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

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician

Vol. III, No. 1

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

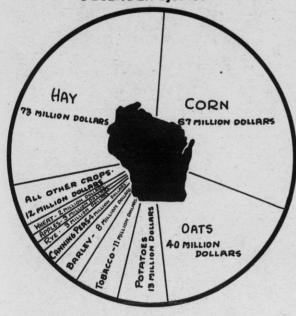
January, 1924

Features of Farm Production in Wisconsin During 1923

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS GREATER THIS YEAR

Production of the leading crops in 1923 was below that of the bumper production of 1922. Farm prices on Decem-

· FARM VALUE OF CROPS IN WISCONSIN · DECEMBER 1,1923



ber 1st, however, were considerably better so that in spite of lower production the total farm value of Wisconsin farm crops in 1923 is $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ above that of 1922. The estimated farm value of all Wisconsin crops based on December 1 prices was \$235,000,000 for 1923 and \$227,000,000 for 1922. The 1923 value is 25% above 1921 and 41% below the peak year of 1919. This year's prices on December 1 were 18% higher than on the same date a year ago. Corn shows a higher value per bushel of 17 cents, potatoes 17 cents, oats 4 cents, barley 4 cents, and hay \$3.70 per ton. Rye shows a lower price of 7 cents per bushel and wheat 5 cents.

FARMERS ENCOURAGED BY BETTER MILK PRICES

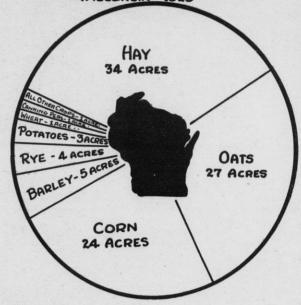
Various conditions made the past crop year unusual in many respects. Spring growing weather came late; rainfall during the growing season was very spotted; many areas were effected by prolonged drouths; and early frost shattered prospects of large crops of corn, potatoes, and tobacco. Although weather conditions were adverse in

many respects, there was a distinctly hopeful attitude on the part of farmers during the growing season. Better prices for milk and butter fat strengthened the tone of Wisconsin agriculture. Milk prices averaged 43 cents per hundred more than in 1922. This improvement of 26% brought financial relief and encouragement to large numbers. When it is realized that about one-half of the entire income of Wisconsin farmers comes from milk and cream, it can be realized what a stimulating or a depressing effect prices of milk and butter fat have upon the farmers of this state.

HAY CROP IS SHORT

Hay is Wisconsin's leading crop both as to acreage and value. Northeastern Wisconsin had larger yields than even the good crop of last year, but in the state as a whole the crop was only fair, and in many large areas there was a shortage. Southwestern Wisconsin particularly is faced with a short crop. Farmers in this section report that considerable more corn was shredded this year

ACREAGE OF LEADING CROPS



so as to offset, to some extent, the short hay crop. Farmers in northern Wisconsin having hay to sell are realizing at least \$4.00 a ton more than a year ago.

Farmers were convinced during the past year as probably seldom before that alfalfa could withstand drouth conditions better than the other hay crops. Dairymen in eastern and southern Wisconsin have gradually come to know the excellent feeding value and good yields secured from alfalfa, and accordingly, a marked increase in the acreage, particularly in the Fox River Valley, took place this year. Fond du Lac County now leads the state in acreage of alfalfa being followed by Green and Waukesha Counties. Wisconsin's acreage this year is 155,000 acres—the largest in the history of the state. If the new seeding withstands the winter, a much larger acreage of alfalfa is expected in 1924.

FIFTY-THREE SILOS TO EACH 100 FARMS IN WISCONSIN

The bright corn prospects were shattered by early frosts of September 12th and 13th. The crop was quite generally mature in the northern two-thirds of the state before the frost, but in the southern section frost inflicted a great loss. A constantly increasing number of silos each year absorbs about 40% of the corn acreage, and this year in particular our 100,060 silos salvaged much frosted corn.

Oats and barley made average yields for the entire state, but in eastern Wisconsin below average yields will cause farmers to buy considerable feed. Barley acreage recovered somewhat from the low acreage of 1922—the lowest in a decade. Low prices of rye in 1922 is probably

the chief cause for the market reduction of 30% in the acreage of this crop.

Spring and winter wheat acreage was cut 32% in one year—a very practical adjustment to the low prices of wheat. Wisconsin's unimportant position as a wheat producing state is apparent when it is realized that the total value of wheat production in Wisconsin did not exceed two million dollars in 1923, whereas, the value of our egg and poultry production is approximately fifteen times this amount. This year's acreage of wheat—119,000 acres—is the smallest on record in Wisconsin agriculture.

SHORT CROP OF CLOVER SEED

An unfavorable season reduced the Wisconsin crop of clover seed to 164,000 bushels, which is 61% of the 1922 crop. The crop of the entire United States is 35% short of the 1922 and 20% short of the 1921 crop. Production of the leading states and of the United States for 1923 and 1922 follows:

	1923	1922
	Bus.	Bus.
Ohio	173,000	227,000
Wisconsin	164,000	267,000
Michigan	147,000	240,000
Mississippi	133,000	120,000
Minnesota	130,000	151,000
Illinois	128,000	315,000
Iowa	114,000	177,000
	,233,000	1,887,000

TABLE I-SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN CROP PRODUCTION-1922 AND 1923

	Acre (000 on		, Yield pe	er Acre	Produ (000 on		Farm Decem		Farm Valu sands of		Unit
CROP	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	Ome
CEREALS Corn Oats Barley Rye Spring wheat Winter wheat Buckwheat	2,253 2,539 465 342 53 66 28	2,209 2,465 443 489 81 95 25	37.0 36.3 28.5 14.8 16.0 17.0 14.0	44.5 41.2 32.1 14.6 15.3 18.6 14.4	83,361 92,166 13,252 5,062 848 1,122 392	98,300 101,558 14,220 7,139 1,239 1,767 360	\$.80 .43 .61 .65 .98 .98	\$.63 .39 .57 .72 1.03 1.03	66,689 39,631 8,084 3,290 831 1,100 349	61,929 39,608 8,105 5,140 1,276 1,820 313	Bushels Bushels Bushels Bushels Bushels Bushels
OTHER GRAINS AND SEEDS Dry Peas	$36.2 \\ 10 \\ 4.1 \\ 8.0 \\ 5126 \\ 55.2$	32.4 8 7.2 4.0 ⁵ 157 ⁵ 8.7	14.6 9.0 8.0 12.1 1.3 4.4	17.5 9.5 11.0 13.0 1.7 4.6	528 90 33 97 164 23	567 76 79 52 267 40	2.60 4.00 2.50 2.10 12.00 3.70	2.40 3.60 2.30 1.80 10.20 2.60	1,373 360 83 204 1,968 85	1,361 274 182 94 2,723 104	Bushels Bushels Bushels Bushels Bushels
HAY AND FORAGE Clover and TimothyAlfalfaOther Tame	2,873 155 159 5368	2,922 92 141 5335	1.28 2.29 1.30 1.30	1.69 2.67 1.28 1.30	3,677 355 207 478	4,938 246 180 436	15.65 22.25 11.50 10.00	12.08 18.56 9.78 7.70	57,545 7,899 2,380 4,780	59,651 4,566 1,760 3,357	Tons Tons Tons Tons
OTHER FIELD CROPS Potatoes	272 44 15.4 1.1 1.0 20.0 8.0 2.0 12.1 85.0 10.2 4.0	328 40 17.0 1.0 2.5 12.2 8.0 2.0 7.3 72.0 8.5 3.2	96 1,093 9.2 279 850 8.5 8.5 56 50 .8 2.2 2.0	124 1,140 9,6 350 800 9,1 8,9 60 50 1,2 2,5 3,0	26,112 48,092 142 304 850 170 68 112 606 68 22 8	40,672 45,600 163 360 2,000 111 120 366 21 10	.50 .232 9.88 1.20 .05 7.10 8.60 1.27 1.21 57.40 10.46 62.86	.33 .200 5.50 .49 .05 5.95 7.85 1.10 .83 56.16 10.54 55.00	13,056 11,157 1,403 305 43 1,207 585 142 733 3,903 225 509	13,422 9,120 896 176 100 660 557 132 304 4,318 225 522	Bushels Pounds Tons Bushels Pounds Tons Gallons Bushels Tons Tons Tons
FRUITS Apples Cherries Cranberries Maple Syrup Maple Sugar	12,391 1305 2 2570	12,368 1305 2 2538	20.0	27.5	2,340 246 40 119 32	2,024 435 55 148 24	1.15 1.61 9.70 2.40 .32	1.18 1.76 10.00 2.35 .32	2,691 396 388 286 10	2,388 766 550 348 8	Bushels Crates Barrels Gallons Pounds
Grand Total	9,468.1	9,517.3							233,760	226,755	

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

ACREAGE, YIELD PER ACRE, AND PRODUCTION OF WISCONSIN CROPS IN 1923

		Potat	oes	Clover an	d Tim	oth y Hay	1	Alfalfa			Oats			Barle	e y ,	Milk I	
COUNTIES	Acre- age	Yi'ld per acre bu.	Produc- tion (bu.)	Acreage	Yi'ld per acre tons	Produc- tion (tons)	Acre-	Yi'ld per acre tons	Pro- tion (tons)	Acreage	Yi'ld per acre bu.	Produc- tion (bu.)	Acre- age	Yi'ld per acre bu.	Produc- tion (bu.)	Nov. 1923	Dec. 1923
State	271,897	96.1	26,111,829	2,873,067	1.28	3,676,829	154,942	2.29	355,001	2,539,077	36.3	92,165,502	464,792	28.5	13,252,102	2.21	2.25
Northwest District	41,672 12,765 1,612 3,648	120.1 129 132 106 109 121 112 132 130 120	5,002,249 1,646,885 212,784 386,688 1,044,329 194,997 510,496 432,300 242,450 331,320	285,843 64,336 23,188 15,872 65,357 20,010 49,930 18,120 9,705 19,325	1.49 1.6 1.5 1.5 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.2	426,059 102,986 34,782 23,808 98,036 36,018 64,909 32,616 11,646 21,258	1,322 160 150 458 122 24 317 4 12 75	2.27 2.7 2.7 2.1 2.4 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.4 2.1	3,001 432 405 962 293 48 666 8 29 158	189,537 44,494 6,909 11,184 52,532 6,106 49,095 6,733 4,123 8,361	37.7 41 43 34 38 45 34 39 39 39 33	1,824,254 297,087 380,256 1,996,216 274,770 1,669,230 262,587 160,797 275,913	30,098 9,878 1,529 1,208 4,750 830 9,581 1,040 395 887	28.5 30 32 27 27 28 28 25 30 26	858,554 296,340 48,928 32,616 128,250 23,240 268,268 26,000 11,850 23,062	2.16 2.22 2.20 2.21 2.25 2.26 2.10 1.98 1.97 2.10	2.29 2.30 2.21 2.33 2.30 2.31 2.23 2.08 2.13
North District Ashland Clark fron Lincoln Marathon Oneida Price Taylor Vilas	27,554 1,110 3,519 549 2,578 9,404 4,554	128.8 135 107 135 137 130 127 130 149 122	3,549,745 149,850 376,533 74,115 352,501 1,222,520 578,358 261,430 368,030 166,408	297,442 17,902 82,974 6,689 23,031 104,377 9,849 18,684 30,293 3,644	1.58 1.2 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.7 1.7	470,481 21,482 124,461 10,032 36,850 167,003 14,774 31,763 57,557 6,559	244 18 24 1 588 115 3 11 11 3	2.71 2.5 2.6 2.5 2.6 2.9 2.3 2.6 2.4 2.0	662 45 62 2 151 334 7 29 26 6	151,308 5,210 44,927 1,235 11,674 63,147 6,893 5,261 10,608 2,353	40.7 40 41 41 42 41 40 38 33	208,400 1,797,080 50,635 478,634 2,652,174 282,613 210,440 403,104 77,649	22,427 936 7,307 194 1,169 10,018 146 694 1,894 69	28.4 26 30 25 27 28 35 25 28 25 28	637,680 24,336 219,210 4,850 31,563 280,504 5,110 17,350 53,032 1,725	2.19 2.00 2.21 2.25 2.22 2.16 2.20 2.15 2.19 2.00	2.16 2.13 2.18 2.25 2.25 2.07 2.32 2.05 2.19 2.00
Northeast District	703 2,215 7,044 8,378 4,362	107.9 112 118 131 95 100 98	2,939,998 78,736 261,370 922,764 795,910 436,200 445,018	168,988 6,386 7,071 23,276 26,597 53,811 51,847	1.62 1.7 1.7 1.8 1.5 1.5	273,526 10,856 12,021 41,897 39,896 80,716 88,140	1,625 29 65 11 331 339 850	2.63 2.8 2.7 2.9 2.2 2.6 2.8	4,278 81 176 32 728 881 2,380	106,095 2,304 3,039 12,695 17,940 28,217 41,900	36.5 39 42 42 36 34 36	5 3,864,302 89,856 127,638 533,190 645,840 959,378 1,508,400	11,306 186 351 1,648 1,002 2,614 5,505	27.7 26 35 32 24 25 28	313,395 4,836 12,285 52,736 24,048 65,350 154,140	2.20 1.99 2.05 2.04 2.10 2.20 2.26	2.16 2.15 2.26 2.26 2.21 2.09 2.07
West District Buffalo Dunn. Eau Claire Jackson La Crosse Monroe Pepin Pierce St. Croix. Trempealeau	1,562 4,929 2,856 2,804 1,190 2,433 554 1,595 1,870	80.9 75 76 106 64 65 76 82 108 90 67	1,723,027 117,150 374,604 302,736 179,456 77,350 184,908 45,428 172,260 168,300 100,835	27,388 58,571 12,659 44,567 74,611	1.3 1.0 1.2 1.2 1.1 1.5 1.4	582,342 59,320 67,894 57,039 37,080 32,866 70,285 13,925 66,850 104,455 72,628	4,557 273 362 47 118 965 622 241 1,327 462 140	2.51 2.6 2.6 2.2 2.5 2.3 2.8 2.2 2.5 2.7 2.3	11,428 710 941 103 295 2,220 1,742 530 3,318 1,247 322	510,496 57,199 63,400 44,801 44,622 29,763 54,460 16,704 49,903 81,370 68,274	41	17,706,917 2,116,363 1,902,000 1,433,632 1,517,148 1,011,942 1,960,560 668,160 1,996,120 2,847,950 2,253,042	107,440 11,825 11,243 6,262 4,973 3,643 7,139 3,681 24,366 26,856 7,452	28.4 28 30 27 30 29 28 26 28 28 30	3,045,675 331,100 337,290 169,074 149,190 105,647 199,892 95,706 682,248 751,968 223,560	2.26 2.31	2.35
Central District	4,566 1,708 5,675 3,120 22,543 16,519 11,081	51	4,705,476 150,678 112,728 289,425 131,040 1,645,639 1,437,153 642,698 296,115	16,390 29,424 9,729 52,858 51,727 26,056	.8 1.1 1.1 1.0 1.0 1.4 .9	285,895 8,406 18,029 32,366 9,729 52,858 72,418 23,450 68,639	5,091 164 899 230 140 224 2,307 1,052 75	2.1 2.8 2.1	11,923 197 1,888 253 266 470 6,460 2,209 180	29,922 10,548 37,284 44,744	22 29 21 29 33 26 38	232,990 649,792 867,738 221,508 1,081,236 1,476,552 552,760 911,430	17,497 459 5,980 3,161 384 733 2,813 468 3,499	21 18 28 29	9,180 107,640 66,381 6,912 20,524 81,577 11,700 104,970	2.20 2.09 2.20 2.16 2.25 2.13 2.19	2.30 2.27 2.30 2.29 2.33 2.20 2.19
East District	3,398 653 3,045 4,603 4,385 1,906 4,413 2,956	98 108 78 126 131 101 107	2,912,927 349,994 63,994 328,860 359,034 552,510 249,686 445,713 316,292 246,844	34,586 57,732 45,100 62,467 61,267 43,919	1.1 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.1 1.2 1.4 1.1	542,199 76,013 37,744 41,508 69,278 49,610 74,960 85,774 48,311 59,006	14,157 618	2.2 2.2 2.3 2.0 2.5 2.4 2.4	111,639 5,012 11,510 5,564 28,314 1,236 10,248 8,402 20,938 20,415	26,413 23,219 76,557 25,566 49,952 52,492 57,946	33 38 37 35 38 41 37	1 15,036,137 1,370,061 1,003,694 859,103 2,679,495 971,508 2,048,032 1,942,204 2,549,624 1,612,416	16,162 9,689 15,690 6,870 7,212	26 22 25 36 29	2,406,525 301,833 162,630 116,182 404,050 348,804 455,010 178,620 201,936 237,460	2.20 2.25 2.20 2.24 2.24 2.20 2.23 2.23	2.20 2.42 2.19 2.33 2.28 2.20 2.18 2.19
Southwest District_ Crawford Grant Iowa Lafayette Richland Sauk Vernon	1,035 2,858 857 1,040 850	84 98 97 80 66 80	5 1,088,441 86,940 280,084 83,129 83,200 56,100 418,966 80,028	48,799 100,432 64,292 59,777 51,943 57,426	1.3 .7 .8 .7 1.1 1.1	419,652 63,439 70,302 51,434 41,844 57,137 63,169 72,327	450 1,342 3,511 3,330 2,366 1,379	2.6 2.3 2.0 2.1 2.5 2.2	28,353 1,170 3,087 7,022 6,993 5,915 3,034 1,132	24,613 85,150 41,844 48,087 23,559 60,513	39 37 30 32 33 33	7 10,945,690 959,907 3,150,550 1,255,320 1,538,784 777,447 1,996,929 1,266,758	2,496 4,808 6,848 5,742 2,681 6,128	32 31 25 24 32 31	950,422 79,872 149,048 171,200 137,808 85,792 189,968 136,734	2.13 2.30 2.34 2.33 2.32 2.32 3.2.21	2.05 2.28 2.03 2.17 2.27 2.25
South District	4,884 3,845 4,004 904 1,515	55 94 95 76 94	7 1,419,568 268,620 361,430 380,380 68,709 142,410 198,024	41,452 90,416 53,459 1 39,917 28,775	1.0 1.3 1.5		1,206 5,960 9,320 12,548 8,180	1.9 2.4 2.6 3 2.3 2.7	28,860 22,086	57,864 103,972 102,236 45,116 55,636	33 41 40 40	2 15,122,459 1,620,192 3,431,076 4,191,676 1,804,640 2,225,440 1,849,435	13,525 26,668 16,840 12,537	26 28 29 29 28 31	3 3,021,103 351,650 746,704 488,366 351,030 115,073 968,283	2.20 2.24 2.25 3 2.24 2 2.21	2.17 2.30 2.13 2.30 2.24
Southeast District_ Kenosha	1,483 4,522 3,183 2,866 1,866	95 110 112 95 101 105	2,770,390 140,886 497,420 356,490 272,270 188,460 649,000 665,850	5 21,010 20,564 6 26,748 0 30,028 6 33,586 5 32,434	1.6 1.7 5 1.7 8 1.2 1 1.2 1 1.6	33,616 34,959 45,466 36,034 40,301 51,894	3,586 1,556 3 2,617 4 4,111 6,576 4 6,858	$egin{array}{c cccc} 2.4 & 2.4 & 2.1 & 2.3 & 2.2 & 2.0 & 2.3 & 2$	8,600 3,268 6,019 9,044 13,140 15,770	22,789 3 11,832 27,796 4 28,184 0 47,261 47,362	41 47 3 46 4 46 4 41 2 47	0 10,194,152 934,348 556,104 1,278,616 1,296,464 1,937,701 2,226,014 1,964,904	4,569 1,839 2,821 6,538 21,799 6,642	30 35 33 34 32 33 32	6 1,609,864 137,070 64,361 93,093 222,299 697,563 219,180 176,290	2.76 5 2.88 3 2.58 2 2.42 3 2.41 3 2.36	2.61 2.77 2.55 2.42 2.40 2.35

MARKED CHANGE IN POTATO CROP

One of the most drastic changes in the potato acreage of the state in ten years occurred this year when Wisconsin farmers cut the acreage 17%—a result of three poor potato years. Yields in northern Wisconsin were considerably above average, but in central Wisconsin drouth and dry weather brought about low yields. The Wisconsin crop shows a marked change from 1922, more so than any of the other leading potato states. Comparisons of the 1923 and 1922 production in the seven leading states follow:

	No. bus. 1923	No. bus. 1922
New York	39,729,000	37,400,000
Minnesota	38,304,000	43,740,000
Michigan	35,796,000	37,842,000
Maine	31,992,000	25,245,000
Pennsylvania		27,432,000
Wisconsin	26,112,000	40,672,000
Colorado		18,460,000
North Dakota	13,114,000	18,900,000

The estimate of the United States is 412 million bushels. This is 41 million bushels below the crop of 1922 and 52 million bushels above the 1921 crop.

TOBACCO ACREAGE INCREASES 10%

With the organization of the Wisconsin Tobacco Pool and the possibility of better prices for tobacco, growers increased their acreage approximately 10% in 1923. Bumper yields, particularly in southern Wisconsin, were in prospect at the time of harvest, but following the frost of September 12th and 13th the crop was so badly damaged that 14% of the entire acreage of the state was abandoned. It is estimated that about 58% of the acreage was harvested without frost damage and with heavy yields. The average price of the entire crop is difficult to determine due to the uncertain value of the frosted tobacco.

