	75	90	40	69	....	....	95	92	30
Langlade	81	72	86	81	76	86	53	65	....	....	61	91	60
Marinette	83	83	91	85	62	80	49	77	....	....	55	90	52
Oconto	81	87	87	90	61	87	54	78	....	....	48	87	61
Shawano	83	72	90	89	60	89	49	72	....	....	63	86	51
Northeast District	**82.1**	**78.7**	**89.4**	**87.4**	**64.2**	**87.6**	**60.3**	**75.0**	....	....	**59.4**	**88.7**	**56.4**
Buffalo	93	87	103	93	86	89	77	90	....	....	79	92	40
Dunn	82	90	86	91	66	87	51	87	65	88	59	85	30
Eau Claire	89	78	90	93	85	89	68	80	85	....	79	93	36
Jackson	84	67	90	85	89	78	61	60	65	85	81	76	35
La Crosse	89	78	89	86	69	89	51	73	75	99	67	78	30
Monroe	85	72	94	90	78	92	64	87	80	95	77	88	36
Pepin	85	74	72	85	72	80	50	80	....	....	65	85	35
Pierce	80	80	95	83	75	87	60	88	....	85	78	82	35
St. Croix	74	78	86	88	73	92	54	82	....	....	54	93	28
Trempealeau	86	84	94	96	80	95	71	89	82	95	71	91	30
West District	**84.7**	**79.2**	**90.5**	**90.4**	**78.0**	**89.0**	**62.3**	**82.5**	**73.8**	**92.3**	**71.0**	**85.0**	**31.4**
Adams	71	60	100	....	56	68	45	73	....	....	52	65	65
Green Lake	76	62	85	90	60	75	55	73	....	....	45	68	35
Juneau	74	69	89	85	58	78	52	78	77	....	77	72	47
Marquette	86	76	88	93	69	90	73	81	....	....	68	85	31
Portage	90	71	90	90	69	85	65	81	75	....	65	83	54
Waupaca	82	80	84	90	77	87	68	85	....	....	68	75	48
Waushara	73	68	72	92	65	88	59	82	....	....	65	78	45
Wood	70	82	86	86	72	85	71	84	....	....	79	90	63
Central District	**77.9**	**69.2**	**85.9**	**89.0**	**67.4**	**84.1**	**62.8**	**80.9**	**76.2**	....	**66.2**	**79.2**	**47.0**
Brown	85	81	88	78	67	78	60	71	....	....	60	70	57
Calumet	83	85	89	90	77	80	67	82	....	....	70	75	57
Door	89	70	95	76	82	88	77	82	....	....	72	82	70
Fond du Lac	89	86	94	87	67	86	59	74	....	....	45	65	48
Kewaunee	88	88	89	92	66	83	62	83	....	....	45	77	44
Manitowoc	78	73	88	83	73	77	68	73	....	....	67	75	66
Outagamie	83	82	84	92	74	90	68	75	....	....	55	80	57
Sheboygan	92	86	93	89	76	80	75	74	....	....	73	72	60
Winnebago	88	88	85	91	81	87	58	75	....	....	61	84	56
East District	**85.7**	**81.5**	**89.4**	**86.2**	**73.6**	**82.9**	**64.8**	**76.2**	....	....	**60.2**	**74.3**	**57.2**
Crawford	86	75	91	85	76	72	57	75	63	80	63	85	40
Grant	80	63	94	89	62	84	53	78	....	80	56	86	35
Iowa	81	77	90	92	60	85	42	82	....	....	50	92	25
Lafayette	85	63	97	92	73	76	56	75	....	....	68	91	32
Richland	79	82	85	94	55	88	50	72	75	....	48	90	25
Sauk	91	75	93	94	62	88	49	80	....	....	44	75	33
Vernon	80	77	91	89	71	94	61	79	75	93	60	94	20
Southwest District	**83.6**	**72.9**	**91.9**	**91.5**	**63.2**	**86.2**	**52.4**	**77.2**	**72.8**	**88.6**	**55.1**	**84.3**	**31.5**
Columbia	90	76	94	88	69	98	58	85	78	82	65	92	64
Dane	87	86	90	95	68	86	55	71	61	85	55	74	40
Dodge	89	88	93	95	70	86	65	84	....	....	66	74	55
Green	84	80	93	95	64	88	49	77	....	....	44	89	44
Jefferson	84	80	92	89	61	89	49	82	50	78	45	75	49
Rock	82	90	88	96	67	87	58	80	68	89	48	93	40
South District	**86.1**	**83.9**	**91.6**	**93.5**	**67.6**	**88.4**	**55.7**	**80.2**	**66.0**	**85.0**	**53.2**	**83.2**	**44.2**
Kenosha	84	83	85	85	63	92	58	78	....	....	57	94	33
Milwaukee	92	89	96	93	75	76	66	77	....	....	64	71	88
Ozaukee	88	79	88	93	69	73	60	68	....	....	52	65	59
Racine	85	90	84	93	67	87	61	85	....	....	57	79	33
Walworth	88	81	92	84	55	88	49	71	....	....	56	91	31
Washington	87	81	87	84	63	85	66	72	....	....	56	67	58
Waukesha	83	80	88	83	74	74	69	76	75	....	62	65	54
Southeast District	**86.5**	**83.0**	**88.3**	**84.8**	**65.7**	**82.2**	**61.2**	**75.2**	**75.0**	....	**57.0**	**76.4**	**50.3**
STATE	**84.0**	**79.0**	**90.0**	**90.0**	**70.0**	**86.0**	**56.0**	**78.0**	**67.0**	**85.0**	**61.0**	**82.0**	**45.0**

Although the demand for alsike clover seed declined the past two years, a revival of interest in the crop during the past four years has brought about an increase in the acreage, especially in sections that harvest the crop for hay. Higher prices to growers for each seed crop since 1922 has tended to increase the acreage in seed producing sections. The acreage for seed this year was reported to be considerably larger than last year in all the important producing sections except southern Idaho and northern Indiana. The greatest increases in acreage were in northeastern Minnesota, northern Illinois, and western Oregon. In general the increases were substantial.

Prices paid to growers on August 30th were about the same as those of a year ago, which were the highest since 1920. They ranged on that date $20 to $24 and averaged $21.60 per 100 pounds, basis clean seed, compared with $21.70 in 1926, $18.65 in 1925, $13.75 in 1923 and 1924 and $12.90 in 1922. Highest prices were being paid in central Indiana, northwestern Ohio and southern Idaho. Lowest prices prevailed in northeastern Iowa, northern and central Illinois and western Wisconsin.



ACCORDING TO THE 1925 CENSUS THE WISCONSIN FARM FEED BILL WAS $27,002,160

FOREIGN GRAIN PROSPECTS

The most recent information concerning foreign grain crops as reported by the Foreign Service of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics is summarized as follows:

Rye—Fifteen foreign countries report a total rye production of 416 million bushels, an increase of 12.8% over 1926. The harvesting of the crop has been completed with good yields in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. Fourteen European countries report an increase of 11.9 per cent over 1926. The Russian acreage shows a decrease of about 2% but conditions in Russia are believed to have been more favorable for rye than for wheat and a larger crop than last year is expected.

Barley—Barley production estimates and forecasts for 22 foreign countries (which last year produced 47 per cent of the foreign crop) amount to 654 million bushels compared with 681 million bushels for those countries last year, which is a decrease of 4 per cent. Reports have not yet been received from Germany and France, both of which are important barley countries, but the indications are that yields in Germany will be better than last year. Reports available for France are less favorable than for Germany.

Oats—Oats production estimates and forecasts for 18 foreign countries (which last year produced 28.3 per cent of the world total) amount to 1,077 million bushels, compared with 1,056 million bushels for the same countries last year, or an increase of 2 per cent.

Wheat—Production forecasts and estimates for 24 foreign countries amount to 1,727 million bushels compared with 1,701 million bushels in those countries last year, an increase of 1.5%. Adding to the United States figure the total production of wheat for all countries reporting so far is 2,588 million bushels, an increase of 1.2% over 1926. Those countries in 1926 produced 74% of the total world crop, exclusive of Russia and China. Reports from Canada are conflicting as to frost and rust damage, but conditions have been generally favorable during the month of August and it is expected that the September estimate will show an increase over the August forecast. Reports from European countries outside of Russia continue to indicate a larger crop than last year. Sixteen countries (which produced 71% of the total European crop in 1926) report a production of 923 million bushels as compared with 864 million bushels in 1926. Excessive rains throughout northern Europe are delaying and damaging the harvests.

FEED PRICES ADVANCE

The favorable spread which existed last winter between feed prices and the prices of livestock products has been largely lost through the increases which have occurred in feed prices since early in the spring. The following table shows a comparison between various feeds on the Chicago market for July, 1927 and July, 1926:

Commodity	July, 1926	July 1927	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1927 Price Over 1926
Standard spring wheat bran	$24.50	$27.80	+13
Standard spring wheat middlings	25.50	34.80	+36
Spring wheat flour middlings	29.55	39.20	+33
Red Dog flour	35.40	47.25	+33
Linseed meal (34%)	49.05	45.80	— 7
Cottonseed meal (43%)	37.40	41.85	+12
Cottonseed meal (41%)	36.40	40.60	+12
Cottonseed meal (36%)	34.45	38.75	+12
Digester feeding tankage (60%)	70.00	66.25	— 6
White hominy feed	29.90	36.50	+22

MILK PRICES STABLE

For each month this year the average Wisconsin farm milk price has been above the corresponding month for the past two years. The figures are shown in the following table.

Average Wisconsin Farm Price of 100 Pounds of Milk For the Past Eight Months With Comparisons

	This Year	Last Year	2 Years Ago
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
May	1.98	1.80	1.83
June	1.96	1.74	1.82
July	1.98	1.79	1.87
August	2.04	1.82	1.88

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

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Crops Show Fall Improvement

WEATHER conditions during September brought increased production in most fall harvested crops. The extreme drought of August caused serious setbacks in corn, potatoes, tobacco, and other crops, but substantial recovery was made by October due to favorable rains and warm weather. No serious frost damage occurred until September 23rd when most of the corn still standing was frozen.

POTATOES SHOW GOOD QUALITY

Reports indicate that while yields of potatoes are considerably below last year the quality is generally good. Dry weather prevented tubers from setting in normal numbers, with the result that there are fewer potatoes in a hill than usual. A good market size seems to have been developed in most sections.

According to the October 1 forecast, the Wisconsin potato production will be about 25,600,000 bushels as compared with 27,140,000 bushels last year—a reduction of 6 per cent. The United States production is estimated at 395 million bushels, or about 5 million bushels less than the estimate of a month ago. The principal decline since the September estimate is reported in New York and Maine, where blight caused serious losses. The states which increased the production of late potatoes are largely in the West.

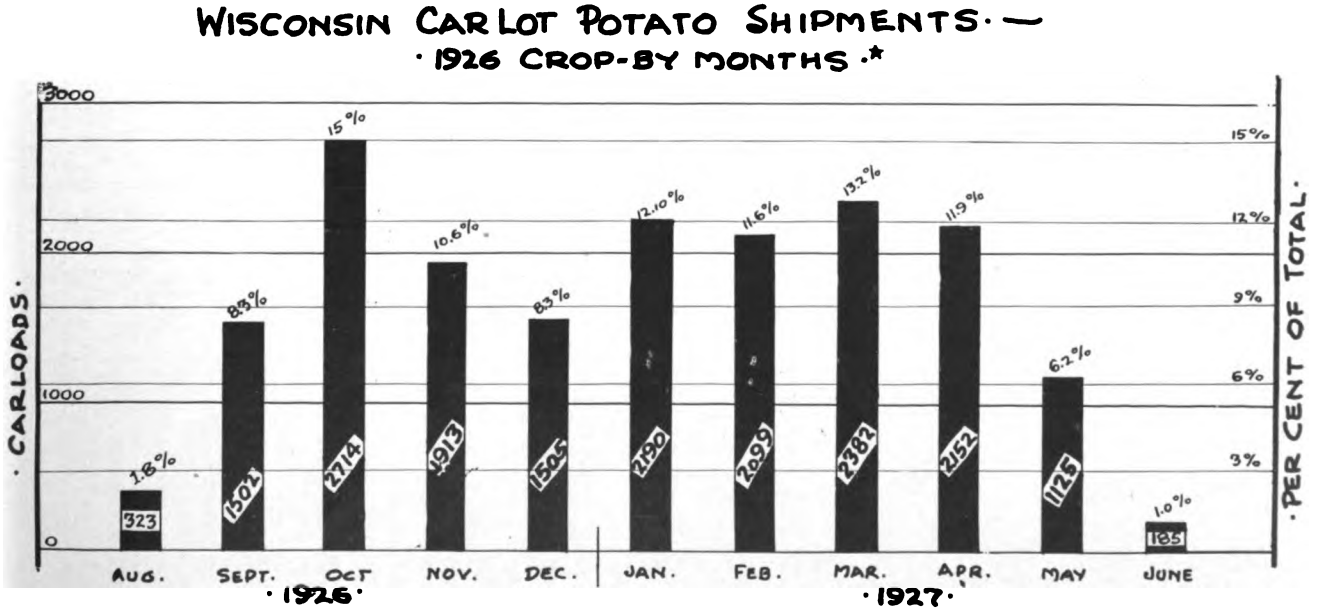
Potato harvesting has been delayed because of the general lateness of the crop and also because of the unusual amount of rain experienced in recent weeks.

The estimated production of the leading potato states on October 1 was as follows:

	1926 production (bushels)	October 1, 1927 forecast (bushels)
Maine	36,830,000	32,035,000
Michigan	29,880,000	23,771,000
Minnesota	29,800,000	33,153,000
New York	29,016,000	28,350,000
Wisconsin	27,140,000	25,645,000
Pennsylvania	22,176,000	22,237,000
Wyoming	16,198,000	21,758,000
Colorado	11,760,000	15,725,000
Virginia	11,658,000	23,439,000

CORN IMPROVED IN SEPTEMBER

The corn crop benefited appreciably by the favorable weather during the month of September. The yields were increased, particularly from the standpoint of silage production. The lateness of the crop generally prevented the development of very much ripe corn, though the quality of the silage was satisfactory. Most of the corn in Wisconsin was frozen on September 23. The corn crop for the United States improved somewhat during September, and



CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR OCTOBER 1

Crop	Acreage		Production					Average Yield per Acre		
	1927 (preliminary)	1926	Oct. 1, 1927 forecast	1926	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Oct. 1 forecast compared to 1926 final production	5-year average 1922-6	Unit	1927 (preliminary)	1926	5-year average 1922-6
Corn	2,077,000	2,119,000	58,883,000	73,106,000	—19	82,636,000	Bu.	63[1]	71[1]	81.0[1]
Potatoes	258,000	230,000	25,645,000	27,140,000	— 6	29,803,000	Bu.	70[1]	82[1]	75.4[1]
Tobacco	32,200	29,000	33,907,000	33,350,000	+ 2	41,352,000	Lb.	78[1]	91[1]	82.4[1]
Oats	2,449,000	2,577,000	94,248,000	96,638,000	— 2	104,042,000	Bu.	38.5	37.5	40.7
Barley	620,000	521,000	21,390,000	17,974,000	+19	14,985,000	Bu.	34.5	34.5	32.8
Rye	238,000	256,000	3,927,000	3,840,000	+ 2	5,095,000	Bu.	16.5	15.0	15.2
Winter wheat	73,000	65,000	1,679,000	1,339,000	+25	1,436,000	Bu.	23.0	20.6	20.2
Spring wheat	67,000	63,000	1,306,000	1,260,000	+ 4	1,089,000	Bu.	19.5	20.0	18.7
Buckwheat	22,000	23,000	330,000	345,000	— 4	372,000	Bu.	79[1]	81[1]	79.2[1]
All tame hay	3,485,000	3,368,000	6,622,000	5,742,000	+15	5,440,000	Ton	1.90	1.70	1.65
Alfalfa	300,000	341,000	780,000	887,000	—12	623,000	Ton	2.60	2.60	2.60
Dry peas	30,000	36,000	570,000	738,000	—23	631,000	Bu.	19.0	20.5	17.6
Dry beans	8,000	9,000	80,000	68,000	+18	90,000	Bu.	10.0	7.5	9.1
Flax	8,000	11,000	103,000	132,000	—22	107,000	Bu.	88[1]	82[1]	84.0[1]
Clover seed	112,000	92,000						82[1]	80[1]	72.2[1]
Peas for canning	72,160	106,120	1,354,000	2,335,000	—42	2,115,000	Cwt.	18.8	22.0	21.6
Sugar beets	15,000	17,000	93,000	158,000	—41	151,000	Ton	77[1]	90[1]	86.6[1]
Apples			1,204,000	2,158,000	—44	2,001,000	Bu.	45[1]	81[1]	67.2[1]
Pasture								74[1]	88[1]	84.4[1]

[1]Condition of crop on October 1.

the October 1 forecast of production is for only slightly below that of a year ago though considerably below the five-year average.

A special inquiry showed that 66 per cent of the corn acreage in Wisconsin is used for silage this year, 25 per cent for grain, and 9 per cent for other uses. Obviously, the number of acres used for silos was unusually large this year because of the smallness of the stalks in many fields and also because of unsatisfactory stands in some cases.

TOBACCO PROGRESSES MOST

Of the various crops, the most improvement was noticed in tobacco after the coming of the September rains. Both quality and yields are reported as considerably better than appeared probable a month ago. According to the October 1 forecasts, the Wisconsin tobacco production will be slightly over 33 million pounds, or about 2 per cent more than last year. The production for the United States, while improved somewhat during the last month, is still considerably under that of a year ago—the decrease being estimated at about 10 per cent.

The cigar types of tobacco grown in Wisconsin seem to be in a favorable market position and prices will probably be better than last year. Cigar tobacco of good quality will probably meet a strong demand due to the low production.

OTHER CROPS

Clover Seed—The acreage of clover cut for seed was larger in 1927 than in 1926 by about 22 per cent, according to a special inquiry made in September. The condition of the crop was generally good.

Cabbage—The cabbage crop in the Racine-Kenosha area suffered heavily from the dry weather but made a good recovery when the rains came. The price recently has been running about ten dollars per ton. Yields are fair, and if the harvest period is prolonged they will probably be very satisfactory, which is gratifying after the half crop outlook which existed earlier. In the northern cabbage section good yields of kraut cabbage are being obtained and the quality is fine. The United States cabbage crop on October 1 appeared to be considerably larger than a year ago.

Apples—The apple crop in Wisconsin and the United States is less than half of the 1926 production. Good yields are reported in some commercial sections of Wisconsin.

Sugar Beets—The 1927 Wisconsin sugar beet acreage is estimated at 15,000 acres as compared with 17,000 acres for 1926. The condition of the crop on October 1 was 77

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR OCTOBER 1

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)					Average Yield per Acre		
	1927 preliminary)	1926	Oct. 1, 1927 forecast	1926	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Oct. 1 forecast compared to 1926 final production	5-year average 1922-26	Unit	1927 (preliminary)	1926	10-year average 1917-26
Corn	97,638	99,492	2,603,437	2,646,853	— 2	2,766,561	Bu.	73.6[1]	72.4[1]	77.4[1]
Potatoes	3,495	3,151	394,757	356,123	+11	394,135	Bu.	75.3[1]	76.5[1]	75.9[1]
Tobacco	1,596	1,664	1,168,900	1,301,211	—10	1,338,226	Lb.	76.9[1]	81.4[1]	79.9[1]
Oats	42,914	44,394	1,205,639	1,250,019	— 4	1,352,357	Bu.	28.1	28.2	31.8
Barley	9,456	8,200	264,703	188,340	+41	192,707	Bu.	28.0	23.3	24.4
Rye	3,860	3,513	61,484	41,010	+50	63,900	Bu.	15.9	11.4	13.6
Winter wheat	38,185	36,913	552,767	627,433	—12	556,016	Bu.	14.5	17.0	14.9
Spring wheat	20,313	19,613	313,771	205,376	+53	251,715	Bu.	15.4	10.5	12.3
Buckwheat	858	707	15,803	12,922	+22	13,800	Bu.	81.4[1]	80.1[1]	81.6[1]
Flax	2,653	2,897	24,270	18,592	+31	20,000	Bu.	84.4[1]	64.7[1]	68.7[1]
Tame hay	60,262	58,840	103,773	86,184	+20	90,904	Ton	1.72	1.47	1.50
Pasture								80.1[1]	83.7[1]	79.2[1]

[1]Condition of crop on October 1.