CANNING PEA INDUSTRY CONTINUES TO GROW

An additional acreage of 18% was devoted to the canning pea industry of the state. Northern Wisconsin, as well as eastern Wisconsin, increased its acreage in this special crop in which Wisconsin leads the nation. Yields in northern Wisconsin were less effected by the dry summer than in the Dodge County area. Due to a yield of 1,600 pounds this year as compared to 2,400 pounds last year, the total pack in the state was 20% less than in 1922. Wisconsin factories canned 46% of the entire United States pack.

"EAT-MOR" CRANBERRIES GROWN IN WISCONSIN

The cranberry growing industry in Wisconsin is confined to a relatively small number of highly specialized growers in Wood, Jackson, Monroe, Juneau and Price counties. Wisconsin is one of three cranberry growing states

in the United States, and most of the Wisconsin crop is marketed under the popular "Eat-Mor" brand.

Early frost was chiefly responsible for a short crop of 40,000 barrels in 1923 compared to 55,000 barrels in 1922. Production in the commercial cranberry growing states follows:

	1922 Bbls.	1923 Bbls.
Massachusetts	305.000	350,000
New Jersey	200,000	220,000
Wisconsin	55,000	40,000
Total of above	560,000	610,000

HOW WISCONSIN RANKS WITH OTHER STATES IN PRODUCTION OF VARIOUS CROPS IN 1923

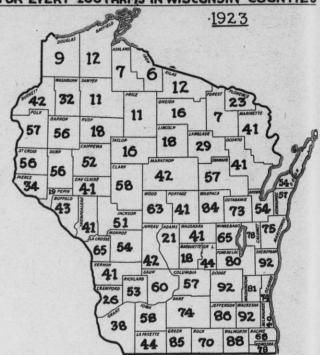
First—Canning peas.
Second—Clover seed and cabbage.
Third—Cranberries.
Fourth—Oats and rye.

Fifth—Hay.
Sixth—Potatoes and barley.
Seventh—Tobacco and buckwheat.

Eighth—Sugar beets. Eleventh—Corn.

Thirtieth-Wheat.

THE NUMBER OF SILOS FOR EVERY 100 FARMS IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES



THE ABOVE MAP PERMITS OF A QUICK COMPARISON OF COUNTIES AS TO THE EXTENT TO WHICH FARMERS HAVE PROVIDED THEMSELVES WITH SILOS. THE NUMBER OF SILOS IN THE STATE HAS DOUBLED IN TEN YEARS.

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

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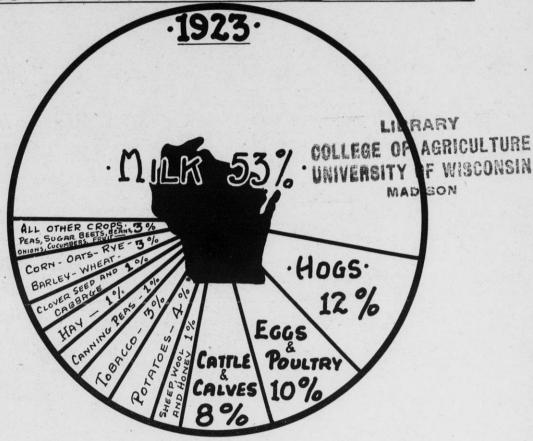
PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician

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SOURCES OF THE GROSS INCOME OF WISCONSIN FARMS



THE GROSS INCOME OF WISCONSIN FARMS IN 1923 WAS \$352,000,000. OF THIS AMOUNT, MILK HAD A FARM VALUE OF \$188,000,000 OR 53% OF THE TOTAL. IN NO OTHER YEAR HAS MILK ALONE MADE UP SUCH A LARGE PORTION OF THE TOTAL INCOME. HOG PRODUCTION HAD A VALUE OF \$41,000,000, EGGS AND POULTRY \$33,000,000, AND CATTLE AND CALVES \$30,000,000. IT WILL BE NOTED THAT \$4% OF THE TOTAL INCOME IS SECURED FROM LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS.

ONLY 16% OF THE FARM INCOME CAME DIRECTLY FROM CROPS SINCE GRAINS AND HAY, MAKING UP 75% OF LAST YEAR'S CROP VALUE, WERE KEPT ON THE FARM AND FED TO LIVESTOCK. THE POTATO CROP IS WISCONSIN'S LEADING CASH CROP, AND ITS VALUE IN 1923 IS PLACED AT \$13,000,000. TOBACCO IS VALUED AT \$11,000,000 AND CANNING PEAS AT \$4,000,000.

Features of the Livestock Situation in Wisconsin

Reports from thousands of farmers each year make possible new livestock estimates as of January 1, and the up-to-date estimate of dairy cows in Wisconsin is 2,217,000 head. That is 22,000 head or 1% more than a year ago. Dairy development since 1910 has been rapid in a belt extending across the state from Green Bay to Polk county and particularly so in the Marshfield district.

New York was the leading dairy state in 1910, but was soon surpassed by Wisconsin. Minnesota has made rapid gains in dairy cattle in recent years, and this year for the first time she outranks New York. Wisconsin still maintains her leadership with 453,000 head more than Minnesota.

There is an increase of 238,000 head or 1% more milk cows in the United States compared to a year ago.

Prices of milk took a downward course beginning in June, 1920, and were at low levels in 1921 and most of 1922. During this period there was no expansion of the dairy business in this state. In fact, many farmers' confidence in the future of Wisconsin dairying was put to a severe test by the two years of low prices. Late in 1922, however, milk prices began to rise and reached a 26% higher level during 1923. With the incentive of better milk prices, herds have been kept up—a few enlarged—and, in some cases, beef cattle have been replaced by milk cows.

HOG PRODUCTION BEING CUT DOWN

Wisconsin farmers, in common with Corn Belt farmers, began to expand heavily two years ago when hog prices were high compared to corn. The 1922 pig crop in the Corn Belt was 25% greater than the year previous, and the 1923 crop was again larger. The result has been extremely large marketings and lower prices. Wisconsin shipments

of hogs to market in 1923 were 400,000 head or 24% more than in 1922.

The peak of production, both in Wisconsin and in the United States, was reached with the 1923 spring pig crop—the fall crop being smaller than in 1922. Fewer bred sows for spring litters were reported on the December 1st rural mail carriers' survey, and since that time bred sows have been going to market in greater than usual numbers. The latest estimate, therefore, of the number of sows to farrow this spring in the Corn Belt is from 10% to 15% less than a year ago.

FEWER HORSES ON WISCONSIN FARMS

Since 1915 there has been a gradual decrease in the number of horses in Wisconsin, and the new estimate of January 1 continues the downward course. The use of tractors has grown rapidly during these years. There were 5,475 more tractors in 1923 than in 1922, or an increase of 30%. The poor demand for horses has greatly changed the general practice of raising a colt or two each year. The estimates for Wisconsin and for the United States are 2% less than a year ago.

SHEEP INDUSTRY BEING BUILT UP

The Wisconsin sheep industry has been on the decline since the war peak of 1919. Wool and mutton prices, however, of the past year have strengthened the industry and indications are that the low point was reached last spring. The Wisconsin estimate for January 1 is 341,000 head—the same as a year ago—but more breeding ewes are being kept this year showing a change to more sheep raising in the future.

The estimate for the United States is 3% more than a year ago.

NUMBERS AND VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON WISCONSIN FARMS ON JANUARY 1, 1923 AND 1924

Class of Livestock	Numbe Thous		Farm V Thousands	alue in of Dollars	Farm Price in Do	
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924
Dairy cows	1,808 387	1,826 391				
Dairy cows and heifers	2,195	2,217	125,115	128,586	57.00	58.00
Other heifers	32 598 82 164	30 591 74 163				
Cattle other than dairy cows and heifers	876	858	19,624	20,335	22.40	23.70
All cattle	3,071	3,075	144,789	148,921		
Horse Mules	643 4	630 4	66,872 412	60,480	104.00 103.00	96.00 83.00
Horses and mules	647	634	67,284	60,812		
Brood sows	414 618 693	343 611 719				
All swine	1,725	1,673	22,598	16,563	13.10	9.90
Breeding ewes Other sheep (over 1 year old) Lambs	260 15 66	267 12 62				
All sheep	541	341	2,558	2,762	7.50	8.10
Hens and pullets	12,456 1,157	12,830 1,191				
All poultry	13,613	14,021	10,754	10,516	.79	.78
Colonies of bees.	140	133	1,064	1,011	7.60	7.60
Total value			\$248,997	\$240,585		

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON JANUARY 1, 1924

COUNTIES	Dairy Cows	and Heifers	All	Oattle	Sw	rine	She	eep	Produc- ingCows, 1923	Milk Production Per Cow	Total Milk Production	Farm Value
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value'	Number	Lbs.	Cwt.	
State	2,217,000	128,586,000	3,075,000	148,920,600	1,673,000	16,563,290	341,000	2,762,030	1,848,600	4,906	90,751,820	187,856,565
Northwest District	202,700 50,900 10,000 14,200 46,700 8,500 44,300 14,300 4,400 9,400	10,790,000 3,003,100 510,000 710,000 2,428,400 425,000 2,303,600 729,300 220,000 460,600	286,900 68,500 16,300 20,300 63,200 61,100 21,100 7,300 16,100	12,422,700 3,357,080 630,960 827,120 2,745,200 511,400 2,626,160 859,860 275,680 580,240	90,000 18,900 4,000 5,500 22,800 1,700 24,800 4,800 2,300 5,200	913,830 194,670 42,000 56,650 230,280 17,000 250,480 47,520 23,230 52,000	36,100 9,300 5,000 2,500 4,500 1,800 6,300 1,400 2,100 3,200	305,580 79,050 43,500 21,250 38,250 14,580 52,920 11,620 17,850 26,560	163,100 40,900 8,000 11,400 37,500 6,800 36,000 11,500 3,500 7,500	4,933 5,260 5,110 4,860 5,040 5,035 4,910 4,840 4,800 4,830	8,091,010 2,151,340 408,800 554,040 1,890,000 342,380 1,767,600 446,600 168,000 362,250	16,350,549 4,388,734 833,952 1,096,999 3,855,600 715,574 3,552,876 888,734 322,560 695,520
North District	200,200	10,711,700 346,500 3,944,000 132,600 720,300 3,785,400 165,600 565,800 975,000 76,500	271,300 10,900 89,500 4,500 20,400 92,100 5,300 17,600 28,200 2,800	12,133,700 410,500 4,374,000 170,600 834,300 4,225,400 199,600 671,800 1,149,000 98,500	72,000 2,400 29,700 800 3,500 24,300 1,300 2,800 6,400 800	736,100 24,960 308,880 8,160 35,000 245,430 12,870 28,000 64,640 8,160	24,400 1,400 4,500 500 2,400 9,600 1,400 1,400 2,600 600	188,260 11,340 37,350 3,950 18,480 72,000 10,500 10,640 19,500 4,500	162,500 6,300 55,600 2,000 11,900 56,500 3,000 10,000 15,800 1,400	5,022 4,920 5,140 4,760 4,830 5,020 4,740 4,910 4,960 4,640	2,836,300 142,200 496,000 783,680 64,960	15,981,386 604,422 5,601,366 198,968 1,115,054 5,559,148 282,978 967,200 1,528,176 124,074
Northeast District	2,300 2,600 15,200 18,600	5,527,200 103,500 117,000 744,800 892,800 1,339,500 2,329,600	145,900 2,800 4,200 20,500 24,000 37,700 56,700	6,205,200 113,500 149,000 850,800 1,000,800 1,523,500 2,567,600	44,000 300 1,200 4,400 5,700 12,800 19,600	451,960 3,090 12,480 45,760 59,850 130,860 199,920	11,700 600 500 2,000 1,300 2,300 5,000	84,580 4,380 3,750 14,400 9,490 16,560 36,000	15,300 23,200	4,934 4,780 4,810 4,880 4,710 4,890 5,090	101,010 624,640 720,630 1,134,480	8,787,799 173,466 197,980 1,193,062 1,419,641 2,189,546 3,614,104
West District	328,800 33,100 45,100 24,800 28,100 28,000 43,500 10,000	16,908,700 1,621,900 2,300,100 1,364,000 1,568,000 2,479,500 470,000 1,468,800 2,376,600 1,911,000	54,000 69,000	2,815,500 554,000 1,960,200 2,847,000	328,000 47,700 48,000 17,400 26,300 25,900 26,100 12,400 39,200 37,600	3,093,690 457,920 465,600 167,040 252,480 253,170 119,040 378,240 380,240 360,960	4,400 13,200 5,800	41,870 41,760 24,360 44,550 36,520 106,920 44,660	26,900 36,600 20,000 22,600 23,100 35,800 8,100 24,900 36,800	4,420 4,730 4,670 4,230 4,820 4,510 4,780 4,780 4,810	1,188,980 1,731,180 934,000 955,980 1,113,420 1,614,580 364,500 1,190,220 1,770,080	25,251,963 2,377,960 3,462,360 1,886,680 1,959,759 2,327,048 3,455,201 732,645 2,439,951 3,664,066 2,946,293
Central DistrictAdams	192,000 10,400 18,400 24,200 13,500 26,100 44,000 20,700	10,054,800 520,000 938,400 1,113,200 634,500 1,383,300 2,640,000 1,055,700 1,769,700	14,900 26,900 32,600 19,300 32,800 56,700 26,800	614,500 1,116,900 1,289,600 756,300 1,524,000 2,906,700 1,183,800	5,700 19,800 14,300 9,300 10,900	962,350 55,860 186,120 135,850 89,280 106,820 172,660 87,420 128,340	1,300 7,000 2,800 3,800 1,500 2,900 1,400	9,880 50,400 18,760 26,220 10,200 20,300 9,660	8,400 15,100 18,500 11,000 21,200 36,900 17,200	4,120 4,610 4,240 4,430 4,720 5,080 4,570	346,080 696,110 784,400 487,300 1,000,640 1,874,520 786,040	1,385,259 1,553,112 950,235 2,031,299 3,890,002 1,564,220
Brown	39,300 -28,400 -22,300 -59,700 -23,600 -47,100 -46,600 -48,700	2,397,300 1,789,200 1,248,800 3,880,500 1,274,400 3,061,500 3,029,000 3,262,900	47,300 36,200 28,500 76,500 31,800 61,300 59,800 59,100	2,605,300 1,992,000 1,410,000 4,317,300 1,487,600 3,430,700 3,372,200 3,533,300	13,900 19,000 9,700 44,900 16,400 33,400 32,400 54,300	94,090 453,490 167,280 364,060 333,720 377,300	1,100 1,400 1,600 1,600 2,000 1,500 2,600 2,600 800	8,360 10,780 12,320 81,600 14,800 11,250 20,020 6,240	33,000 23,900 18,800 50,400 19,900 39,600 39,200 40,900	5,12 5,10 6,4,81 6,4,91 4,82 6,5,28 6,5,77 6,5,21	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2,571,879 1,835,688 5,023,519 1,937,544 4,223,578 4,014,629 4,325,707
Southwest District. Crawford. Grant. Iowa. Lafayette. Richland. Sauk. Vernon.	278,800 23,900 42,700 44,200 35,200 40,300 50,500	1,147,200 2,433,900 2,431,000 1,936,000 2,256,800 2,575,500	39,900 100,000 78,000 65,000 54,600 69,400	1,563,200 3,923,700 3,309,800 2,710,800 2,628,600 3,066,900	24,100 100,900 43,000 55,000 28,700 38,800	228,950 948,460 404,200 522,500 264,040 380,240	5,900 17,800 7,900 9,600 15,200 5,900	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 20,500 0 38,900 0 38,100 0 30,300 0 34,500 0 42,100	$egin{array}{cccc} 0 & 3,96 \\ 0 & 4,21 \\ 0 & 4,50 \\ 0 & 4,50 \\ 0 & 4,74 \\ 0 & 4,62 \\ \end{array}$	811,800 0 1,637,690 0 1,714,500 0 1,363,500 0 1,635,300 1,945,020	1,566,774 3,177,119 3,343,275 2,686,095 3,319,658 4,006,741
South District Columbia Dane Dodge Green Jefferson	348,800 34,400 89,200 77,500 50,800 52,600	1,823,200 5,173,600 5,502,500 3,606,800 3,734,600	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2,411,200 6,064,000 6,031,700 4,094,000 4,115,400	$egin{array}{c c} 0 & 55,100 \\ 0 & 118,800 \\ 0 & 59,200 \\ 0 & 63,500 \\ 0 & 18,100 \\ \end{array}$	584,060 1,223,644 574,244 622,300 177,38	$egin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10,30 \\ 0 & 11,10 \\ 0 & 6,60 \\ 0 & 4,30 \\ 0 & 1,90 \\ \end{array}$	$egin{array}{cccc} 0 & 76,22 \\ 0 & 91,02 \\ 0 & 54,12 \\ 0 & 35,69 \\ 0 & 15,20 \\ \end{array}$	0 30,50 0 75,10 0 65,60 0 43,40 0 44,80	$egin{array}{cccc} 0 & 4,64 \\ 0 & 5,04 \\ 0 & 5,19 \\ 0 & 5,22 \\ 0 & 5,45 \\ \end{array}$	1,415,200 3,785,040 3,404,640 2,256,800 2,432,640	2,929,464 7,910,734 7,183,790 4,874,68 5,230,170
Southeast District Kenosha Milwaukee Ozaukee Racine Walworth Washington Waukesha	202,900 17,800 12,200 20,800 25,300 48,000 32,400	1,299,40 890,60 1,476,80 1,872,20 3,408,00 2,268,00	$egin{array}{cccc} 0 & 23,10 \\ 0 & 13,80 \\ 0 & 24,50 \\ 0 & 29,80 \\ 0 & 56,50 \\ \end{array}$	0 1,447,80 935,40 0 1,580,40 0 1,998,20 0 3,646,00 0 2,506,00	0 9,200 0 3,600 0 15,200 0 18,300 0 39,200 0 31,600	92,00 35,28 148,96 183,00 384,16 297,04	$egin{array}{cccc} 0 & 4,30 & 10 & \\ 0 & 10 & 30 & \\ 0 & 3,10 & \\ 0 & 7,90 & \\ 0 & 2,10 & \\ \end{array}$	0 36,12 0 85 0 2,49 0 25,42 0 60,83 0 17,43	20 15,20 11,40 17,70 20 21,80 30 41,00 30 28,20	0 5,35 0 5,44 0 5,44 0 5,44 0 5,43 0 5,35	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2,032,43 0 1,606,21 0 2,156,85 0 2,839,55 0 5,298,59 0 3,337,75

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK FOR 1924

(Based upon the report of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, March 18, 1924)

GENERAL

It appears that farmers are undertaking a normal production program attended, however, by the difficulties arising from high wages and other costs, loss of farm workers, and the general disparity between the prices of farm and city products. Domestic demand for farm products is at a high level. Foreign markets for our cotton, pork, wheat, and tobacco seem likely to continue at about the same demand level. The situation with respect to labor, machinery, fertilizer, credit, and other cost items, does not favor expansion of farm production.

DAIRY INDUSTRY

The dairy industry since the war has been relatively more prosperous than certain other types of farming. This has been due mostly to greater use of dairy products by the American people. The per capita consumption has increased 14% from 1919 to 1922. Milk production for the same period has increased nearly the same per cent. Present rates of consumption will about absorb the production that is in prospect in the United States for 1924. A somewhat unfavorable factor in the outlook is the possibility of greater foreign competition. Surplus production in foreign countries is increasing, and larger quantities may seek market in the United States. Last year butter imports were equal to 2% of our own production, and cheese imports were equal to about 17% of our cheese production.

Average milk prices received by Wisconsin farmers in January and February were 13c a hundred below last year's prices. Butter prices have been fully as good as a year ago, but cheese prices have been about 3c a pound lower.

SWINE INDUSTRY

The swine industry is going through a period of reduction and discouragement. Record runs of hogs to market still continue. In the past, periods of heavy production and low prices have led to so drastic a reduction of breeding herds as to result later on in a shortage of hogs. Likewise, periods of high pork prices have encouraged hog production and made corn shortages. These extremes bring heavy losses, and farm plans should aim to prevent corn and hog production from getting too far out of balance with each other.

POULTRY INDUSTRY

Poultry production has expanded rapidly in recent years. The use of eggs has also increased at a rate that has kept farm prices up to average. Production of eggs increased 33½% from 1920 to 1923, whereas the population of the country increased only 5.3%. Farms are equipped for producing more chickens and eggs in 1924 than in any previous year. It would appear that poultry production is now at a point where a still greater consumption of eggs is necessary in order to profitably absorb the 1924 production. Every effort should be made to produce eggs at a lower cost, and a larger production per hen would tend to increase profits should lower prices prevail.

SHEEP AND WOOL

There are prospects that the present strong market for sheep and lambs will continue for several months. Larger market supplies may be expected in mid-summer. The wool situation is distinctly favorable for producers. The price has stimulated production in this country during the past year, and it appears that with present tariff rates a further increase in wool production could be profitably made.

FARM STOCKS ON MARCH 1

Stocks of grain and hay on Wisconsin farms on March 1st were less than a year ago and also below average. The following table permits of a comparison of this year's stocks with those of last year and of the five-year average.

FARM STOCKS OF GRAIN AND HAY IN WISCONSIN ON MARCH 1, IN THOUSANDS OF BUSHELS

	. 1924	1923	Per Cent Below Last Year	5-year Average 1919-23
Ear corn	8,003	11,203	29	
Oats	35,023	40,623	14	38.443
Barley	3,446	4,124	16	5,198
Rye	1,215	1,785	32	11,412
Wheat	433	691	37	1,467
Hay	21,272	21,609	21	1,10

1 Four-year average, 2 Tons.

The United States farm stocks of grain were likewise below average as contained in the table below:

FARM STOCKS OF GRAIN IN UNITED STATES ON MARCH 1 IN THOUSANDS OF BUSHELS

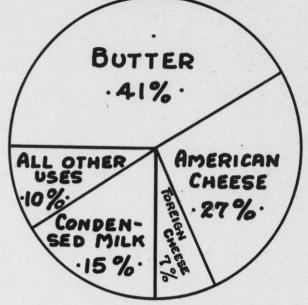
	1924	1923	Per Cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) Compared to Last Year	5-year Average 1919-23
Corn Oats Barley Wheat	1,153,175	1,093,306	+ 5	1,172,908
	444,810	421,118	+ 6	503,318
	44,844	42,469	+ 6	53,111
	133,871	155,474	-14	161,074

VALUE OF MILK PRODUCTION

Estimates of the amount and value of milk production for 1923, by counties, is carried on page 7 of this issue. The total value for the state in 1923 was \$187,857,000 compared to \$148,023,000 in 1922. The 1923 value is 27% above 1922.

Crop reporters give \$2.26 as the average price of milk for January and \$2.15 for February, 1924. The January price a year ago was \$2.38, the February price \$2.29.

COMMERCIAL USES OF MILK



THE ABOVE DIAGRAM IS BASED UPON ESTIMATES OF THE COMMERCIAL USES OF MILK IN 1923. IT WILL BE SEEN THAT 41% OF THE MILK OR CREAM SOLD FROM WISCONSIN FARMS IS MADE INTO BUTTER, 34% INTO CHEESE, BOTH AMERICAN AND FOREIGN, 13% USED FOR EVAPORATED AND CONDENSED MILK, AND 10% ABSORBED BY A VARIETY OF USES—CHIEFLY MARKET MILK.

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

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

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

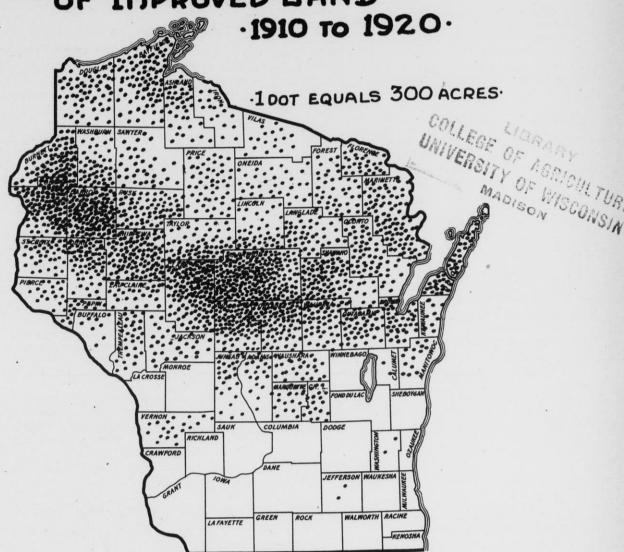
PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician

Vol. III, No. 3

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

May, 1924

-: INCREASE IN ACREAGE
OF IMPROVED LAND .-



LAND IMPROVEMENT DURING THE 10-YEAR PERIOD FROM 1910-1920 IS MOST MARKED IN A BELT EXTENDING ACROSS THE STATE FROM GREEN BAY TO POLK COUNTY. SOME COUNTIES SHOW A LARGE INCREASE.

HIGH PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS IN 1919 UNDOUBTEDLY BROUGHT INTO CULTIVATION SOME HERE-TOFORE UNTLLED LANDS THAT ARE PORTRAYED ABOVE.

THE FEDERAL CENSUS OF 1920 REPORTS AN INCREASE OF 545,000 ACRES, OR 4.6%, OF IMPROVED LAND IN WISCONSIN COMPARED TO 1910.

Agricultural Situation in Wisconsin

GENERAL

Field work has been delayed by unusual weather conditions. Competent farm help is extremely hard to locate. With the present outlook of prices for dairy products, there will be considerable getting along without hired help. New and larger acreages of alfalfa and fully as large acreages of feed grains are in prospect on Wisconsin farms.

DAIRY INDUSTRY

Cheese prices since the beginning of the year have been on a lower level than a year ago. Prices dropped rapidly in early April—somewhat of a seasonal change but reaching low points. The April 12th quotation on Daisies at the Plymouth Exchange Board was 15½c. Since that date, however, there has been a growing confidence in the market, and the May 10th quotations were 18¼c—a marked recovery in four weeks. Butter prices are about 6c lower than a year ago, or practically the same as in 1922.

HOG PRODUCERS

In the special hog raising area of southwestern Wisconsin, it is apparent that there is a marked reduction in the number of spring sows compared to a year ago. In the greater part of the State, however, the reduction is less marked. Whey and skimmilk have very little cash value,—except when fed to hogs, and this fact keeps the number of hogs on Wisconsin dairy farms quite constant from year to year.

POTATO INDUSTRY

Potato prices of April 1 stayed at about the same level of 65c to 75c per hundred. At these prices and with low yields in the main potato districts of the State, farmers showed their dissatisfaction with the 1923 results by indicating a reduction in the intentions to plant report on March 1. There was a slight improvement in the market after April 1, reaching \$1.00 in some places, but prices have again settled back to the former level. The memory of three and four years of low financial returns will very probably make another reduction in the potato acreage of the State.

TOBACCO INDUSTRY

The 1923 crop of Wisconsin tobacco has moved slowly. Much of the crop was of poor quality due to frost injury and shedburn, and except for the better grades the demand has been only moderate. There has been, however, a strong, active demand for the better binder grades. With prices being paid on a grade basis, there is a strong incentive offered to growers to improve their methods and raise the better grades. This is being urged by the Tobacco Pool

officers. The discouraging effect of frost damage and shedburn and the rather slow movement of the bulk of the crop may show itself in a reduced acreage this year, particularly in southern Wisconsin.

PEA CANNING INDUSTRY

The pea canning industry in the State has expanded rapidly in recent years. A considerable number of new factories were built again last year with little difficulty experienced in contracting new acreage. The acreage is holding its place in the older pea canning sections of the State. It would seem that larger and larger quality packs are being absorbed by the consuming public. Leaders in the industry have little fear for overproduction if a quality pack will be maintained.

RYE AND WHEAT BACK TO PRE-WAR ACREAGE

A striking adjustment of Wisconsin farmers to low prices of wheat and rye is shown in the acreage estimates of May 1. The rye acreage is now about 10 per cent below the pre-war years. The winter wheat acreage has been reduced to about the pre-war level. Both crops show a reduction of 10 per cent from last year's acreage and a reduction of 37 per cent from the peak year of 1922. This year's acreage of rye for harvest is estimated to be 309,000, and of winter wheat, 59,000.

Winter and spring conditions have been favorable for both these crops and reporters judge the condition of rye at 93 per cent and of winter wheat at 92 per cent of normal. Wheat production is of very minor importance in Wisconsin, but the cash returns from rye effect a large number of growers. During the war years when rye sold for \$1.30 to \$1.69 a bushel, there was a marked increase in acreage—particularly in central Wisconsin. With the price at 65c, however, for last year's crop, the cut in acreage is easily explained.

The rye acreage in the United States is 16 per cent and the winter wheat acreage 7 per cent less than last year.

SHORTAGE OF FARM LABOR

Farm labor supply at current wages is reported at 82 per cent of normal with the shortage most marked in the industrial sections of the State—the Fox River Valley and the Lake Shore Counties. With prices of dairy products about 20 per cent below last year, there seems to be a more determined effort on the part of farmers to get along with as little farm help as possible.

PASTURES AND HAY ARE PROMISING

It has been a long feeding season for Wisconsin dairymen, and last year's crop of hay and grain was short in many sections. Feed supplies accordingly are very low at this time. Pastures and meadows were backward on May 1, but plenty of rain seems to make prospects promising for both these crops.

THE HOG SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

(From U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

The swing away from hogs is the most outstanding shift this spring. This Department's estimate last month indicated 13 per cent fewer brood sows in the Corn Belt than a year ago, and some private estimates put the reduction at 20 per cent. At the same time, corn acreage will very likely be increased, for corn is relatively high priced and hogs are low and we are all human. This swing alternately to hogs and then to corn is an old story. It usually goes too far in each direction.

THE UNITED STATES DAIRY SITUATION

(From U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

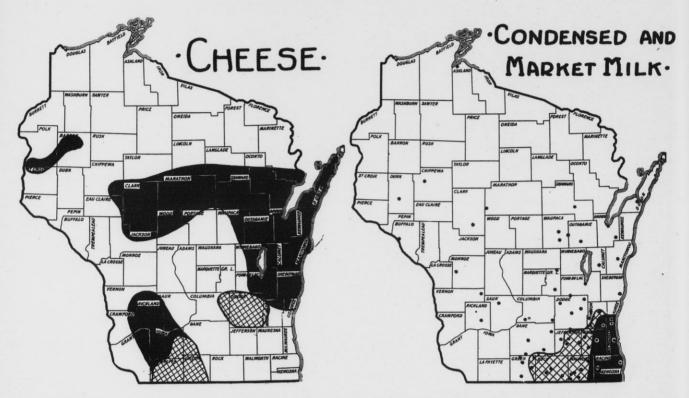
The present downward trend of prices of dairy products is causing concern among dairy producers. These price changes may be due in part to the usual seasonal changes,

although certain other conditions have had an effect. The major manufactured dairy products—butter, cheese, and condensed milk—show stocks this year that have been consistently higher than a year ago. The monthly storage stocks of butter have been slightly larger than last year but less than the past five-year average. When April 1 rolled around with holdings some 3,000,000 pounds heavier than a year ago, and sizeable quantities of imported butter still available, a feeling began to develop on the part of the trade that prices were on too high a basis for safe operation especially in view of the weakness of the English market.

Cheese markets began to break in early April under the strain of large storage stocks carried since the opening of the present storage season. On April 1 this excess amounted to 14,000,000 pounds and the total stocks in storage were double those in April, 1923. The condensed milk markets have been laboring under a heavy surplus since last summer with export demand—one of the principal supports—uncertain at all times.



IN THE BLACK SHADED AREAS, BUTTER IS THE LEADING DAIRY PRODUCT. IN THE LIGHTER SHADED SECTION, DAIRYING IS ONLY PARTIALLY DEVELOPED, BUT BUTTER IS MADE.



IN THE BLACK SHADED AREAS, AMERICAN CHEESE IS THE CHIEF DAIRY PRODUCT. THE LIGHTER SHADED AREAS REPRESENT THE FOREIGN CHEESE MAKING SECTIONS OF WISCONSIN.

MILK PRODUCED IN THE BLACK SHADED AREA IS USED IN MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO. IN THE LIGHTER SHADED AREA, MILK IS SOLD MAINLY TO CONDENSERIES BUT TO SOME EXTENT AS MILK AND CREAM FOR CHICAGO. DOTS REPRESENT THE LOCATION OF CONDENSERIES.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REP

PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician

Vol. III, No. 4

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

June, 1924

ALFALFA ACREAGE MAKES ANOTHER ADVANCE IN WISCONSIN 1909 70 THOUSAND ACRES 131 THOUSAND ACRES. 155 THOUSAND ACRES. 217 THOUSAND ACRES .

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN WISCONSIN

When cheese dropped to 151/2 cents two months ago there were many who feared even lower prices for the June flow of milk. Butter prices permitted of the same misgiving. The common occurrence of a seasonal drop in prices has not occurred, however, but instead, cheese prices went to higher levels and are holding quite firm at this time-around 171/2 cents. Butter prices have recovered to almost the same level as last year. Although the returns from milk are less than a year ago, particularly for milk made into cheese, there is a relieved and more confident feeling in the dairy outlook in view of what was feared two months ago. Milk flow up to this time seems to be less than a year ago due to late pastures and smaller feed rations last spring.

Crops are late throughout the State-corn being particularly small. Farmers who are fortunate enough to have new seedings of clover that did not dry out last summer are practically assured of a good crop of clover hay. Timothy and mixed hay are only fair. Alfalfa has already made an excellent first growth, and plans for larger acreages are expressed in all sections. Small grains in southern Wisconsin have favorable prospects, but are late in the northeastern part of the State.

Colonization companies report a slight movement of settlers on to cut-over lands of the better soils in northern Wisconsin—a shifting of farmers from marginal lands to soils that offer good yields when cleared and broken up.

CROP CONDITIONS ON JUNE 1

Cold weather has given the 1924 crop season somewhat of a handicap but warm weather during the summer may offset a late start. Rain was needed on June 1 in western Wisconsin.

Farmers in the southern and western part of the State are facing a much brighter hay prospect than a year ago and the outlook is up to average for the entire State. Clover is thin in western Wisconsin, where summer drouth injury was severe. Alfalfa hay is in uniformly high condition in all districts of the State. The condition of all tame hay this year is 86 per cent, compared to 78 per cent of normal last year at this date.

Oats are not up to average in any district of the State but have a higher condition in the western and southern counties. In northeastern Wisconsin, cold temperatures together with rain made the seeding of small grains very late so that only a short growth has been made. Condition of oats is 85 per cent of normal, which is practically the same as last year but seven points below the average June 1 condition.

April and May weather was not favorable for pastures, and in most of the State pastures are short. Low feed supplies prompted dairymen to turn their cows out on pasture earlier than the development of pastures justified.

Corn planting was delayed, particularly in the eastern part of the State, and there was very little corn up on June 1. Some early planted corn is being replanted.

Rye and winter wheat are in better condition than any of the other small grains. Rye has a condition of 90 per cent, which is the same as the five-year average and six points above last year's condition. Rye prospects in central Wisconsin are accordingly favorable.

FOURTEEN PER CENT INCREASE IN ACREAGE OF CANNING PEAS

The pea canning industry in the State has expanded rapidly in recent years, and another increase of 14 per cent over last year is estimated. The acreage this year is placed at 104,000 acres. A dozen or more new factories are being equipped to handle the 1924 harvest.

ALFALFA ACREAGE SHOWS A MARKED CHANGE

Farmers report a somewhat larger acreage of oats this year—the estimate for the State being 2 per cent more than last year. Barley and hay acreages remain the same as last year.

Many agencies have been promoting alfalfa as a hay crop in Wisconsin, and in each of the last three years the increases have been considerable. County agents, particularly, have been persistent in their efforts to bring alfalfa growing to the dairy farms of the State, and this year an additional 62,000 acres, or a 40 per cent increase over last year, will be cut for hay. The acreage is placed at 217,000 acres compared to 155,000 acres last year.

DRY PEAS GROWN IN NORTHEASTERN WISCONSIN

The growing of dry peas, chiefly of the edible varieties, is general in several localities of the State, particularly in Door, Calumet, and Kewaunee counties. The acreage this year is estimated to be 33,300 acres or 8 per cent less than a year ago. Cold, wet weather which delayed farmers in planting, and low yields of last year were factors in reducing the acreage.

REMARKS OF CROP CORRESPONDENTS IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE STATE

NORTHERN SECTION

Clark County.—Season late, but the outlook is good.—E. G. P.

Marathon County.—The season is very backward on account of the cold and wet weather. Pastures are very short. Clover looks good but short for this time of the year. Oats are just coming up. Farmers are just starting to plant potatoes.—H. M.

Taylor County.—Owing to cold, rainy weather for the last six weeks, little progress was made in getting the fields ready for small grain. By the first of June all oats may be sown—barley coming in later. Corn land will be ready for planting by first of June provided weather stays dry and sunny. All hay land is green now. The crop has a good start and may develop into a fine crop. Pasture does not amount to anything as yet.—R. K.

EASTERN SECTION

Fond du Lac County.—All vegetation is backward due to the continuous cold weather. Pastures are quite short. Farmers are busy preparing ground and planting corn.—F. C. F.

Kewaunee County.—Seeding has just been completed. Hay fields and pastures are about 25 per cent above last year. No corn planted as yet, but ground is being prepared.—B. S.

Ozaukee County.—Most crops are somewhat backward so far on account of cold and wet weather, but the last few days have made quite an improvement.—T. J. K.

WESTERN SECTION

Jackson County.—May was continuously cold with many rainy days, and a deficiency of sunshine when it did not rain. Soil dried very slowly and work was delayed by this as well as by rain. Growth of all vegetation was very slow. Oats on June 1 were four to six inches high—some less. Corn is mostly planted but very little of it up. Pasture is now in use but was fully two weeks late. All grass will make rapid progress "if summer comes." The new clover is up, and at present very promising. Alfalfa increased in acreage and is coming fine. Soy beans are being planted on a considerably increased acreage. Retailers report seed sales fully up to last year in all lines.—P. W. J.

La Crosse County.—The weather all spring has been too cold generally for a rapid growth in any line. Pastures look good, but most hay fields and grain crops are short. Not much corn up as yet.—F. T. C.

Richland County.—Hay and pastures are making very slow growth on account of cold, wet weather. Small grains not growing but are stooling out fine. Only about 75 per cent of corn is now planted. Some early plantings—about May 10—rotted in the ground and are now being replanted. Milk production below average of last year at this time. Prices also lower.—E. P. B.

SOUTHERN SECTION

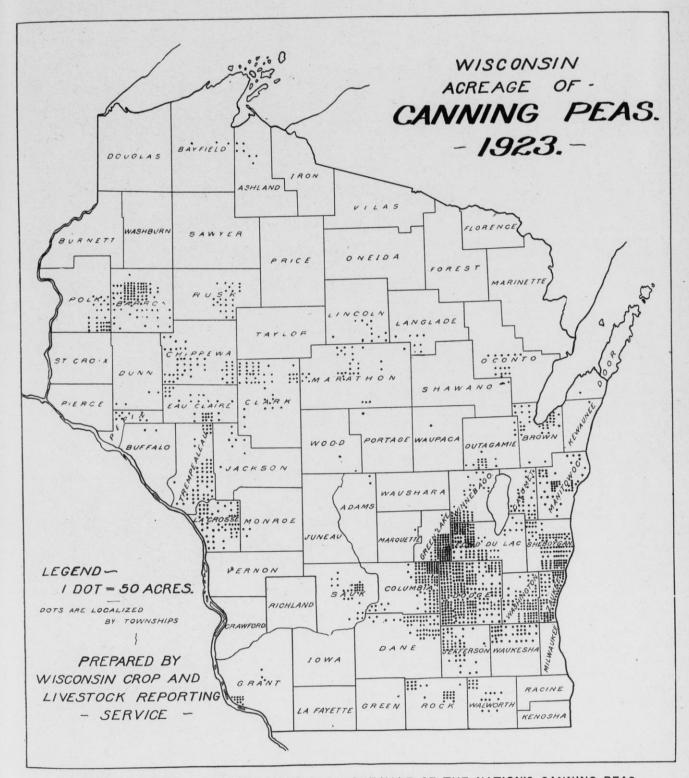
Dane County.—The weather has been very wet and cold. Corn is not all planted as yet. Some corn that was planted early has to be replanted. Pastures are good, and the hay crop is going to be good.—W. M.

Jefferson County.—All grains are looking very promising but have not the usual growth for this time of season. Hay crop very promising. Some clover of last year's seeding has thin stand caused by the 1923 drought. Alfalfa very promising. Farm labor very scarce.—J. M. K.

Racine County.—On account of cold, wet weather, oats and barley are rather short but look fairly good. All tame hay is looking good. There will be quite a lot of cabbage here this year, but it will be two or three weeks before the plants will be set out. Plants are looking good.—J. I. G.

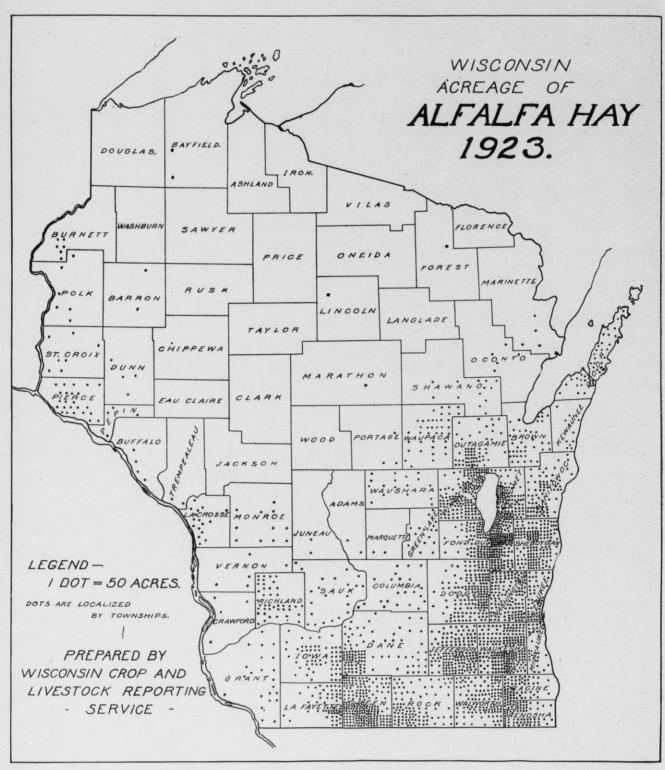
TABLE I. ACREAGE AND CONDITION OF WISCONSIN CROPS ON JUNE 1.

Crop		eage mitted)	Condition, June 1 Per Cent of Normal			
*	1924 Pre- liminary	1923	1924	1923	1919-23 average	
Oats Barley	309	2,539 465 342 66 53	85 85 90 91 84	84 85 84 76 82	92.0 91.6 90.0 85.4 89.4	
All hayAlfalfaCloverPasture		3,187 155	86 93 86 81	78 83 78 78	87.0 88.8 86.6 89.2	
Apples Canning peas Field peas	103.9	91.2 36.2	82 87 92	91 89 89	84.6 92.4	



WISCONSIN COMMONLY PACKS MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF THE NATION'S CANNING PEAS

Dodge county and the adjoining district are the center of this industry. The acreage of canning peas is increasing in northern Wisconsin and in the older canning districts of the state. This year's acreage is 14 per cent larger than last year.