COUNTY STATISTICS—CONDITION AND PRELIMINARY YIELDS OF WISCONSIN CROPS

Counties	Condition—October 1				Corn			Average Yield per Acre							
	Potatoes		Clover Seed	Apples				Oats		Barley		All Tame Hay		Alfalfa	
	This year	Last year	This year	This year (per cent of a full crop)	Condition Oct. 1 this year	Per cent of acreage harvested for silage	Per cent of acreage harvested for grain	This year (preliminary) Bus.	Last year Bus.	This year (preliminary) Bus.	Last year Bus.	This year (preliminary) Tons	Last year Tons	This year (preliminary) Tons	
Barron	88	88	82	48	71	90	6	40	42	39	37	2.3	1.4	3.8	
Bayfield	55	75	98	63	57	68	7	31	36	25	34	2.1	1.7	3.0	
Burnett	79	89	75	60	67	63	23	32	40	37	33	2.0	1.6	2.5	
Chippewa	87	75	96	52	63	81	9	39	37	34	33	1.8	1.4	3.0	
Douglas	65	73	....	43	67	86	5	25	42	25	37	2.1	1.4	2.5	
Polk	77	77	90	60	62	80	13	34	36	33	33	2.1	1.5	2.9	
Rusk	63	65	80	75	43	91	2	37	33	29	28	2.6	1.8	....	
Sawyer	70	89	....	40	44	60	....	35	38	45	30	1.7	1.7	1.5	
Washburn	62	77	100	62	67	78	16	40	34	33	32	1.8	1.4	1.5	
Northwest District	76.2	78.7	88.7	54.2	61.9	78.4	9.3	35.6	38.0	33.1	34.1	2.1	1.6	2.81	
Ashland	87	75	....	....	....	100	....	30	31	35	30	1.8	1.8	....	
Clark	73	76	82	40	61	89	2	43	33	36	36	1.9	1.5	3.0	
Iron	82	70	....	90	68	73	6	37	43	28	27	2.4	1.8	3.0	
Lincoln	56	79	87	58	43	97	....	45	30	36	33	1.9	1.7	2.7	
Marathon	64	75	75	65	55	94	2	39	37	31	34	2.0	1.7	3.2	
Oneida	59	92	....	....	48	93	....	36	34	35	25	1.5	1.7	....	
Price	64	68	....	42	50	89	6	47	35	33	28	1.5	1.8	....	
Taylor	87	63	95	65	52	83	....	41	35	36	34	2.1	1.7	2.5	
Vilas	80	92	....	....	87	48	27	28	24	25	32	2.0	1.8	....	
North District	69.4	75.2	81.7	69.9	57.6	89.3	2.7	40.3	34.6	33.4	34.1	1.9	1.7	3.07	
Florence	50	82	80	....	....	50	....	28	36	28	38	1.8	1.7	....	
Forest	70	75	....	50	40	79	1	36	33	33	39	1.8	1.8	2.5	
Langlade	60	76	....	66	65	82	....	45	38	40	32	2.4	1.8	3.0	
Marinette	66	75	69	60	54	83	5	34	30	38	29	1.9	1.7	2.1	
Oconto	73	83	80	68	55	85	10	34	31	32	32	1.8	1.4	3.2	
Shawano	52	77	87	53	44	80	15	36	37	35	33	2.2	1.8	3.1	
Northeast District	64.0	77.6	80.0	60.9	51.7	81.7	8.4	35.6	34.2	34.9	32.3	2.0	1.7	2.78	
Buffalo	75	82	97	45	64	33	52	39	39	36	35	1.8	1.9	2.6	
Dunn	77	84	94	40	65	69	25	40	37	32	32	1.7	1.6	2.8	
Eau Claire	83	82	91	70	69	71	22	35	37	32	33	1.5	1.5	3.7	
Jackson	88	73	99	22	76	52	36	39	33	37	32	2.2	1.4	2.7	
La Crosse	76	90	....	25	70	44	56	44	41	37	37	2.2	2.1	3.2	
Monroe	71	83	87	30	66	58	34	37	36	39	34	2.0	2.1	3.4	
Pepin	77	80	68	33	68	29	49	31	37	35	28	2.3	1.8	3.2	
Pierce	85	88	86	45	73	38	47	37	36	34	28	1.9	1.8	3.3	
St. Croix	78	81	95	37	58	89	2	31	33	31	36	2.0	1.3	3.2	
Trempealeau	81	73	75	40	81	46	46	37	34	36	34	2.1	1.7	3.7	
West District	79.2	81.9	88.7	35.9	69.6	54.0	36.8	37.1	36.8	34.7	32.7	2.0	1.7	3.56	
Adams	55	87	72	20	57	25	62	24	21	28	29	1.5	1.5	2.2	
Green Lake	63	85	72	20	70	27	65	34	37	39	36	2.1	1.9	3.2	
Juneau	63	82	88	20	55	56	31	35	30	35	31	1.8	1.6	2.4	
Marquette	79	86	85	16	79	22	64	31	30	32	32	1.8	1.8	3.1	
Portage	63	83	86	43	64	51	35	29	30	40	33	1.3	1.4	2.2	
Waupaca	78	85	89	42	65	89	9	36	35	33	34	1.8	1.5	3.1	
Waushara	65	88	86	31	65	41	51	29	29	31	34	1.7	1.5	2.3	
Wood	71	90	88	59	66	80	15	27	32	30	30	1.7	1.7	2.7	
Central District	65.5	86.0	84.3	34.1	64.7	53.4	37.5	30.7	31.6	33.0	33.0	1.7	1.6	2.60	
Brown	55	74	60	52	75	86	8	40	39	31	32	1.8	1.7	2.2	
Calumet	62	78	71	55	85	88	8	42	46	43	37	2.4	2.0	3.2	
Door	76	86	86	94	78	90	3	35	33	29	30	1.6	1.6	2.2	
Fond du Lac	55	75	80	50	54	76	13	48	42	37	34	2.0	1.9	2.6	
Kewaunee	61	85	80	47	70	91	3	43	44	35	37	1.7	1.6	2.6	
Manitowoc	74	78	89	66	78	91	1	40	43	38	32	1.6	1.9	2.3	
Outagamie	78	89	85	66	72	80	15	37	40	33	39	2.2	1.7	3.0	
Sheboygan	76	73	80	73	77	90	4	44	47	37	38	2.2	1.9	2.9	
Winnebago	66	73	50	59	67	86	8	49	44	36	37	2.2	2.1	2.7	
East District	67.6	78.5	78.7	63.3	72.1	86.0	7.3	42.2	42.3	36.1	34.8	2.0	1.8	2.73	
Crawford	68	76	104	20	55	38	42	32	34	30	28	1.7	1.4	2.7	
Grant	66	83	90	23	53	45	44	36	29	35	37	1.9	1.5	2.7	
Iowa	55	82	100	20	40	70	23	30	32	25	40	2.0	1.7	2.0	
Lafayette	62	79	81	20	62	32	48	36	28	35	36	1.8	1.5	2.8	
Richland	75	87	93	34	61	54	38	36	33	35	33	2.0	1.8	2.8	
Sauk	60	80	94	20	65	47	37	39	34	36	35	2.1	1.7	3.0	
Vernon	78	86	93	28	65	71	24	36	34	38	33	1.7	1.7	2.7	
Southwest District	67.8	81.8	91.9	22.6	59.9	49.2	38.1	36.6	31.5	34.0	36.4	1.9	1.6	2.74	
Columbia	71	87	88	60	67	48	41	32	38	29	36	1.7	1.7	2.3	
Dane	67	84	97	34	64	60	29	38	38	34	36	2.0	1.8	2.9	
Dodge	76	81	87	59	74	81	14	49	49	35	37	2.0	1.9	3.0	
Green	67	73	100	28	54	62	25	39	38	38	38	1.7	1.9	2.6	
Jefferson	61	82	81	53	58	74	18	45	46	37	39	1.7	2.1	2.1	
Rock	67	77	101	27	71	62	32	35	38	30	35	1.6	1.8	2.2	
South District	68.2	80.1	90.8	41.5	64.4	63.5	27.4	39.5	41.7	34.2	36.2	1.8	1.9	2.48	
Kenosha	62	85	92	45	55	89	9	45	42	23	29	1.8	1.9	2.9	
Milwaukee	76	81	85	73	75	72	10	45	42	37	33	1.8	2.0	3.1	
Ozaukee	62	74	79	54	53	82	13	41	44	34	30	1.6	1.7	2.2	
Racine	68	86	94	30	67	74	15	43	43	34	36	1.7	1.8	2.0	
Walworth	67	80	100	20	66	74	20	40	41	27	35	2.0	2.1	2.8	
Washington	67	85	87	57	58	85	8	54	47	36	36	2.2	2.0	3.1	
Waukesha	79	79	88	52	65	85	12	47	40	36	36	1.8	2.0	2.7	
Southeast District	68.9	81.8	89.2	47.6	62.7	80.7	13.0	46.6	42.7	33.4	34.5	1.9	2.0	2.61	
STATE	70.0	82.0	82.0	45.0	63.0	66.0	25.0	38.5	37.5	34.5	34.5	1.90	1.70	2.60	

per cent of normal, which indicates a production of about 40 per cent below last year.

Buckwheat—

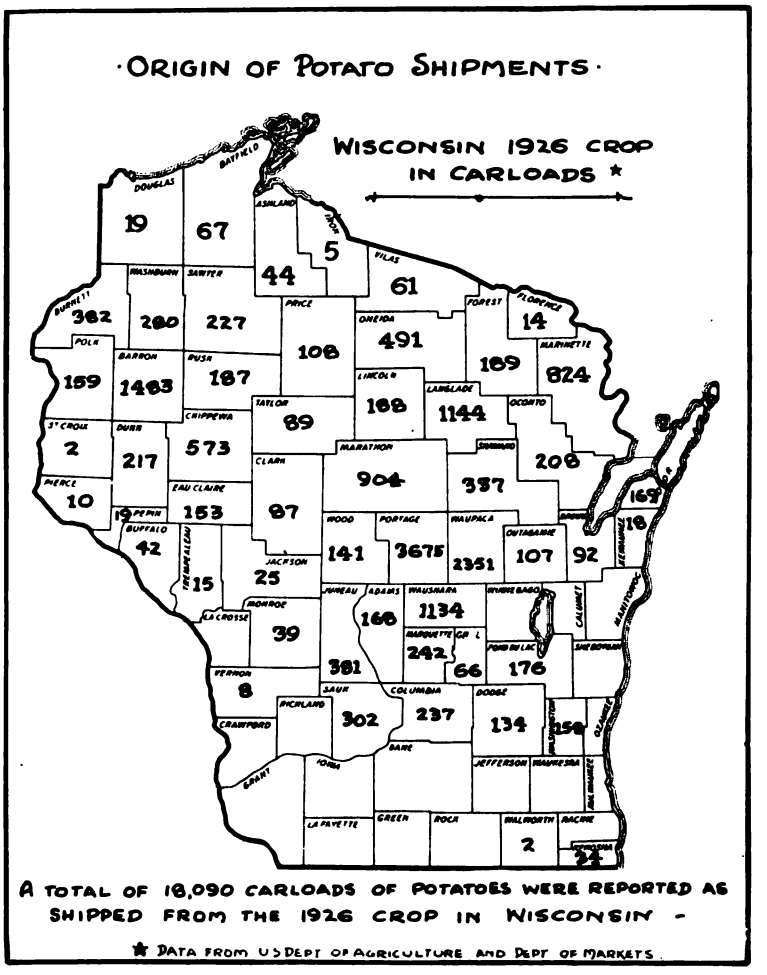
The Wisconsin buckwheat acreage is smaller this year than last. The condition of the crop on October 1 was 79 per cent of normal, which indicates a production of 4 per cent less than last year.

Pastures—

Reports on the condition of pastures indicate that there is abundant fall pasturage available in most parts of the state. During the month of August pastures were largely dried up and nonproductive. The outlook now is for good forage during the remaining fall months.

Dry Beans—

The reported yield on dry beans indicates that the production in Wisconsin will exceed that of last year in spite of the reduced acreage.



Over 18,000 cars of Wisconsin potatoes from the 1926 crop were shipped to market by rail. Large quantities were taken to market by motor truck, particularly in eastern Wisconsin and the vicinity of Milwaukee where a considerable acreage of potatoes is grown.

Cranberries—Recent estimates indicate that the Wisconsin cranberry production this year will be only about one-third as large as a year ago. Some frost injury was reported, but since the marshes were well supplied with water the damage was not great.

SEPTEMBER MILK PRICES

The average Wisconsin farm milk price for September, according to crop reporters, was $2.14 per cwt., which is 10 cents higher than in August of this year, 25 cents above September, 1926, and 23 cents above September, 1925. Milk production was decreased during August and early September by dry weather, but with the improvement which recently occurred in pastures the outlook for fall milk production is generally good.

THE U. S. DAIRY SITUATION

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

One of the dominant features of the dairy situation during September has been the record stocks of butter in cold storage. Total stocks reported in storage on September 1 were 163,037,000 pounds—an amount some 7,000,000 pounds greater than the previous record which was reached on September 1, 1924, and approximately 25,000,000 pounds greater than stocks on hand September 1 of last year.

Increases in the production of concentrated milk also reflect the favorable summer conditions which prevailed in dairy sections. The output of condenseries during August was approximately 25 per cent greater than August of last year, and for January to August, inclusive, the increase in the production of condenseries was approximately 13 per cent over the same period in 1926. Incidentally, condensed milk stocks on September 1 were 300,000,000 pounds, which is 57,000,000 greater than September 1 of last year and over 70,000,000 pounds greater than the September 1 five-year average. Condensed milk stocks tended toward further accumulations during August, increasing some 20,000,000 pounds, whereas the average tendency is for very little change to occur during that month.

THE EGG AND POULTRY SITUATION

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

Increasing firmness in the egg situation which was evident in August has continued in September. This is due in part to the continued lower receipts as compared to a year ago and to the heavy out-of-storage movement. Prices have continued upward in the usual seasonal movement but are still several cents below last year's levels.

The dressed poultry situation shows little change with receipts at the principal markets continuing to run about on a par with last year. Storage stocks have been further reduced during August in contrast to an increase last year and on September 1 were at a normal level, being only about a million pounds greater than the 1926 holdings on that date and about 3,000,000 above the five-year average. Broilers and miscellaneous poultry were the only classes of frozen poultry to show increases. Stocks of frozen turkeys, while nearly double those of last year, were only slightly above the five-year average. Preliminary surveys indicate that the size of the turkey crop in Texas will be about the same as the 1926 crop, but that there may be a tendency to hold over rather more of the turkeys than usual for the Christmas market. Some importations of turkeys, principally from the Argentine, have arrived at New York. Prices of practically all classes of dressed poultry remain considerably below last year's levels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
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WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician

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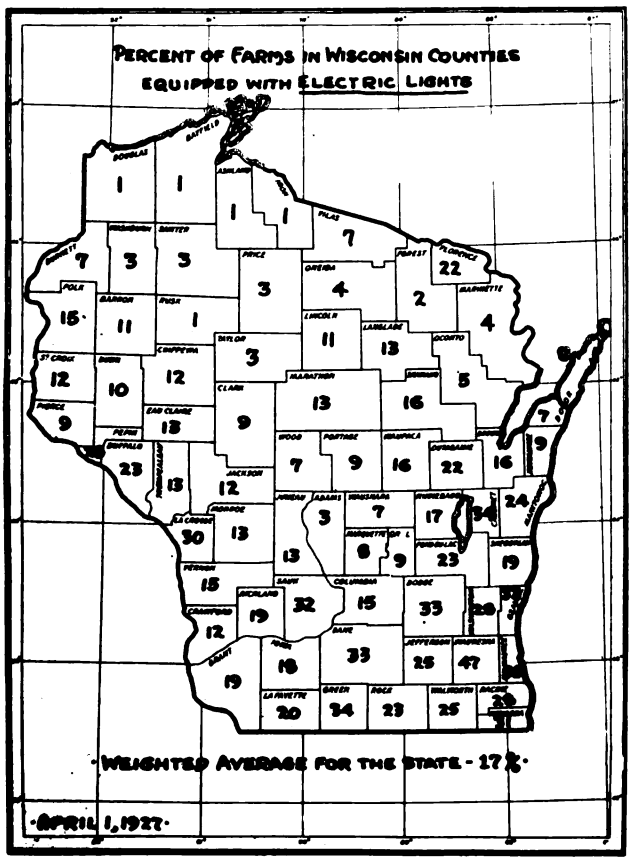
Mild Weather Aids Late Crops

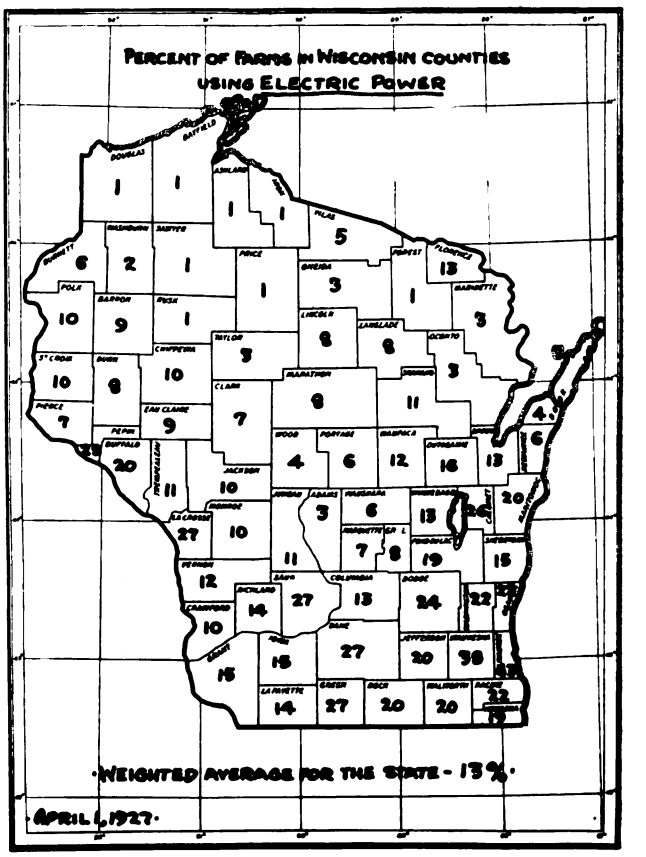
PRACTICALLY all late maturing crops were helped either in yield or quality by the mild fall weather. This is true for Wisconsin and also the country as a whole. October, this year, was the warmest October since 1918.

The most striking effect of the favorable fall was the improvement of the corn crop. The United States production estimate was increased considerably because of the good ripening weather. On November 1 the outlook was for a United States crop of over 2,753,000,000 bushels as compared with 2,646,853,000 bushels for 1926 and a five-year average of 2,766,561,000 bushels. The Wisconsin production outlook improved somewhat with the favorable weather and the seed corn situation is considerably better than appeared probable earlier.

U. S. POTATO CROP INCREASES—WISCONSIN DECLINES

The yield of potatoes reported on November 1 indicates a production of 400,305,000 bushels for the United States as compared with 356,123,000 bushels last year. The Wisconsin crop, on the other hand, is estimated to be a little below 24 million as compared with 27,140,000 last year. The recent increase in the U. S. production is chiefly due to larger crops than anticipated in Western states. Yields in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota are very low though the quality of the crop is excellent for the most part. Yields are above earlier expectations in Pennsylvania, Idaho, South Dakota, and Nebraska. In general the year's crop is below average in states east of the Dakotas and above average in Western states.





CROP SUMMARY ON NOVEMBER 1—WISCONSIN AND UNITED STATES

Crop	WISCONSIN						UNITED STATES					
	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)				Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)			
	1927 (preliminary)	1926	Nov. 1, 1927 forecast	1926	5-year average 1922-26	Unit	1927 (preliminary)	1926	Nov. 1, 1927 forecast	1926	5-year average 1922-26	Unit
Corn	2,077	2,119	67,502	73,106	82,636	Bu	97,638	99,559	2,753,249	2,646,853	2,766,561	Bu.
Potatoes	258	230	23,736	27,140	29,803	Bu.	3,495	3,148	400,305	356,123	394,135	Bu.
Tobacco	32.2	29	32,844	33,350	41,352	Lb.	1,596	1,654	1,190,357	1,301,211	1,338,226	Lb.
Oats	2,449	2,577	94,248	96,638	104,042	Bu.	42,914	44,303	1,205,639	1,250,019	1,352,357	Bu.
Barley	620	521	21,390	17,974	14,985	Bu.	9,456	8,099	264,703	188,340	192,707	Bu.
Rye	238	256	3,927	3,840	5,095	Bu.	3,860	3,586	61,484	41,010	63,874	Bu.
Winter wheat	73	65	1,679	1,339	1,436	Bu.	38,185	36,941	552,767	627,433	556,016	Bu.
Spring wheat	67	63	1,306	1,260	1,089	Bu.	20,313	19,613	313,771	205,376	251,715	Bu.
Buckwheat	22	23	365	345	372	Bu.	858	707	16,556	12,922	13,760	Bu.
All tame hay	3,485	3,368	6,622	5,742	5,440	Ton	60,262	58,657	103,773	86,184	90,904	Ton
Alfalfa	300	341	780	887	623	Ton	11,402	11,023	31,900	27,500	26,629	Ton
Dry peas	30	36	570	738	631	Bu.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dry beans	8	9	80	68	90	Bu.	1,683	1,659	18,112	17,138	16,283	Bu.
Flax	8	11	106	132	107	Bu.	2,653	2,804	24,321	18,592	20,000	Bu
Sugar beets	12	17	110	158	132	Ton	723	677	7,887	7,223	6,853	Ton
Apples	.....	.....	1,170	2,158	2,001	Bu.	.....	.....	119,333	246,460	199,224	Bu.

CORN FOR SILAGE

According to Wisconsin crop reporters, the average production of corn silage per acre in Wisconsin was 6.3 tons. Last year they reported 7.6 tons. There were many fields in which the corn was small and a low tonnage resulted. Because of the smaller yield, a larger acreage was used for silage this year than in any previous year. A survey showed that fully 66 per cent of the 1927 corn acreage was used for silage. Last year only about 50 per cent was reported as used in this way.

The number of silos on Wisconsin farms is still increasing. In 1926 the assessors reported 109,222 of these structures, and in 1927 the number was 111,463.

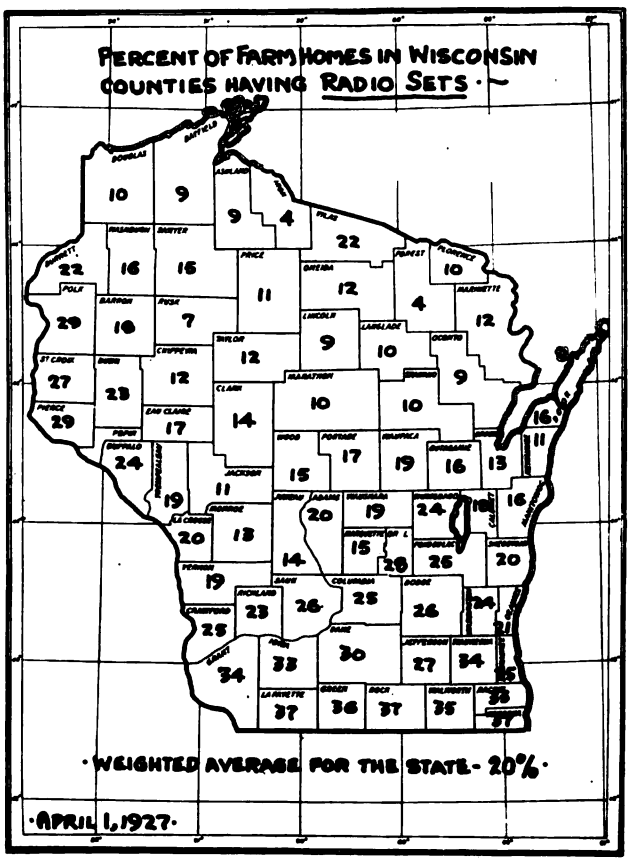
Farm tractors likewise are increasing in spite of the low prices of horses in recent years. In 1926 the number of tractors reported was 33,000 and the number in 1927 is 36,227.