THE ALFALFA MAP

Wisconsin's alfalfa acreage is concentrated in the eastern and southern sections of the state, with Fond du Lac and Green counties having the largest acreages. In recent years the acreage in the Fox River Valley district has increased rapidly. With a much larger acreage in the state this year, many new townships will have a dot of 50 acres on the 1924 alfalfa map.

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

VOCCUSIN STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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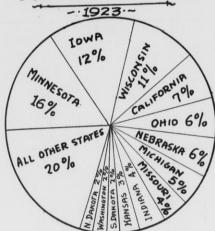
PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician

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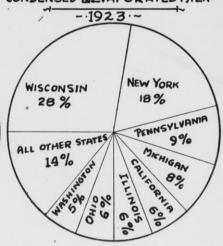
State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

July, 1924

US PRODUCTION OF US PRODUCTION OF US PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER -- AMERICAN CHEESE -- CONDENSED & EVAPORATED MILK-







SUMMARY OF CROP CONDITIONS IN WISCONSIN

With the exception of corn, crop prospects in Wisconsin at this time are favorable. The same cold and wet weather conditions that were helpful to the hay and small grain crops were unfavorable for corn. All crops are generally backward but more so in the northeastern corner of the State than in the rest of Wisconsin.

There is another reduction of 8 per cent in the potato acreage of the State, and tobacco growers have cut last year's acreage 12 per cent.

CORN LATE IN ENTIRE UNITED STATES

Corn is extremely small due to cold, wet weather and, to some extent, to late planting. The condition in Wisconsin is the lowest since 1915 and 1916. In those two years the condition on July 1 was 68 and 69 per cent respectively. This year the condition is 72 per cent of normal. In addition to the corn being small, fields are very weedy. Only late frosts and good growing weather will mature the crop. In 1916 average yields were secured with about the same conditions as this year. With over 100,000 silos in the State, the corn situation is less alarming in Wisconsin than in those States where farmers rely upon market corn as a cash crop.

The condition of corn in the United States on July 1 was 72 per cent of normal. This is by far the lowest condition ever reported for that date. Only once before—in 1903—has the condition been below 80 per cent at this time of the year. The low condition is due to the fact that weather was unusually cold during May and June in the whole country east of the Rockies. Rainfall has also been excessive in the central Corn Belt.

LESS TOBACCO BEING GROWN THIS YEAR

Wisconsin's acreage of tobacco this year is 12 per cent less than a year ago and the smallest acreage since 1910. In the northern tobacco district the reduction in acreage is 9 per cent, and in the southern district 14 per cent. The acreage this year is 38,700 acres compared to 44,000 last year, and 40,000 acres in 1922.

It is explained that the rather slow movement of the 1923 crop has influenced growers generally to reduce their acreages. Others have planted smaller acreages in an effort to get larger yields and better quality.

Cut worms did considerable damage this year, and many growers had to replant.

BRIGHT RYE PROSPECTS

The rye crop in central Wisconsin is very promising. The crop is turning at this time. The crop, in common with winter wheat, has had favorable conditions since spring and has made a tall growth of straw. The condition of the crop indicates a yield of 17.5 bushels per acre compared to a yield of 14.8 bushels last year.

1924 CROP ACREAGES IN WISCONSIN COMPARÉD TO LAST YEAR

Oats 2% increase Canning peas 14% increase Alfalfa 40% increase Spring wheat 10% increase	Corn Same Barley Same Tame hay Same Cabbage Same
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	Potatoes 8% decrease Tobacco 12% decrease Rye 10% decrease Winter wheat 10% decrease Dry peas 8% decrease

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR JULY 1

Comm	Acres in Th	ousands		Production in	n Thousands		Condition, July 1 Percent of Normal		
Crop	1924 pre- liminary	1923	July 1 forecast	1923	1918-22 average	Unit	1924	1923	1919-23 average
Corn. Potatoes. Tobacco.	2,253 250 38.7	2,253 272 44.0	74,619 24,080 44,931	83,361 26,112 48,092	87,674 31,427 59,202	Bu. Bu. Lbs.	72 86 86	90 88 80	92. 89. 90.
Oats	2,590 465 309 60 58	2,539 465 342 66 53	99,767 13,936 5,316 1,297 908	92,166 13,252 5,062 1,122 848	92,532* 15,989 6,622 1,613 4,153	Bu. Bu. Bu. Bu. Bu.	90 90 92 92 87	81 84 84 76 79	87. 87. 90. 84. 84.
Tame hay	3,187 217	3,187 155	5,245	4,239	4,712	Tons	88 97	68 82	84. 88.
Dry peas. Dry beans. Flax for seed. Canning peas.	33.3 10.5 8.4 103.9	$36.2 \\ 10.0 \\ 8.0 \\ 91.2$	490 104 104	528 90 97	824 128 67	Bu. Bu. Bu.	87 83 90 90	83 86 83 79	87. 89. 187.
Cabbage, com'l		13.3					87 76 92	87 82 76	88. 74. 86.

Four-year average

CROP CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS ON JULY 1



REGION A.—Oats and barley are short and backward here. Corn was planted very late. Sugar beets and cabbage are small and weedy. Hay is a good crop in southern part of the district.

REGION B.—Oats and barley are very promising in this region. Hay is up to average but poorer than in southern Wisconsin.

REGION C.—There are heavy yields of hay in this district. Oats, barley, and rye are very promising. Stands of tobacco are good. Corn is late.

POTATO ACREAGE CUT EIGHT PER CENT

The potato acreage in Wisconsin this year is 8 per cent less than last year. Alternating low prices and small yields for the past four years have turned Wisconsin farmers somewhat away from potatoes as a cash crop. Difficulty in hiring competent farm help has also caused some farmers to reduce their acreages. The reduction is as much as 11 per cent in the Barron-Chippewa and the Wau paca-Portage districts. In the region about Milwaukee the reduction is only 3 per cent. The acreage of the State is placed at 250,000 acres compared to 272,000 last year and 328,000 in 1922.

The stand of potatoes in Wisconsin is uniformly good, and the condition of the crop in the United States is the same as last year.

The acreage in the United States is 1.7 per cent less than a year ago. The eastern states have generally increased their acreages—New York, 3 per cent; Maine, 5 per cent; and Virginia, 5 per cent. The western states, in common with Wisconsin, have cut their acreages—Minnesota, 8 per cent; Michigan, 4 per cent; and North Dakota, 3 per cent.

BARLEY PROMISES GOOD YIELDS

Barley is thick, well headed out, and promises good yields in the southern and western parts of the State. Due to a quick growth, straw is weak and there is some danger of lodging before the crop matures. The forecast is 5 per cent above last year's production.

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR JULY 1

	A	cres in Thou	sands	1	Production in 7	Γhousands		Condition, July 1 Percent of Normal			
	1924 preliminary	1923	Percent Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of 1924 acreage compared to 1923 acreage	July 1 forecast	1923	1918–22 average	Unit	1924	1923	1919-23 average	
Corn Potatoes Tobacco	105,604 3,753 1,702	104, 158 3, 816 1, 820	$+1.4 \\ -1.7 \\ -7.6$	2,515,385 372,968 1,294,150	3,046,387 412,392 1,491,000	2,899,428 390,616 1,360,661	Bu. Bu. Lbs.	72.0 86.3 78.8	84.9 86.4 82.5	86.5 86.8 80.9	
Oats Barley Rye Winter wheat. Spring wheat.	41,625 7,558 4,337 36,898 16,920	40,833 7,905 5,157 39,522 18,786	$ \begin{array}{r} +1.9 \\ -4.4 \\ -15.9 \\ -6.6 \\ -9.9 \end{array} $	$\substack{1,356,338\\170,011\\64,678\\542,551\\197,461}$	$\substack{1,299,823\\198,185\\63,023\\572,340\\213,401}$	$\substack{1,302,516\\186,036\\78,412\\624,653\\256,336}$	Bu. Bu. Bu. Bu. Bu.	86.9 80.2 86.9 77.9 81.9	83.5 86.1 75.0 76.8 82.4	81.4 85.0 84.2 79.9 83.2	
Tame hay	61,020	60, 162	+1.4	90,076	89,098	85,827	Tons	83.4	80.3	84.9	

PRELIMINARY POTATO ACREAGE ESTIMATED FOR WISCONSIN, CONDITION OF CROPS JULY 1, AND JUNE MILK PRICES

						C	ondition,	July 1, in	Percent of	f Normal					Ju Milk I	
COUNTIES	Potato	Acreage	Cor	n	Oats		Barl	ey	Rye		Tame 1	Hay	Pastu			
	1924 pre- liminary	Per cent of last year	This year	Last	This year	Last	This year	Last	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last	This year	Last year
State	250,000	92	72	90	90	81	90	84	92	84	88	68	92	76	\$1.61	\$1.93
Northwest District Barron. Bayfield. Burnett. Chippewa. Douglas. Polk. Rusk. Sawyer. Washburn.	37,500 11,800 1,500 3,100 8,900 1,500 3,800 2,900 1,700 2,300	81.1 89 91 86 89 93 84 88 93 85	73.9 74 85 81 81 65 65 63 83 65	92.0 92 85 93 93 82 89 96 97 90	89.0 87 89 97 92 85 77 79 97 95	82.5 93 76 79 90 90 78 86 72 75	91.5 92 91 97 93 90 90 90 90	83.8 97 73 80 91 95 75 78 85 61	93.3 94 85 98 100 90 93 85 90 85	85.2 88 90 90 88 75 83 78 89 74	79.2 73 81 89 80 84 83 78 84 70	69.1 73 53 73 81 68 74 83 50 61	87.6 81 90 93 93 88 83 85 91 84	81.6 86 64 85 90 73 69 97 75 77	1.62 1.77 1.67 1.82 1.51 1.62 1.48 1.54 1.47 1.58	1.91 1.92 2.00 1.84 2.07 2.05 1.81 1.93 1.75
North District. Ashland. Clark Iron Lincoln. Marathon Oneida Price Taylor Vilas.	1,900 2,400	98 104 102 82 92 92 111 92 97 86	71.2 74 66 55 71 78 58 84 72 75	88.7 95 80 80 96 91 90 80 96 92	81.7 83 78 82 85 79 90 82 80 87	87.2 75 85 100 97 84 95 84 86 97	79.4 82 74 75 85 81 75 88 80 82	83.1 60 84 75 88 86 85 90 83 90	81.8 88 82 83 90 86 90 80 80	81.1 68 76 90 90 90 95 82 76 80	80.6 75 85 75 80 75 75 75 87 78 88	82.4 53 65 65 89 80 100 92 89 94	90.2 86 94 85 88 87 80 94 92 93	92.6 60 86 85 100 90 98 100 96 100	1.56 1.66 1.45 1.65 1.45 1.44 1.70 1.50 1.67	1.84 2.04 1.94 1.86 1.86 1.77 1.77
Northeast District Florence Forest Langlade Marinette Oconto Shawano	700 1,800 7,100 7,600 3,600	91 83	73.7 75 78 74 66 68 86	90.4 95 92 89 85 89 94	83.0 90 83 80 91 79 84	90.6 100 99 90 89 87 88	84.4 84 83 85 88 83 84	92.4 100 98 90 93 90 90	90.2 80 81 84 82 91 95	90.9 100 90 90 92 86 93	79.6 80 83 75 86 77 82	91.6 100 100 88 88 85 90	86.3 85 87 85 90 84 90	97.3 105 94 96 91 98 100	1.48 1.60 1.62 1.62 1.57 1.40 1.40	1.8 1.7 1.6 1.7 1.9 1.8 1.8
West District Buffalo Dunn Eau Claire Jackson La Crosse Monroe Pepin Pieree St. Croix Trempealeau	19,000 1,500 3,900 2,600 1,200 2,200 500 1,300 1,800	89.2 95 80 92 93 100 90 97 83 95	74.0 70 77 67 63 77 77 77 77 90 72 73	91.2 92 82 96 96 91 94 96 96 83 88	90.6 88 90 83 84 94 95 90 87 95 96	86.6 90 76 85 94 78 90 91 88 82 92	90.3 90 90 83 85 93 93 90 93 93 92	86.0 88 73 89 92 74 90 89 89 89	92.4 90 90 96 85 99 94 92 88 91 98	84.3 96 73 87 87 76 92 88 88 74	80.0 80 76 82 72 90 89 82 85 73 75	69.2 71 82 71 60 58 72 69 61 70 68	83.7 85 84 82 81 90 95 80 80 88 81	77.3 83 81 87 84 71 75 81 66 73 76	1.68 1.65 1.62 1.56 1.57 1.79 1.93 1.79 1.61 1.70	1.8 1.7 1.7 1.8 1.8 2.6 1.8 1.8 1.8
Central District	4,000 1,700 4,700 2,900 21,600 14,800 10,000	87 102 82 92 92 92 93 94 95 95 96 97	65.4 62 73 68 61 59 75 66 64	89.4 82 91 90 82 85 88 93 90	89.8 91 95 94 95 90 92 90 79	80.7 71 65 77 86 80 83 77 97	87.6 90 95 89 95 87 92 93 76	86.5 	93.6 93 95 96 98 93 90 93	84.6 74 71 84 89 85 89 87 90	87.4 84 87 86 79 91 85 95 85	69.8 53 65 66 68 74 78 68 76	93.4 91 93 93 95 96 90 91 97	78.0 88 55 80 75 75 87 70 90	1.62 1.73 1.45 1.59 1.74 1.72 1.64 1.64 1.51	1. 1. 2. 1. 1. 1. 1.
East District. Brown. Calumet. Door. Fond du Lac. Kewaunee Manitowoc. Outagamie Sheboygan Winnebago.	3,100 700 2,600 4,000 1,500 2,000 4,100 2,800	0 91 0 102 0 86 0 86 0 101 0 106 0 93 0 94	78.6 84 60 78 72 78 75 82 80 76	87.3 86 78 87 83 95 88 96 80	82.4 79 82 83 87 85 81 84 83 77	80.6 75 67 85 68 86 80 93 84 76	83.8 80 82 84 90 85 83 83 87 85	81.3 80 65 87 65 90 82 90 86 77	90.9 95 90 88 91 90 89 92 92 92	80.3 85 73 72 75 69 84 85 89 83	89.4 88 85 80 96 78 91 86 93	66.1 64 58 67 58 63 66 82 66 62	94.2 95 86 95 83 90 94 95	75.1 60 74 78 70 80 79 90 68 63	1.49 1.60 1.60 1.42 1.48 1.50 1.47 1.48 1.38	1. 2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
Southwest District Crawford Grant Lowa Lafayette Richland Sauk Vernon	90 2,80 90 1,10 80 4,50	0 86 0 98 0 101 0 106 0 96 0 86	71.0 75 72 77 69 72 69 70	92.4 86 87 94 92 94 98 97	93.8 80 93 97 97 91 94 97	74.0 65 80 61 64 80 78 75	93.6 90 94 98 92 89 94 99	79.8 75 86 66 68 81 86 76	94.0 90 90 90 95 91 97 85	84.8 70 78 82 80 85 89 85	90.6 88 82 97 86 95 96	54.1 56 50 63 50 71 60 50	94.9 90 93 95 94 95 98 93	61.3 55 64 60 52 82 67 69	1.54 1.45 1.61 1.35 1.45 1.53 1.63	1 1 1 1 1
South District Columbia. Dane. Dodge. Green Jefferson Rock.	4,40 3,70 4,20 90	90 96 96 104 95 96 107	8 71.9 71 62 80 64 78 78	88.7 83 90 93 88 89 89	95.3 99 92 95 96 92 100	70.8 64 68 73 68 71 80	96.0 97 94 95 96 95 100	76.7 75 77 82 73 70 82	92.8 95 91 96 85 94 95	76.0 68 85 93 60 70 84	97.2 92 97 94 100 100 96	57.8 46 64 64 59 63 75	95.8 90 93 97 102 91 103	68.1 51 70 72 67 71 80	1.54 1.51 1.67 1.48 1.44 1.52 1.67	2 1 2 1 1 2 2
S outheast District Kenosha Milwaukee Ozaukee Racine Walworth Washington Waukesha	1,40 4,10 2,80 2,60 1,80	00 97 00 90 00 87 00 91 00 99 00 100	4 69.0 65 71 71 67 63 73 71	88.2 79 96 85 92 91 89 87	91.6 88 83 91 94 94 96 92	87.5 87 94 90 86 81 94 85	93.3 89 88 94 94 95 98 94	88.5 86 99 91 88 85 93 84	94.0 83 90 95 88 98 95 96	84.4 91 83 83 86 84 80 85	97.1 102 102 91 86 102 98 99	69.6 61 77 83 67 52 88 71	97.4 104 99 99 89 100 95 96	76.4 71 84 91 78 61 88 73	1.89 2.33 2.22 1.64 1.87 1.76 1.96	2 2 2 4 2 2 4 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

OATS SHORT ON CLAY SOILS

Oats are late, but have made a thick growth, and in southern counties are heading out at this time. Prospects are especially good in the southern and western part of the State. On the heavy soils about Marshfield and in

the Fox River Valley the growth is short and backward. Condition for the State is 90 per cent of normal compared to 81 per cent last year at this time. The present condition indicates a crop about 8 per cent above both last year and the 5-year average.

PRICE CHANGES AND THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

In the deflation following the war period, prices of farm products dropped quickly to low levels. Prices of manufactured products and of services, however, have not experienced the same drastic cut. Manufactured products and overhead charges have moved more slowly to lower price levels than the prices of farm products, and the disparity between the two has made the farmers' purchasing power less than in 1913. The changes have been characteristic of general price movements—that farm prices react more quickly and drastically to economic forces governing price levels than do the prices of manufactured products.

Dairy products as a group have maintained higher prices and a better purchasing power than most groups of farm products, so that here in Wisconsin where dairy products are such a large portion of the farmers' income the farmers' purchasing power has suffered less hardship.

Adjustments Taking Place

It has been generally realized that sound and stable business and economic conditions depend upon continued adjustments that will bring the prices of raw and manufactured products, and different groups of workers, into a more equitable balance. With this process of adjustment going on—slowly, but surely—comes an improvement in the farmers' purchasing power. Recent opinions and conclusions of close students of the trend of changes going on at this time, seem to be very similar.

The following opinion is of an eastern bank: "There is a widespread conception that gradually industry is working toward the lower price level of 1913 and that this slow movement will not be uniform, but will be accompanied by alternate waves of activity and depression. The faulty adjustment between producers of raw materials and manufacturers is a vital factor in these interruptions and consequent depressions."

Comments of a Minneapolis Bank

The "Review" of the Northwestern National Bank, of Minneapolis, makes this statement: "Slowly the prices of manufactured products which have been upheld by high wages, taxes, and tariffs are getting closer to the position they formerly held relative to prices of agricultural products. In April, 1924, the index of prices of the latter (farm products) was 2 points below that of April, 1923, but wholesale prices of cloth and clothing had fallen off 16 points, fuel and lighting 21 points, metal and metal products 15 points, building materials 22 points, and house furnishing goods 12 points."

The "Agricultural Situation" report of the United States

The "Agricultural Situation" report of the United States Department of Agriculture describes urban changes as follows: "The city is now beginning to taste the fruits of overexpanded producing capacity. The textile, the automobile, railway equipment, and many allied industries are in the position recently familiar to wheat, cattle, and hog producers of being all geared up and no place to go. Credit demands have grown so light that money is now relatively almost as cheap in New York as hogs in Iowa. The general trend of prices continue slightly downward, while prices of farm products about hold their own. The index of the purchasing power of farm products in terms of other commodities stood at 77 in May—the highest in 44 months—the year 1913 being considered as 100."

Conclusions

Through reoccurring adjustments and slight depressions, prices of manufactured products will undoubtedly find lower levels, and with it the disparity between the prices of farm and manufactured products will become less and less. Opinions may vary as to the extent to which farmers will be affected by "quiet times" in the city and by a somewhat poorer market for farm products. In general, however, it would seem that farmers have "scraped bottom" as to their purchasing power and that they are more likely to gain by cheaper materials and prices of things which they buy than they are likely to lose by a slight drop in prices for butter, cheese, and semi-luxury products.

BIG HAY CROP IN WISCONSIN

Very much in contrast to last year, farmers in southern Wisconsin have heavy yields of hay this year. In general, northern Wisconsin conditions are up to average, but with less promise of heavy yields than in southern Wisconsin. There is a good, heavy growth of alsike clover in mixed hay fields. The condition of tame hay for the State this year is 88 per cent, compared to 68 per cent last year. The present condition indicates a crop 24 per cent above last year and 11 per cent above the 5-year average. Very little clover and timothy hay have been cut up to this time, and good haying weather is needed to harvest the crop.

The first growth of alfalfa was rank and, in many cases, extremely heavy. A yield of 1.9 tons is reported for the first cutting, which was difficult to cure and to save due to frequent rains. There is enough moisture in the ground to give the second crop a good start.

OTHER CROPS

Pastures.—Pastures made rapid improvement during June and are in good condition in the southern part of the State.

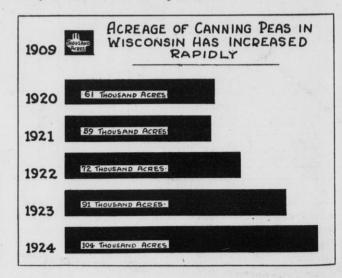
Field Beans.—This year's estimate of acreage of field beans is a 5 per cent increase over last year. There are frequent reports of poor stands. The condition on July 1 was 83 per cent compared to a 5-year average of 89.2 per cent.

Soy Beans.—There is a general increase over all the State in the acreage of soy beans with exception of the central sandy district of the State. Considerably larger acreages have been planted in the western part of the State. The acreage this year is estimated to be 24,600 acres compared to 17,600 acres last year, or an increase of 40 per cent.

Flax.—There is only a slight increase in the flax acreage—8,400 acres this year compared to 8,000 acres last year, or an increase of 5 per cent. There is an entirely new acreage scattered over the State this year, but in the leading flax growing counties, particularly Pierce County, the acreage is reduced.

Cabbage.—The commercial cabbage acreage in Wisconsin remains practically the same as last year. There is a 3 per cent increase in the Racine and Kenosha district, but a reduction of 6 per cent in the Appleton and Green Bay district.

The acreage of late commercial cabbage for ten producing states is 55,779 acres this year compared to 58,080 acres last year—a reduction of 4 per cent.



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

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

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTE

PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician

Vol. III, No. 6

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

August, 1924

1870	FIFTY YEARS OF DAIRY GROWTH IN WISCONSIN
1880	478,000 NUMBER OF MILK COWS
1890	~· <u>1870-1920</u> .~
1900	[[[]]]
1910	1,474,000
1920	[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[[

INTERNATIONAL DAIRY SHOW AT MILWAUKEE, SEPTEMBER 27TH TO OCTOBER 4TH

FEATURES OF THE WISCONSIN CROP SITUATION

A big hay crop in most of the State with poor haying weather. Yields of small grains generally good with considerable grain down and difficult to harvest. Corn continues backward, ripe corn prospects de-

pending upon late frosts.

Potatoes promising, with excessive rains causing some rot in eastern Wisconsin.

Tobacco backward with hail damage in the Vernon County district.

POOR OUTLOOK FOR CORN

Corn made rapid improvement during the latter part of July in most of the State, but prospects for ripe corn depend upon late killing frosts. Fields are very uneven, low and poorly drained fields being extremely small. There are fields in the southern counties where the growth is as tall as usual for this date, but tasseling generally is from two to three weeks late. Crop reporters judge the condition on August 1 to be 69% of normal compared to a 5-year average for this date of 89%. The recent heavy rains and cool weather have further retarded the crop.

BIG HAY CROP

Farmers in southeastern Wisconsin rarely have as heavy yields of hay as have been cut this year, but frequent rains and poor weather made having extremely difficult. Yields do not run as heavy as in southeastern Wisconsin as one goes north over the State, but in the greater part of the dairy areas farmers will go into the winter with more than a usual amount of hay. In only one region—a group of

eleven counties in the northwestern part of the State-is the crop below average. A late spring, together with a drought in June, made the crop thin in that corner of the

Except where clover dried out badly last summer, clover yields were generally heavy. Alfalfa has made an excellent growth and promises a good second crop if given good weather conditions for curing.

The total crop of tame hay in Wisconsin is estimated to be 30% above last year's production and 17% below the 5-year average production. The United States crop is the same as last year. Haying was practically finished in the storm districts of southern and eastern Wisconsin, and only in a few cases where hay was still out did the recent storms inflict any considerable damage.

STORMS MADE HARVESTING DIFFICULT

Ample rains and cool weather permitted small grains to fill very well and heavy yields were in prospect on August 1. Oats and barley indicated yields of 15% more than average. Harvesting which was under way in southern Wisconsin was interrupted by the heavy rains of August 3 and by a week of wet weather. Wind and rains laid the grain down in many areas making harvesting extremely difficult. There are occasional fields in southern Wisconsin where the binder will leave some grain, but binders will get practically all by cutting one way. In a group of four or five counties, however—Fond du Lac, Winnebago, Sheboygan, Washington, and Ozaukee—the rains were so excessive that there will be some grain that is too flat and twisted to be able to be harvested. About Fond du Lac the fields are still too wet for harvesting although the grain is ripe. There are frequent reports, not only from the Fond du Lac district but also from other portions of the State, of grain that is down starting to sprout and of some sprouting in the shocks.

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR AUGUST 1, 1924

	Acre (000 on	eage nitted)			Production (000 omitted)			Condi Per C	tion, Aug ent of No	ust 1 rmal
Сгор	1924 pre- liminary	1923	Aug. 1, 1924 forecast	1923	Per Cent Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of Aug. 1 fore- east compared to 1923 final production	1918–22 average	Unit	1924	1923	1919–23 average
Corn	2,253 250 38.7	2,253 272 44.0	73,065 28,125 43,719	83,361 26,112 48,092	-12 + 8 - 9	87,674 31,427 59,202	Bu. Bu. Bu.	69 90 79	90 82 81	89.4 76.0 83.2
OatsBarleyRye.	2,590 465 309	2,539 465 342	106,749 15,049 5,315	$92,166 \\ 13,252 \\ 5,062$	+16 +14 + 5	92,532 15,989 6,622	Bu. Bu. Bu.	92 93 17.21	81 82 14.81	80.0 80.8 15.5
Winter wheat Spring wheat Buckwheat	60 58 27	66 53 28	1,320 1,044 437	1,122 848 392	+18 +23 +12	1,613 4,153 503	Bu. Bu. Bu.	22.01 90 90	17.01 77 75	19.5 72.2 83.2
Tame hay	3,187 217	3,187 155	5,512 434	4,239 355	+30 +22	4,712 231	Tons Tons	94 2.001	$\frac{69}{2.29^1}$	85.6 2.59
Dry peas. Dry beans. Flax for seed.	33.3 10.5 8.4	36.2 10.0 8.0	510 117 106	528 90 97	$\begin{array}{c} -3 \\ +30 \\ +22 \end{array}$	824 128 67	Bu. Bu. Bu.	88 88 90	79 83 83	81.0 85.0 84.8
Cabbage, commercial	27.0	13.3 20.0	181	122	+48	124	Tons	90 89 64 90	88 87 75 65	81.2 84.6 67.0 73.2

Flood damage was done to farms bordering or very close to the Milwaukee River.

Rye has made very good yields, the Wisconsin crop being 5% greater on an acreage 10% less than last year.

Buckwheat has made a thick, vigorous growth. Cabbage, although late, is in thrifty condition. Flood water has drowned out some cabbage fields along the Milwaukee River. The crop had a condition of 90% compared to the 5-year average of 81% on August 1.

POTATOES LOOK PROMISING

Potatoes generally were in good condition all over the State on August 1. Last year conditions were very spotted due to drought areas, but the uniformity of the crop this year is very unusual. Except for a threatening dry spell in the Barron district, the crop has had very favorable weather conditions. Stands were good, and vines made seasonal growth and were thrifty. Condition of the Wisconsin crop is given by crop reporters as 90% of normal, considerably above the average. Good yields were very general two years ago when the condition on August 1 was reported as 92%.

In the late potato growing states the conditions are likewise high but lower than in Wisconsin. Minnesota and Michigan report a condition of 89% of normal; New York and Maine, 87%. In the far Western States conditions are relatively poor. The forecast for the United States is 399 million bushels compared to last year's production of 412 million bushels.

Excessive rains in a group of seven counties-Fond du Lac, Winnebago, Washington, Sheboygan, Ozaukee and Milwaukee—have caused potatoes to rot in the poorly drained portions of fields in the counties named. Wilted spots in Ozaukee and Washington Counties on August 9 showed root rot more or less advanced.

TOBACCO IS BACKWARD

The tobacco crop in Wisconsin is below average for this date. The crop is especially backward in the Vernon and Crawford district but somewhat further advanced in the southern district. Fields run very uneven and reports are frequent of root rot damage. The August 1 condition was reported as 79% of normal, compared to 83% as the 5-year average condition for this date. Hail damage from recent storms is reported from Vernon County, and poorly drained fields in southern Wisconsin are being given a further setback by cool, wet weather.

WET WEATHER DAMAGES SOME LATE PEAS

Yields of canning peas have been uniformly big and

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR AUGUST 1, 1924

	Acre (000 on	eage nitted)			Production (000 omitted)			Condition, August 1 Per Cent of Normal		
Сгор	1924 pre- liminary	1923	Aug. 1, 1924 forecast	1923	Per Cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Aug. 1 fore- cast compared to 1923 final production	1918–22 average	Unit	1924	1923	1919-23 average
Corn. Potatoes. Tobacco.	105,604 3,753 1,702	104, 158 3, 816 1, 820	2,576,440 398,821 1,202,350	3,046,387 $412,392$ $1,491,000$	-15 -3 -19	2,899,428 390,616 1,360,661	Bu. Bu. Bu.	70.7 85.4 71.7	84.0 80.5 83.1	84.5 78.5 78.0
Oats. Barley. Rye.	41,625 7,558 4,337	40,833 7,905 5,157	1,439,041 184,170 65,805	$\substack{1,299,823\\198,185\\63,023}$	+11 - 7 +.4	$\substack{1,302,516\\186,036\\78,412}$	Bu. Bu. Bu.	88.2 80.7 15.21	$\begin{array}{c} 81.9 \\ 82.6 \\ 12.2 \end{array}$	77.1 78.9 13.8
Winter wheat	10707503300	39,522 18,786 737	589,350 224,767 15,099	572,340 213,401 13,920	+ 3 + 5 + 8	624,653 256,336 14,643	Bu. Bu. Bu.	16.01 79.7 87.7	$14.51 \\ 69.6 \\ 82.7$	14.6 68.8 57.7
Tame hay	61,020	60,162	89,017	89,098	Same	85,827	Tons	84.4	81.0	87.

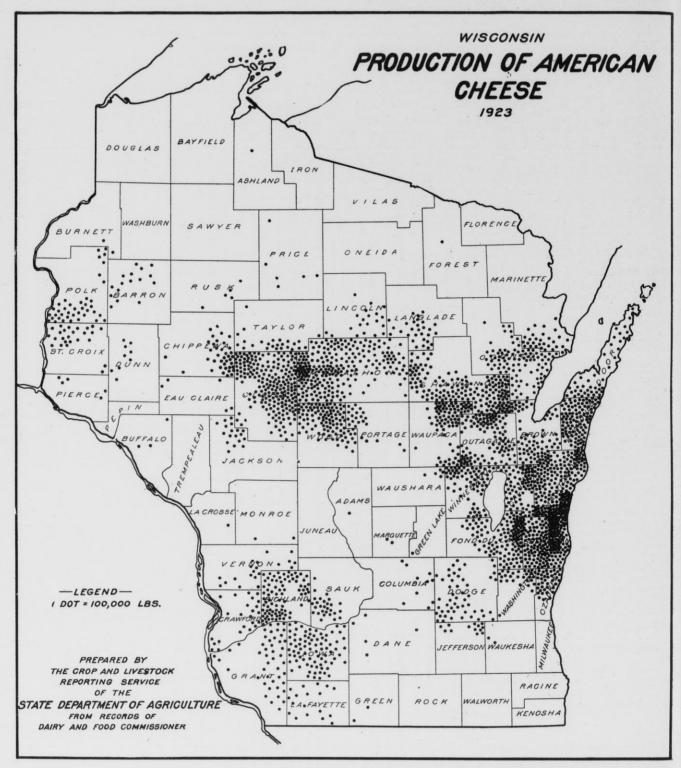
¹Yield per acre, 1923.

¹Yield per acre, 1923. ²Five-year average yield per acre 1922-18.

²Five-year average yield per acre 1922-18

PRELIMINARY ALFALFA ACREAGE ESTIMATE FOR WISCONSIN, CONDITION OF CROPS AUGUST 1, 1924, AND JULY MILK PRICES

					Conditi	on, Aug	ust 1 in	Per Ce	nt of N	ormal							
COUNTIES	Alfalfa Acreage	Pota	itoes	Co	rn	Oa	ts	Bar	ley	Tame	Hay	App	les	Rye Y		Milk Ju	
	1924 pre- liminary	This	Last	This year	Last	This year	Last	This	Last	This year	Last	This year	Last	This year	Last	This year	Last
State		90.0	82.0	69.0	90.0	92.0	81.0	93.0	82.0	94.0	69.0	64.0		17.2			1.95
Northwest District. Barron. Bayfield Burnett. Chippewa Douglas Polk Rusk Sawyer Washburn	602 121 1,259 161 27 748 30 49 165	91.8 94 91 92 100 94 87 92 93 94	84.5 90 87 82 82 93 89 82 84 72	69.0 65 78 72 77 71 74 60 70 50	96.1 98 84 97 96 96 97 93 99	92.9 94 91 97 95 88 98 91 87 93	85.4 77 94 73 85 93 84 90 89 80	94.8 100 91 97 95 94 97 90 93 90	87.7 84 94 80 88 93 88 85 90 84	83.9 86 91 81 86 83 90 91 80 78	72.9 79 80 63 82 79 66 76 64 59	78.9 85 87 65 80 85 80 75 80 75	81.4 81 75 75 65 80 85 81 88 83	14.2 16 14 13 14 15 12 17	18.4 19 21 16 18 18 20 20 19	1.65 1.64 1.63 1.71 1.55 1.92 1.68 1.63 1.53	1.76 1.92 2.05 1.61 1.80 1.96 1.65 1.79 1.60
North District. Ashland Clark Iron Lineoln Marathon Oneida Price Taylor Vilas	54 242 56 10 26	88.8 80 86 100 88 89 95 95 94 83	89.5 80 81 78 101 90 100 89 90 100	61.8 60 63 50 55 65 64 74 50 67	93.2 94 88 82 93 96 97 92 98 98	86.0 80 84 90 87 93 83 94 85 84	90.3 92 78 88 98 92 97 96 80 98	88.6 80 88 95 85 94 90 88 87 95	87.0 88 86 85 85 88 87 84 92	89.0 75 85 90 91 96 85 94 91 90	86.2 66 79 70 92 86 92 96 86 96	77.3 75 77 75 82 89 80 80 70	72.2 70 74 60 71 70 70 90 86 80	20.3 20 20 20 19 20 20 20 23 15	19.8 20 21 20 20 19 21 21 21 23 20	1.55 1.62 1.41 1.75 1.53 1.46 1.80 1.51 1.72	1.78 1.75 1.84 1.85 1.65 1.73 1.80 1.79 1.90
Northeast District. Florence. Forest. Langlade. Marinette. Oconto Shawano.	19 28 11 473 461	89.5 83 90 90 86 93 89	84.9 92 90 85 87 83 81	61.8 57 50 50 71 62 62	88.9 90 98 85 89 87 88	89.1 88 95 86 91 90 88	88.5 97 95 89 86 81 89	90.3 90 90 85 93 92 92	86.3 94 97 82 90 80 84	89.0 86 90 85 93 87 94	86.6 95 95 88 86 79 83	75.9 60 75 85 77 73 81	65.9 90 95 65 66 61 65	20.0 22 20 20 19 21 18	16.6 20 20 22 18 15 16	1.46 1.77 1.44 1.43 1.56 1.39 1.45	1.74 1.60 1.70 1.57 1.90 1.67
West District Buffalo Dunn Eau Claire Jackson La Crosse Monroe Pepin Pierce St Croix Trempealeau	453 775 198 310 1,698 1,754 470 2,442 1,007	90.4 96 88 89 88 100 90 86 91 90 93	73.2 90 68 79 79 54 70 62 85 82 70	75.7 78 73 76 71 78 79 81 76 73 74	85.5 98 94 94 89 70 77 70 94 90 80	91.0 100 88 90 95 95 92 86 93 85 88	80.3 90 83 82 64 68 78 81 75 78 88	92.8 100 94 89 93 98 93 99 94 88 93	79.6 85 84 84 85 64 89 75 74 75 82	88.0 100 73 90 88 95 93 92 95 76 82	69.8 65 80 80 70 59 68 52 76 63 69	65.5 70 59 65 60 60 56 80 68 63 83	74.5 63 75 80 80 69 72 81 80 85 65	19.2 22 15 16 17 23 18 15 22 21 19	16.1 19 15 16 14 15 15 16 19 16 19	1.67 1.65 1.55 1.53 1.62 1.59 1.82 1.72 1.71 1.80	1.88 1.80 1.76 1.73 1.73 1.91 2.10 1.87 1.81 1.81
Central District Adams Green Lake Juneau Marquette Portage Waupaca Waushara Wood	303 1,897 727 452 522 4,706 2,157	90.9 89 98 77 95 84 89 92 94	75.6 63 71 64 75 80 86 79 80	and a	84.2 71 82 77 81 94 95 91 82	91.2 96 95 90 94 86 93 93 86	73.8 59 58 78 60 84 90 70 81	90.6 92 97 87 96 85 94 85 84	78.0 60 67 75 62 85 93 92 84	94.6 98 90 90 90 92 99 94 100	67.2 54 52 54 61 72 84 70 74	55.6 60 57 55 60 58 62 56 57	70.2 70 83 70 59 80 85 76 60	14.6 11 16 13 12 13 13 11 15	12.2 11 14 14 12 13 14 11 15	2 1.57. 1.88 1.66 1.90 1.78 1.79 1.68 1.49 1.46	1.75 1.88 1.99 1.57
East District. Brown. Calumet. Door. Fond du Lae Kewaunee. Manitowoe. Outagamie Sheboygan. Winnebago.	4,533 7,429 4,911 21,094 1,007 8,403 7,072 15,354	90.2 87 90 85 88 100 87 97 94 87	83.4 89 90 96 70 93 80 85 87 74	74.2 73 68 73 71 73 74 85 76 69	90.3 98 90 90 90 97 84 92 82 95	91.8 82 87 94 98 98 98 84 96 97 90	77.6 88 70 86 62 94 76 86 80 71	93.6 87 93 93 96 100 92 96 97 92	79.1 78 80 87 72 85 80 80 86 75	96.2 88 93 100 100 90 93 95 102 99	67.7 58 62 79 60 67 61 87 72 64	64.1 62 62 80 52 80 66 60 65 69	72.3 60 58 68 69 77 75 75 72 79	17.9 20 20 17 17 17 17 20 18 18	17.7 16 17 17 19 18 16 19 17	7 1.50 1.53 1.59 1.52 1.51 1.44 1.49 1.49 1.43 1.44	1.83 1.93 1.89 1.78 1.85 1.76 1.91
Southwest District Crawford. Grant Lowa. Lafayette Richland. Sauk Vernon.	1,084 3,046 6,846 4,962 4,732 2,124	92 93 92 100	1 71.1 65 68 76 72 72 81 69	65.5 59 63 71 66 68 69 63	85.5 87 88 90 87 86 81 76	95.6 91 96 94 88 98 102 105	75.3 80 77 70 72 80 71 74	95.3 94 96 95 93 95 97 100	79.6 72 86 80 80 83 82 80	96.1 91 93 96 97 98 101 101	53.0 55 53 47 49 72 58 53	58.8 60 64 55 58 85 60 57	8 80.4 76 85 85 90 83 69 77	16.2 18 18 22 20 16 14 15	2 15.8 16 16 16 17 17 15 16	5 1.52 1.41 1.52 1.33 1.49 1.43 1.74 1.62	1.71 1.69 1.68 1.73 1.84 1.98
South District. Columbia Dane Dodge Green Jefferson Rock	1,785 10,132 13,514 18,571	96 89 94 91	6 81.4 76 80 83 80 79 87	69.0 69 71 73 68 71 69	92.6 84 86 93 96 95 99	97.4 97 99 96 98 96 99	77.8 66 76 77 85 77 83	95.8 95 98 98 93 99 94 96	8 80.3 73 81 83 85 79 85	8 97.4 86 98 98 99 100 95 97	66.3 53 62 76 68 69 70	61.3 66 64 55 54 64 72	8 78.: 77 77 76 81 80 79	3 19.3 15 17 22 16 22 22	3 16.4 14 19 22 17 19 16	1.58 1.69 1.64 1.42 1.42 1.53 1.86	1.97 2.10 2.08 2.08 2.08 2.08
Southeast District Kenosha Milwaukee Ozaukee Racine Walworth Washington Waukesha	4,233 3,765 4,501 7,523 13,200	79 1 92 3 85 6 92 4 84	2 89. 88 96 91 90 87 86 90	68.4 61 65 67 71 64 74 74	94.4 95 99 91 96 98 91 91	94. 96 85 86 97 97 96 95	88.1 88 90 89 97 88 83 84	90.1 92 90 89 93 87 92 92	8 86 89 92 88 86 84 80 86	1 103.3 105 103 94 106 102 100 101	73.5 75 72 88 70 63 82 71	62. 69 78 64 64 58 63 60	8 73. 75 81 66 75 76 85 64	3 21.4 20 22 22 22 24 21 21 19	19. 21 21 20 20 20 19 17	4 1.97 2.31 2.30 2.04 2.00 1.79 1.65 1.99	2.48 2.55 4 2.18 0 2.40 0 2.45 5 1.96



SEVENTY-FOUR PER CENT OF THE AMERICAN CHEESE MADE IN THE UNITED STATES IS PRODUCED IN THE DOTTED AREAS.

many factories will have record packs. The heavy rains interrupted operations in the Sheboygan-Ozaukee district and fields have remained too soft and wet to enable harvesting the crop at the right stage for canning. A part of the canning pea acreage accordingly had to be left for seed in this district.

There are some excellent fields of sugar beets in eastern Wisconsin with the condition of the entire crop 5% above the 5-year average. The acreage is one-third larger than last year.

Frequent rains have put pastures in very good condition and practically assure liberal grazing for the fall months.

INTENDED PLANTINGS OF WINTER WHEAT AND RYE

Farmers in the United States express an intention to plan an acreage of winter wheat $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ greater than was planted last fall and 14% more rye than was planted last fall. Wisconsin farmers indicated the same percentage changes for both crops.