THE U. S. DAIRY SITUATION

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

Butter markets have been noticeably unsettled since October 1, but the short supply of best grades at all times has prevented price declines which might otherwise have occurred. The break in prices toward the middle of the month was of but a few days' duration, being followed immediately by advances which restored prices to the previous level. Storage stocks of butter on October 1, were 147,412,000 pounds, a substantial reduction under the previous month, but a very large surplus over previous years, except 1924. The October movement, however, has cut this surplus down considerably, and in the principal wholesale markets holdings are now about the same as last year at this time, whereas a month ago they were heavier. That storage holdings have been so much reduced is a surprise to many who earlier in the season anticipated, with some alarm, the probable fall movement.

The canned-milk market is reported to be in fairly good shape, and as winter months come on more milk will, as usual, be diverted away from concentrating plants. Cheese markets generally are very quiet, although the tone is firm. Some Canadian cheese is appearing on domestic markets, principally larger styles which are best suited for grinding purposes. This cheese, of course, comes in over the tariff wall. The present tariff on Cheddar cheese is 5c per pound, but not less than 25 per cent ad valorem. Domestic wholesale prices in eastern distributing markets have been running about 28c per pound for the type and style of cheese being imported.



MILK AND FEED PRICES

Both milk and feed prices are higher this fall than they were a year ago. The following table shows a comparison of August, September and October farm milk prices for the past three years.

	Prices per Hundred Pounds of Milk		
	1925	1926	1927
August	$1.88	$1.82	$2.04
September	1.91	1.89	2.14
October	2.06	2.04	2.28

For each of the past six months the average farm milk

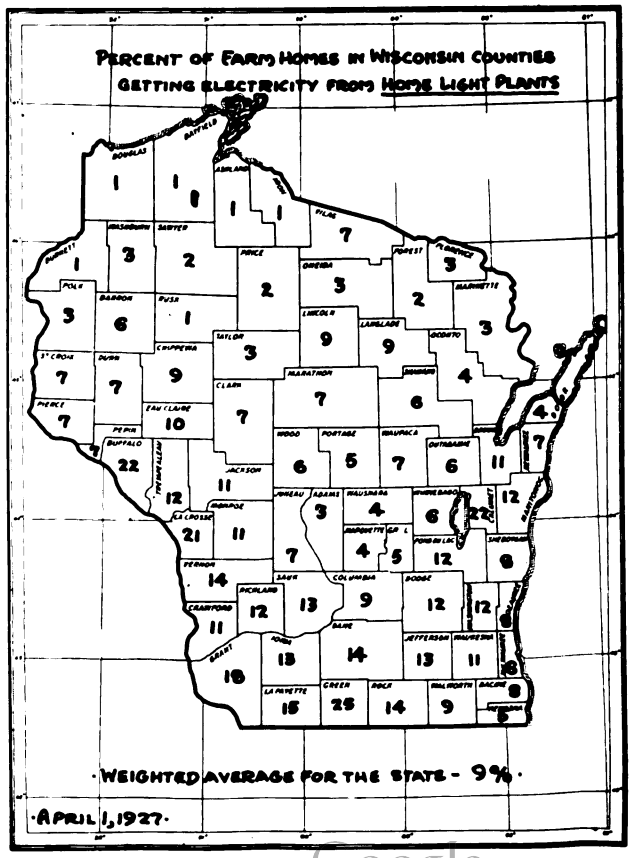
COUNTY STATISTICS—CROP YIELDS, TRACTORS, AND SILOS

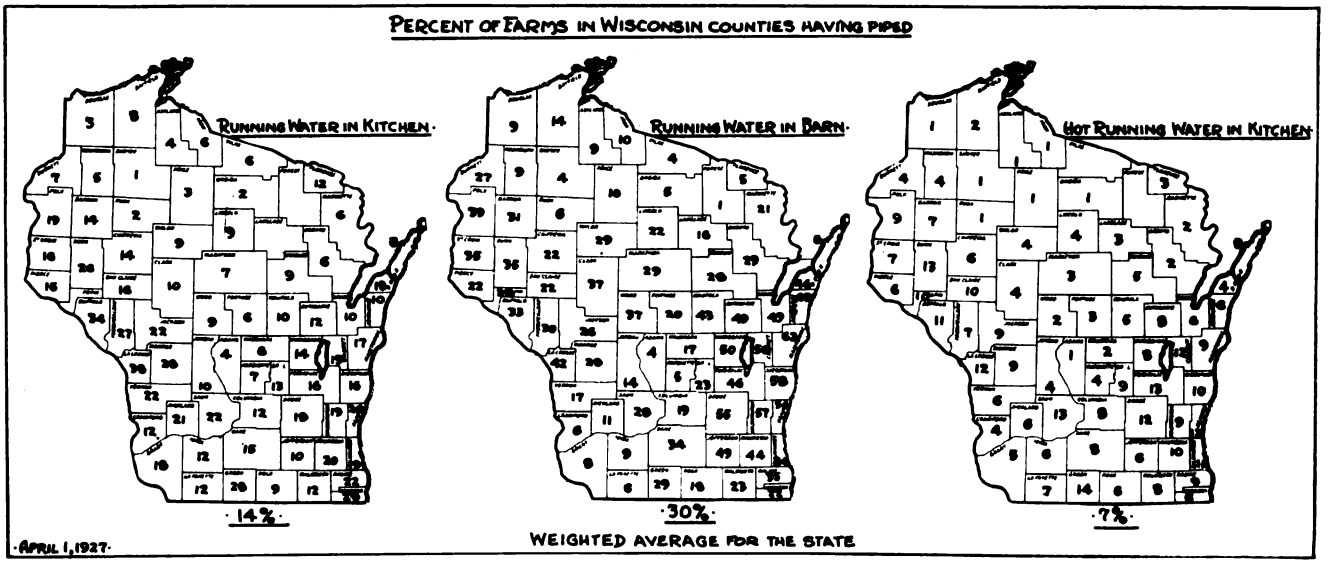
Counties	Average Yield per Acre—1927 (Preliminary) Potatoes	Oats	Barley	Rye	Winter wheat	Spring wheat	Number of Silos May 1, 1927	Number of Tractors May 1, 1927
	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.		
Barron	111	40	36	27	....	24	2,800	578
Bayfield	84	32	24	....	29	19	297	174
Burnett	106	33	37	14	23	17	747	131
Chippewa	97	39	32	17	22	....	2,218	446
Douglas	90	30	35	20	15	17	182	126
Polk	102	37	35	24	18	21	2,615	286
Rusk	80	39	32	....	....	....	536	118
Sawyer	78	36	37	....	....	....	181	44
Washburn	95	39	31	20	....	17	485	79
N. W. Dist.	**98 1**	**36 6**	**33 5**	**19 3**	**22 1**	**20 2**	**10.061**	**1.982**
Ashland	117	33	33	....	....	15	113	79
Clark	91	42	37	27	26	19	3,473	695
Iron	100	37	30	20	....	15	43	22
Lincoln	102	42	34	....	....	19	479	156
Marathon	80	39	34	22	22	22	3,470	986
Oneida	80	34	28	30	....	....	127	97
Price	100	41	33	15	20	17	279	111
Taylor	98	42	33	32	....	20	685	211
Vilas	162	33	23	....	25	....	55	41
No. Dist.	**98 0**	**39 4**	**33 4**	**24 7**	**22 8**	**19.2**	**8.724**	**2.398**
Florence	70	28	22	18	24	20	112	42
Forest	75	36	31	....	....	18	52	38
Langlade	126	41	36	20	....	15	520	187
Marinette	104	36	39	15	17	20	1,058	353
Oconto	101	32	33	19	21	20	1,527	426
Shawano	84	39	35	21	28	24	2,543	815
N. E. Dist.	**97 7**	**35 7**	**34 7**	**19 1**	**23 7**	**20 4**	**5.812**	**1.861**
Buffalo	125	37	34	22	27	18	1,013	400
Dunn	108	40	32	14	30	16	2,221	506
Eau Claire	96	39	37	17	22	19	1,133	185
Jackson	120	39	36	16	24	21	1,395	226
La Crosse	77	40	32	17	36	23	1,289	219
Monroe	98	35	37	15	24	18	2,192	397
Pepin	100	38	30	15	26	16	298	171
Pierce	120	36	34	22	25	20	1,178	369
St. Croix	88	30	31	19	21	16	2,105	379
Trempealeau	92	37	37	16	23	19	1,627	297
West Dist.	**101.5**	**36.8**	**34.2**	**17.1**	**25 5**	**18.2**	**14.451**	**3,149**
Adams	65	28	28	10	30	20	343	90
Green Lake	97	37	38	18	19	19	766	248
Juneau	91	34	34	14	21	19	1,063	248
Marquette	67	31	31	11	24	20	315	56
Portage	69	29	34	12	....	20	1,441	239
Waupaca	102	36	34	17	27	26	3,107	698
Waushara	73	28	28	11	20	....	1,025	266
Wood	81	30	30	19	21	16	2,066	461
Cent. Dist.	**82 2**	**31 6**	**32 8**	**13 5**	**23 0**	**20 5**	**10.126**	**2,306**
Brown	101	40	33	19	21	17	1,877	764
Calumet	115	37	38	20	25	20	1,635	895
Door	108	35	29	17	17	19	1,122	395
Fond du Lac	80	47	36	20	21	22	3,419	1,416
Kewaunee	89	40	34	22	22	20	1,274	625
Manitowoc	118	44	39	20	20	19	2,919	1,423
Outagamie	86	39	33	21	22	19	2,819	1,148
Sheboygan	116	47	39	18	26	24	3,320	1,238
Winnebago	90	45	37	25	25	21	1,757	829
East Dist.	**101.2**	**42.2**	**35 9**	**20 2**	**22 6**	**20 7**	**20.142**	**8.733**
Crawford	86	35	32	18	24	20	768	258
Grant	98	36	35	25	21	16	1,867	812
Iowa	110	37	36	18	23	15	1,581	459
Lafayette	67	39	33	25	25	16	1,114	538
Richland	86	37	33	15	24	16	1,410	264
Sauk	71	40	33	14	22	16	2,393	713
Vernon	77	40	36	16	22	23	2,039	457
S. W. Dist.	**81.4**	**37.0**	**34.2**	**16.6**	**23.0**	**18.0**	**11.172**	**3,501**
Columbia	72	35	30	15	19	17	1,856	643
Dane	71	39	35	18	27	19	4,689	1,702
Dodge	92	53	37	22	24	26	4,536	2,115
Green	49	39	37	16	....	15	2,116	671
Jefferson	70	46	38	22	26	23	2,861	782
Rock	60	36	31	17	20	18	2,511	823
South Dist.	**67.6**	**41 1**	**34 8**	**19 1**	**23.6**	**21.2**	**18.569**	**6.736**
Kenosha	100	42	27	....	....	19	1,037	515
Milwaukee	80	45	36	18	18	23	680	482
Ozaukee	66	44	31	20	14	19	1,283	723
Racine	78	40	34	21	23	22	1,480	752
Walworth	60	39	29	18	23	22	2,330	758
Washington	84	49	37	22	26	24	2,460	1,037
Waukesha	107	48	37	21	27	23	3,136	1,294
S. E. Dist.	**85 9**	**44 4**	**33 6**	**20 7**	**21 9**	**22 0**	**12,406**	**5,561**
STATE	**92.0**	**38 6**	**34 5**	**16 5**	**23 0**	**19 5**	**111,463**	**36.227**

price has been higher than for the same month in any year since 1920.

Feed prices on the Chicago market are much higher than they were a year ago. For September—the last month for which complete figures are available—twelve commercial feeds listed show an average increase in price of over 24 per cent. The comparative figures are as follows:

	September 1926	September 1927	Per Cent Increase
Standard spring wheat bran	$24.30	$28.90	19
Standard spring wheat middlings	25.50	32.45	27
Standard wheat flour middlings	29.75	36.70	23
Red Dog flour	36.00	46.40	29
Linseed meal (34%)	45.60	48.25	6
Cottonseed meal (43%)	31.67	44.20	40
Cottonseed meal (41%)	30.20	42.90	42
Cottonseed meal (36%)	27.94	39.65	42
Digester Feeding Tankage (60%)	70.00	70.00	0
No. 1 Alfalfa meal (medium)	26.12	26.50	1
White Hominy feed	29.25	38.65	32
Yellow Hominy feed	28.75	38.50	34
Average of 12 items			24.6%





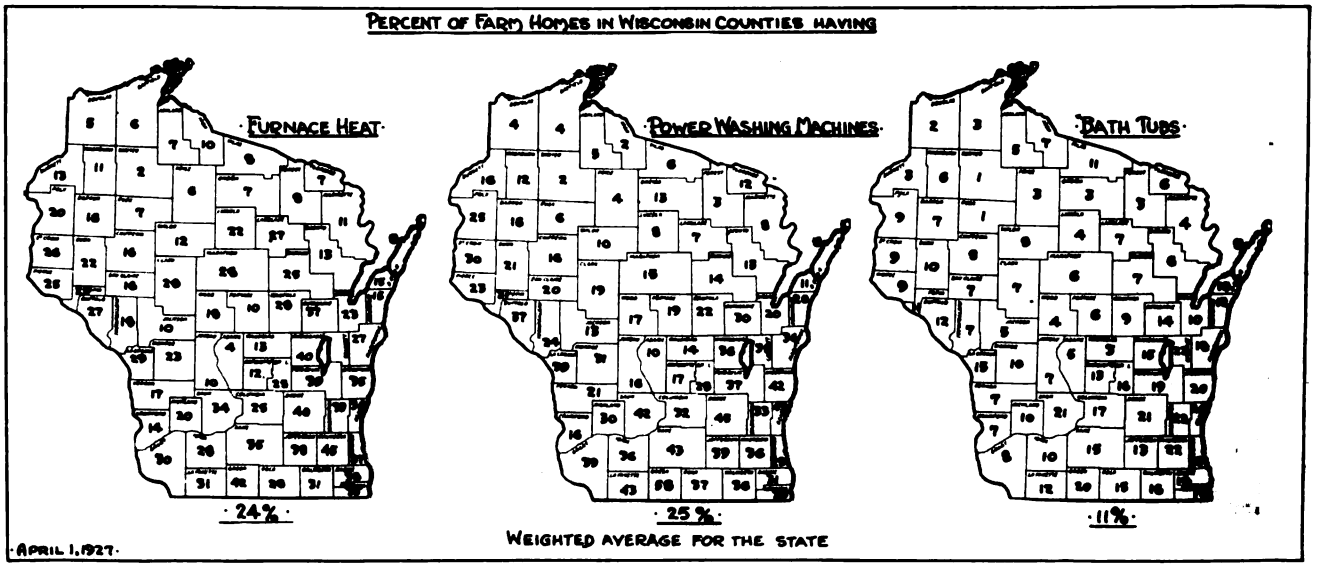
Many Conveniences in Wisconsin Farm Homes

With the gradual improvement in the living standards of the American people there have come to the farm home many modern conveniences and labor saving devices. A recent survey shows that a large percentage of Wisconsin farms have acquired various types of equipment, which must add greatly to the farm life.

The study made to obtain this information was conducted by the Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, in cooperation with the rural and state graded schools of the state. The State Superintendent of Schools also assisted in the organization of the project.

Reports were received from nearly six thousand school districts covering a total of 52,757 farms. These reports indicate that 17% of Wisconsin farms are equipped with electric lights; 13% use electric power; 9% receive their electricity from home light plants, and 20% have radio sets. Power washing machines are used in 25% of the farm homes; 24% have furnace heat; 14% have piped running water in the kitchen; 30% have piped running water in the barn; 11% have bath tubs, and 7% have hot running water in the kitchen.

The data in this survey was worked out by counties for the entire state and is presented in map form in this issue of the Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter. Much credit is due to the teachers of Wisconsin's rural and state graded schools who, at the request of State Superintendent of Schools, John Callahan, cooperated faithfully in this work.



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WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

WALTER H. EBLING, Agricultural Statistician

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The Crop Year in Review

THE CROP YEAR of 1927 was one of many ups and downs. There were many disappointments, and yet the final outturn of crop production was that of a more or less average year. Grain and crop prices generally have advanced somewhat as compared with 1926, though so far as the Wisconsin farmer is concerned this is not directly reflected in his income to any large extent.

The year started out with a late, cold, wet spring, delayed seeding, and a generally unpromising outlook. Plenty of rain and some favorable growing weather, however, helped to produce the biggest hay crop Wisconsin has ever harvested and much of it was harvested under favorable weather conditions so as to insure a quality that is above average. The early harvested grains yielded well, but the late grain crops suffered from hot and dry weather during the latter part of July and early August.

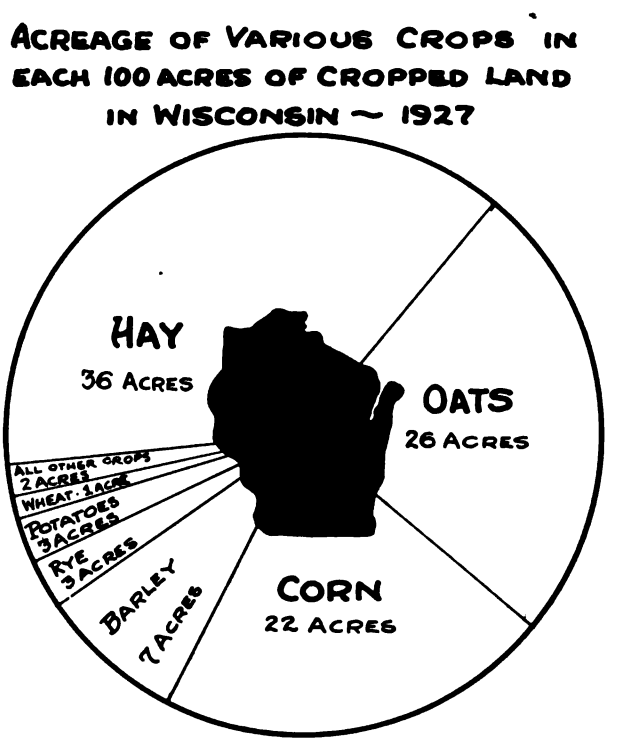
Corn had a poor outlook throughout most of the season. It had a late start and progressed slowly all through the summer. The fall, however, was fairly favorable and the corn production exceeded expectations. The increase in silage during the month of September was unusual.

Our potato crop suffered much from dry weather and fell far below expectations of the early part of the season. Generally speaking, one may say that 1927 was a year of fairly good grain and feed crops and rather unfavorable to most Wisconsin cash crops.

CROP VALUES COMPARED

In spite of a number of marked price and production changes, the December 1 farm value of Wisconsin's 1927 crops equals almost exactly that of 1926. Because of rather good yields in most of the grain crops and somewhat of an advance in the price of corn, oats, barley and rye, the farm value of seven cereals for 1927 exceeds that of the previous year by nearly thirteen million dollars. Potatoes, on the other hand, made low yields and suffered a big price reduction so that the 1927 farm value of this crop is over twelve million below that of 1926. Certain other crops such as both dry and canning peas, cabbage, sugar beets, and fruits showed a decreased value. The clover seed and tobacco crops increased in value last year. On crops such as the latter the December 1 estimated price may require some revision as the market information for the entire crop becomes available, but normally the December price furnishes a satisfactory basis of comparison.

The record hay crop of 1927 exceeded the 1926 crop in value in spite of a fall in price. Acreage of hay harvested was slightly larger last year than in 1926, and the production per acre showed a marked increase due to favorable growing weather. The 1927 acreage in grain crops was smaller than in 1926 and the increased value was primarily due to yield and price changes.



WINTER WHEAT AND RYE PLANTINGS

The December inquiry on winter wheat and rye seedings indicates that there were 79,000 acres of winter wheat planted in Wisconsin last fall, which is a 5% increase over the 1926 plantings. The condition of the Wisconsin crop was estimated at 94% of

normal as compared with the 5-year average of 92%. The United States winter wheat plantings are estimated at 47,897,000 acres, which is an increase of 10% over the 1926 plantings. The condition of the crop in the United States was estimated at 86% of normal as compared with the 5-year average of 84%.

The Wisconsin rye plantings last fall, according to reporters, are estimated at 230,000 acres, which is exactly the same as that planted the year previous. The condition is estimated at 94% of normal as compared with 92%. The United States rye acreage planted appears to be 3,802,000 which is 3.6% above the 1926 plantings. The condition of the crop in the United States was 89.3% of normal as compared with the 5-year average of 87.7%.

Seemingly, the winter wheat and rye crops entered the winter in a condition somewhat better than usual due to a favorable fall season. The lack of snow over a large part of Wisconsin, together with several periods of extremely cold weather may, however, cause considerable winter damage. A snow blanket would protect these crops greatly and likewise the clovers and grasses.

Annual Per Capita Consumption of Dairy Products in the United States, 1917-26

Year	Milk	Butter	Cheese	Cond. and Evap. Milk	Ice Cream
	Gals.	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Gals.
1917	42.4	14.6	2.89	10.49	2.07
1918	43.0	14.0	3.00	12.50	2.14
1919	43.0	14.8	3.50	12.30	2.49
1920	43.0	14.7	3.50	10.17	2.46
1921	49.0	16.1	3.50	11.40	2.28
1922	50.0	16.5	3.70	12.69	2.43
1923	53.0	17.0	3.90	13.25	2.68
1924	54.75	17.25	4.20	14.00	2.50
1925	54.75	17.04	4.26	14.87	2.80
1926	55.30	17.82	4.36	14.32	2.77

CLOVER SEED MOVEMENT

On January 3, 1928, it was estimated that from 65% to 70% of the red clover seed in Wisconsin had been marketed. Prices were not showing much change and were reported to average from $25.10 to $26.70 per cwt. for clean seed.

Alsike continued to move to market slowly and it was estimated that 75% to 85% of the Wisconsin crop had been sold. Prices were advancing somewhat and were reported to average from $22.65 to $23.25 per cwt. for clean seed.