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

WISCONSIN STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Agricultural Statistics
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WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician.

Vol. III, No. 7

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW EDITION

On September, 1924

1,474,000 HEAD

1920

1,795,000 HEAD

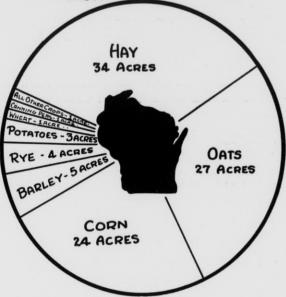
A GRAPHIC REVIEW OF WISCONSIN DAIRYING

GROWTH OF WISCONSIN'S DAIRY HERD. 1870 Number of Milk Cows. 1870 – 1920. 1890 1900 1900 1910

There are now six times as many cows in the state as there were fifty years ago.



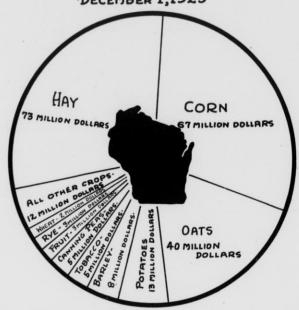
ACREAGE OF LEADING CROPS FOR EACH 100 ACRES OF CROPPED LAND



Feed crops are grown on 90 per cent of the crop acreage in Wisconsin.

Pastures are an important part of the state's acreage not included in the above chart and upon which dairymen depend for feed about five months of the year.

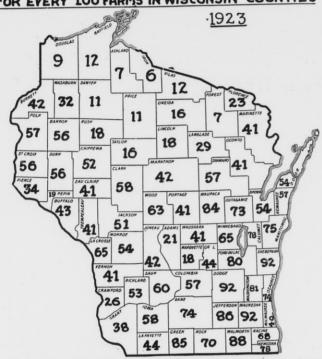
· FARM VALUE OF CROPS IN WISCONSIN · DECEMBER 1,1923 ·



Seventy-five per cent of last year's crop value was kept on the farm to be fed to live stock.

Potatoes, tobacco and canning peas are leading cash crops. Wisconsin normally packs half of the nation's canning peas.

THE NUMBER OF SILOS FOR EVERY 100 FARMS IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES

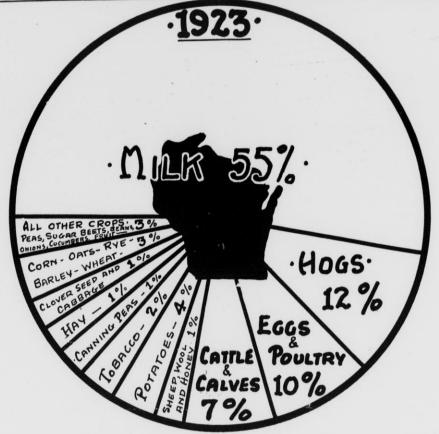


More than 100,000 silos aid Wisconsin farmers to feed succulent corn silage when cows are not on pasture. One million acres of corn—almost one-half of the corn acreage of the State—are cut for silage.



4,471 Wisconsin dairymen in 162 cow testing associations are keeping production and feed records of their cows. Ninety-five per cent of these dairymen are using pure-bred sires. The average production per cow is 273 pounds of butterfat and 7,106 pounds of milk. Twenty-three per cent of all the associations in the United States are concentrated in Wisconsin.

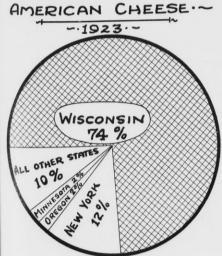
Sources of the Gross Income of Wisconsin Farms



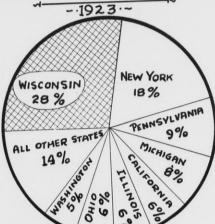
Monthly milk checks make up more than one-half of the total gross income of Wisconsin farms. Skimmilk and whey bring additional returns as part of the hog sales. Receipts from calves and cattle are likewise closely related to the dairy income. Eighty-five per cent of the 1923 income came from live stock and live stock products—only 15 per cent from cash crops. The growing of cash crops is quite specialized in different districts of the State. There is a considerable variety of these crops—potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, hay, clover seed, cabbage, rye, and sugar beets. The value of the groups represented in the chart a e: Milk, \$187,857,000; hogs, \$41,181,000; eggs and poultry, \$33,482,000; cattle and calves, \$25,556,000; sheep and wool, \$2,415,000; honey, \$1,262,000; potatoes, \$13,056,000; tobacco, \$5,3-2,000; canning peas, \$4,707,000; hay, \$3,603,000; clover seed, \$1,968,000; cabbage, \$1,403,000; grains, \$11,936,000; fruits, \$3,475,000; all other crops, \$5,635,000.

U.S.PRODUCTION OF

US PRODUCTION OF CONDENSED &EVAPORATED MILK.~

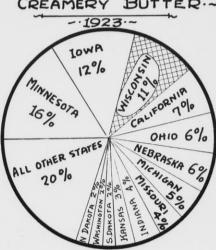


Wisconsin leads in the manufacture of American cheese, making 74% of the U.S. total.

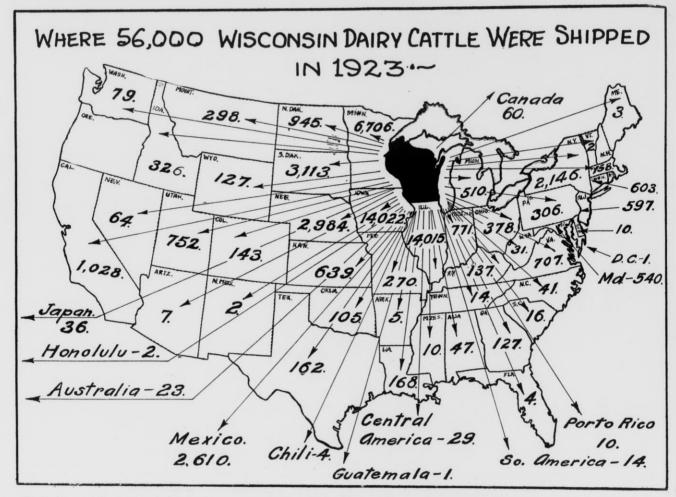


Wisconsin is first in the production of condensed and evaporated milk.

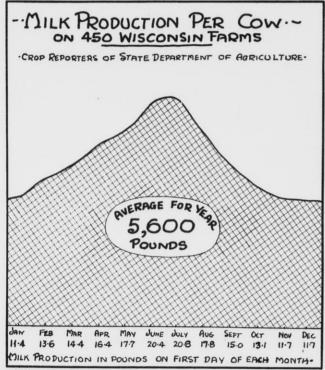
·U·S·PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER ·~



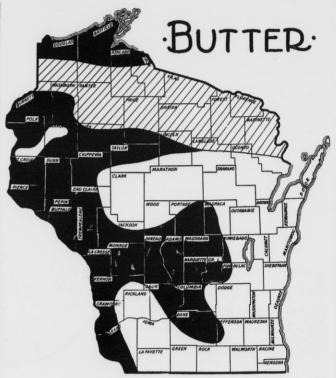
Wisconsin makes 11% of the creamery butter of the U.S., being surpassed in amount by Minnesota and



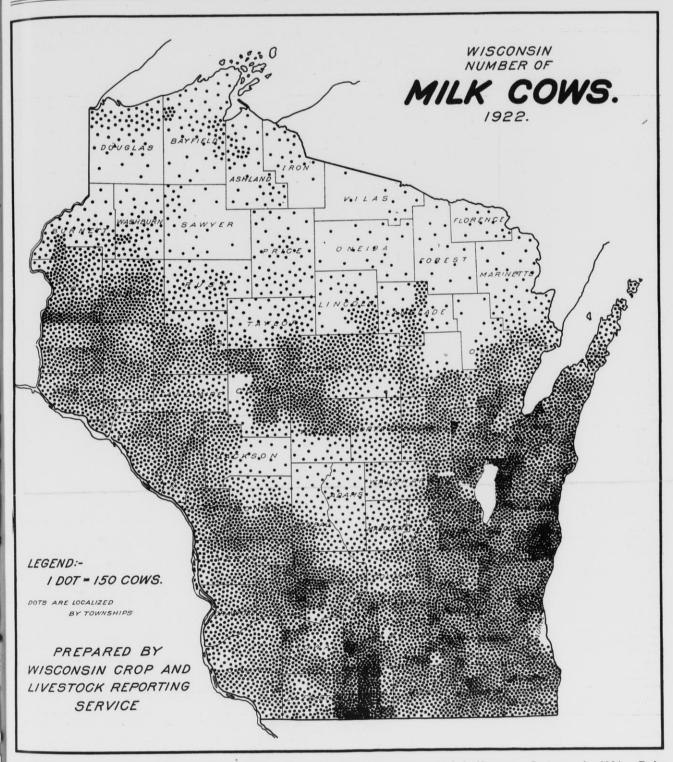
Forty-five states and eight foreign countries bought dairy cattle in Wisconsin last year. Weather conditions for shipping and the convenience of buyers as to time and traveling make the fall months the most active buying season.



Milk production is greatest in June. Crop Reporters distributed throughout the state report an average production per cow of 20.4 pounds on June 1, 20.8 pounds on July 1, and the lowest production on January 1 of 11.4 pounds.



The butter district in Wisconsin is represented by the black shaded area. The cross lined area is a more or less undeveloped agricultural belt across the State.



Wisconsin is first in number of dairy cattle with 2,217,000 dairy cows and heifers on January 1, 1924. Dairy development has been especially rapid in a belt across the state from Green Bay to Polk County.



COUNTY DAIRY STATISTICS

County	Number of farms 1919 census	Number of silos May, 1923	Number of dairy cows and heifers (1 year old and over) Jan. 1, 1924	Milk production 1923 pounds	Value of milk production 1923	Production of creamery butter 1923 pounds (1)	Production of American cheese 1923 pounds (1)	Production of brick cheese 1923 pounds (1)	Production of Swiss cheese 1923 pounds (1)	Production of limberger cheese 1923 pounds (1)
Adams Ashland Barron Bayfield Brown Buffalo Burnett Calumet Chippewa Clark Columbia Crawford Dane Dodge Door Douglas Dunn Eau Claire Florence Fond du Lac Forest Grant Grant	1,557 1,131 4,516 1,791 3,498 2,089 1,872 2,087 3,729 5,116 3,320 1,911 6,217 4,633 2,396 1,557 3,566 2,368 349 4,190 555 4,022 2,330	May, 1923 311 81 2,348 225 1,783 887 721 1,590 1,880 1,880 1,890 4,400 4,172 1,073 152 1,942 1,908 1,05 3,204 45 2,060 668 39 1,233 2,774 945 596 1,134 1,084 1,084 1,084 1,084 1,084 2,740 310 2,740 2,562	and over)	34, 608, 000 30, 996, 000 215, 134, 000 40, 880, 000 188, 960, 000 118, 898, 000 55, 404, 000 121, 890, 000 121, 890, 000 189, 000, 000 285, 784, 000 141, 520, 000 81, 180, 000 378, 504, 000 378, 504, 000 34, 238, 000 173, 118, 000 93, 400, 000 94, 28, 000 247, 464, 000 90, 282, 000 247, 464, 000 91, 000 10, 101, 000 10, 101, 000 10, 101, 000 111, 450, 000 95, 598, 000 243, 264, 000 95, 598, 000 243, 264, 000 95, 918, 000 244, 000 95, 918, 000 25, 680, 000 26, 464, 000 95, 918, 000 27, 440, 000 95, 918, 000 28, 464, 000 95, 918, 000 28, 464, 000 29, 918, 000 20, 918, 000	\$671,000 604,000 4,389,000 834,000 3,430,000 2,378,000 1,097,000 2,572,000 3,856,000 5,601,000 7,184,000 1,567,000 1,567,000 1,567,000 1,567,000 1,567,000 1,567,000 1,567,000 1,567,000 1,567,000 1,567,000 1,567,000 1,567,000 1,567,000 1,563,000 1,563,000 1,988,000 1	pounds (1) 316, 333 765, 369 6, 340, 953 1, 214, 593 5, 817, 282 4, 007, 644 1, 591, 352 2, 4, 404 3, 631, 403 832, 561 2, 847, 728 1, 118, 277 5, 731, 208 568, 936 121, 915 688, 951 6, 085, 293 2, 514, 221 130, 160 4, 043, 226 68, 951 1, 300, 540 212, 657 2, 965, 575 2, 606, 410 2, 604, 825 108, 798 121, 557 2, 606, 410 2, 604, 825 108, 798 121, 552 4, 944, 309 828, 221 886, 917 732, 229 820, 600 1, 641, 533	pounds (1) 15, 721 77, 721 77, 721 2, 637, 959 334, 843 154, 555 7, 621, 674 3, 746, 955 21, 196, 142 1, 216, 432 2, 327, 841 878, 402 7, 083, 657 4, 342, 610 1, 161, 114 563, 424 110, 874 11, 519, 928 4, 756, 139 350, 493 62, 738 6, 984, 298 1, 797, 446 800, 190 134, 666 36, 146 9, 967, 425 110, 190 1, 993, 445 2, 989, 425 2, 797, 336 19, 354, 445 23, 424, 4593	22,062 2,062 2,062 485,112 3,842,037 2,055,718 16,209,435 279,079 7,898 674,028 16,576 1,725,181 583,976 383,366 892,050 169,819 422,868 154,098	7,843 3,788,480 917,604 10,273 7,276,167 3,334,903	620.094 11,484
Green Lake Iowa Iron Jackson Jefferson Juneau Kenosha Kewaunee La Crosse Lafayette Langlade Lincoln Manitowoc Marathon Marinette Marquette Marquette Monroe Oconto Ooneida Outagamie Ozaukee Pepin Pieree Polk Portage Price Racine Richland Rock Rusk St. Croix Sauk Sawyer Shawano Sheboygan Taylor Trempealeau Vernon Vilas Walworth Washburn Washington Waukaea Waupaca Waushara Winnebago Wood	2.531 1,432 2,574 3,519 3,746 1,727 1,034 3,105 4,058 3,326 1,935 2,215 2,533 3,690 8,233 3,697 8,233 8,240	1,013 291 680 1,785 1,276 1,529 2,589 1,280 1,855 1,020 2,278 1,294 230 1,388 1,250 2,540 2,540 3,555 1,860 2,151 1,444 2,169 3,280 4,100 1,286 1,520 2,360	18, 600 13, 500 12, 200 43, 500 28, 500 20, 800 10, 000 30, 660 44, 300 25, 300 40, 300 44, 300 44, 300 44, 300 44, 300 112, 300 44, 300 44, 300 44, 300 44, 300 44, 300 47, 300 48, 700 48, 700 48, 700 20, 700 32, 400 44, 400 20, 700 32, 1700 21, 700	72. 063. 000 48. 730. 000 62. 016. 000 161. 458. 000 113. 448. 000 14. 220 000 96. 288. 000 36. 450. 000 119. 022. 000 176. 760. 000 100. 064. 000 18. 330. 000 16. 850. 000 44. 660. 000 177. 008. 000 186. 294. 000 213. 0859. 000 186. 294. 000 213. 0859. 000 187. 167. 000 187. 47. 000 187. 47. 000 187. 47. 000 187. 48. 000 187. 48. 000 187. 48. 000 187. 48. 000 187. 48. 000 187. 48. 000 187. 48. 000 187. 48. 000 187. 48. 000 187. 48. 000 187. 48. 000 187. 48. 000 187. 48. 000 187. 48. 000 187. 48. 000 187. 48. 000 187. 48. 000	1,420,000 950,000 1,606,000 3,455,000 2,190,000 4,015,000 2,157,000 733,000 2,444,000 3,553,000 2,444,000 3,553,000 2,840,000 3,320,000 4,521,000 889,000 3,664,000 4,007,000 3,23,000 4,007,000 2,946,000 3,102,000 1,528,000 1,528,000 1,528,000 1,546,000 3,338,000 5,233,000 5,233,000 3,338,000 5,233,000 3,389,000 1,564,000 3,389,000 1,564,000 3,389,000 1,564,000	546, 446 1, 271, 157 6, 636, 472 6, 838, 526 723, 369 279, 749 490, 620 236, 475 2, 0.77, 339 4, 441, 980 5, 371, 714 2, 543, 160 1, 236, 062 366, 406 902, 641 1, 980, 359 1, 068, 78, 78, 78 5, 472, 740 387, 832 301, 744 2, 468, 005 1, 943, 860 6, 100, 849 4, 760, 561 122, 218 517, 419 355, 865 2, 672, 512 1, 726, 961 1, 726, 961 1, 726, 961 1, 727, 961 1, 727, 961 1, 727, 961 1, 727, 961 1, 727, 961 1, 727, 961 1, 727, 961 1, 727, 961 1, 727, 961 148, 989, 584	3,138,269 83,719 177,445 9,514,295 9,993,972 3,859,831 515,409 3,161,935 2,329,162 788,391 7,852,361 128,051 1,027,127 2,446,147 2,890,273 15,509,871 19,442,688 2,147,039 40,528 1,945,405 2,725,180 325,709 7,983,696 336,520 6,777,263 10,511,004	742,760 154.874 153.288 380,822 57,984 540,866	613,431 35,926	380,54 55,41

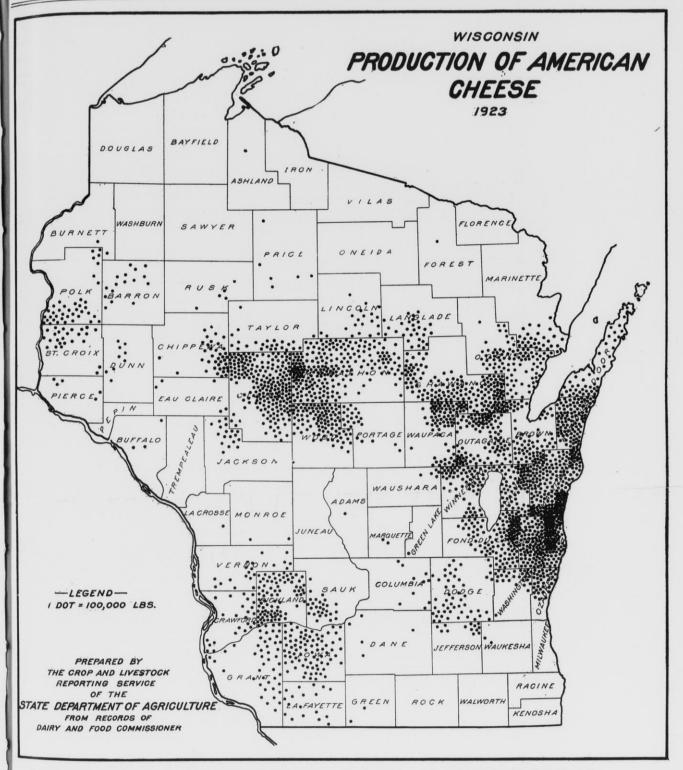
(1) Compiled by Dairy and Food Commissioner.

US PRODUCTION OF SWISS, BRICK, MUNSTER & LIMBERGER CHEESE.~

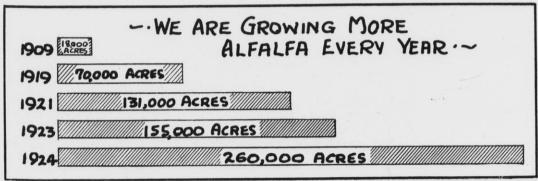


Wisconsin leads in foreign cheese.

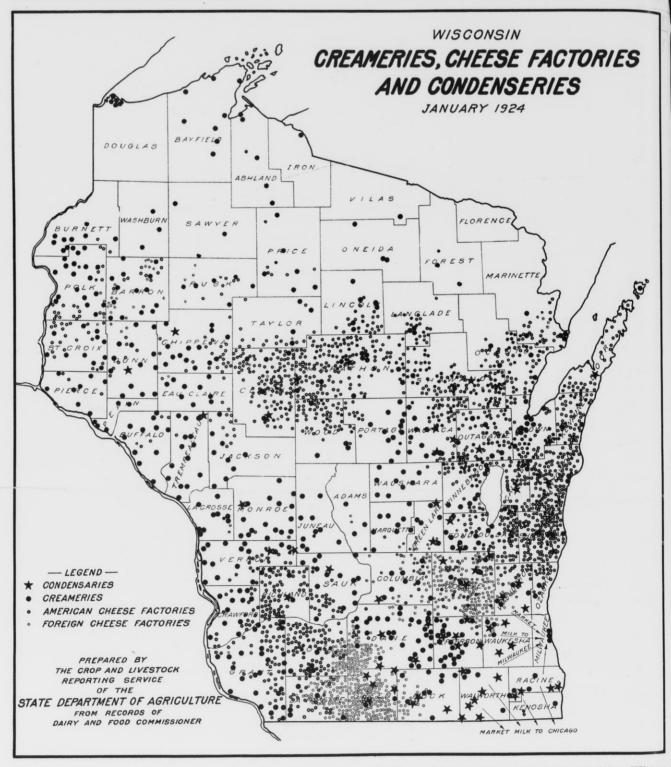




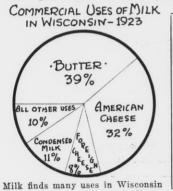
265,000,000 pounds of American cheese-74% of the nation's total-are produced in the dotted areas.



Wisconsin dairymen are eager to grow more alfalfa hay.



2,504 cheese factories, 611 creameries, 67 condenseries, and 815 receiving stations operate in handling Wisconsin's production of dairy products valued in 1923 at \$245,000,000.





Division of Agricultural Statistics J. D. JONES, Jr., Commissioner

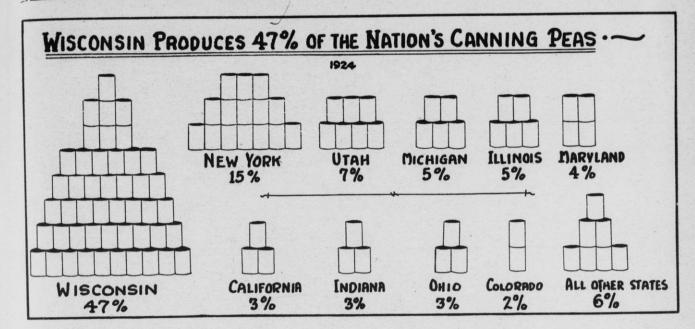
WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician

Vol. III. No. 8

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

September, 1924



CORN NEEDS WARM WEATHER

Corn is from two to three weeks late, and ripe corn is dependent on warm weather and late frosts. Fields vary greatly, but in general the crop has made a very satisfactory growth of forage. Most of the acreage, however, still in the milk stage. On the sandy soils of central Wisconsin the crop is further advanced and seed and crib corn is practically certain. There are many extremely poor fields that cannot make even good silage yields, but for the most part fields carry an unusually high percentage of big, well developed ears and give promise of heavy yields of ear corn if the crop matures. Crop reporters judged the condition on September 1st to be 25% below the five-year average.

POTATOES MAKING GOOD YIELDS

Potatoes have been promising throughout the season and continue so, with the exception of a district from Oshkosh to Milwaukee. Excessive rains in that section in early August caused considerable rotting. Indications are that the number of potatoes in a hill is not unusually large, but that the tubers will make good size and that the field run will contain a very small per cent of small potatoes.

The condition of the Wisconsin crop on September 1st was 89% of normal compared to 76% last year. The production forecast is 31,000,000 bushels compared to 26,000,000 bushels last year.

Killing frosts occurred in the Oneida County district on September 6th and 9th. The yields that were in prospect in that district have accordingly been reduced. Planting, however, is early in that district and reports state that average yields may be secured, in spite of the early frost.

August weather favored the crop in most of the potato growing states, so that the August forecast for the United States is 413,000,000 bushels, which is almost the same as last year's production of 412,000,000 bushels. The crop in

the western states is poor, but the prospect in the northern states is uniformly good.

HAY AND GRAIN CROPS HELP DAIRYMEN

Heavy rains in eastern Wisconsin lodged grain and greatly delayed harvesting. Yields of oats and barley that were in sight on August 1st were accordingly reduced somewhat. Weather conditions were also poor for grain that was in the shock. However, in spite of the difficulty of harvesting, yields are above average. The total production of these two feed crops is about 12% above last year. This fact, together with a big hay crop, strengthens the position of Wisconsin dairymen in the face of a small crop of ripe corn.

Clover has made a heavy second growth. Catches of clover in the new seedings are uniformly excellent and pastures are providing abundant feed.

TOBACCO CROP ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LAST YEAR

A number of factors have brought about a short tobacco crop. Cool and wet weather, wind and hail—have all inflicted damage. A considerable acreage is extremely small and spindly. The condition is estimated to be 59% of normal compared to an average condition of 85%. A crop of about 33,000,000 pounds is in prospect compared to last year's harvested crop of 48,000,000 pounds.

A BIG PACK OF CANNING PEAS

The pack of canning peas in Wisconsin and in the United States this year is the largest on record. The Wisconsin estimate of 10,210,000 cases is 18% above the record 1922 pack of 8,650,000 cases.

The United States crop is 31% above 1922 and 46% above last year. The big crop in the United States is due to a 13% increase in acreage and a 25% larger yield per acre than last year.

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR SEPTEMBER 1, 1924

	Acre (000 on				Production (000 omitted)			Conditi Per C	ion, Septe Cent of No	mber 1 orma!
Crop	1924 pre- liminary	1923	Sept. 1, 1924 forecast	1923	Per Cent Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of Sept. 1 fore- east compared to 1923 final production	1918-22 average	Unit	1924	1923	1919-23 average
Corn Potatoes. Tobacco	2,253 250 38.7	2,253 272 44.0	70,294 30,038 32,651	83,361 26,112 48,092	$-16 \\ +15 \\ -32$	87,674 31,427 59,202	Bu. Bu. Lbs.	65 89 59	87 76 85	89.5 70.4 85.4
Tots. Barley Spring wheat Buckwheat	2,590 465 58 27	2,539 465 53 28	103,704 14,692 1,060 424	92,166 13,252 848 392	$\begin{array}{c} +12 \\ -11 \\ +25 \\ +8 \end{array}$	92,532 15,989 4,153 503	Bu. Bu. Bu. Bu	88 89 87 84	81 81 74 82	78.6 79.6 65.4 82.5
Tame hayAlfalfa	3,187 217	3,187 155	5,454 434	4,239 355	+29 +22	4,712 231	Tons Tons	93 2.001	70 2.29 ¹	2.59
Dry peas. Dry beans. Flaxseed.	33.3 10.5 8.4	36.2 10.0 8.0	509 115 103	528 90 97	- 4 +28 18	824 128 67	Bu. Bu. Bu.	15.3 ¹ 81 85	14.6 ¹ 79 85	15.4 83.2 84.2
Cabbage, commercial Sugar beets. Apples. Pasture.	27.0	13.3 20.0	170	170	Same	. 166		80 84 57 94	80 85 80 64	78.0 86.0 70.0 72.0

SEED CORN SITUATION

Prof. R. A. Moore, College of Agriculture

The seed corn situation may be extremely serious this year. However, corn is growing at a rapid rate, and if we can have two or three more weeks we will secure a good supply of seed. To be on the safe side, every farmer growing standard varieties of corn should save as much seed as he can possibly secure.

If we have a killing frost before corn has ripened, the corn should be gathered as quickly as possible after the The greatest harm that comes to corn after the frost has killed the leaves comes from leaving the ears on the stalks. The quicker the ears are picked and put in the drying room the better. Corn that is merely dented, even though it carries considerable moisture, will make fair seed if properly kiln dried. Extreme care must be used in having plenty of ventilation in drying.

On account of the great shortage of corn which is in prospect in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio there will undoubtedly be a great demand for seed corn, and I sincerely hope that Wisconsin farmers will have an abundant supply to furnish the call which will undoubtedly come to us for kiln dried seed of the standard varieties.

BETTER TIMES FOR AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES

The expected sometimes happens. Agriculture has traveled a long lane of distress, but the upturn in wheat and hogs plus well sustained cotton prices have brought it to a turn in the road. As things stand, it looks as though most of the major crops might have a higher gross value than last year. This has been widely heralded, numerous urban spokesmen having been busily counting the farmers' blessings ever since corn was knee high. Wheat Prices.

The wheat situation has certainly changed since last fall, when growers were wondering where they could borrow enough more money to pay their taxes. The countrywide yield will apparently run over 15 bushels per acre, the best in six years, and for once the price improved in time to help the producer. The rise in price may probably be attributed to a short Canadian crop as much as any one factor. It was a curious freak of weather that cut the yield so sharply a few miles north of our border yet gave us a crop better than usual. Movement of wheat has been heavy and accomplished with no little credit to the railroads.

The other major money crops also give good promise, on the whole. Potatoes and fruit are on the way to good

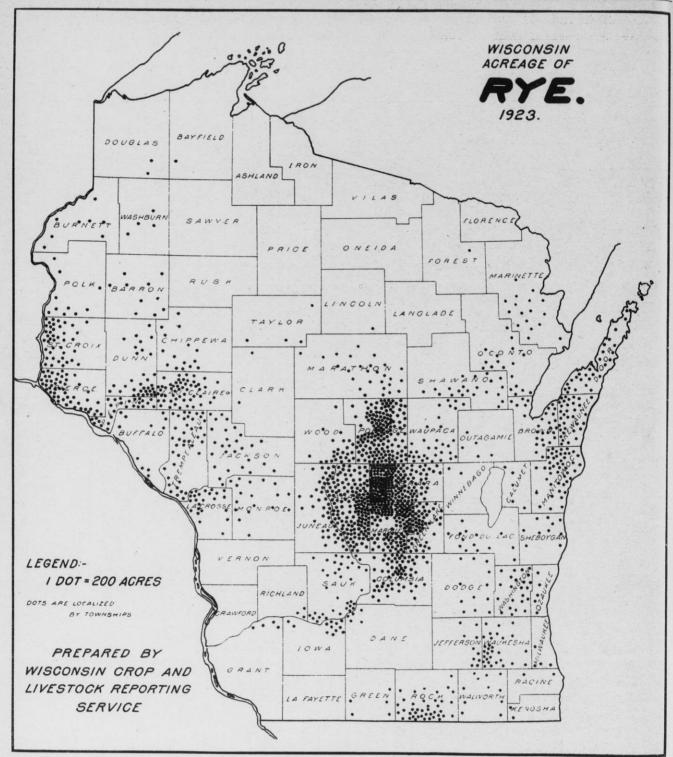
CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR SEPTEMBER 1, 1924

	Acres (000 or				1	Condition, September 1 Per Cent of Normal				
Crop	1924 pre- liminary	1923	Sept. 1, 1924 forecast	1923	Per Cent Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of Sept. 1 fore- cast compared to 1923 final production	1918-22 average	Unit	1924	1923	1919-23 average
Corn	105,604 3,753 1,702	104,158 3,816 1,820	2,512,888 412,761 1,195,099	3,046 387 412,392 1,491,000	18 Same 20	2,899,428 390,616 1,360,661	Bu. Bu. Lbs.	66.4 83.9 70.6	83.3 77.7 86.6	84.1 75.0 77.9
Oats. Barley. Spring wheat Buckwheat.	41,625 7,558 16,920 794	40,833 7,905 18,786 737	$\substack{1,486,412\\194,455\\247,404\\15,152}$	1,299,823 198,185 213,401 13,920	$\begin{array}{c} +24 \\ -2 \\ +16 \\ +9 \end{array}$	1,302,516 $186,036$ $256,336$ $14,643$	Bu. Bu. Bu. Bu.	89.3 82.5 82.3 86.0	80.3 79.5 85.1 80.5	75.5 76.2 68.1 86.6
Tame hay	61,020	60,162	88,454	89,098	- 1	85,827	Tons	84.3	81.5	

¹Average yield per acre. ²Five-year average yield, 1918-22. ³Four-year average.

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

				C	ondition	, Septe	ember	1 in I	Per Ce	ent of N	Tormal						
COUNTIES	Potat	oes	Cor	n	Oa	ts	В	arley		Buckw	heat	Tame		Past	ure	Au	Prices gust cwt.
	This	Last	This	Last	This	Last	Thi			This	Last	This year	Last	This year	Last	This	Last
state	89.0	76.0	65.0	87.0	88.0	81.0	89	.0 8	31.0	84.0	82.0	93.0	70.0	94.0	64.0	1.61	2.00
Northwest District. Barron. Bayfield Burnett. Chippewa Douglas Polk Rusk. Sawyer. Washburn	93.5 96 91 97 99 88 94 89 91 95	79.2 71 87 80 73 84 80 76 83 78	69.9 77 80 77 67 75 74 52 62 58	94.2 96 89 93 95 93 92 98 99	92.8 94 97 93 89 93 92 97 88 98	80.9 73 86 76 86 87 78 80 91 72	93 96 94 94 92 90 93 90 88 98	898	81.7 80 92 80 77 95 87 93 93 83	84.6 87 90 80 80 83 80 78 88 90	87.5 94 85 86 85 70 85 86 91 87	86.4 96 93 91 87 82 93 86 80 77	70.0 72 75 67 77 83 59 78 64 59	92.7 91 95 98 95 93 86 91 96 87	80.4 92 91 78 87 84 75 83 76 71	1.64 1.73 1.72 1.62 1.62 1.70 1.53 1.62 1.51	1.83 1.75 1.88 1.68 1.87 1.90 1.74 1.89 1.71 1.64
North District Ashland Clark Iron Lineoln Marathon Oneida Price Taylor	90.3 82 88 88 95 92 98 93 94 86	83.6 82 79 77 82 85 89 80 89	58.8 60 57 60 69 63 63 59 55 70	91.1 87 88 80 90 97 89 90 96 80	86.0 72 84 88 90 89 90 85 87 89	85.0 80 82 90 91 88 94 80 80 95	6 89 73 81 90 95 92 98 93 93		87.2 75 88 80 90 93 75 95 88 90	88.1 88 85 88 92 93 88 87 85 83	86.2 86 74 75 75 91 90 92 88 86	89.4 81 87 86 85 91 98 90 93 94	85.6 68 78 70 90 87 98 93 87 95	95.2 92 99 90 88 92 105 98 96 102	87.3 75 73 90 92 88 94 94 89 95	1.54 1.54 1.43 1.75 1.45 1.47 1.56 1.48 1.68	1.78 1.85 1.75 1.95 1.64 1.78 1.81 1.76 1.90
Florence. Florence. Forest. Langlade. Marinette. Oconto. Shawano.	86.1 90 86 84 90 85 92	79.3 85 85 81 83 77 71	3 56.8 50 50 60 66 53 64	86.1 92 88 90 85 86 80	88.1 88 90 72 97 83 92	89. 90 91 81 87 90 87	1 88 90 98 80 94 88 90	5	86.6 87 91 88 88 90 80	89.6 90 90 89 93 92 93	89.0 92 81 82 80 90	88.2 85 91 87 94 84 94	91.6 104 97 94 87 89 82	94.7 100 87 85 96 95 98	81.2 95 94 80 79 76 76	1.44 1.60 1.46 1.34 1.49 1.39 1.47	1.78 1.78 1.89 1.80 1.74 1.78
West District Buffalo Dunn Eau Claire Jackson La Crosse Monroe Pepin Pierce St. Croix Trempealeau	90	64. 73 62 68 75 60 60 66 69 63 72	6 69.5 65 63 60 71 57 69 75 67 76 81	82.3 92 88 90 85 68 68 84 88 92 85	8 90.3 94 85 85 85 93 99 89 89 92 82 93	82. 88 85 85 85 82 73 80 89 80 78	0 9.99 99 99 88 99 99 99 88 88 90	6 5 5 3 4 0 2 9 8	81.0 92 83 87 83 80 83 80 73 77 86	83.2 90 85 81 80 90 80 86 84 90 90	78.0 78 73 85 65 70 60 85 84 87 90	82.8 90 72 89 84 88 95 89 88 71 88	72.7 70 88 78 50 55 74 73 70 72 83	91.4 91 95 90 94 90 97 90 87 92 89	61.0 60 79 78 52 51 52 60 50 59	1.65 1.56 1.60 1.54 1.55 1.85 1.81 1.70 1.60 1.55 1.82	1.88 1.88 2.06 2.14 2.20 1.88 2.10 1.96
Central District Adams Green Lake Juneau Marquette Portage Waupaca Waushara	98 85 95 90 90	68. 55 55 70 59 70 84 74 71	3 62. 58 50 55 60 69 70 64 64	79. 62. 76. 73. 61. 89. 87. 72. 94.	1 89. 96 93 85 95 85 93 93 79	5 . 73 65 50 72 62 80 72 77 92	9 9 9 9 9 9	0	73.5 75 60 68 69 85 87 85 86	78.6 75 80 83 83 84 80 86 80	80.1 80 85 65 89 78 80 73 87	91.8 91 90 87 88 92 93 95 96	55 50 60 72 76 87 68 80	91.4 85 82 89 95 97 97 91 97	55.64 50 60 76 89 64 68	1 1.52 1.81 1.60 1.44 1.65 1.54 1.42 1.42	2.00 1.83 1.99 2.00 2.00 1.80
East District	78. 92 59 89 71 95 88 88 68	5 76. 79 80 86 62 83 76 81 76 70	73 74 80 80 76 77 75 74	9 83. 80 75 87 79 92 78 88 83 90	982. 98 76 91 65 95 82 94 84 67	0 82 88 88 86 71 98 83 85 83 78		35. 7 37 38 37 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	81.1 83 68 81 72 93 85 89 86 74	83.2 85 84 0 83 82 81 87 80 90	76.2 77 76 73 65 68 80 68 68 80	2 98.1 93 93 98 98 99 98 92 103 101 103	9 65. 64 62 72 58 70 69 76 64 67	9 94. 90 87 97 98 100 90 100 95 91	1 57. 66 71 63 51 58 56 57 60 51	2 .1 50 1.51 1.60 1.51 1.44 1.51 1.44 1.54 1.44	$egin{array}{c ccc} 1.7 \\ 2.0 \\ 1.7 \\ 5.1.8 \\ 5.1.8 \\ 1.8 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.9 \\ 3.1.9 \\ 1.$
Southwest District Crawford Grant Iowa Lafayette Richland Sauk Vernon	. 95. 94 . 99 . 99 . 99 . 89 . 92	1 74 72 79 89 75 71 67 60	55 64 55 65 61 58	8 84 84 90 94 90 84 78 70	90 85 88 86 81 88	8 74 83 80 64 71 77 65 70	7	86.1 85 86 93 86 83 84 93	77.4 80 86 71 71 82 71 73	84.1 93 90 88 87 80 80 84	7 77. 80 85 78 80 70 76 80	92. 91 96 90 92 95 96	3 54. 59 52 49 52 60 56 55	4 99. 99 104 100 98 97 98 99	1 47. 55 50 45 44 62 44 42	8 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.6	$egin{array}{c cccc} 3 & 1.6 \\ 0 & 1.6 \\ 6 & 1.7 \\ 3 & 2.6 \\ 2 & 1.8 \\ 5 & 1.8 \\ \end{array}$
South District. Columbia Dane. Dodge Green Jefferson Rock	96 95 99 99 91 99	59 74 84 77 72	77 62 71 67 68	72 93 92 92 96	93 96 92 88 89	64 73 8 73 74	4 3 1 3 9	92.1 88 94 90 96 88 96	76.4 75 73 82 72 84 76	92. 88 90 92 91 94 94	9 81. 80 82 88 75 84 80	4 97 96 97 96 99 96 105	.8 65 58 62 78 57 69 65	91 93 94 100 93	58 56 70 63 64	1.5 1.6 1.4 1.5 1.5	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 &$
Southeast District Kenosha Milwaukee. Ozaukee Racine Walworth Washington Waukesha.	76 83 77 68 73 78	90 94 81 93 93 83	66 64 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	94 95 92 99 98	75 87 83 84 82 78	9 9 8 8 8 8	4 4	84.2 87 81 85 79 82 85 89	87. 93 96 89 86 81 83 89	90. 90. 89. 90. 88. 90. 93. 88.	0 86 83 82 84 90 89 85 87	104 104 103 104 98 103	82 76 81 73 62 85	99 98 96 110 95	72 63 84 66 59 72	2.3 2.3 2.3 1.0	5 2. 30 2. 28 2. 14 2. 35 2. 32 2.



THE RYE ACREAGE IN WISCONSIN IS CONCENTRATED IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE STATE. YIELDS WERE GOOD THIS YEAR AND PRICES ARE ABOUT 25 CENTS A BUSHEL MORE THAN LAST YEAR

crops and apparently fairly good prices. Cotton looks like the largest crop with the best income in five years. Cotton now illustrates the profitable adjustment of production to demand.

Feed Outlook.

The feed outlook is good as to roughage and small grains. There is plenty of hay, and oats are turning out a splendid yield practically everywhere. Corn, however, is another story. There will be none too much mature corn in the cribs this fall. This corn situation is another case of bad weather.

Even if corn were cheap, hogs would still be headed toward a higher price level. As it is, expensive corn will be likely to induce still further liquidation of breeding stock and hog prices may be expected to reach a materially higher point by next September.

Causes.

All in all, agriculture is coming through in decidedly the best shape since 1920. The improvement is not without its causes. There is a double-barreled lesson for producers in the situation—first, that prices respond when supply comes down to the level of demand; second, that this season's rise in wheat and corn prices is a good deal due to a freak of the weather.—U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

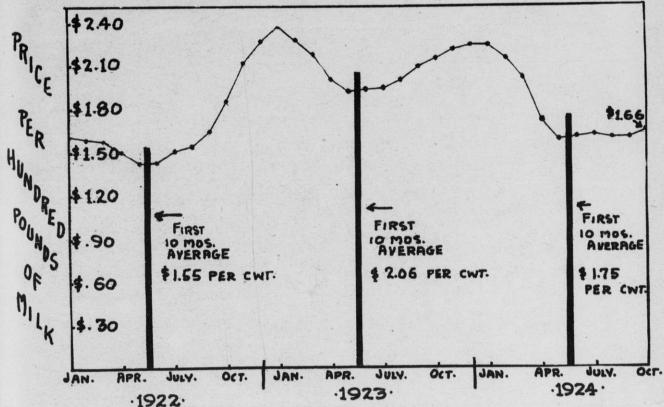
PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician no Dec rosue

Vol. III. No. 9

State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin

November, 1924

-FARM PRICES OF MILK IN WISCONSIN .~ -- MONTALY AVERAGES OF ALL USES .-



Milk prices dropped sharply this spring to a level 15 per cent below last year.

1924 PROVES GOOD HAY AND GRAIN YEAR BUT POOR FOR CASH CROPS

Returns from cash crops in Wisconsin—potatoes, to-bacco, cabbage, and sugar beets—are disappointing this year. Canning peas is the single exception among the cash crops of importance. The main program, however, of Wisconsin farmers of raising hay and grain for live stock, has been quite satisfactory. Heavy to bumper yields of hay were general this year. Hay stacks in uncommon numbers attest to this fact. Much grain was lost at harvest time, but yields nevertheless were above average. To these two crops—hay and small grains—70% of the Wisconsin crop acreage is devoted.