CATTLE ON FEED
January 1, 1928

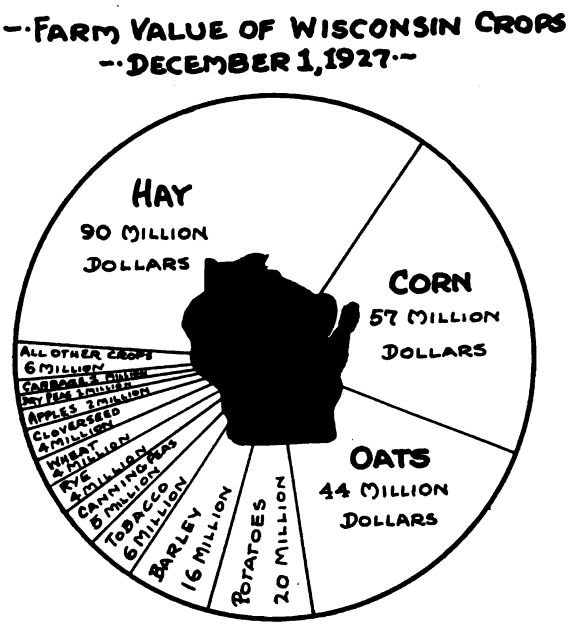
Reports from Wisconsin cattle feeders indicate a marked reduction in the number of cattle on feed on January 1, 1928. It is estimated that the number this year is only about 80% of the number a year ago. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimate, the number on feed for market in the eleven Corn Belt States was 6% smaller than a year ago. The estimates of the number on feed on January 1, 1928, as compared with a year ago by states are as follows:

Ohio	88	per cent
Indiana	83	" "
Illinois	80	" "
Michigan	85	" "
Wisconsin	80	" "
Minnesota	86	" "
Iowa	85	" "
Missouri	96	" "
South Dakota	95	" "
Nebraska	109	" "
Kansas	111	" "

All states east of the Missouri River had a smaller number on feed than last year, but there was a considerable increase in numbers on feed in Kansas and Nebraska, where the corn crop was unusually large this year.

In the Western States the number on feed January 1, 1928 was about 70,000 head, or 16% smaller than last year. All states in this area had a smaller number on feed than last year, but the largest reductions were in the states west of the Continental Divide where the decrease was nearly 25% for the area as a whole. In Colorado, the principal western feeding state, the number this year was only about 5% smaller than last year's large total.

The movement of stocker and feeder cattle through markets into the Corn Belt States for the six months, July to December, was about 11% smaller in 1927 than for this period in 1926 and the smallest for the period since 1921. During November and December the movement was larger than for the same months in any of the previous three years. This heavy late movement reflected the increased production of corn from what seemed probable earlier in the season and the steady advance in fat cattle prices.



SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FEED
January 1, 1928

The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market in Wisconsin on January 1, 1928, is estimated to be at least 20% below the number on feed a year ago. For the United States the number on feed was about 450,000 head, or 10% larger than on January 1, 1927, according to the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture. The number estimated on feed this year was 4,740,000 head compared to 4,294,000 head a year ago and 4,630,000 head two years ago.

SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN CROP PRODUCTION—1927 AND 1926

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		Yield per Acre		Production (000 omitted)		Farm Price Dec 1		Farm Value, Dec. 1 (000 omitted)		Unit
	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	
CEREALS											
Corn	2,100	2,119	32.5	34.5	68,250	73,106	$ .84	$ .75	$57,330	$54,830	Bu.
Oats	2,422	2,577	38.5	37.5	93,247	96,638	.47	.40	43,826	38,655	Bu.
Barley	620	521	34.5	34.5	21,390	17,974	.75	.65	16,042	11,683	Bu.
Rye	238	256	17.0	15.0	4,046	3,840	.90	.84	3,641	3,226	Bu.
Spring wheat	72	63	19.8	20.0	1,426	1,260	1.17	1.26	1,668	1,588	Bu.
Winter wheat	73	65	23.5	20.6	1,716	1,339	1.17	1.25	2,008	1,674	Bu.
Buckwheat	23	23	16.6	15.0	382	345	.82	.87	313	300	Bu.
OTHER GRAINS AND GRASSES											
Dry peas	29	36	20.0	20.5	580	738	2.50	2.35	1,450	1.734	Bu.
Dry edible beans	6	9	6.7	7.5	40	68	3.30	3.00	132	204	Bu.
Soy beans for grain	[1]	[1]	10.0	11.0	10	11	3.30	3.00	33	33	Bu.
Flax	9	11	13.2	12.0	119	132	1.90	2.00	226	264	Bu.
Clover seed	[2]138	[2]92	1.9	1.7	262	156	15.50	17.70	4,061	2,761	Bu.
HAY AND FORAGE											
Clover and timothy	3,024	2,911	[5]1.99	[5]1.60	6,031	4,676	12.10	14.65	72,975	68,503	Ton
Alfalfa	300	341	2.60	2.29	780	887	16.05	17.30	12,519	15,345	Ton
Other tame hay	122	116	1.46	1.54	178	179	10.50	12.75	1,869	2,282	Ton
All tame hay	3,446	3,368	[6]2.03	[6]1.70	6,989	5,742	12.50	15.00	87,363	86.130	Ton
Wild hay	[2]205	[2]228	1.45	1.32	297	301	8.50	9.00	2,524	2,709	Ton
OTHER FIELD CROPS											
Potatoes	260	230	92	118	23,920	27,140	.85	1.20	20,332	32,568	Bu.
Tobacco	31	29	1,020	1,150	31,620	33,350	.190	.138	6,008	4,602	Lb.
Cabbage (commercial)	13.5	13.3	8.5	9.6	115	128	8.98	9.32	1,031	1,189	Ton
Onions (commercial)	1.6	1.2	317	290	507	348	.68	.51	294	177	Bu.
Hemp	2.2	4.2	850	775	1,870	3,255	.06	.06	112	195	Lb.
Sugar beets	13	17	6.8	9.3	88	158	7.20	7.24	634	1,144	Ton
Other root crops	8	8	7.2	8.0	58	64	14.70	11.50	853	736	Ton
Sorghum for syrup	2	2	55	66	110	132	1.35	1.40	148	185	Gal.
Cucumbers for pickles	8.5	11.9	40	50	340	598	1.08	.92	367	550	Bu.
Peas for canning	80	106.1	20	22	1,600	2,334	2.85	2.87	4,560	6,699	Cwt.
Corn for canning	10.4	17.3	26	34	270	590	5.33	5.90	144	348	Cwt.
Beans for canning	3.9	3.5	26	24	102	84	3.75	3.69	382	310	Cwt.
FRUITS											
Apples					1,200	2,158	1.70	1.00	2,040	2,158	Bu.
Cherries	[3]350	[3]355			225	715	3.00	2.35	675	1,680	Crate
Cranberries	3	3	8.0	26.7	24	80	13.50	8.00	324	640	Bbl.
Maple syrup	[4]570	[4]575			154	155	2.50	2.50	385	388	Gal.
Maple sugar					19	18	.38	.35	7	6	Lb.
Strawberries	2.8	1.8	1,920	1,950	5,299	3,588	15	.18	795	646	Qt.
Grand Total	9,478.9	9,497.3							$259,708	$260,012	

[1]Not including acreage grown for hay or interplanted with corn for silage. [2]Not included in total acreage. [3]Trees. [4]Trees tapped. [5]Yield per acre computed from sums of acreage and production of clover, timothy, and clover and timothy mixed. [6]Yields per acre computed from sums of acreage and production of hay by kinds.

The number on feed January 1 in the Corn Belt States, including Nebraska, was 193,000 head less than last year; totaling 2,516,000 head this year compared to 2,709,000 a year ago, and 2,378,000 two years ago. All of the Corn Belt States east of the Missouri River had fewer on feed this year than last, the total for this group being 567,000 less than a year ago. All of the Corn Belt States west of the River had more on feed than a year ago, the increase being about 375,000 head. The largest increase was in Nebraska, about 300,000 head, the greater part of which was in the western part of the state.

The number on feed January 1 in the Western States as a whole was about 640,000 head more than last year—2,224,000 this year compared to 1,585,000 a year ago, and 2,252,000 head two years ago. Nearly all of the increase this year was in Colorado, where the number this year was 1,520,000 compared to 770,000 a year ago, and 1,475,000 two years ago. Most of the increase in Colorado is in the northern part of the state which had 1,240,000 this year compared to 520,000 last; the Arkansas Valley had about 75,000 head more than last year, but the San Luis Valley and Western Slope had about 40,000 less than a year ago. The other Rocky mountain States had about the same number on feed as a year ago, but there was an increase of about 40,000 head in Texas.

DECEMBER PIG SURVEY

The December pig survey indicated that the 1927 fall pig crop was 11% larger than that of 1926. The number of sows bred to farrow next spring is also reported to be somewhat larger than a year ago. The increase in sows bred to farrow next spring comes largely from the region where the corn crop was good. Most of the states reporting increases were west of Missouri River, while most of the states to the east reported decreases. Wisconsin reports indicate that the number of pigs saved in the fall of 1927 was about the same as in the fall of 1926, while the number of sows bred or to be bred in this state for next spring is about one per cent below a year ago.

CATTLE EXPORTS INCREASE

According to the records of the State Veterinarian's office, Wisconsin sales of dairy cattle to other states and to foreign countries reached a new high point in 1927

when over 83,000 head were shipped. Forty-seven states and eight foreign countries comprise the outside buyers.

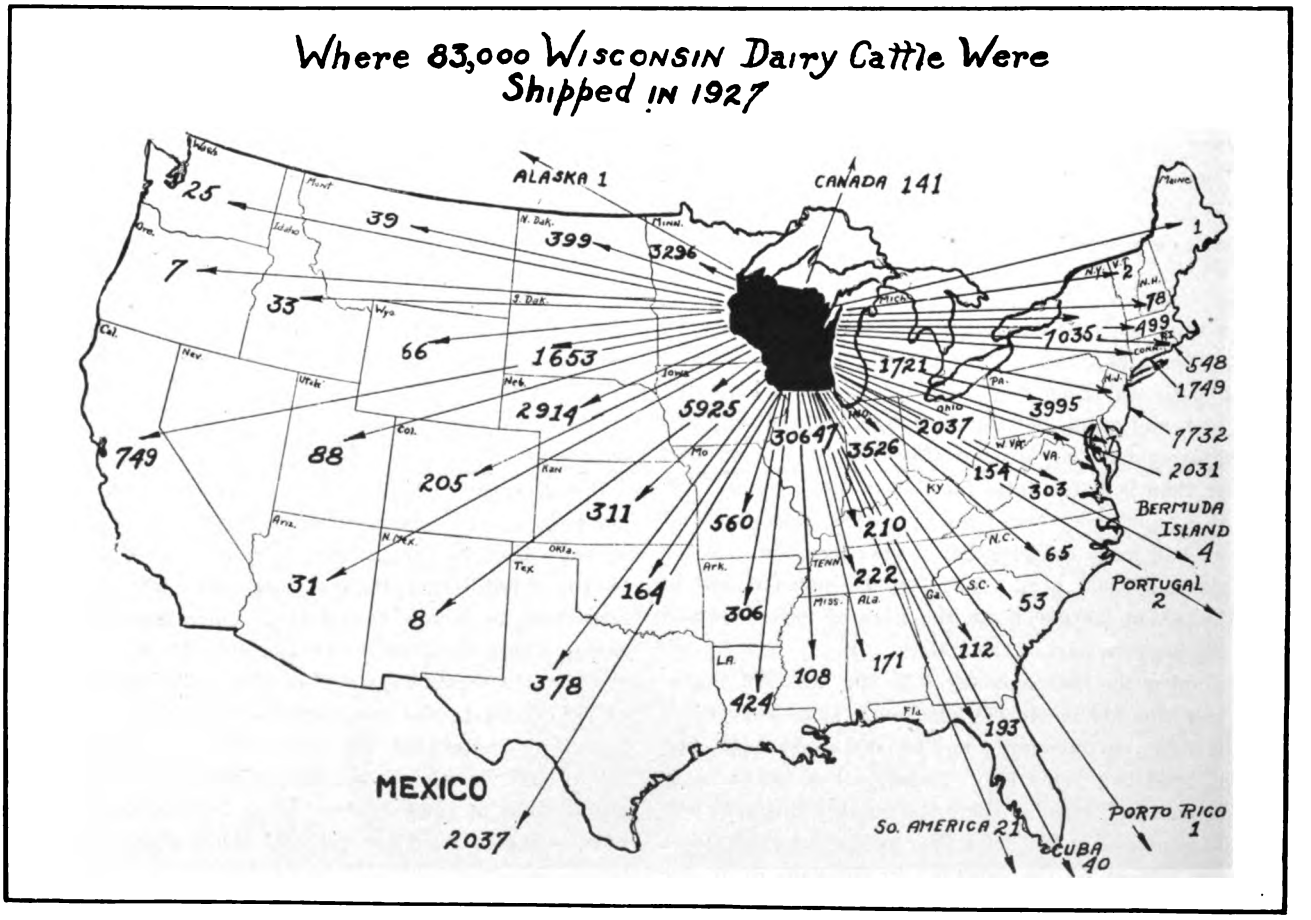
The number of cattle slaughtered as a result of the T. B. test, according to the State Veterinarian's office, was decidedly smaller in 1927 than in the previous year. The total number killed from reacting in 1927 was 34,127. In the previous year these animals numbered 61,081.

Summary of United States Crop Production, 1927 and 1928

	Acreage (000 omitted)		Yield per Acre		Production (000 omitted)		Unit
	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	
Corn	98,914	99,713	28.2	27.0	2,786,288	2,692,217	Bu.
Potatoes	3,505	3,122	114.7	113.5	402,149	354,328	Bu.
Tobacco	1,610	1,656	769	784	1,237,832	1,297,889	Lb.
Oats	42,227	44,177	28.3	28.2	1,195,006	1,246,848	Bu.
Barley	2,492	7,970	28.0	23.2	265,577	184,905	Bu.
Rye	3,670	3,578	16.0	11.4	58,572	40,795	Bu.
Winter wheat	37,872	36,987	14.6	17.0	552,384	627,433	Bu.
Spring wheat	20,711	19,350	15.4	10.5	319,307	203,607	Bu.
Buckwheat	832	694	19.4	18.3	16,182	12,676	Bu.
All tame hay	61,196	58,791	1.74	1.47	106,219	86,497	Ton
Dry beans	1,605	1,649	10.5	10.5	16,872	17,396	Bu.
Flax	2,907	2,907	9.1	6.7	26,583	19,335	Bu.
Clover seed	1,208	530.5	1.44	1.37	1,738	728	Bu.
Sugar beets	722	677	10.7	10.7	7,737	7,223	Ton

CRANBERRY CROP SMALL

The United States cranberry production in 1927 was only about two-thirds as large as in 1926. The acreage harvested was slightly larger than in the previous year, but yields were extremely low in most states. Wisconsin ranked third in production being led by Massachusetts and New Jersey. It is estimated that the 1927 Wisconsin crop was 24,000 barrels as compared with 80,000 in 1926. The price, however, was distinctly higher being $13.50 per barrel in the state last year as compared with $8.00 the year previous. According to the report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Wisconsin berries brought the highest average price of any state. The production in Massachusetts last year was 370,000 barrels; New Jersey, 75,000; Wisconsin, 24,000; Washington, 20,000; and Oregon, 6,000.



Wisconsin is the nation's leading source of dairy cattle. In 1927 the shipments to other states and foreign countries reached a new high point of over 83,000 head. Forty-seven states and eight foreign nations took Wisconsin dairy animals last year.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

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

WALTER H. EBLING
Agricultural Statistician

Vol. VII, No. 2 | State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin | March, 1928

THE FARM OUTLOOK FOR 1928

WITH approximately 85 per cent of its gross farm income derived from livestock and livestock products, the agriculture of Wisconsin becomes very largely a question of the outlook for the livestock industries. Milk and cream checks make up about half of the gross farm income in Wisconsin, and accordingly the trend in milk prices becomes the most prominent factor in the entire situation.

Milk Prices Firm in 1927

During 1927 the farm price of milk in Wisconsin was unusually steady and decidedly better than for any year since 1920—the last year of war prices. For only three months in 1927 did the average price fall below $2.00 per cwt. as compared with seven months in 1926 and nine months in 1925. The weighted average price for 1927 was $2.11 per hundred pounds as compared with $1.92 for 1926 and $1.90 for 1925 (See table on this page.) This price advance is about 10 per cent over 1926 and about 11 per cent over 1925.

Farm Production Better Balanced

According to the 1928 outlook report of the United States Department of Agriculture, there was a better balance between the different lines of agricultural production in 1927 than in any other recent year. Prices of farm products advanced during the year as shown by the increase of ten points in the index of farm prices from 127 in December, 1926, to 137 in December, 1927. Agricultural income in 1928 is likely to show some improvement over 1927 provided the total agricultural output is maintained at about its present volume and the adjustment toward the further balancing of farm production continues. Expansion especially in cash crops is to be guarded against, the report states. The net advance in farm prices is the result not of better demand but rather of reduced production in some major lines. The total agricultural production for the year 1927 appears to have been approximately 5 per cent below that of 1926.

No Change in Demand Expected

"The agricultural industry as a whole may anticipate a domestic market situation for the 1928 production at least equal to that of the present winter with the possibility of some improvement. Foreign demand for the agricultural products of 1928 probably will be no better than it was for those of 1927. The purchasing power of foreign consumers seems likely to be no greater than during the present season and foreign competition is likely to be greater.

"The agricultural credit situation in most sections of the country is somewhat improved over that of a year ago. The credit supply in financial centers continues abundant.

"Farm labor will probably be available in a slightly larger supply at least during the first half of 1928. Farm wages and the prices of farm machinery are not likely to change much and building materials when purchased in quantities probably will be lower than last year."

The Dairy Outlook Seems Favorable

The position of the dairy industry appears to be as strong as it was a year ago. There has been no increase in the number of cows milked for the United States as a whole and a decrease of about 1 per cent has occurred in Wisconsin. The estimated number of heifers shows a slight increase and the number of calves saved likewise appears to be a little larger. On the whole, however, it appears that the number of calves saved in 1927 will only be enough to increase the number of milk cows of the country slightly by 1930. Herds can of course be increased by keeping old cows a little longer.

With the increase in consumption of dairy products it appears that the situation holds promise of remaining fairly stable for some time.

Total butter production has shown a continuous upward trend since 1920; it was very pronounced until 1924, and has been considerably less marked since then. Creamery butter production during 1927 showed only a slight increase despite the usually favorable pasture season. Cheese production, which has shown a strong upward trend from 1920 through 1925, turned downward in 1926 and 1927 with declines of 3 and 6 per cent respectively. Condensed and evaporated milk production continued its upward trend with a heavy increase in 1927. Production of fluid milk in most areas averaged slightly higher in 1927 than in 1926, and the percentage used for fluid purposes continued to increase. As a whole, milk production in 1927 was but little higher than in 1926, but a larger proportion was devoted to the more valuable uses.

During the summer of 1927, increased production and reduced movement into consumptive channels caused storage stocks of butter to reach 163,700,000 pounds on September 1, a record level, and stocks of condensed and evaporated milk to become heavier than usual. Most of the extra accumulation of butter has now been worked into consumption without

MONTHLY WISCONSIN MILK PRICES—1919-1927
Average price per hundred weight received by producers

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919
January	$2.25	$2.11	$1.84	$2.26	$2.38	$1.62	$2.07	$3.22	$3.13
February	2.22	2.04	1.85	2.15	2.29	1.58	2.01	2.96	2.80
March	2.11	1.96	1.88	2.02	2.18	1.57	2.10	2.70	2.75
April	2.05	1.84	1.86	1.72	2.00	1.50	1.86	2.70	2.64
May	1.98	1.80	1.83	1.59	1.91	1.42	1.37	2.62	2.59
June	1.96	1.74	1.82	1.61	1.93	1.44	1.26	2.44	2.66
July	1.98	1.79	1.87	1.63	1.95	1.52	1.39	2.46	2.72
August	2.04	1.82	1.88	1.61	2.00	1.54	1.62	2.56	2.86
September	2.14	1.89	1.91	1.66	2.10	1.65	1.62	2.57	2.87
October	2.28	2.04	2.06	1.66	2.15	1.86	1.75	2.46	3.03
November	2.32	2.15	2.14	1.73	2.21	2.12	1.82	2.38	3.22
December	2.35	2.25	2.12	1.83	2.25	2.29	1.81	2.22	3.28
Weighted yearly average	$2.11	$1.92	$1.90	$1.73	$2.07	$1.64	$1.64	$2.56	$2.82

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

material effect on price, however, and the stocks of concentrated milk have not affected markets unfavorably. Cheese stocks on January 1, on the contrary, were 12 per cent lower than a year earlier, reflecting the reduced production.

In addition to domestic production, dairy products equivalent to almost a billion pounds of milk were imported, in spite of the prevailing tariffs. The United States will probably continue to import large quantities of cheese, fresh cream, and milk, and to import some butter. Out exports of condensed and evaporated milk will probably continue to decline, owing to foreign competition in the production of condensed and evaporated milk and to the protected position of the producers of other dairy products.

Since production and prices of dairy products in foreign countries tend to affect the price level to which our domestic prices can rise, producers should watch developments as to foreign production and markets. Foreign dairy production has recovered from the effects of the war and continues to increase. The rate of increase, however, appears to have been checked in the past two years, with supplies of butter and cheese in the principal foreign markets in 1927 practically no greater than in 1926, and only slightly greater than in 1925. The checking of supplies, however, has been due in part to temporary conditions such as drought in Australia. Present indications are that foreign dairy production next year will be maintained and may be increased. A favorable season in Australia such as in 1920-21 and 1924-25, together with favorable conditions in other important producing countries, would probably result in a considerable increase in supplies.

The Milk Frontier Advances

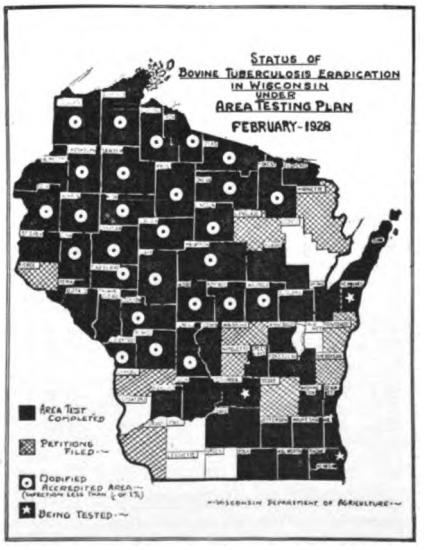
Competition for Wisconsin milk is forcing more and more of it into higher uses. The various uses, butter, cheese, condensed milk and marked milk have advanced in waves. Some farms in Eastern Wisconsin having experienced all of these in the last 30 or 40 years. With a growing population and gradually increasing per capita consumption of dairy products, these changes must continue in the dairy regions. More and more the milk available in Wisconsin is being demanded for fluid consumption by the cities of this state and others as well. The amount of fresh milk going to Chicago and other outside points has increased greatly in the last few years, and shipments of cream and ice cream mix seem to have increased even more.

One of the results in this change is a definite reduction in the production of cheese during the last two years and the increase of the area furnishing fluid milk for city markets. One notable difference in the advance of the present milk frontier as compared with a few years ago is the fact that the expansion of the market milk no longer is limited to contiguous territory. By means of tank cars and refrigeration facilities fresh milk and its products are more easily shipped long distances and as a result we find a breaking up of old boundary lines. Market milk for Chicago in 1927 was drawn from at least 32 counties in Wisconsin, some of the shipping and concentration points being located a long way from what was formerly known as market milk territory.

Some Feed Prices Higher, Others Lower

While prices on some grain and concentrate feeds advanced during the past year, hay and roughages are cheaper. In general the spread between dairy prices and feed prices was rather favorable in most sections for the year 1927. According to the United States report, present indications are that these conditions will continue for perhaps another year or two. The higher price of concentrates as compared with hays and roughages probably affects the market milk areas more than other dairy sections. A markedly wider spread between the cost of feed and the price of dairy products would no doubt stimulate production, but there seems no particular reason to expect the present spread to be widened by any marked decrease in the price of feed, and in view of the foreign situation a materially higher price for dairy products as a whole is not expected. Although the ratio of the price of feed to the price of dairy products might easily become somewhat less favorable than at present, dairy producers can reasonably look forward to only a very gradual expansion in dairy production during the next two years and to a continuation of conditions somewhat similar to those which now prevail.

Summarizing the dairy situation, the U. S. outlook report states as follows:



The area of cattle tested for tuberculosis now includes most of the state.

"The generally favorable outlook for dairying seems to be shared by practically all sections of the country, and all sections show moderate increases in the number of heifers and calves being raised for milk cows.

"In the northeast the percentage of the production needed to meet urban demands for fluid milk and cream has been steadily increasing and will probably continue to increase for some time to come. Although conditions have been improving gradually for some time there has been no corresponding increase in production principally because of the failure of dairymen to raise heifer calves during the past few years when milk prices were low. Recently interest in dairying has been renewed and there has been an increase in the number of calves saved, but on January 1, the total young stock on hand seemed no more than sufficient for normal replacements.

"In the central butter and cheese regions conditions seem likely to continue substantially as at present. In the eastern part of this region the shipment of fluid milk and cream seems likely to increase and those localities which are prepared to furnish a large and uniform volume of high-quality product are likely to receive the benefits of somewhat higher prices. The continued increase in butter production in the western portion of the Corn Belt does not seem likely to cause an undue increase in United States butter production.

"Increasing consumption of dairy products and development of more efficient methods of production are aiding in the development of the dairy industry in the South. Indications are that there will be a fairly steady expansion, with satisfactory returns to areas which are growing into dairying. Some evidence of the expansion which has already taken place is to be found in the establishment of several condenseries in southern states.

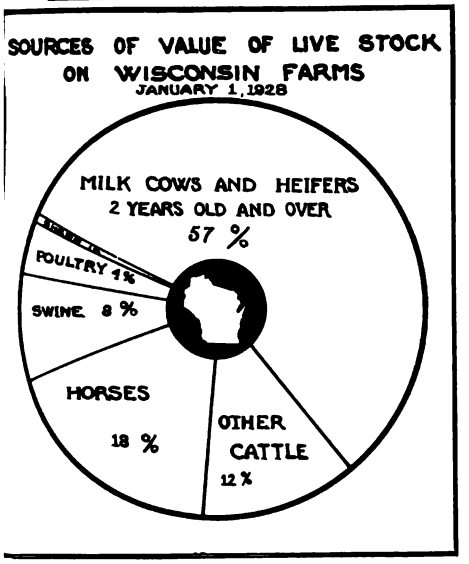
"Dairy production on the Pacific Coast is not keeping pace with demand, with the result that the Coast is reaching back into the mountain country for its supplies. The upward trend in demand and rapid development of the industry in this region seems likely to continue for some time."

Beef Cattle

Farm receipts from the sale of cattle and calves make approximately 10 per cent of the gross farm income in the state. Prices on these commodities improved during the past year and the outlook for the coming year appears favorable.

Wisconsin cattle shipments to packers and stock yard in 1927 were 393,288 head as compared with the record shipments of 405,868 head in 1926. The shipments of calves in 1927 were 833,108 head as compared with 848,828 head in 1926.

Market supplies of cattle in 1928 will probably be 6 to 10 per cent smaller than in 1927. The number of



attle are the source of 69 per cent of the value of livestock in Wisconsin.

cattle and calves on farms and ranges January 1, 1928, was 2 per cent smaller than a year earlier and was the smallest number since 1912. In view of the expected relatively high price of beef compared with other important meats, demand for beef may be somewhat less than in 1927. It seems reasonably certain that prices of slaughter cattle will average higher than in 1927, although peak prices of that year may not be equalled. Stocker and feeder cattle are expected to enjoy a good active market in 1928 with average prices for the year above those of 1927.

If the demand for beef in 1928 falls below that of 1927 it is not likely that such reduction will offset the expected decrease in market supplies. Average cattle prices therefore, are expected to be considerably higher in 1928 than in 1927 although the peak prices of 1927 may not be exceeded.

Hogs

Hogs furnish the second largest source of our gross farm income, the amount varying usually from 13 to 15 per cent of the total. Prices during the past year took a decided downward trend, largely because of unexpectedly large supplies and because of a marked slump in the European market.

Wisconsin swine shipments to packers and stock yards in 1927 were 2,156,100 head as compared with 1,961,848 in 1926. Only once has this number of hogs from Wisconsin been exceeded, 2,177,000 head were shipped in 1923.

The U. S. Outlook Report states the following regarding the swine situation: "With increased slaughter, smaller exports, larger storage supplies, and prices of hogs and hog products much lower than in 1926 domestic consumption of hog products in the summer of 1927 was 15 per cent larger than a year earlier. A slightly larger-than-average seasonal drop in prices from October to December resulted in the hog price level at the end of 1927 being 30 per cent lower than a year earlier but per capita consumption was only about 10 per cent larger."

No changes are anticipated in purchasing power in our principal foreign markets which will materially affect their demand for hogs. With the greater competition from foreign production, however, and the consequent lower foreign demand for our cured pork and to a lesser extent for lard, it is likely that exports of hog products will be even lower in 1928 than in 1927.

Prices to June 1: Supplies of hogs during the first half of 1928 will probably be somewhat above last season, with slaughterings perhaps 8 to 12 per cent higher than a year ago. Domestic demand is likely to strengthen but foreign demand will probably continue to weaken so no material improvement in the demand situation as a whole can be expected.

Prices June 1 to October 30: Supplies next summer will probably be somewhat larger than a year ago, but with continued low demand only a moderate strengthening in prices from those of the current winter can be expected, with summer and fall prices probably averaging lower than a year earlier.

Prices After November 1: If farmers carry out the reduction in the next spring pig crop that is indicated by the fall survey, supplies next winter will be substantially reduced. At the same time somewhat reduced supplies in Europe may improve foreign demand to a slight extent. While prices will be on the upward swing of the cycle, the upward trend will be just starting and no sharp advances seem likely before the summer of 1929, depending on the next corn crop and subsequent changes in numbers of hogs.

Sheep and Wool

Wisconsin has not been a heavy producer of sheep and wool in recent years, only about 1 per cent of the gross farm income coming from this source. Yet wool is a product of which we import a great deal and a tariff protects the home producer. Mutton and lamb have met fair markets and our production goes almost wholly into domestic consumption.

The number of sheep in Wisconsin have increased from the low point reached in 1923, the estimate for January 1, 1928, being 430,000 head. This shows a reduction from a year ago which is accounted for largely by the decrease of the activities of the sheep feeders who normally ship large numbers into the state from the West. The number of native sheep in the state appears to be increasing and the Wisconsin shipments to packers and stock yards were 364,481 head as compared with 316,295 head in 1926. It appears that Wisconsin could probably increase the income from sheep and wool to good advantage at present prices and this phase of our animal industry could easily become more popular.

According to the U. S. Outlook report the situation regarding sheep and wool is stated as follows: "Sheep numbers continue to increase and prospects indicate a lamb crop for 1928 somewhat larger than a year ago. Consumer demand for lamb is not likely to improve sufficiently to offset the prospective increase in production. With wool stocks in this country light and with a strong foreign market the outlook for wool appears favorable.

"The number of sheep and lambs in the United States continued to increase during 1927, and on January 1, 1928, the number was estimated at 44,545,000 head. This number was 2,699,000 head or 6.5 per cent larger than the revised estimate of numbers January 1, 1927, and the largest number in sixteen years.

"Market prices of live lambs during the last half of 1927 averaged about the same or slightly higher than a year earlier. The relatively high level through October to the middle of December was largely caused by reduced supplies of feeder lambs at central markets and the strong feeder demand

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON WISCONSIN FARMS ON JANUARY 1, 1928 AND 1927

	Number (000 omitted)		Farm price per head*		Farm value (000 omitted)	
	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over milked or to be milked	1,994	2,014	$90.00	$74.00	$179,460	$149,036
Heifers 1 to 2 years old kept for milk cows	373	345				
Other cattle	573	601				
All cattle	2,960	2,960	$72.70	$60.00	$215,083	$177,563
Horses	572	579	$98.00	$95.00	56,250	$ 55,208
Mules	7	7	95.00	82.00	665	572
Swine	1,863	1,826	$13.00	$17.00	24,219	$ 31,042
Sheep and lambs	430	469	$10.20	$ 9.60	4,389	$ 4,528
Poultry	14,815	14,711	$ .91	$ .93	13,481	$ 13,681
Colonies of bees	130	129	$ 6.00	$ 6.75	780	$ 871
Total					$314,867	$283,465

*Farm price per head of all cattle, horses, mules, sheep and lambs computed in round numbers from farm valu

as feeder lambs sold at a rather wide premium over fat lambs. Lamb pelts were also higher than a year earlier. Near the middle of December increased supplies of killing lambs, accompanied by an apparent slackening in feeder demand, caused a rather sharp break in prices of all lambs with the greatest decline on heavyweights.

"The outlook for wool appears favorable. Supplies abroad are light, foreign markets continued strong, domestic prices of wool are below the tariff differential from foreign prices, and no further recession in general business conditions seems probable in the near future.

Horses

The number of horses in Wisconsin showed a decrease of about 1 per cent on January 1, 1928, as compared with a year ago in spite of the fact that over 20,000 head were imported into the state last year. The U. S. Outlook report offers the following regarding the situation on horses:

"Higher farm income in the South and in the Great Plains this season has brought about an increased demand for horses and mules, and prices for the first half of 1928 are likely to be higher than a year ago. Present numbers of colts indicate further decreases in the horse and mule population for several years to come. Eventually, this reduction will reach a point where scarcity will cause prices to rise to higher levels. Increased breeding of work animals is advisable as a side line in areas of cheap pasture, east of the Rocky Mountains.

"The increase in the January 1, 1928, farm prices of both horses and mules over a year ago indicates that the price decline of the past eight years has been checked and possibly that the upswing of the price cycle has begun.

Eggs and Poultry

About 10 per cent of the gross farm income, in recent years, of Wisconsin has come from poultry. The number of chickens on farms increased rapidly until 1927 when a period of low egg prices prevailed and the rate of increase in numbers seems to have been checked.

The Outlook report states the following: "The number of laying hens and pullets on January 1, 1928, probably was not much different from that of January 1, 1927. Feed grains and mill feeds, which enter the ordinary rations used by poultrymen and which constitute the principal items of cost in poultry farming, will probably average somewhat higher in price during the first six months of the year. Present conditions indicate that egg production will be about the same in 1928 as in 1927. However, the low storage holdings of eggs on January 1, and the favorable outcome of the 1927 storage season, are factors which should result in better egg prices during the coming year.

"The egg outlook is more favorable to producers than a year ago, because of smaller holdings on January 1, and the favorable outcome of the storage deal during the past year which should strengthen the demand for eggs during the storage season. The more favorable situation suggested by the storage holdings is strengthened by the recent receipts at the principal markets. While receipts of eggs at the five markets for October and November were slightly larger than during the same months of 1926, the receipts for December were about 20 per cent less, and this condition has continued during the first half of January."

MONTHLY WISCONSIN LIVESTOCK PRICES—1926-1927*

Average Price for All Purposes as Received by Producers

Month	Cattle		Calves		Hogs		Sheep		Lambs	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
January	$5.40	$5.70	$10.20	$10.20	$10.60	$10.80	$6.70	$5.30	$13.00	$11.90
February	5.50	5.80	10.30	10.80	11.70	11.10	7.00	5.60	12.00	11.50
March	5.60	6.20	10.30	10.20	11.70	10.90	6.80	5.90	12.30	12.10
April	6.00	6.40	9.10	9 50	11.50	10.50	6.20	8.60	11.80	12.70
May	6.10	6.50	8.30	8.70	11.90	9.30	7.00	6.40	12.20	12.40
June	6.20	6.90	10.40	9.60	12.70	8.20	6.80	6.40	13.20	12.50
July	5.60	6.60	10.00	10.30	12.50	8.30	5.60	5.50	12.40	11.90
August	5.70	6.50	10.60	11.10	11.40	9.00	5.30	5.70	11.50	11.60
September	5.90	6.40	11.30	12.10	12.00	9.40	6.50	5.00	12.00	11.00
October	5.60	6.80	11.80	12.30	12.10	10.10	5.50	5.30	11.70	11.30
November	5.60	6.70	9.90	10.60	11.40	8.80	5.60	5.60	11.70	11.30
December	5.60	7.40	9.50	10.80	10.90	7.90	5.30	5.50	11.30	11.90
Weighted yearly average..	$5.76	$6.55	$10.04	$10.35	$11.61	$ 9.50	$5.88	$5.75‡	$11.89	$11.80†

*Monthly figures from United States Department of Agriculture "Crops and Markets", weighted averages computed by Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.
‡Straight average.
†Adjustment estimated srom straight average of $11.84.

The Potato Outlook

Advance information indicates that United States potato growers contemplate a further increase in acreage. About 3,505,000 acres were grown in 1927 as compared with about 3,148,000 acres in 1926. With better seed and improved methods as now employed it appears that any increase in acreage is dangerous for the 402 million bushel crops of 1927 brought a sharp reaction in price. Prices during 1925 and 1926 were favorable because production was low. These prices cannot, however, be expected to return if the acreage is further increased and yields are normal. It is well to remember that the small crop of 1925 brought the farmers of the state nearly four times as much money as the bumper crop of 1924.

Tobacco

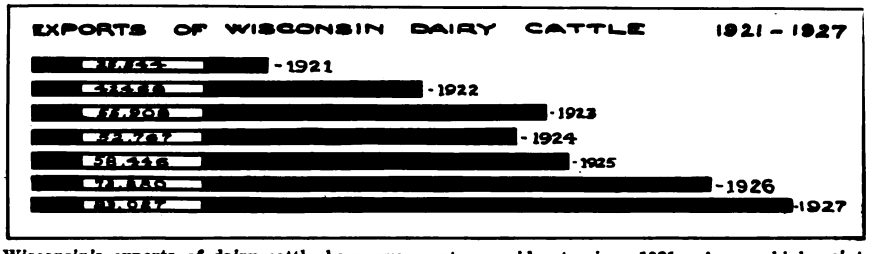
In general the tobacco outlook is reported to be better than it has been for several years. Reduced production in 1927 has brought about a marked strengthening of the market and most of the crop is moving at favorable prices. Stocks of cigar tobacco are reduced to a low point and some increase in production of the important types appears to be justified according to the Outlook report.

Cabbage

Prices on cabbage were reduced in 1927 due to a somewhat larger production. Apparently one million tons of this commodity is about the present market requirement and production above that point is dangerous to the price. A small reduction in production would undoubtedly restore prices to those of the last few years.

Clover Seed

The 1927 crop of red clover seed was the largest since 1922, but followed four consecutive small crops, which in 1926 culminated in the smallest crop ever recorded, with the lowest available supply in 25 years. In the spring of 1927, consumption was curtailed because of high prices which were next to the record peaks of 1919 and 1920. Owing to the lack of supplies from previous years, preference of farmers for domestic seed, the expected increase in consumption this year, and as protection against a recurrence of a shortage like that of a year ago, the production of red clover seed should be maintained.



Wisconsin's exports of dairy cattle have grown at a rapid rate since 1921. A new high point of 83,027 head was reached in 1927.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
NILS A. OLSEN, Chief

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

WALTER H. EBLING
Agricultural Statistician

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JULY CROP OUTLOOK

STRIKING acreage changes and pronounced variations between the condition of different crops mark the July crop situation this year. Likewise the present picture varies greatly from that of a year ago. In 1927 the state harvested the greatest hay crop on record, while this year hay promises to be decidedly scarce. Corn on the other hand looks much better than it did a year ago. Spring sown small grains look good in most sections, but the condition of winter grains is unusually low.

Winterkilling Heavy

Not for a long time have Wisconsin crops suffered so heavily from winter damage. Lack of snow and a spring marked by much freezing and thawing of the exposed soil were followed by a prolonged period of dry weather in which the normal recovery of the winter damaged crops was greatly reduced.

As a result, the preliminary estimate of the alfalfa acreage indicates a loss of about 90,000 acres, or 30 per cent of last year's total. In addition, much of the acreage remaining is thin of stand and is making low average yields. Clovers suffered also, but seemingly less than alfalfa.

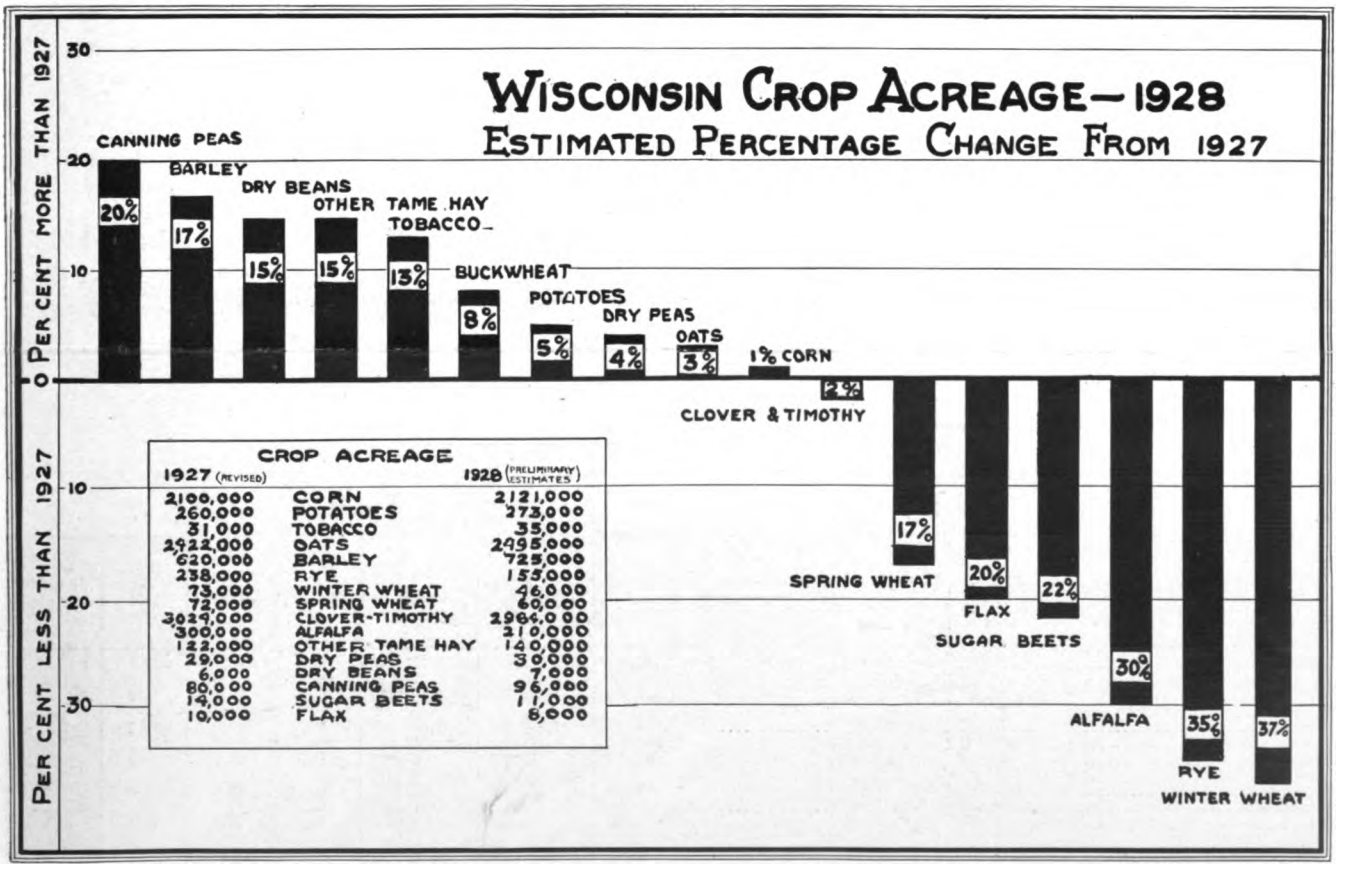
It is estimated that 37 per cent of the winter wheat acreage and 35 per cent of the rye were lost. On the light soils of District No. 5 the damage to rye was especially severe due, in a large part, to the dry weather of April and May.

Cash Crops Increase

Notable increases are shown by most of Wisconsin's important cash crops. Apparently, this is also true for these crops throughout the United States. The potato acreage is estimated at 5 per cent more than last year, or a total of 273,000 acres. For the United States the increase is estimated at 9 per cent, a considerable portion of it occurring in the states producing early potatoes.

Tobacco in Wisconsin shows an acreage increase of 13 per cent, or a total of 35,000 acres. For the United States the indicated increase is 18 per cent. With the general shortage of cigar binder and filler tobacco such as is grown in Wisconsin, the increase in the tobacco acreage seems to be well justified.

Canning peas this year show an acreage increase of 20 per cent after a drop of 25 per cent last year. The acreage is estimated at 96,000 as com-



CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR JULY 1

Crop	Acreage			Production				Condition, July 1 Per Cent of Normal		
	1928 (preliminary)	1927	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (—) of 1928 acreage compared to 1927 acreage	July 1, 1928 forecast	1927	5-year average 1923–27	Unit	1928	1927	5-year average 1923–27
Corn	2,121,000	2,100,000	+ 1	73,345,000	68,250,000	76,626,000	Bu.	76	68	77.4
Potatoes	273,000	260,000	+ 5	32,064,000	23,920,000	26,453,000	Bu.	87	83	86.2
Tobacco	35,000	31,000	+13	41,430,000	33,170,000	38,866,000	Lb.	89	81	84.8
Oats	2,495,000	2,422,000	+ 3	97,679,000	93,247,000	102,379,000	Bu.	87	89	88.0
Barley	725,000	620,000	+17	22,392,000	21,390,000	16,419,000	Bu.	87	89	88.6
Rye	155,000	238,000	—35	1,884,000	4,046,000	4,476,000	Bu.	65	89	85.2
Winter wheat	46,000	73,000	—37	729,000	1,716,000	1,426,000	Bu.	66	90	82.8
Spring wheat	60,000	72,000	—17	1,021,000	1,426,000	1,127,000	Bu.	83	90	86.0
Clover and timothy	2,964,000	3,024,000	— 2					61	92	92.0
Alfalfa	210,000	300,000	—30	422,000	780,000	730,000	Ton	67	87	87.0
Other tame hay	140,000	122,000	+15							
All tame hay	3,314,000	3,446,000	— 4	4,109,000	6,989,000	5,769,000	Ton	62	92	78.8
Dry peas	30,000	29,000	+ 4					89	88	86.6
Dry beans	7,000	6,000	+15	72,000	40,000	83,000	Bu.	86	87	85.8
Flax	8,000	10,000	—20	100,000	132,000	123,000	Bu.	83	85	86.0
Canning peas	96,000	80,000	+20	1,680,000	1,600,000	2,089,000	Cwt.	88	88	83.4
Sugar beets	11,000	14,000	—22	77,000	90,000	[1]141,000	Ton	83	82	83.4
Apples				1,818,000	1,200,000	1,836,000	Bu.	76	66	71.6
Pasture								71	93	86.0

[1]Four-year average, 1924–27.

pared with 80,000 harvested last year. The early peas are making low yields, but the outlook for late peas is much better. The early varieties were planted very late, and because of the dry weather at planting time they came up unevenly thus making it almost impossible to harvest the peas so as to get maximum yields.

Spring Grains Look Good

For most parts of the state the spring sown grains are reported as being in good condition, though not as far advanced as a year ago. Furthermore, on the clay soil along Lake Michigan the crops are late and have suffered from excessive rains during the latter part of June. In a few localities in the western district some hail and storm damage is reported.

Barley leads in the acreage increase among the small grains with 17 per cent, which brings the state total up to 725,000 acres. If the barley acreage continues to advance at the rate of the last few years, the Wisconsin acreage of this crop will soon exceed the large acreage formerly grown for malting purposes. For the United States as a whole this crop has increased nearly 30 per cent this year and we will probably have a larger crop than ever previously grown.

In spite of the unusually favorable weather for corn planting this crop shows an increase in acreage of only one per cent. The condition on July 1 was 8 per cent above a year ago.

Hay Production Poor

With the large amount of winter damage and the dry spring, the hay crop will be small. Nearly a third of the alfalfa acreage was lost and also much clover and timothy. On the acreage harvested many fields have poor stands and are making low yields.

The favorable rains of late June and early July helped some fields but were generally too late for the hay. Many farmers cut the first crop earlier in order to try for a good second crop after the rains. Pastures likewise have been poor but are now showing improvement following the rains.

1928 Milk Prices Above 1927

It now looks as if for the first time in eight years the average Wisconsin milk price would not fall below $2.00 for any month in the spring or summer season.

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR JULY 1

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)			Production (000 omitted)				Condition, July 1 Per cent of Normal		
	1928 (preliminary)	1927	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (—) of 1928 acreage compared to 1927 acreage	July 1, 1928 forecast	1927	5-year average 1923–27	Unit	1928	1927	10-year average 1918–27
Corn	102,380	98,868	+ 4	2,735,617	2,773,708	2,751,687	Bu.	78.1	69.9	82.6
Potatoes	3,842	3,517	+ 9	443,640	406,964	383,526	Bu.	84.8	84.9	85.8
Tobacco	1,856	1,575	+18	1,311,824	1,195,880	1,335,760	Lb.	74.1	73.6	79.3
Oats	41,974	42,029		1,320,097	1,184,146	1,347,563	Bu.	79.9	79.9	81.0
Barley	12,243	9,454	+29	303,110	264,392	208,722	Bu.	81.3	84.2	82.9
Rye	3,535	3,690	— 4	39,274	58,811	54,873	Bu.	66.7	89.7	82.2
Winter wheat	36,125	37,938	— 5	543,782	553,288	549,117	Bu.	75.0	75.0	77.5
Spring wheat	15,478	15,440		182,623	243,152	199,680	Bu.	71.7	89.8	82.6
Flax	2,831	2,906	— 3	21,461	26,570	23,390	Bu.	76.8	86.3	82.5
Tame hay	58,631	61,310	— 4	84,383	106,468	93,061	Ton	76.7	89.9	79.5

COUNTY STATISTICS—CONDITION OF WISCONSIN CROPS ON JULY 1

Condition, July 1 in Per Cent of Normal

COUNTY	Corn		Oats		Barley		Tame Hay		Pasture		Rye		Potatoes		Canning Peas	
	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year
Barron	79	63	95	96	95	96	76	99	87	103	93	87	95	87	103	85
Bayfield	60	50	82	70	75	70	65	101	72	104	.....	70	72	71	.....	.....
Burnett	58	65	72	90	72	87	70	101	77	97	69	89	77	90	82	70
Chippewa	76	66	89	95	89	92	68	95	75	98	80	96	89	94	90	100
Douglas	70	50	80	70	70	70	70	97	67	95	.....	.....	80	53	70	65
Polk	68	53	85	91	86	96	77	98	82	95	92	100	81	74	84	100
Rusk	67	60	89	90	91	90	74	90	87	105	80	.....	86	75	.....	.....
Sawyer	62	51	81	84	73	83	65	98	77	101	65	85	75	76	.....	.....
Washburn	75	56	91	94	86	83	61	102	81	98	87	98	84	76	.....	.....
Northwest District	**70 6**	**58 5**	**87 8**	**86 8**	**86 9**	**84 5**	**70 0**	**98 8**	**79 6**	**99 9**	**83 1**	**90 2**	**85 2**	**81 0**	**89 7**	**81 3**
Ashland	70	70	85	90	85	85	61	85	84	100	85	90	79	75	87	.....
Clark	70	72	84	82	78	88	62	97	79	85	76	82	83	85	89	90
Iron	60	.....	80	.....	75	85	70	.....	90	91	.....	.....	70	78	.....	.....
Lincoln	55	60	82	90	82	88	58	98	68	92	70	80	75	76	83	83
Marathon	68	61	87	88	82	85	62	100	65	89	80	90	75	70	93	.....
Oneida	70	50	95	100	90	100	69	95	73	85	80	90	93	78	.....	.....
Price	58	67	79	93	80	90	72	92	84	100	.....	.....	72	89	77	.....
Taylor	63	62	92	83	76	77	59	85	73	95	75	90	83	74	100	105
Vilas	50	68	90	96	95	88	75	93	70	98	75	.....	75	88	.....	.....
North District	**64 9**	**63 6**	**94 9**	**88 8**	**81 1**	**86 2**	**63 0**	**91 2**	**75 1**	**92 6**	**76 7**	**85 5**	**79 9**	**79 4**	**90 4**	**90 0**
Florence	79	67	90	83	95	95	90	80	85	87	100	100	90	80	.....	100
Forest	70	65	78	90	86	85	75	86	85	92	.....	.....	78	83	.....	.....
Langlade	70	60	75	86	85	84	65	85	68	90	.....	85	75	75	.....	.....
Marinette	75	69	92	88	87	81	65	88	63	94	70	77	90	82	.....	98
Oconto	72	64	90	83	85	80	59	96	76	95	77	94	84	80	95	100
Shawano	71	50	81	82	87	80	57	90	69	85	76	95	80	80	.....	75
Northeast District	**72 5**	**64 3**	**85 1**	**85 7**	**87 8**	**83 0**	**63 9**	**87 4**	**74 5**	**90 6**	**77 3**	**88 7**	**82 9**	**80 1**	**95 0**	**94 6**
Buffalo	67	75	80	102	98	102	65	95	75	100	60	88	95	91	.....	.....
Dunn	76	61	87	89	89	85	58	95	78	92	80	85	81	81	.....	75
Eau Claire	67	69	80	85	81	85	61	90	73	90	55	92	83	85	80	92
Jackson	77	58	91	88	85	88	59	87	84	91	69	80	90	84	90	88
La Crosse	84	79	79	86	83	95	54	103	69	90	52	88	90	90	67	90
Monroe	86	64	91	87	92	91	68	96	81	97	77	86	96	89	60	90
Pepin	70	59	92	81	92	81	56	98	82	95	78	88	92	70	80	100
Pierce	70	58	93	93	94	92	59	94	75	99	72	97	89	86	.....	90
St. Croix	65	54	78	90	89	89	58	96	65	98	76	90	72	88	95	100
Trempealeau	79	70	86	90	93	98	65	99	76	97	77	93	93	89	85	101
West District	**73 9**	**63 9**	**86 0**	**89 8**	**89 8**	**91 1**	**60 0**	**95 4**	**75 7**	**95 1**	**70 2**	**89 2**	**87 7**	**85 4**	**82 7**	**92 6**
Adams	64	55	90	78	95	86	62	90	86	92	45	77	89	85	.....	.....
Green Lake	66	60	89	91	89	91	57	88	61	85	54	90	87	85	90	85
Juneau	68	60	87	83	97	99	56	85	71	93	48	80	93	81	80	.....
Marquette	73	67	94	93	95	94	59	94	78	93	49	96	87	88	.....	.....
Portage	67	59	89	83	85	86	58	92	85	93	51	83	76	77	.....	.....
Waupaca	79	63	86	83	84	86	61	92	73	85	66	91	79	78	.....	.....
Waushara	68	71	87	80	92	75	55	87	72	89	62	90	91	89	90	100
Wood	65	73	92	91	90	86	57	101	72	103	89	94	87	84	87	96
Central District	**69 2**	**64 2**	**89 4**	**84 7**	**89 9**	**87 3**	**58 4**	**91 4**	**74 1**	**92 0**	**55 7**	**87 4**	**85 6**	**83 1**	**89 3**	**91 3**
Brown	74	67	82	85	80	86	57	84	61	86	60	90	90	89	87	95
Calumet	67	68	81	90	87	92	57	90	61	90	80	90	78	80	89	88
Door	81	75	99	92	86	92	70	78	79	83	75	83	97	94	90	.....
Fond du Lac	69	59	88	90	91	89	57	86	62	89	77	97	86	84	87	91
Kewaunee	75	73	81	92	81	95	56	90	58	85	71	93	95	86	100	.....
Manitowoc	78	75	88	86	90	84	78	80	74	88	72	81	84	83	91	81
Outagamie	71	78	88	80	89	80	60	95	65	94	77	95	86	86	86	90
Sheboygan	88	75	93	96	90	100	75	88	73	88	72	95	82	80	86	78
Winnebago	70	54	86	88	83	90	62	93	65	90	75	97	84	81	87	100
East District	**73 6**	**67 8**	**86 8**	**88 2**	**87 4**	**89 2**	**62 8**	**86 0**	**66 0**	**87 6**	**71 7**	**90 9**	**85 9**	**85 6**	**87 6**	**88 1**
Crawford	74	65	84	86	78	90	58	99	79	91	65	98	92	86	100	.....
Grant	88	65	96	88	92	88	58	96	66	91	90	.....	93	88	85	100
Iowa	77	62	90	91	89	90	57	96	67	94	67	.....	98	82	90	80
Lafayette	89	60	92	86	88	90	54	93	64	91	.....	100	88	90	70	.....
Richland	74	71	87	92	95	86	56	89	63	96	62	93	90	87	.....	.....
Sauk	79	68	89	93	91	94	54	98	66	93	69	96	91	89	86	100
Vernon	76	60	80	88	82	91	52	97	63	96	85	95	90	81	.....	.....
Southwest District	**79 6**	**64 0**	**88 2**	**89 1**	**88 7**	**89 8**	**55 7**	**95 4**	**66 3**	**93 1**	**69 4**	**95 7**	**91 9**	**86 2**	**85 3**	**90 0**
Columbia	82	77	87	85	91	92	60	94	61	86	56	91	89	88	84	89
Dane	83	63	85	91	89	90	60	94	65	92	72	97	91	84	86	100
Dodge	83	70	93	89	95	93	72	94	70	91	75	92	88	81	84	91
Green	77	61	84	90	86	91	61	98	64	97	72	88	91	82	.....	.....
Jefferson	84	64	90	90	94	91	70	94	80	88	72	90	98	87	91	91
Rock	91	69	90	84	90	88	64	86	70	86	80	85	93	85	92	85
South District	**83 5**	**67 7**	**88 5**	**88 5**	**91 2**	**91 0**	**65 2**	**93 6**	**68 9**	**90 2**	**70 0**	**90 7**	**91 7**	**84 2**	**87 4**	**90.6**
Kenosha	79	77	88	84	89	80	71	89	82	92	87	80	92	86	.....	.....
Milwaukee	75	72	86	91	87	94	77	95	84	102	73	87	84	92	.....	.....
Ozaukee	60	68	89	88	91	88	72	86	73	90	62	83	82	76	89	85
Racine	78	76	98	83	98	84	69	86	67	92	90	100	88	87	.....	.....
Walworth	82	64	91	86	90	88	57	89	72	88	58	81	92	78	89	70
Washington	69	64	90	90	91	94	64	88	77	87	90	95	84	81	92	88
Waukesha	74	74	92	88	91	87	64	98	81	92	67	88	85	83	96	86
Southeast District	**74 2**	**70 6**	**91 3**	**87 1**	**91 8**	**87 6**	**66 3**	**90 4**	**75 8**	**90 6**	**70 0**	**86 2**	**87 3**	**82 2**	**91 4**	**83 7**
STATE	**76 0**	**68 0**	**87 0**	**89 0**	**87 0**	**89 0**	**62 0**	**92 0**	**71 0**	**93 0**	**65 0**	**89 0**	**87 0**	**83 0**	**88 0**	**88 0**

Comparative prices per hundred pounds of milk for the past three seasons are as follows:—

	1928	1927	1926
January	$2.34	$2.25	$2.11
February	2.25	2.22	2.04
March	2.15	2.11	1.96
April	2.07	2.05	1.80
May	2.00	1.98	1.74
June	2.03	1.96	1.79

May seems to have been the low point for 1928, dry weather and short pastures undoubtedly causing the June milk flow to fall below normal. In 1927 the average monthly price for three months fell below $2.00, while it was below for seven months in 1926 and nine months in 1925.

1928 Pig Crop Smaller

According to the recent pig survey made by the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Post Office Department, Wisconsin has about 18 per cent fewer brood sows this spring than last spring. The average number of pigs per litter is 6.3, which is exactly the same as a year ago. The reports also indicate that about 14 per cent fewer sows will be bred for fall farrowing in Wisconsin this year than last year.

A decrease of about 7 per cent in the spring pig crop of 1928 from that of 1927 for the United States as a whole and also for the Corn Belt States is shown by the survey. This decrease is equivalent to about 4,000,000 head of pigs for the United States of which over 3,000,000 represents the decrease for the Corn Belt States. A decrease in the fall pig crop of this year from that of last year is also indicated.

The number of sows farrowed in the spring of 1928 was 7.7 per cent smaller than in the spring of 1927 for the United States and 9 per cent smaller for the Corn Belt States. While the reported average number of spring pigs saved per litter for the United States was about the same as last year, the average in the Corn Belt was somewhat larger than last year.

Fall Pigs Will Be Less

The reports of the number of sows bred or to be bred for farrowing in the fall of 1928 point to a decrease from last year in the fall pig crop, assuming a similar relationship between breeding intentions and actual farrowings that has prevailed in other years. While the reports from farmers this year show increases of sows bred or to be bred of 12 per cent for the United States and 9 per cent for the Corn Belt over the number of sows actually farrowed last fall, in other years the number of sows farrowed in the fall as reported in December has always been much below breeding intentions reported in June.

Wisconsin Farm Labor

Wages of farm labor are slightly lower than a year ago, according to Wisconsin crop reporters. The average wage of hired farm labor by the month with board is $48.50 this year as compared with $49.75 last year; without board $66.75 as compared with $67.60 a year ago. Day labor appears to be about the same as a year ago. The average day wages on July 1st were:—With board, $2.45; without board $3.10. The potential supply of farm labor this year according to reports is 101 per cent of normal as compared with 97 per cent in July, 1927.

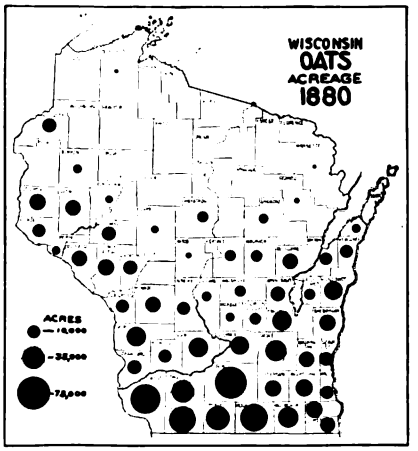
Maple Sugar Production

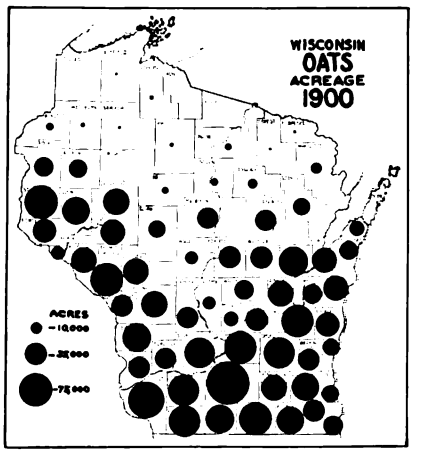
According to Wisconsin maple sugar growers, the 1928 maple sugar and syrup production was slightly larger than a year ago. The quality of the syrup made was reported as being very good in most parts of the state.

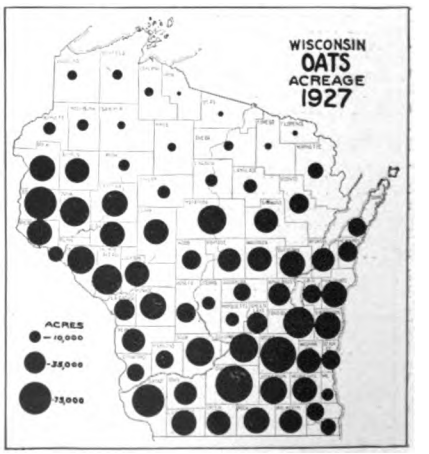
The season was rather long, which helped to increase the production. Reports from New York indicate that the season in that state was short due to warm weather early in April and the production in the East is below last year. Information from the New England States indicates that the maple sugar season in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont was short and unsatisfactory. The quality of syrup in these states was not high. In Massachusetts the sap flow was reported better than a number of years. The total production for the New England States is below that of the last two years.

The leading maple sugar states are Vermont which ranks first, followed by New York, New Hampshire, Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Maine. The Wisconsin production for the past two years is estimated to be as follows:—

	1927	1928
Number of trees tapped	570,000	587,000
Maple syrup produced, gallons	154,000	164,000
Maple sugar produced, pounds	19,000	29,000
Total production in terms of sugar, pounds	1,249,000	1,312,000
Price to farmers per gallon of syrup	$2.50	$2.35
Price to farmers per pound of sugar	38c	38c







The Wisconsin acreage of oats has expanded greatly in the last fifty years and followed the frontier northward. The increase in the live stock industry requires an increasing acreage of this crop. 1928 plantings exceed 1927 by about 3 per cent.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
NILS A. OLSEN, Chief

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

WALTER H. EBLING
Agricultural Statistician

Vol. VII, No. 4 | State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin | August, 1928

Crops Show Much Improvement

CROP improvement since the rains of late June and July has been outstanding in Wisconsin as well as in most important grain states. The favorable weather and rain beginning the third week in June were quite general and brought about a great change in the backward crop condition which prevailed up to that time. Nearly all crops have been benefited by the favorable weather, and excellent yields are in prospect for most of them except hay, which made a short first cutting. A net improvement of 8.7 per cent was made by all crops in Wisconsin during July, which compared with 9.2 per cent for the United States as a whole.

Small Grain Crops Excellent

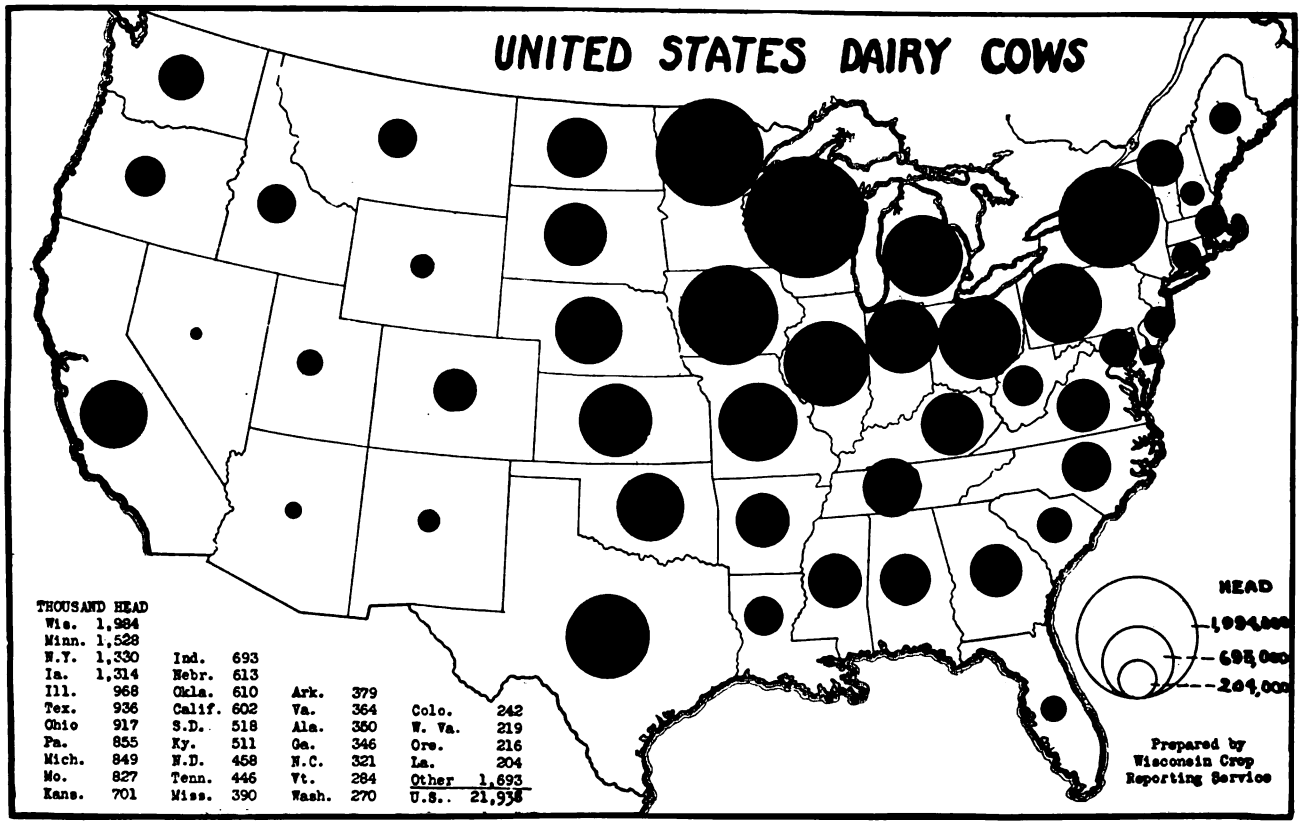
In spite of the backward condition early in the season, the outturn is excellent for barley, oats, spring wheat and corn. Winter wheat and rye were so badly damaged by winterkilling that they recovered only partly, and the yields on these crops are generally low in the state.

According to the August forecast, the Wisconsin production of oats this year will be 103,293,000 bushels or nearly six million bushels higher than the estimate of July. The state's barley crop is estimated at 24,947,000 bushels, which is over 3,500,000 bushels above the splendid crop harvested a year ago. Corn likewise showed a marked improvement during July, and the condition of this crop in Wisconsin is very much better than it was a year ago.

The large production of these feed grains, together with the prospects for a second crop of hay, will go a long way to overcome the shortage of the first cutting of hay which Wisconsin experienced this year.

Potato Crop Promises to Be Large

While it is still too early in the season to make a very accurate forecast as to the production of late potatoes,



The Upper Mississippi Valley leads in dairy cows. Wisconsin is first with 1,984,000 head.

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR AUGUST 1.

Crop	Acreage		Production					Condition, August 1 Per Cent of Normal		
	1928 (preliminary)	1927	Aug. 1, 1928 forecast	1927	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (—) of Aug. 1 forecast compared to 1927 final production	5-year average 1923–27	Unit	1928	1927	5-year average 1923–27
Corn	2,121,000	2,100,000	84,734,000	68,250,000	+24	76,626,000	Bu.	85	66	78.6
Potatoes	273,000	260,000	33,538,000	23,920,000	+40	26,453,000	Bu.	91	85	86.6
Tobacco	35,000	31,000	44,436,000	33,170,000	+34	38,866,000	Lb.	92	78	83.4
Oats	2,495,000	2,422,000	103,293,000	93,247,000	+11	102,379,000	Bu.	90	87	87.6
Barley	725,000	620,000	24,947,000	21,390,000	+17	16,419,000	Bu.	93	91	90.2
Rye	155,000	238,000	2,015,000	4,046,000	—50	4,476,000	Bu.	13.0[1]	17.0[1]	15.7[1]
Winter wheat	46,000	73,000	828,000	1,716,000	—52	1,426,000	Bu.	18.0[1]	23.5[1]	21.1[1]
Spring wheat	60,000	72,000	1,214,000	1,426,000	—15	1,127,000	Bu.	88	87	85.2
Buckwheat	25,000	23,000	400,000	382,000	+ 5	377,000	Bu	89	85	84.8
Alfalfa	210,000	300,000	469,000	780,000	—40	730,000	Ton	77	87	90.0
All tame hay	3,314,000	3,446,000	4,523,000	6,989,000	—35	5,769,000	Ton	70	97	83.4
Dry peas	30,000	29,000						91	89	86.2
Dry beans	7,000	6,000	77,000	40,000	+92	83,000	Bu.	88	88	86.8
Flax	8,000	10,000	107,000	132,000	—19	123,000	Bu.	89	86	87.0
Sugar beets	11,000	14,000	79,000	90,000	—12	141,000[2]	Ton	87	88	88.6
Apples			1,982,000	1,200,000	+65	1,836,000	Bu.	74	52	64.8
Pasture								80	86	80.6

[1]Average yield per acre. [2]Four-year average, 1924-27.

this crop looks unusually well at this time. The condition of potatoes in Wisconsin is uniformly high, and on the basis of the August estimates a crop of over 33,000,000 bushels is indicated as compared with a production of less than 24,000,000 last year. For the United States as a whole, the outlook is likewise for a considerably larger crop than was harvested last year, though the effect of disease and early frosts may reduce the present outlook. The August estimate for United States potato production is 460,000,000 bushels.

United States Crop Situation Good

Most of the important grain states in the country have experienced a July improvement somewhat like Wisconsin, and the production of the important crops now promises to be much higher than was indicated on the first of July. The August forecast for corn indicates a United States production of 3,030 million bushels as compared with 2,774 million last year. The United States oat production this year is estimated at 1,442 million bushels, which is 258 million bushels abovve the production a year ago. A record crop of barley is being harvested in the United States—344 million bushels or 30 per cent more than in 1927. Rye production is estimated at 26 per cent below last year. Small decreases in production are shown this year in spring wheat, buckwheat, and flax, as well as a decrease of 17 per cent in tame hay. Both the Wisconsin and the United States crop situations are summarized in table form in this publication.

Foreign Crop Prospects

Wheat

The 1928 wheat production in 18 foreign countries is estimated at 1,461,869,000 bushels against 1,487,724,000 bushels in 1927 when those countries produced over 40 per cent of the estimated world total exclusive of Russia and China, according to reports received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The outlook for the 1928 crop in western Canada is very promising at the present time, and barring damage from frost and severe heat an above average crop may be expected.

Rye

Rye production in 10 European countries is reported at 513,857,000 bushels against 590,112,000 bushels in 1927

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR AUGUST 1.

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)					Condition, August 1 Per Cent of Normal		
	1928 (preliminary)	1927	Aug. 1, 1928 forecast	1927	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (—) of Aug. 1 forecast compared to 1927 final production	5-year average 1922–26	Unit	1928	1927	10-year average 1918–27
Corn	102,380	98,868	3,029,561	2,773,708	+ 9	2,775,634	Bu.	83.3	71.2	79.5
Potatoes	3,842	3,517	459,737	406,964	+13	393,776	Bu.	85.8	83.8	80.0
Tobacco	1,850.1	1,576.8	1,357,712	1,211,301	+12	1,337,561	Lb.	74.6	74.6	77.0
Oats	41,974	42,029	1,442,173	1,184,146	+22	1,351,723	Bu.	84.8	74.8	78.2
Barley	12,243	9,454	344,332	264,392	+30	192,020	Bu.	86.5	83.3	79.0
Rye	3,535	3,690	43,274	58,811	—26	63,831	Bu.	12.2[1]	15.9[1]	13.5[1]
Winter wheat	36,125	37,938	578,599	553,288	+ 5	556,016	Bu.	16.0[1]	14.6[1]	14.9[1]
Spring wheat	15,478	15,440	228,350	243,152	— 6	189,660	Bu.	81.8	85.6	72.4[2]
Buckwheat	840	827	15,409	16,029	— 4	13,711	Bu.	84.2	85.0	87.1
Flax	2,831	2,906	24,505	26,570	— 8	20,148	Bu.	83.3	86.4	75.4
Tame hay	58,631	61,310	88,818	106,468	—17	90,967	Ton	81.7	91.6	80.8

[1]Average yield per acre. [2]Short time average.

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

COUNTY	Condition, August 1, in Per Cent of Normal												Average Yield per Acre			
	Potatoes		Corn		Oats		Barley		Tame Hay		Tobacco		Winter Wheat		Rye	
	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year (preliminary) Bus.	Last year	This year (preliminary) Bus.	Last year
Barron	93	87	85	54	87	97	90	89	76	102	97	98	23	23	20	27
Bayfield	82	71	71	53	86	75	89	75	80	110	.....	.....	20	26	.....	22
Burnett	89	84	79	67	96	91	90	88	79	101	.....	.....	20	23	11	17
Chippewa	94	86	89	67	95	92	97	89	71	97	97	95	15	22	17	19
Douglas	89	75	65	56	81	70	85	75	89	100	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	22
Polk	83	87	71	67	87	89	91	92	88	99	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	26
Rusk	95	95	78	50	89	100	89	100	82	100	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	22
Sawyer	84	87	70	57	93	97	92	88	78	105	.....	.....	.....	19	17	20
Washburn	86	82	76	66	89	94	93	100	72	102	.....	.....	22	20	15	22
Northwest District	**88.0**	**83.6**	**76.3**	**61.4**	**89.5**	**88.8**	**91.7**	**86.6**	**78.2**	**102.0**	**97.0**	**97.5**	**20.7**	**22.1**	**16.3**	**20.7**
Ashland	87	78	97	50	88	79	97	85	76	90	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	24
Clark	87	81	77	62	88	85	92	89	67	98	.....	.....	.....	26	10	29
Iron	90	75	80	58	85	93	85	100	72	115	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	22
Lincoln	94	76	77	61	92	90	92	82	65	98	.....	.....	.....	22	20	24
Marathon	94	82	78	59	92	96	96	92	68	100	.....	.....	20	22	22	24
Oneida	89	85	90	66	90	102	95	100	82	101	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	30
Price	90	89	76	57	86	95	92	93	86	100	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	17
Taylor	88	93	85	52	94	95	89	76	71	90	.....	.....	.....	22	20	30
Vilas	94	89	92	86	91	97	95	100	90	97	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24
North District	**90.2**	**83.0**	**81.3**	**60.3**	**90.0**	**92.7**	**92.5**	**89.4**	**74.8**	**98.5**	.....	.....	**20.0**	**22.4**	**19.0**	**24.5**
Florence	95	98	93	80	98	100	92	100	89	100	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	20
Forest	87	86	70	58	89	87	85	86	85	88	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	20
Langlade	91	86	73	57	83	87	92	84	73	95	.....	.....	.....	22	15	22
Marinette	91	78	82	57	88	87	86	87	67	86	.....	.....	.....	17	15	18
Oconto	95	92	86	64	92	87	95	92	63	98	.....	.....	11	22	22	21
Shawano	91	81	85	59	87	91	88	94	68	94	.....	.....	12	28	20	23
Northeast District	**92.2**	**85.3**	**82.5**	**61.1**	**88.7**	**89.2**	**90.6**	**91.0**	**71.4**	**95.3**	.....	.....	**11.5**	**24.3**	**14.7**	**21.0**
Buffalo	97	92	91	75	92	94	88	95	72	100	95	90	19	26	19	24
Dunn	85	87	80	63	88	85	91	90	76	101	90	86	19	30	11	16
Eau Claire	90	95	75	69	92	87	93	90	74	100	92	90	12	22	12	19
Jackson	96	86	91	66	95	87	97	91	80	98	100	70	17	24	14	18
La Crosse	95	96	92	86	88	97	92	103	65	110	88	78	22	33	11	19
Monroe	97	95	92	74	91	82	91	92	73	99	89	76	15	24	11	17
Pepin	93	79	83	59	89	78	97	90	67	104	.....	.....	11	26	15	17
Pierce	95	96	84	78	88	82	89	86	65	99	90	87	18	25	19	24
St. Croix	97	85	72	56	83	80	91	90	64	102	89	80	16	21	14	21
Trempealeau	93	89	83	79	94	89	95	96	70	99	97	80	22	23	14	18
West District	**96.0**	**89.4**	**85.6**	**69.3**	**89.8**	**85.8**	**92.0**	**92.0**	**70.1**	**100.8**	**91.0**	**78.9**	**18.7**	**24.4**	**14.5**	**19.0**
Adams	81	86	80	68	94	81	95	90	69	98	.....	.....	.....	28	6	13
Green Lake	90	87	83	72	90	83	92	91	60	95	.....	.....	11	20	7	20
Juneau	85	84	74	58	89	81	89	85	71	88	.....	.....	20	21	8	16
Marquette	99	84	90	75	96	83	99	91	62	98	.....	.....	.....	24	8	13
Portage	83	76	75	69	95	80	97	85	57	97	.....	.....	.....	22	7	14
Waupaca	86	86	86	75	90	86	91	89	62	95	.....	.....	22	27	8	19
Waushara	92	88	78	69	92	77	96	93	62	96	.....	.....	.....	20	7	13
Wood	92	92	80	72	92	80	93	91	68	105	.....	.....	.....	21	15	21
Central District	**88.5**	**85.6**	**80.5**	**69.8**	**93.3**	**81.0**	**93.7**	**89.6**	**61.6**	**96.8**	.....	.....	**16.7**	**22.8**	**7.8**	**14.1**
Brown	86	88	80	60	86	86	91	89	68	93	.....	.....	17	21	15	21
Calumet	94	89	84	72	90	91	96	88	66	93	.....	.....	20	25	17	22
Door	96	91	91	73	93	90	94	95	74	91	.....	.....	15	18	15	19
Fond du Lac	94	82	82	65	92	92	96	91	69	94	.....	.....	22	21	17	22
Kewaunee	94	88	82	72	83	84	96	87	60	90	.....	.....	.....	22	15	24
Manitowoc	91	85	86	68	87	87	95	91	66	90	.....	.....	17	21	17	22
Outagamie	93	91	84	79	93	89	93	86	66	100	.....	.....	22	22	22	23
Sheboygan	92	93	80	73	95	97	91	96	71	95	.....	.....	.....	26	17	20
Winnebago	92	89	90	69	93	92	94	83	71	96	.....	.....	20	25	22	27
East District	**92.8**	**88.3**	**83.9**	**70.0**	**90.6**	**89.8**	**93.9**	**89.5**	**67.4**	**93.4**	.....	.....	**18.9**	**22.9**	**17.4**	**21.8**
Crawford	91	77	90	70	86	84	90	89	63	92	88	71	15	24	15	21
Grant	97	70	94	58	94	86	96	90	63	100	.....	90	.....	21	.....	27
Iowa	94	70	82	55	92	87	91	89	59	91	90	88	.....	23	15	20
Lafayette	96	75	94	70	91	84	94	95	63	96	.....	.....	22	25	22	27
Richland	93	70	88	60	89	84	95	91	65	99	90	85	15	24	10	17
Sauk	96	87	90	65	92	80	95	91	65	94	97	87	18	22	13	17
Vernon	95	83	86	63	90	87	92	93	62	101	97	70	12	22	.....	18
Southwest District	**94.9**	**76.2**	**89.8**	**64.1**	**91.3**	**84.4**	**93.6**	**91.8**	**62.5**	**96.5**	**93.2**	**72.7**	**16.5**	**22.5**	**13.2**	**18.8**
Columbia	94	97	89	66	94	85	94	93	73	96	93	88	17	20	10	18
Dane	94	83	93	62	94	87	99	90	70	92	88	84	12	27	20	20
Dodge	94	88	85	70	92	88	95	94	77	98	.....	.....	19	24	20	24
Green	97	72	93	64	96	86	99	95	70	99	90	65	.....	23	15	19
Jefferson	92	77	88	69	92	89	95	92	71	93	90	70	17	26	17	24
Rock	96	75	89	58	95	88	96	90	73	91	91	77	22	20	17	19
South District	**95.1**	**83.4**	**89.3**	**64.8**	**94.4**	**87.2**	**96.6**	**92.4**	**71.7**	**95.0**	**90.8**	**79.4**	**17.5**	**23.9**	**15.4**	**19.0**
Kenosha	91	79	83	67	95	80	97	84	75	91	.....	.....	.....	20	10	23
Milwaukee	87	94	76	69	92	84	93	90	78	99	.....	.....	18	18	15	20
Ozaukee	92	82	72	79	93	91	98	92	77	90	.....	.....	22	16	18	22
Racine	96	82	88	69	97	88	98	94	76	90	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23
Walworth	94	71	89	62	94	83	96	85	72	95	.....	.....	22	23	15	20
Washington	97	84	80	70	97	92	98	91	74	95	.....	.....	20	26	22	24
Waukesha	92	84	80	71	96	87	93	89	79	96	.....	.....	22	27	19	23
Southeast District	**93.4**	**80.7**	**81.7**	**69.2**	**95.8**	**86.5**	**96.4**	**88.9**	**74.7**	**93.4**	.....	.....	**21.0**	**24.1**	**17.7**	**22.7**
STATE	**91.0**	**85.0**	**85.0**	**66.0**	**90.0**	**87.0**	**93.0**	**91.0**	**70.0**	**97.0**	**92.0**	**78.0**	**18.0**	**23.5**	**13.0**	**17.0**

when those countries produced nearly 75 per cent of the estimated European crop exclusive of Russia. The rye outlook in Europe as a whole continues to be less satisfactory than for wheat, due mainly to the winterkilling. In Germany, the most important country aside from Russia, winterkilling was heavy aand poor conditions early in the season would indicate a crop below last year.

Feed Grains

Early conditions in Canada point to a probable increase in the feed grain crop in that country, with an increase in barley acreage more than offsetting the combined decrease in oats and in corn for husking and with growing conditions generally favorable. Some reports from important European countries have been unfavorable to feed grains, and there is a possibility that the total European feed grain production may be no larger than last year's crop, although some recent reports have been more favorable. The potato outlook for Europe so far is also poorer than last year, which may cut down still further the feed supply.

Barley

Total barley production so far reported for 10 foreign countries is 302,933,000 bushels or 11.2 per cent above production in those countries last year. Production in seven European countries so far reported is 218,961,000 bushels or 10.3 per cent above production last year. The possibility of poor harvests in Germany and Poland, the two most important European countries, which have not yet reported production, has seemed likely to bring the total of all Europe aside from Russia down to near the 1927 estimate of 678,000,000 bushels. Recent reports from Germany are more favorable however. The Balkan crop now appears to be larger than last year in spite of drought the latter part of the season.

Oats

Oats production has been reported in nine foreign countries, totaling 220,597,000 bushels or 4.5 per cent above estimates for those countries last year. Production in eight European countries so far reported total 206,474,000 bushels which is 3 per cent above the total in those countries last year.

Corn

Total corn area reported in 10 foreign countries amount to 14,320,000 acres compared with 14,246,000 acres last year. Acreage in five European countries reported to date totals 13,364,000 acres or practically the same as reported for the same countries last year.

July Milk Prices

The weighted average farm milk price for the state in July was $2.09 as compared with $1.98 a year ago and $1.79 in 1926. The upturn in milk prices for July indicates that for no month in the current year are Wisconsin average milk prices likely to fall below $2.00 per hundredweight. This will be the first time since 1920 that the average remained above $2.00 for each month. The 1928 low point was $2.03 in June.

Canned Peas Increases

After the very short crop of last year the 1928 Wisconsin crop of canned peas shows a substantial increase. A preliminary estimate of the 1928 Wisconsin pack indicates a production of 8,750,000 cases as compared with about 6,500,000 cases a year ago. The canning pea acreage this year is estimated at 96,000 as compared with 80,000 a year ago.

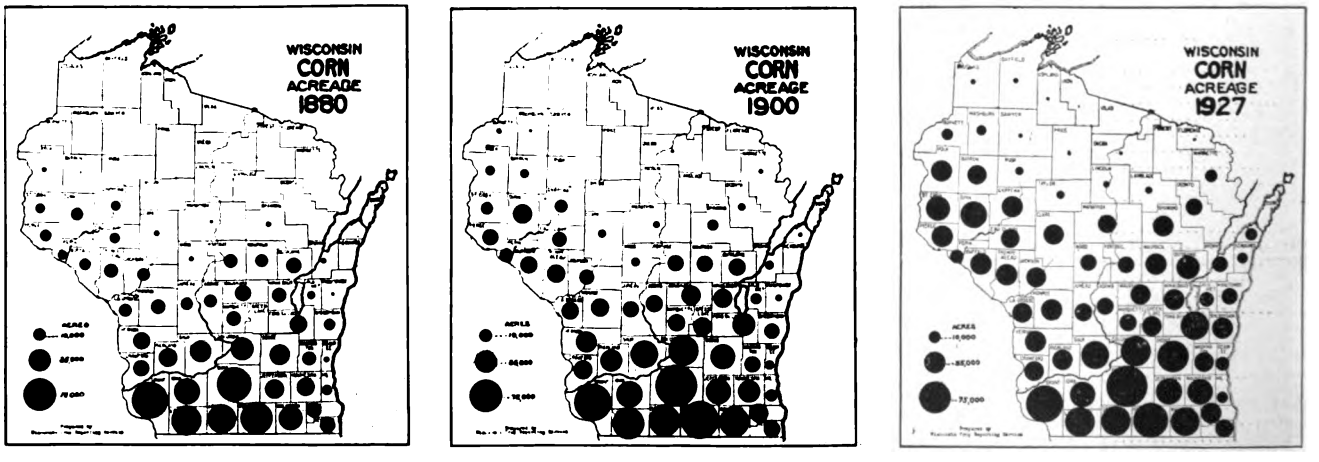
This year's pea crop was very uneven, many factories reporting low yields. On the other hand, some very fine yields of good quality peas were reported in some sections.

Lamb Crop Smaller

The lamb crop in Wisconsin this year is about 2 per cent smaller than a year ago. More ewes are on farms of the state than last year, but the number of lambs saved per 100 ewes is about 4 per cent below a year ago.

Thirty years ago Wisconsin had about twice as many sheep as there are in the state at present, the low point in our sheep production being reached in 1922. Since then sheep have been increasing and it is probable that the upward trend in numbers in this industry will continue. The estimated number of sheep on Wisconsin farms on January 1, 1928, was 430,000 head.

The 1928 wool production in Wisconsin is estimated to be slightly higher than a year ago. It is estimated that Wisconsin produced this year 2,808,000 pounds of raw wool as compared with 2,774,000 pounds last year. The average weight per fleece this year is 7.8 pounds as compared with 7.6 pounds a year ago.



The Wisconsin corn acreage has increased notably in the last fifty years. With the use of more silos the corn belt has moved gradually farther north.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
NILS A. OLSEN, Chief

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

WALTER H. EBLING
Agricultural Statistician

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MOST of Wisconsin crops developed normally during the last month. Heavy rains during the latter part of August and the first part of September caused considerable difficulty with the potato crop especially on heavy soils. Other crops, however, are maturing well, and corn is making a very satisfactory production in most of the counties. Grain crops with exception of the winter grains made above average yields.

The hay crop was below average due largely to the reduced production of alfalfa, of which about a third was winterkilled, and also to the lighter yields made by clover and timothy. The corn crop being rather good in addition to good yields of grain will make for a fairly favorable feed situation, which is of special importance to the Wisconsin farmer.

OCTOBER CROP SITUATION

1. Wisconsin grain crops, except winter wheat and rye, made very good yields in 1928.
2. The 1928 corn crop is estimated at 87 million bushels as compared with 68 million a year ago. Most counties have a rather satisfactory crop.
3. Expected yields of potatoes are not being realized. Wet weather and diseases causing a late reduction.
4. Tobacco is curing well. The 1928 crop seems to be one of fine quality and yields are good. There is little frost damage.
5. Clover seed production will be small. Both the acreage and condition of crop are low.
6. Pastures are good except in some of the southern counties where it has been dry.
7. Cabbage is making good yields in Wisconsin.

LIVESTOCK SITUATION FAVORABLE

With the higher prices which are being paid for cattle and other livestock as well as with the steady milk prices which have been maintained during the current year, the livestock situation has become the most favorable since the war. Feed crops are relatively plentiful and the marketing of them through livestock as is done in Wisconsin is especially favorable this year.

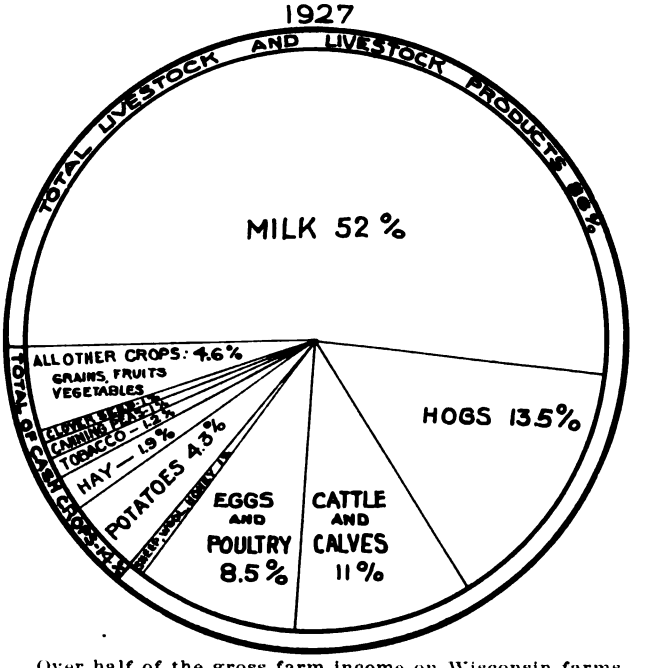
Eighty-six per cent of the gross farm income of Wisconsin is from livestock and livestock products. Only fourteen per cent is derived from cash crops. Of the cash crops potatoes is the most important. With the prospect of somewhat lower returns for potatoes due to the larger state and the United States production, the probability of further reduction in the income from cash crops is apparent. Under the circumstances, the favorable livestock situation becomes even more significant; and for the year 1928 it appears that the income from livestock on Wisconsin farms is going to make a larger percentage of the gross total than in any previous year.

In discussing the livestock situation the United States Department of Agriculture makes the following statement:

"The prosperous condition of the cattle industry is probably the most outstanding feature of the agricultural situation in 1928. The improvement in the industry is seen in the high level of cattle prices which has greatly increased cattle inventory value and made feeding operations unusually profitable this year.

"Range conditions, while in some sections not equal to those of a year ago when they were unusually good, can not be considered as unfavorable, and abundant supplies of roughage, corn, and other grains are in prospect for fattening cattle for market next year."

SOURCES OF THE GROSS INCOME OF WISCONSIN FARMS 1927



Over half of the gross farm income on Wisconsin farms was derived from milk—a total of 8 per cent from livestock and live stock products in 1927. Potatoes are the leading cash crop.

MILK PRICES CONTINUE STEADY

Milk prices for September were four cents per hundredweight above August and nine cents above July. They are likewise four cents above the September price a year ago and twenty-nine cents above September, 1926. The monthly prices of milk for the last six months—from April to September inclusive—have been higher

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR OCTOBER 1

Crop	Acreage		Production						Average Yields per Acre		
	1928 (preliminary)	1927	Oct. 1, 1928 forecast	Sept. 1, 1928 forecast	1927	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (—) of Oct. 1 forecast compared to 1927 final production	5-year average 1923-27	Unit	1928 (preliminary)	1927	5-year average 1923-27
Corn	2,121,000	2,100,000	86,912,000	85,858,000	68,250,000	+27	76,626,000	Bu.	87[3]	63[3]	74.4[3]
Potatoes	273,000	260,000	32,460,000	34,780,000	23,920,000	+36	26,453,000	Bu.	82[3]	70[3]	78.4[3]
Tobacco	35,000	31,000	45,570,000	45,546,000	33,170,000	+37	38,866,000	Lb.	93[3]	78[3]	79.6[3]
Oats	2,495,000	2,422,000	108,532,000	106,661,000	93,247,000	+16	102,379,000	Bu.	43.5	38.5	40.2
Barley	725,000	620,000	26,825,000	26,061,000	21,390,000	+25	16,419,000	Bu.	37.0	34.5	33.3
Rye	155,000	238,000	2,015,000	2,015,000	4,046,000	—50	4,476,000	Bu.	13.0	17.0	15.7
Winter wheat	46,000	73,000	828,000	828,000	1,716,000	—52	1,426,000	Bu.	18.0	23.5	21.1
Spring wheat	60,000	72,000	1,290,000	1,320,000	1,426,000	—10	1,127,000	Bu.	21.5	19.8	19.6
Buckwheat	25,000	23,000	400,000	402,000	382,000	+ 5	377,000	Bu.	82[3]	79[3]	78.2[3]
Alfalfa	210,000	300,000	525,000	475,000	780,000	—33	730,000	Ton	2.50	2.60	2.59
All tame hay	3,314,000	3,446,000	5,137,000	4,847,000	6,989,000	—27	5,769,000	Ton	1.55	2.03	1.71
Dry peas	30,000	29,000	615,000	615,000	580,000	+ 6	633,000	Bu.	20.5	20.0	18.1
Dry beans	7,000	6,000	63,000	78,000	40,000	+57	83,000	Bu.	9.0	6.7	8.5
Flax	8,000	10,000	94,000	108,000	132,000	—29	123,000	Bu.	84[3]	88[3]	86.2[3]
Clover seed[4]									75[3]	82[3]	78.8[3]
Sugar beets	11,000[1]	14,000[1]	82,000	83,000	90,000	— 9	158,000[2]	Ton	90[3]	77[3]	85.4[3]
Apples			2,095,000	2,016,000	1,200,000	+75	1,836,000	Bu.	79[3]	45[3]	68.2[3]
Cabbage[4]									10.5	8.5	9.3
Pasture									85[3]	74[3]	82.8[3]

[1]Planted acreage. [2]Four-year average, 1924-26. [3]Condition on October 1 in per cent of normal. [4]Acreage and production for 1928 not determined.

than at any time during the corresponding months since 1920. This steady milk price is of particular importance in Wisconsin since 52 per cent of the gross farm income is derived from milk. Prices for the first nine months of the present year with comparisons for 1927 and 1926 are as follows:

Wisconsin Milk Prices

	1928	1927	1926
January	$2.34	$2.25	$2.11
February	2.25	2.22	2.04
March	2.15	2.11	1.96
April	2.07	2.05	1.84
May	2.00	1.98	1.80
June	2.03	1.96	1.74
July	2.09	1.98	1.79
August	2.14	2.04	1.82
September	2.18	2.14	1.89

With the steady milk prices which have prevailed for some time, a tendency to increase production is apparent. It is reasonable to expect this to become more pronounced if the spread between grain prices and milk should become any wider. It appears wholly possible that 1928 may mark the high point in the present cycle of milk prices. The following comment by the United States Department of Agriculture is of interest in this connection.

"There have been some developments in dairy markets since the first of September which for the moment, at least, change the complexion of the dairy situation from what it has been through practically all of the present producing season. It can not be said that there is a general weakness, but recent price changes of both butter and cheese are evidence that the generally firm tone of previous months has given way somewhat to a feeling which can best be described as unsettled, with an apparent absence of the confidence which featured trading during the summer.

"Butter prices first reflected this change of sentiment about the middle of the month, and on several successive days there were slight declines on the wholesale markets. Just now (September 25th) prices are within half a cent of a year ago, whereas July and August prices averaged from three to five cents above those of last year. Some opinions have been expressed

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR OCTOBER 1

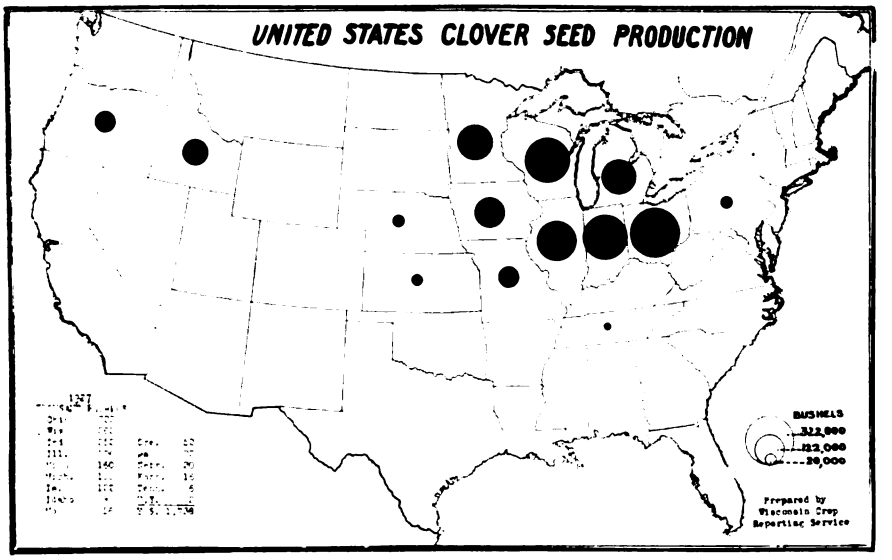
Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)						Average Yield per Acre		
	1928 (preliminary)	1927	Oct. 1, 1928 forecast	Sept. 1, 1928 forecast	1927	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (—) of Oct. 1 forecast compared to 1927 final production	5-year average 1922-26	Unit	1928 (preliminary)	1927	10-year average 1917-26
Corn	102,380	98,868	2,903,272	2,930,586	2,773,708	+ 5	2,775,634	Bu.	77.7[1]	73.6[1]	77.2[1]
Potatoes	3,842	3,517	463,722	466,815	406,964	+14	393,776	Bu.	79.7[1]	75.3[1]	75.5[1]
Tobacco	1,850.1	1,576.8	1,353,258	1,371,782	1,211,301	+12	1,337,561	Lb.	72.6[1]	76.9[1]	78.8[1]
Oats	41,974	42,029	1,452,966	1,453,829	1,184,146	+23	1,351,723	Bu.	34.6	28.2	31.8
Barley	12,243	9,454	350,593	346,027	264,392	+33	192,020	Bu.	28.6	28.0	24.4
Rye	3,535	3,690	43,274	43,274	58,811	—27	63,831	Bu.	12.2	15.9	13.5
Winter wheat	36,125	37,938	578,599	578,599	553,288	+ 5	556,016	Bu.	16.0	14.6	14.9
Durum wheat[2]	6,147	5,271	84,885	84,860	76,155	+11	61,702	Bu.	13.8	14.4	12.0
Other spring wheat	15,478	15,440	240,381	237,607	243,152	— 1	189,660	Bu.	15.5	15.7	12.3
Buckwheat	840	827	14,804	15,526	16,029	— 8	13,711	Bu.	76.2[1]	81.4[1]	82.2[1]
Flax	2,831	2,906	22,472	23,448	26,570	—15	20,148	Bu.	75.0[1]	84.4[1]	72.0[1]
All tame hay	58,631	61,310	92,688	87,859	106,468	—13	90,967	Ton	1.58	1.74	1.50
Sugar beets	629	722	6,758	6,384	7,753	—13	7,359[3]	Ton	85.5[1]	85.8[1]	86.3[1]

[1]Condition on October 1 in per cent of normal. [2]Four states. [3]Four-year average, 1922-26.

that perhaps overconfidence may have carried butter prices too high this year, but whether or not, it seems that recent increases in butter production have been an immediate influence at work. Estimates of production in August show a drop of about 2.8 per cent under August, 1927, and doubtless many operators had anticipated that September might follow along with a similar change. The most recent trade reports, however, indicate some very sharp increases during recent weeks, with a favorable outlook for heavy fall production.

"Cheese prices also show a slump since the first of the month. It will be recalled that along in June these prices advanced to a point which made them quite out of line. The higher level reached then was short-lived, however, and after a cent and a half break they were back again by the middle of July to where they had been in May. About a month later there was another cent and a half advance, and this, too, was more than the situation would stand, with the result that present prices at country points in Wisconsin are just about what they were immediately preceding flush production. A glance at conditions in cheese markets suggest that production may have also picked up materially this month, similar to the butter change, for receipts at warehouse points during the first two weeks this month were about 18 per cent heavier than the corresponding weeks in 1927. This, of course, would naturally have a tremendous influence on prices. Furthermore, this increase occurs in the face of a storage situation which some of the cheese trade are inclined to regard as unfavorable.

"Condensed milk statistics reveal changes which also have an important bearing at this time. Total stocks of condensed and evaporated milk in manufacturers' hands on September 1st amounting to 212,000,000 pounds were 88,000,000 pounds less than last year, but along with this is the fact that there was a reduction of approximately 20,000,000 pounds in stocks during August this year, whereas there was an increase during August last year of 23,000,000 pounds. August production of these concentrated milks was 6 per cent less than a year ago, but this change was not common to all sections. In Wisconsin, for example, production appears to have been some 22 per cent less than July, while the change during August for the country as a whole was a decrease of but 16 per cent. More favorable markets for milk in Wisconsin than condenseries could offer may explain in part the larger percentage decrease in



The nation's clover seed is largely produced in the Great Lakes States. Wisconsin is usually one of the leaders.

Preliminary Average Yields Per Acre of Wisconsin Grains for 1928

County	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye
	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.
Barron	38	47	39	.....
Bayfield	.....	48	28	.....
Burnett	25	35	28	14
Chippewa	38	39	33	15
Douglas	.....	35	40	.....
Polk	40	40	35	18
Rusk	40	45	28	.....
Sawyer	25	34	26	13
Washburn	40	42	29	11
Northwest District	34.1	39.8	32.4	14.6
Ashland	.....	30	.....	.....
Clark	38	41	41	.....
Iron	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	45	50	39	20
Marathon	45	45	31	17
Oneida	.....	33	25	.....
Price	.....	37	31	.....
Taylor	.....	45	41	12
Vilas	40	32	.....	.....
North District	46.7	41.7	36.3	17.8
Florence	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest	.....	40	31	.....
Langlade	.....	50	32	15
Marinette	20	44	36	5
Oconto	32	43	34	20
Shawano	35	49	31	15
Northeast District	31.9	44.7	32.9	13.4
Buffalo	48	41	34	.....
Dunn	32	39	35	16
Eau Claire	47	41	37	13
Jackson	42	38	37	18
La Crosse	50	43	39	8
Monroe	44	43	33	10
Pepin	37	36	28	14
Pierce	40	40	36	18
St. Croix	44	40	36	13
Trempealeau	44	40	40	11
West District	43.0	40.2	35.4	13.9
Adams	31	33	40	5
Green Lake	44	47	35	15
Juneau	30	34	42	13
Marquette	45	34	37	8
Portage	49	41	45	6
Waupaca	47	44	43	15
Waushara	27	30	33	5
Wood	34	37	33	.....
Central District	38.2	38.1	38.2	8.3
Brown	50	45	41	10
Calumet	50	43	42	25
Door	.....	38	31	16
Fond du Lac	37	47	40	15
Kewaunee	25	42	36	12
Manitowoc	.....	50	41	19
Outagamie	46	46	38	20
Sheboygan	.....	46	40	.....
Winnebago	44	48	39	20
East District	43.2	46.7	38.8	16.8
Crawford	52	50	42	.....
Grant	48	49	36	.....
Iowa	44	46	38	15
Lafayette	41	45	34	.....
Richland	46	42	39	16
Sauk	47	42	37	10
Vernon	53	48	41	.....
Southwest District	47.0	46.8	37.9	12.4
Columbia	40	44	38	11
Dane	48	45	38	25
Dodge	47	50	43	19
Green	48	50	41	15
Jefferson	52	50	41	20
Rock	41	44	37	19
South District	46.4	47.7	39.7	17.4
Kenosha	39	50	36	20
Milwaukee	51	50	44	14
Ozaukee	53	43	38	18
Racine	44	50	37	20
Walworth	48	44	36	20
Washington	50	52	40	20
Waukesha	43	51	38	18
Southeast District	49.8	49.8	38.3	18.4
STATE	41.0	43.8	37.0	13.0

Wisconsin; and should cheese, cream, or butter prices be less favorable later on, milk which was diverted may again be attracted to condensaries, for on the whole the condensed and evaporated milk situation appears fairly strong. During the next thirty days the fall tendency of dairy markets should be more clearly defined than at present."

THE POTATO SITUATION

So far as the United States production is concerned the October estimate is only slightly changed from the previous forecast. In Wisconsin considerable reduction occurred during September due to unfavorable weather. This, however, does not seem to be true in the other late potato states where the yields appear to confirm the earlier forecasts.

Poor quality is reported in some localities and it is possible that in states far from markets, where quality is reduced, considerable acreages may be left unharvested. It is significant that the United States per capita production has been higher than the present year—eight times since 1900. When the population is considered the present crop is not a record production. Potato consumption per person may have declined somewhat in the last few years due to the higher prices, but with the relatively low price which has prevailed so far this season it is quite probable that the per capita consumption will increase appreciably.

Inasmuch as business seems to be fairly good in the United States and the population seems to be fairly well employed, the demand for potatoes can be expected to be reasonably good. Other kinds of winter stored vegetables such as onions, cabbage and sweet potatoes are making a somewhat lower production, and in addition to these are higher in price. Potatoes are the only popular low priced bulky food and accordingly it may meet an unusual demand in the market. It is reasonable to assume that the potato market during the coming winter will be much influenced by business conditions. If business remains good, the demand for food may be expected to remain active and the potato market may become more favorable than would be indicated by the size of the crop. It is wholly possible the favorable marketing openings at various times during the season may develop. Close grading and the feeding of poor quality stock should be helpful in providing a market for the better quality potatoes.

The tobacco crop is curing well and the prospect now is for a large yield and good quality. According to the October estimate, the production in Wisconsin will be about 45½ million pounds. The market outlook for the Wisconsin crop is favorable because of its quality this year in spite of a much increased production for the United States as a whole.

CLOVER SEED OUTLOOK POOR

The winterkilling of clover reduced greatly the clover acreage available in the states where clover seed is usually produced. In Wisconsin the southern two-thirds of the state suffered heavily, and the clover seed acreage in this area is small as compared with a year ago. In addition, the condition of the growing crop has not been reported as very good—the condition on October 1 being 75 per cent as compared with 82 per cent last year. It appears probable that the amount of clover seed produced this year will be very low and that the demand for it will be active. Good prices should prevail for the seed. Fortunately, many Wisconsin farmers have a supply of clover seed still available from the good crop of last year.

According to Wisconsin crop reporters, October pastures are good this year. Abundant rains in the central and northern part of the state have brought a good growth of grass which is helpful to the late pastures. In some of the southern counties dry weather has retarded pasture growth.

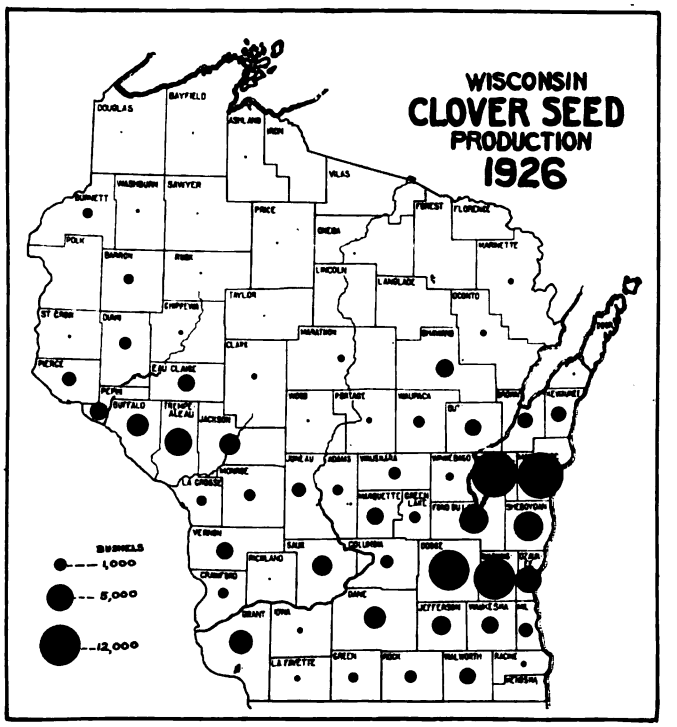
The apple crop this year is generally a rather good crop—the Wisconsin production being estimated at 2,095,000 bushels as compared with 1,200,000 bushels produced a year ago. The quality of apples is generally better than it has been for several years. The United States crop also is somewhat larger that it was a year ago, though smaller than the large crop of 1926. This year's production is well distributed throughout the country and should, therefore, move into market channels rather well.

WISCONSIN CABBAGE CROP GOOD

The cabbage growers this year are favored with much better prices than a year ago. The market opened very actively due to the general shortage of cabbage in the eastern states. The acreage of cabbage in the United States this year is somewhat below a year ago, and the tonnage produced in some of the eastern sections is low.

The Wisconsin cabbage crop is a very satisfactory crop—an average yield of 10.5 tons per acre as compared with 8.5 tons last year being reported by Wisconsin crop reporters for October. Some fields, particularly in the Racine-Kenosha sections, are reported as being late and needing some good weather to make satisfactory yields.

Onion markets have been active during the current year and have been well above those of a year ago. Much of the crop is reported as running small in size and inferior in grade. Markets have been somewhat irregular but Wisconsin growers of this crop will probably be in a satisfactory situation.



Wisconsin clover seed production tends to localize somewhat in the regions of limestone soil. The data were obtained from Wisconsin assessors' reports.