FAVORABLE WEATHER FOR HANDLING SOFT CORN CROP

Wisconsin farmers had very little ripe corn when killing frosts of the latter part of September put an end to the hopes for a crop that might mature. Farmers estimate that only 15% of the corn crop was harvested

or matured without frost damage.

Farmers everywhere in the Corn Belt are faced with a problem of the best means of making use of a great

deal of soft corn, but in Wisconsin fully 60% of the corn acreage has been put into silos so that in this state

the problem is less difficult.

The estimate of the United States corn crop is the smallest since 1913 with only 63.2% of the crop of merchantable quality. Over most of the Corn Belt, weather during October was very favorable for ripening and drying the crop. The estimate of production is about the same as a month ago, but the quality is much better than seemed probable.

than seemed probable.

Yields of silage in most of the state ran a ton and a half below average. The tonnage was particularly light in northern and eastern Wisconsin, where the crop was especially backward throughout the summer. In those sections many farmers having a small corn acreage found it difficult to fill their silos.

Yields of ear corn range from 25 to 30 bushels in

Yields of ear corn range from 25 to 30 bushels in southern and western Wisconsin, but only 20% is of merchantable condition—indicating the extremely poor quality. Dry, warm weather during October was very favorable and helped greatly to dry out corn that has been left for grain been left for grain.

There was very little corn fit for seed in northern and eastern Wisconsin at the time of killing frost, but

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR NOVEMBER 1, 1924

	Acrea (000 omi	ge tted)			Production (000 omitted)			Averag	ge Yield per A	Lore
Сгор	1924 pre- liminary	1923	Nov. 1, 1924 forecast	1923	Per Cent Increase (+) or Decrease (- of Nov. 1 fore- cast compared to 1923 final production	1918-22 average	Unit	1924 pre- liminary	1923	1918-22 average
Potatoes	250 38.7	272 44.0	32,250 36,765	26,112 48,092	+2 -2	31,427 59,202	Bu. Lbs.	129 950	96 1,093	100.8 1,253.8
Oats	2,509 465 58 60 309 27	2,539 465 53 66 342 28	103,600 14,880 1,218 1,320 5,315 432	92,166 13,252 848 1,122 5,062 392	+1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1	2 15,989 4 4,153 8 1,613 5 6,622	Bu. Bu. Bu. Bu. Bu. Bu.	40.0 32.0 21.0 22.0 17.2 16.0	36.3 28.5 16.0 17.0 14.8 14.0	38.1 29.7 15.2 19.5 15.5 15.5
Tame hay	3,187 217	3,187 155	5,960 629	4,239 355	14	1 4,712 7 231	Tons Tons	1.87 2.90	1.33 2.29	1.58 2.63
Dry peas. Dry beans. Flaxseed. Cloverseed.	33.3 10.5 8.4 74.0	36.2 10.0 8.0 126.0	509 120 109 81	528 90 97 164	177	3 128 2 67	Bu. Bu. Bu. Bu.	15.3 11.4 13.0 1.1	14.6 9.0 12.1 1.3	15.4 10.9 11.2 1.8
Cabbage ¹		13.3 20.0	102 144	127 170	=			7.7 73 ²	9.5 89 ²	8.55 87.4

¹ Commercial

³ Four year average 1919-22

in the rest of the state there was a sufficient amount so that home supplies of seed corn could be picked. With this situation, farmers have undoubtedly guarded themselves against a seed corn shortage.

LATE BLIGHT BRINGS LOSSES TO WISCONSIN POTATO GROWERS

Since the crop had an almost ideal growing season potato yields proved better than farmers had expected. Maine, New York, Michigan and Minnesota, in common with Wisconsin, have had very favorable growing conditions and the November estimate for the United States is 7% greater than the October forecast. The new estimate is 454,000,000 bushels, which is 10% greater than last year's crop of 412,000,000 bushels.

With a big production, prices are extremely low and the soutiment among formers in all the retain district.

With a big production, prices are extremely low and the sentiment among farmers in all the potato districts of the United States is one of discouragement. In addition to the low prices of 20c to 25c a bushel, Wisconsin farmers have a great deal of late blight rot to contend with. Except in some northeastern counties, the blight is general in Wisconsin, causing severe losses in some of the main potato localities. The disease was not very noticeable at the time of early digging and many farmers put potatoes into cellars with a belief that they had a good quality crop. Reports of disease caused these farmers to inspect their potatoes in storage, and in many cases blight and occasionally soft rot were found throughout the bins. Since the disease became noticeable there has been careful picking and sorting on the field, from

the pits, and in storage, to eliminate all potatoes showing blight.

Farmers estimate that about 16% of the Wisconsin crop of 32,250,000 bushels will be unfit for table or seed stock, chiefly because of blight damage. Several starch factories that have been idle for some years are now operating and receiving potatoes that are unfit for storage. At present prices farmers are storing to a great extent in the hope of better prices later in the season.

SMALL TOBACCO HARVEST

The Wisconsin tobacco crop suffered greatly both as to yield and quality from a cold, wet, growing season. Dane and Rock County yields were approximately 1,000 pounds per acre with 900 pounds in Vernon County. The state yield is 950 pounds, compared to a five-year average of 1,254. Short leaves and rust damage make the crop of poor quality. The Wisconsin estimate is 37 million pounds, which is 24% below last year's harvested crop of 48 million pounds.

SEPTEMBER WEATHER IMPROVED CRANBERRY YIELDS

The cranberry outlook about September 1st was very uncertain. There was a splendid set of berries at that time, but the fruit was extremely small. The outlook was dependent upon warm, bright weather that would give the berries size. To a large extent, September brought this development in the crop. Growers who delayed harvesting had a larger crop by a rapid improve-

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR NOVEMBER 1, 1924

	Acres (000 om	ige itted)			Production (000 omitted)			Average Yield per Acre					
Crop	1924 pre- liminary	1923	Nov. 1, 1924 forecast	1923	Per Cent Increase (+) or Decrease () of Nov. 1 fore- cast compared to 1923 final production	1918-22 average	Unit	1924 pre- liminary	1923	1918-22 average			
Corn Potatoes. Tobacco.	105,604 3,753 1,702	104,158 3,816 1,820	2,477.538 454,119 1,211,835	3,046,387 412,392 1,491,000	$-19 \\ +10 \\ -19$	2,899,428 390,616 1,360,661	Bu. Bu. Lbs.	23.5 121.0 712.0	29.3 108.1 810.0	28. 98. 783.			
Oats. Barley. Spring wheat. Winter wheat. Rye. Buckwheat.	41,625 7,558 16,920 36,898 4,337 794	40,833 7,905 18,786 39,522 5,157 737	$1,509,409 \\ 200,958 \\ 266,456 \\ 589,350 \\ 65,805 \\ 15,520$	1,299,823 198,185 213,401 572,340 63,023 13,920	$ \begin{array}{c} +16 \\ +1 \\ +25 \\ +3 \\ +4 \\ +11 \end{array} $	$\substack{1,302,516\\186,036\\256,336\\624,653\\78,410\\14,643}$	Bu. Bu. Bu. Bu. Bu. Bu.	36.3 26.6 15.7 16.0 15.2 19.5	31.8 25.1 11.4 14.5 12.2 18.9	30. 23. 11. 14. 13. 19.			
Tame hay	61,020	60,162	95,055	89,098	+ 7	85,827	Tons	1.56	1.48	1.4			
Clover seed	744 917	800 651	817 7,408	1,233 7,006	$-34 \\ +6$	1,610 6,775	Bu. Tons	1.2 8.08	$1.5 \\ 10.66$	1.6 9.6			

² Condition, November 1.

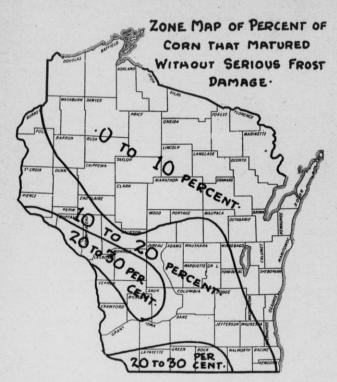
VIELDS OF WISCONSIN CROPS—OCTOBER MILK PRICES—AND 1923 CAR LOT SHIPMENTS OF POTATOES

COUNTIES	Average Yields per Acre								Milk Prices		Car Lot Shipments of 1923 Potato Crop	
	Pota	toes			Oats		Barley		Octo			
	This year Bu.	Last year Bu.	This year Tons	Last year Tons	This year Bu.	Last year Bu.	This year Bu.	Last year Bu.	This year	Last	Total Car- Lots	Two Leading Shipping Points
tate	129.0	96.0	1.81	1.33	39.0	36.3	31.6	28.5	\$1.66	\$2.15	16,743	
orthwest District Barron Bayfield Burnett Chippewa Douglas Polk Rusk Sawyer Washburn	151.4 166 140 144 172 145 152 140 139 148	120.3 129 132 106 110 121 112 133 130 120	1.64 1.6 1.7 1.9 1.4 1.7 1.6 1.7	1.48 1.6 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.8 1.3 1.7 1.2 1.2	39.9 42 41 40 37 36 44 39 37 38	37.7 41 43 34 38 45 34 39 39 39	31.5 31 32 31 29 30 34 30 31 31	28.5 30 32 27 27 28 28 25 30 26	1.65 1.72 1.61 1.59 1.68 1.81 1.55 1.48 1.49 1.60	2.14 2.20 2.18 2.13 2.15 2.38 2.03 2.04 1.95 2.00	4,698 1,967 65 332 1,016 22 269 398 298 331	Rice Lake, Chetek Cable, Argo Grantsburg, Webster Bloomer, New Auburn Gordon, Brule Centuria, Luck Bruce, Hawkins Hayward, Exeland Shell Lake, Birchwood
Vorth District Ashland Clark Iron Lincoln Marathon Oneida Price Taylor Vilas	116 150 120 149 135 142 149 154	128.8 134 107 135 137 130 127 130 149 122	1.71 1.4 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8	1.58 1.2 1.5 1.5 1.2 1.6 1.5 1.7	37.9 37 35 38 36 36 36 39 40 35	40.7 40 40 41 41 42 41 40 38 33	29.9 31 29 31 31 29 25 28 33 25	28.4 26 30 25 27 28 35 25 28 25 25	1.62 1.62 1.57 1.80 1.65 1.63 1.60 1.50 1.50	2.08 1.90 2.14 2.25 2.02 2.06 2.00 1.95 2.04 1.95	2,295 60 176 15 270 814 531 156 187 86	Butternut, Glidden Dorchester, Thorpe Saxon, Mercer Heafford, Junction Gleaso Elderon, Hatley Rhinelander, Starks Phillips, Prentice Medford, Stetsonville Eagle River, Conover
Northeast District Florence Forest Langlade Marinette Coento Shawano	135 110 145 108 142	108.0 112 118 131 95 100 98	1.71 1.8 1.6 1.9 2.0 1.4 1.7	1.61 1.7 1.7 1.8 1.5 1.5 1.7	35.0 38 38 38 34 33 34	36.4 39 42 42 36 34 36	28.9 31 31 28 29 25 30	27.7 26 35 32 24 25 28	1.58 1.56 1.55 1.50 1.59 1.52 1.62	2.12 1.83 2.07 1.98 2.20 2.15 2.23	2,810 17 185 1,185 867 245 311	Florence North Crandon, Crandon Antigo, Bryant Crivitz, Coleman Suring, Lena Hunting, Shawano
West District	160 157 143 111 145 150 131 155	80.9 75 76 106 64 65 76 82 108 90 67	1.66 1.8 1.5 1.5 1.7 2.0 1.8 1.9 1.7 1.5	1.29 1.5 1.2 1.3 1.0 1.2 1.2 1.1 1.5 1.4	40.8 43 40 39 37 41 40 46 43 38 40	34.7 37 30 32 34 34 36 40 40 35 33	32.4 37 34 27 31 34 32 33 29 31 34	28.4 28 30 27 30 29 28 26 28 28 30	1.61 1.55 1.52 1.57 1.61 1.75 1.68 1.70 1.58 1.68 1.67	2.15 1.90 2.15 2.06 2.19 2.10 2.30 2.06 1.99 2.04 2.13	648 47 281 170 27 12 15 34 44 11	Fountain City, Cochrane Colfax, Ridgeland Fall Creek, Fairchild Alma Center, Millston La Crosse Tomah, Shennington Stockholm, Pepin River Falls, Beldenville Baldwin, Hudson Osseo, Independence
Central District Adams Green Lake Juneau Marquette Portage Waupaca Wauphara Wood	97 156 126 119 110 130 118	70.0 34 67 52 43 74 88 59 95	1.63 1.4 1.7 1.6 1.8 1.3 1.9 1.6 1.7	1.18 .8 1.1 1.0 1.0 1.4 1.0 1.4	34.2 28 45 39 34 30 34 31 33	28.9 23 22 29 21 29 33 26 38	31.4 24 37 35 29 31 31 25 29	23.4 20 18 21 18 28 29 25 30	1.59 1.50 1.55 1.60 1.61 1.64 1.70 1.51 1.56	2.10 1.99 2.20 1.94 1.95 1.96 2.25 1.92 2.20	5,225 23 10 124 75 2,661 1,777 450 105	Grand Marsh, Holmsville Berlin, Princeton Mauston, Lyndon Westfield, Neshkoro Rosholt, Amherst Waupaca, Iola Wild Rose, Wautoma Wisconsin Rapids, Pittsvi
East District Brown. Calumet Door. Fond du Lac Kewaunee Manitowoc Outagamie Sheboygan. Winnebago	. 136 . 135 . 131 . 108 . 142 . 130 . 132 . 121	101.5 103 98 108 78 126 131 101 107 94	1.95 1.7 2.1 1.7 2.0 1.6 1.9 1.9 2.1	1.31 1.1 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.1 1.3 1.4 1.3 1.6	37.7 32 40 33 39 39 38 35 42 39	38.1 33 38 37 35 38 41 37 44 39	29.4 29 30 25 29 31 31 30 32 30	28.0 27 26 22 25 36 29 26 28 31	1.66 1.69 1.68 1.58 1.56 1.57 1.70 1.65 1.61	2.20 2.25 2.25 2.15 2.05 2.21 2.26 2.14 2.24 2.12	556 126 4 130 119 25	Green Bay, Pulaski Sturgeon Bay, Forestville Campbellsport, Eden Algoma Dale, Hortonville Sheboygan, Random Lak
Southwest District Crawford Grant Iowa Lafayette Richiand Sauk Vernon	122 127 147	81.4 84 98 97 80 66 80 54	1.90 1.7 1.8 2.0 1.9 1.9 1.9	1.3 .7 .9 .8 1.2 1.3 .9	40.8 39 44 43 38 37 42 36	33.3 39 37 30 32 33 33 31	33.3 32 34 35 33 30 34 32	28.0 32 31 25 24 32 31 26	1.59 1.61 1.49 1.42 1.60 1.49 1.65 1.59	2.13 2.00 2.10 2.24 2.12 2.25 2.10 2.14	163	
South District. Columbia Dane. Dodge. Green Jefferson. Rock.	. 117 128 118 121	79.1 55 94 95 76 94 74	1.98 1.5 2.0 2.2 2.0 2.3 1.8	3 1.40 1.0 1.4 1.6 1.4 1.6 1.4	43.1 42 41 47 45 45 40	36.1 28 33 41 40 40 35	33.1 34 34 31 36 34 32	8 28.1 26 28 29 28 31 29	3 1.62 1.64 1.65 1.67 1.44 1.56 1.82	2.19 2.07 2.09 2.23 2.22 2.11 2.34	169 35 3 131	
Southeast District Kenosha Milwaukee Ozaukee Racine Walworth Washington Waukesha	82 71 72 90 90 108	1 104. 95 110 112 95 101 105 102	2.2 2.4 2.4 2.0 2.2 2.4 2.2 2.2	5 1.52 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.4	39.4 36 40 42 39 39 38 43	43. 41 47 46 46 41 47 38	32. 26 27 30 36 34 29 35	32. 30 35 33 34 32 33 34	6 1.95 2.11 2.19 1.88 1.93 1.74 1.82 2.02	2.53 2.87 2.84 2.40 2.44 2.30 2.56	179 3 156 20	Allenton, Kewaskum

ment in size and yield of berries. The estimate for Wisconsin is 47,000 barrels, compared to 37,000 barrels a

The total crop for the states of Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Wisconsin is 517,000 barrels. This is 26% below last year's production.

CABBAGE CROP 20% BELOW LAST YEAR
In the Racine-Kenosha district floods and heavy rains drowned out parts of cabbage fields and made the crop late and backward. The yield in that district is about seven tons and in Outagamie County eight tons. Heads are small but very hard and of good keeping quality.



The crop in Wisconsin is estimated to be 102,000 tons or 20% below last year's production of 127,000 tons. The New York crop is larger than last year.

SUGAR BEET HARVEST

Wisconsin farmers planted a much larger acreage of sugar beets this season and the crop was very promising in early August. This favorable outlook was lost during two months of cool, wet weather, and small yields are now being harvested in eastern Wisconsin where this crop is chiefly grown. The Wisconsin crop is 15% below last year on a one-third larger acreage.

SHORTAGE OF CLOVER SEED

New seedings of clover in central and western Wisconsin were killed by drouths a year ago. Clover seed prospects were accordingly poor in those sections. In the rest of the state there was an excellent second growth of clover and farmers hoped for a good crop of clover Wet weather, however, encouraged a rank growth so that seed formation was disappointing. Yields average only 1.1 bushels per acre from a small acreage that was finally cut for seed. The Wisconsin crop is placed at 81,000 bushels, which is only half of last year's production. The total crop for the United States is likewise extremely small—34% below last year and only half of the five year. the five-year average crop.

SEASON UNFAVORABLE FOR CUCUMBERS

Many new localities in Wisconsin contracted cucumbers for pickles this spring for the first time and the acreage planted was 42% more than last year. The acreage in this crop has come to be 17,222 acres, compared to 12,130 acres last year. Weather conditions were extremely unfavorable, however, and the yield was only 28 bushels per acre, compared to 50 bushels last year. The total production in Wisconsin is 20% less than last year.

Michigan leads in the production of cucumbers for pickles, with a crop of 870,000 bushels. Wisconsin follows next with 482,000 bushels, and Indiana third, with 298,000 bushels. The yield in every state was small this year. There was a 44% larger acreage planted, but the total production of 2,786,000 bushels is 16% less than last year. last year.

THE DAIRY SITUATION

The situation in dairy markets still continues to be of more or less concern. Some encouraging developments have occurred, but nothing has taken place which dairy interests as a whole could consider particularly favorable.

The big surplus of butter in storage is what hangs over butter markets as a weakening influence. On October 1st, the holdings were 153,271,000 pounds, as compared with 96,117,000 pounds on October 1, 1923. This surplus of around 57,000,000 pounds is somewhat startling in itself, but of equal concern is the slowness which has featured the outward movement. October along with butter price the outward movement. October closes with butter prices actually lower than they were in June and July. All this time the market has been more or less nervous and unsettled, with never an approach to anything resembling firmness. Last year, from the middle of July until the first of November, prices advanced 11 cents. The failure of prices to follow the usual upward tendency this fall has practically made it impossible to move storage butter except at a loss.

Practically No Foreign Imports.

Changes in the foreign situation were most favorable from the standpoint of American producers, for while no material export business resulted, imports into this country were practically eliminated. The London market is now approximately 10 cents higher than New York, which, with an added 8 cents to cover import tariff, makes the New York market unattractive to foreign producers.

More Butter Being Used.

With the butter situation occupying the center of attention, the increase in consumption this year has been an outstanding support. The increase has been in part due to the normal growth in population, which, on the basis of last year's consumption per person, amounts to three million pounds per month. But an additional 22 million pounds have been consumed beyond the amount that can be explained by increase in population. This greater use of butter is mainly due, no doubt, to lower prices. Furthermore, there is evidence here and there of an effort to stimulate consumption either through advertising or through attractive retail prices which make butter a "leader."

Cheese and Condensed Milk.

There is nothing unusual to be said with reference to cheese markets. Production has held up well for the season, and storage stocks are in excess of last year, but there is not the apparent anxiety regarding either that there is over the butter outlook. Condensed milk markets also appear to have reached a somewhat more favorable position.—Extracts from Report of U. S. Department of Agriculture. partment of Agriculture.

HENRY CANTWELL WALLACE 1866-1924

Henry Cantwell Wallace, a distinguished son of a distinguished father, has been summoned. Farmer, professor of agriculture, editor and publisher of the periodical which bears his name, a Cabinet minister—long steps in a short lifetime, and the canvas on which he painted the picture of his life now completed. His place in the sun was not the accident of birth or of fortuitous circumstances. He laid his own foundation and built his own character.

His life was touched and molded by a good wife, the saving grace of successful manhood, without which man may not occupy the highest plane of life.

He opened his editorial mind to critical readers. "He was known and read of all men." His methods were measured and his motives appreciated every week and measured and his motives appraised every week, and they were always wholesome.

He had a strong mind and a tender heart, two human

traits that set a man in high places.

He committed himself to the established principles of right, and consistenly supported them—qualities peculiarly essential in public men at this time.

He looked to the temporal welfare of our people through the responsibilities of his great department of government with anxiety, but he looked toward the spiritual world without fear. To his physicians, as the end approached, he said: "However this may turn out, I know you have done all men can do, and it is all right."

Secretary Wallace had every grateful environment in which to labor and to live. Yet, in the prime of life, surrounded by respecting associates and the devoted affection of an unbroken family, his answer to the final summons was, "It is all right."—Hon. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior.