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

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

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician

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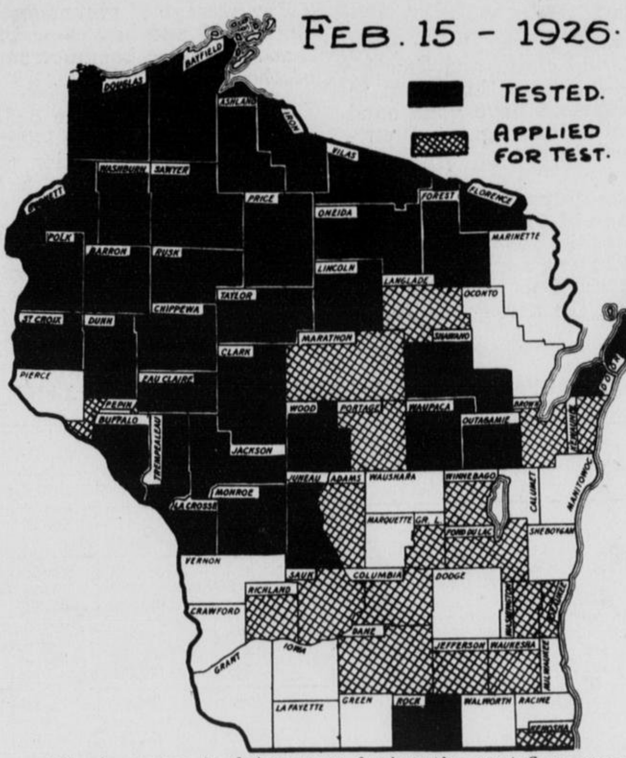
FEATURES OF LIVESTOCK SITUATION IN WISCONSIN

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

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



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

DAIRYING MAKES STRIDES IN NORTHERN COUNTIES

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

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

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

MORE EFFICIENT PRODUCTION FOR THE FUTURE

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

LOW POINT IN HOG PRODUCTION

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

HORSES REPLACED BY TRACTORS

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

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

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES DURING FIVE YEARS IN WISCONSIN AGRICULTURE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK FOR 1926

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

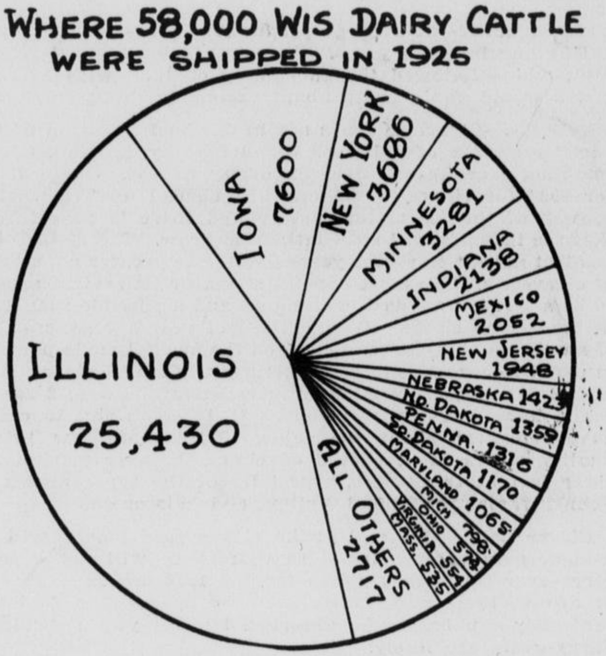
Hay.—In spite of the sharp decrease in the 1925 hay crop which reduced the supply for this season to the lowest point in six years, the amount marketed has been enough to supply needs at prices only moderately higher than for the big crop of 1924. This slackened demand for hay reflects the reduction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

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

SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN CROP PRODUCTION—1925 AND 1924

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		Yield per Acre		Production (000 omitted)		Farm Price December 1		Farm Value December 1		Unit
	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	
CEREALS											
Corn	2,141	2,185	46.5	26.0	99,556	56,810	$ .72	$ 1.05	$ 71,680,000	$ 59,650,000	Bu.
Oats	2,603	2,590	48.5	40.0	126,246	103,600	.38	.48	47,973,000	49,728,000	Bu.
Barley	461	391	36.8	32.0	16,965	12,512	.66	.78	11,197,000	9,759,000	Bu.
Rye	256	332	14.8	17.0	3,789	5,644	.76	1.09	2,880,000	6,152,000	Bu.
Spring wheat	67	40	21.0	21.0	1,407	840	1.36	1.28	1,914,000	1,075,000	Bu.
Winter wheat	53	76	19.0	25.6	1,007	1,946	1.36	1.28	1,370,000	2,491,000	Bu.
Buckwheat	35	23	16.0	13.0	560	299	.79	1.03	442,000	308,000	Bu.
OTHER GRAINS AND SEEDS											
Dry peas	35	40	20.0	15.5	700	620	2.25	2.80	1,575,000	1,736,000	Bu.
Dry edible beans	12	10	11.0	8.5	132	85	3.20	3.40	422,000	289,000	Bu.
Soy beans for seed[3]	2	7	9.0	9.0	18	63	3.20	2.60	58,000	164,000	Bu.
Flaxseed	11	8	13.8	13.0	152	104	2.26	2.25	344,000	234,000	Bu.
Clover seed	(4) 122	(4) 60	1.9	1.1	232	66	14.60	14.50	3,387,000	957,000	Bu.
HAY AND FORAGE											
Clover and timothy	2,940	2,911	1.54	1.85	4,519	5,385	13.55	12.85	61,232,000	69,197,000	Ton
Alfalfa	310	287	2.65	2.80	822	804	16.75	17.00	13,769,000	13,668,000	Ton
Other tame hay	112	119	1.25	1.63	140	194	12.38	10.46	1,733,000	2,029,000	Ton
Wild hay	(4) 256	(4) 197	1.30	1.30	333	256	8.50	8.40	2,830,000	2,150,000	Ton
OTHER FIELD CROPS											
Potatoes	211	242	112	130	23,632	31,460	1.70	.36	40,174,000	11,326,000	Bu.
Tobacco	32	38	1375	940	44,000	35,720	.165	.130	7,260,000	4,644,000	Lb.
Cabbage	14	14.8	9.8	8.8	137	130	10.30	8.90	1,411,000	1,157,000	Ton
Onions (commercial)	.96	.96	388	270	372	259	.98	.73	365,000	189,000	Bu.
Hemp	4.4	1.5	850	950	3,740	1,425	.06	.05	224,000	71,000	Lb.
Sugar beets	16	19	11.44	6.7	183	127	7.30	7.20	1,336,000	914,000	Ton
Other roots	8	8	7.5	7.1	60	57	13.00	10.00	780,000	570,000	Ton
Sorghum for syrup	2	2	70	54	140	108	1.35	1.20	189,000	130,000	Gal.
Cucumbers for pickles	21	18	58	28	1,216	504	1.03	1.00	1,252,000	594,000	Bu.
Peas for canning	111.7	109.9	1.0	1.2	112	132	57.18	57.99	6,387,000	7,643,000	Ton
Corn for canning	18	13.7	2.5	1.3	45	18	12.33	11.93	555,000	212,000	Ton
Beans for canning	3.6	3.4	2.0	1.1	7	4	73.19	71.00	527,000	263,000	Ton
FRUITS											
Apples	....	....	....	....	2,106	1,378	1.30	1.50	2,738,000	2,067,000	Bu.
Cherries	(1) 355	(1) 355	....	....	252	706	1.40	1.40	353,000	988,000	Crate
Cranberries	3	3	7.3	15.0	25	42	13.00	10.75	325,000	452,000	Bbl.
Maple syrup	(2) 575	(2) 587	....	....	110	158	2.28	2.50	251,000	395,000	Gal.
Maple sugar	....	....	....	....	28	24	.302	.300	8,000	7,000	Lb.
Grand Total	9,483.7	9,493.3	....	....	....	....	....	....	$286,941,000	$251,119,000	

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

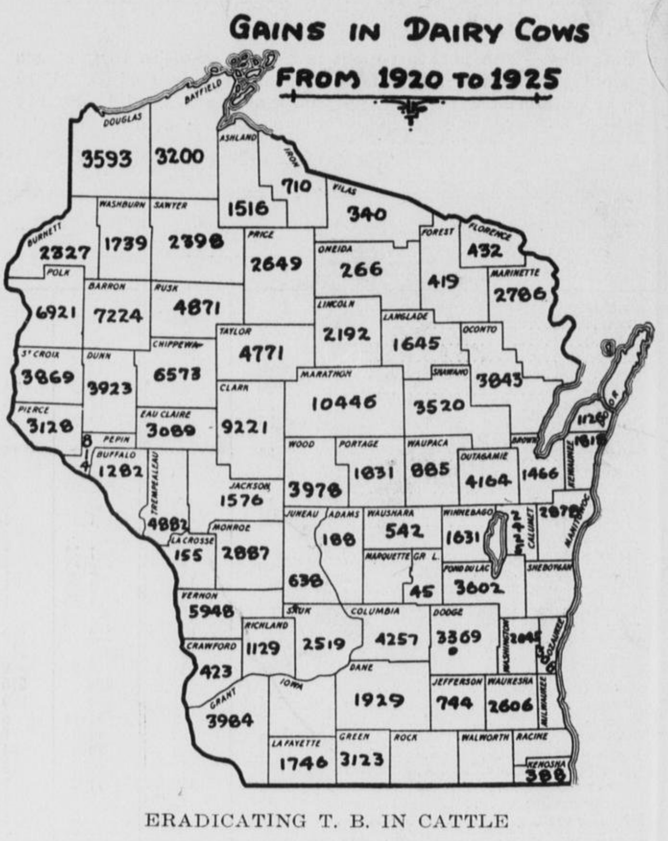
With a somewhat smaller fall pig crop in the Corn Belt this year, it is estimated that the marketings from June to October will be from 1½ to 2 million head less than last year. If the rural mail carriers' survey proves correct, the marketings next winter may be only slightly larger than this winter.

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

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

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

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



ERADICATING T. B. IN CATTLE

In 1921 only 7 counties had been tested or had filed application for the area test.

At this time, 53 counties have either been tested or have filed applications. In a number of the remaining counties petitions are being circulated.

This sweeping sentiment and demand for area testing of cattle has been a signal development of the past five years.

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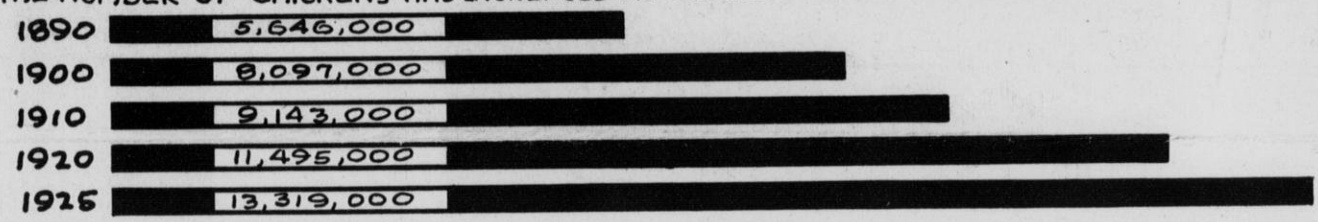
THE NUMBER OF CHICKENS HAS INCREASED AS RAPIDLY AS THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN WIS.



The poultry industry in Wisconsin has come to be of major importance as a source of income. The value of egg production in 1925 is estimated at 29 million dollars, and all poultry sold or slaughtered at 9 million dollars. Estimates of egg production by counties are carried on page 7.

CROP CONDITIONS IN WISCONSIN ON JUNE 1

The 1926 crop season in Wisconsin is somewhat backward due to a late start of about two weeks. Oats and barley are none the worse for their late start, but corn may find it difficult to offset the lateness of planting. Considerable planting was done after June 1—a somewhat hazardous practice for ripe corn in Wisconsin.

Oats and barley are uniformly excellent throughout the state. Weather conditions have been generally favorable and the condition of both crops is appraised at 92 per cent. The 10-year average condition of oats on June 1 is 90.9 per cent and of barley 90.6 per cent.

Winter grains have a low June 1 condition—83 per cent for both winter wheat and rye. The 10-year average condition on June 1 of rye is 87.2 per cent and of winter wheat 82.3 per cent.

Considerable winter-killing of alfalfa in eastern Wisconsin and in the Green County region lowers the hay prospect. In the northwestern part of the state, clover and timothy meadows, together with pastures needed rain on June 1. The state average of 85 per cent for condition of tame hay on June 1 is the same as the 10-year average.

Pastures have been late in providing full pasturage, but on June 1 had come into good condition in southern Wisconsin. Canning peas are in thrifty condition.

The following table gives the condition of Wisconsin crops on June 1 in per cent of normal:

	Condition, June 1 Per Cent of Normal		
	1926	1925	1916-25 average
Oats	92	86	90.9
Barley	92	84	90.6
Rye	83	76	87.2
Winter wheat	83	69	82.3
Spring wheat	89	84	89.4
Canning peas	92	87	89.5*
Tame hay (all)	85	72	85.0
Pasture	86	70	86.4

* Four-year average, 1922-25.

THE HOG MARKET

(U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

The hog market last month reached the highest point in six years. The price advance was the greatest during any May in twenty-five years, except for certain wartime inflation years. With the supply of hogs in sight for slaughter no greater than last year, with pork products in storage 27 per cent or equivalent to 1½ million hogs less than last year, hogs are in exceedingly strong market position for the next five months. The hog-corn price ratio is near the highest on record. It is distinctly time now for hog producers to bear in mind the violent downswing of prices that has been caused, in times past, by over-expansion under similar price relationships.

THE EGG AND POULTRY MARKET SITUATION

(U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

The egg market during May has, as a general thing, occupied a fairly steady position. Market quotations during May have held fairly close to those of a year ago, but at the close are slightly below those of last May. At this season the storage deal is of primary interest on the egg markets. Holdings on May 1 in the entire country were found to be 3,717,000 cases, a shortage of more than 1,000,000 cases from the holdings of a year previous. It was this shortage which added considerable strength for a time at the middle of the month when the report was released. While eggs have continued to go into storage, and most of the time in May, at a rate exceeding that of the previous year, sentiment yet remains unsettled and there is no agreement of opinion among dealers in eggs.

Poultry markets have been working gradually to a lower level. Supplies of live and fresh-killed goods have been ample, with the possible exception of fryers, and demand has not been very active. Demand for live birds was especially irregular, not an unusual thing at this season. Frozen poultry stocks are considerably lighter than a year ago, but due to the heavier supplies of fresh-killed stock were not moving out of storage as rapidly as last May. However, at the close of the month the poultry situation is still regarded as moderately steady with the light storage stocks an offset for the ample fresh arrivals and the irregular demand.

FEATURES OF THE CROP SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 1

It is still too early to calculate the prospective production of crops this season, since the planting of corn and other late crops has not been completed, but it is worth noting that the composite condition of those crops for which reports have been received is only 92 per cent of the average June 1 condition of those crops during the last ten years. This is the poorest June 1 showing in fifteen years or more.

Hay.—Rocky Mountain and Western States have an excellent hay prospect, but in the main hay territory of the United States, the June 1 prospect was very poor. The Wisconsin prospect was the best east of the Rockies. The United States condition of 76 per cent, is similar to last year, but 11 points below the 10-year average.

Pastures.—Pastures on June 1 were uniformly poor excepting in Western States. Pastures in Wisconsin were the best among the dairy states. The United States condition is 11 points below the average.

Oats.—The condition of oats is uniformly low in the leading oat producing states, excepting in Wisconsin, where the condition is slightly above average. The United States condition of 79 per cent is 9 points below the 10-year average.

Barley.—The condition of barley is very similar to that of oats—low in such leading states as North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota, Kansas and Michigan, but above average in California and Wisconsin. The United States condition is 6 points below the 10-year average.

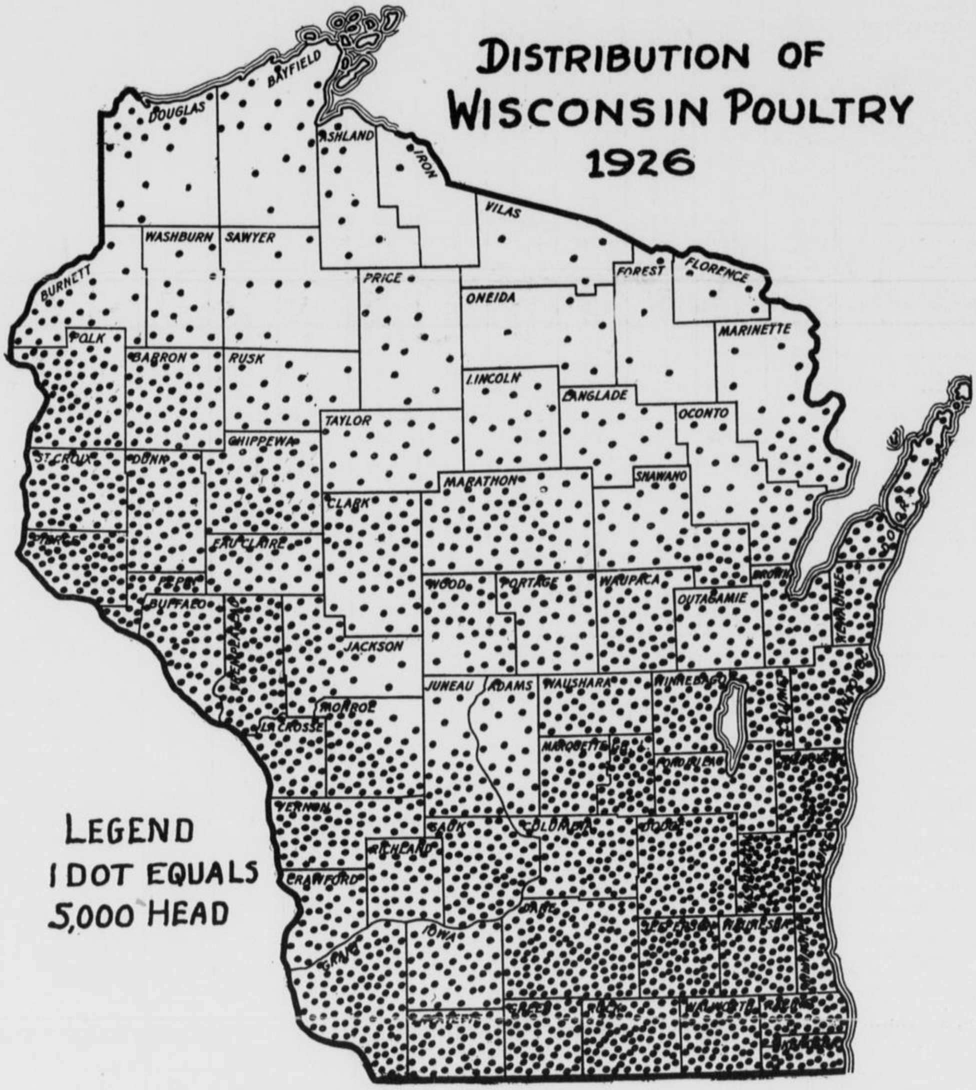
Rye.—The condition of rye is notably low in the important states of North Dakota and Minnesota, due to drouth. The United States condition of 73 per cent, is 13 points below average. The rye forecast of production is 15 per cent below last year's production.

Spring Wheat.—The condition of the crop is below average in every state of the spring wheat belt, from Minnesota to Washington and Oregon. In the far Northwest, both the winter and spring wheat crops are suffering for moisture, and the final yield will depend largely on moisture conditions during the remainder of the season.

Winter Wheat.—Drouth reduced the prospects in Kansas and Nebraska. The United States condition is about up to the 10-year average on June 1.

Condition of Wisconsin Crops June 1, and 1925 Egg Production Estimates

COUNTIES	Condition, June 1, in Per Cent of Normal: Oats, This year	Oats, Last year	Barley, This year	Barley, Last year	Rye, This year	Rye, Last year	Tame Hay, This year	Tame Hay, Last year	Pasture, This year	Pasture, Last year	Hens and Pullets of laying age Jan. 1, 1925 Number	Total Egg Production 1925 Doz.	Farm Value of Eggs 1925 Dollars
Barron	98	79	94	79	92	86	81	77	83	70	205,000	1,588,750	460,700
Bayfield	95	83	95	85	85	83	85	76	82	75	68,000	527,000	152,800
Burnett	85	74	78	80	78	89	72	70	60	66	91,000	705,250	204,500
Chippewa	95	85	96	82	85	81	92	74	82	73	242,000	1,875,500	543,900
Douglas	92	85	91	85	75	85	88	84	76	73	65,000	503,750	146,100
Polk	85	78	81	76	80	84	70	80	70	83	263,000	2,038,250	591,100
Rusk	95	85	93	88	77	88	80	67	77	67	69,000	534,750	155,100
Sawyer	95	85	93	87	80	89	85	86	88	77	37,000	286,750	80,300
Washburn	88	84	93	85	80	88	93	72	77	79	55,000	426,250	123,600
Northwest District	**91.7**	**82.6**	**89.5**	**83.6**	**85.4**	**86.0**	**80.1**	**76.2**	**74.9**	**73.7**	**1,095,000**	**8,486,250**	**2,458,100**
Ashland	82	75	85	79	80	85	87	76	76	80	42,000	325,500	97,600
Clark	82	70	76	75	75	78	80	60	85	65	224,000	1,736,000	520,800
Iron	83	75	90	75	87	80	85	70	85	60	12,000	93,000	27,900
Lincoln	95	75	95	74	75	85	91	65	90	65	64,000	496,000	148,800
Marathon	94	81	93	80	93	79	85	72	84	64	264,000	2,046,000	613,800
Oneida	95	88	90	81	90	85	85	80	77	70	24,000	186,000	55,800
Price	97	85	93	85	90	86	97	82	90	82	54,000	418,500	125,600
Taylor	90	90	83	85	78	80	83	65	89	65	76,000	589,000	176,700
Vilas	97	86	93	82	90	80	97	83	90	80	14,000	108,500	32,600
North District	**90.4**	**80.1**	**87.9**	**77.3**	**86.1**	**79.0**	**86.3**	**73.0**	**85.6**	**69.2**	**774,000**	**5,998,500**	**1,799,600**
Florence	93	85	90	85	90	85	83	75	85	75	14,000	108,500	32,500
Forest	94	82	91	85	89	90	87	72	89	76	17,000	131,750	39,500
Langlade	96	90	90	88	85	82	87	85	80	85	65,000	503,750	151,100
Marinette	97	91	92	90	84	83	78	83	72	84	106,000	821,500	246,500
Oconto	94	90	95	88	88	80	74	76	88	75	130,000	1,007,500	302,300
Shawano	90	92	86	88	91	80	78	71	81	70	197,000	1,526,750	458,000
Northeast District	**94.0**	**90.0**	**91.6**	**88.6**	**88.0**	**80.0**	**80.0**	**76.8**	**81.4**	**74.7**	**529,000**	**4,099,750**	**1,229,900**
Buffalo	94	90	95	86	80	83	90	77	90	73	192,000	1,488,000	431,500
Dunn	86	85	83	81	82	83	74	69	80	70	231,000	1,790,250	519,200
Eau Claire	92	87	93	85	85	87	91	75	90	74	141,000	1,092,750	316,900
Jackson	85	85	92	82	70	84	75	72	80	60	180,000	1,395,000	404,500
La Crosse	97	90	95	85	90	76	88	70	92	68	139,000	1,077,250	312,400
Monroe	95	85	99	80	92	81	92	63	95	64	244,000	1,891,000	548,400
Pepin	88	84	83	82	85	82	84	73	91	75	102,000	790,500	229,200
Pierce	89	90	89	86	82	91	81	84	78	81	237,000	1,836,750	532,700
St. Croix	90	84	89	84	84	80	70	74	76	67	214,000	1,658,500	481,000
Trempealeau	97	90	95	88	87	85	94	80	91	71	298,000	2,309,500	669,800
West District	**91.8**	**86.2**	**90.9**	**84.1**	**84.3**	**83.3**	**82.4**	**73.3**	**84.4**	**69.3**	**1,978,000**	**15,329,500**	**4,445,600**
Adams	91	84	90	76	81	59	81	57	88	62	101,000	782,750	234,800
Green Lake	88	83	90	82	70	58	70	75	81	68	184,000	1,426,000	427,800
Juneau	90	75	93	72	89	60	94	56	90	60	140,000	1,085,000	325,500
Marquette	93	82	97	69	86	68	92	66	84	75	104,000	806,000	241,800
Portage	87	86	90	74	80	77	85	74	82	72	138,000	1,069,500	320,900
Waupaca	93	85	95	75	81	73	86	73	92	73	187,000	1,449,250	434,800
Waushara	92	87	90	80	83	72	88	68	84	69	159,000	1,232,250	369,700
Wood	92	87	92	75	85	79	87	77	90	73	145,000	1,123,750	337,100
Central District	**91.6**	**84.8**	**93.9**	**76.1**	**82.2**	**68.0**	**85.3**	**65.9**	**86.4**	**68.7**	**1,158,000**	**8,974,500**	**2,692,400**
Brown	86	89	87	86	80	76	77	66	88	73	160,000	1,240,000	384,400
Calumet	92	88	90	80	75	73	90	68	80	78	134,000	1,038,500	321,900
Door	87	91	85	86	77	65	77	83	70	69	98,000	759,500	235,500
Fond du Lac	98	86	95	88	77	78	89	71	95	69	289,000	2,239,750	694,300
Kewaunee	95	92	90	88	85	65	90	85	90	70	114,000	883,500	273,900
Manitowoc	88	87	88	85	77	60	83	77	82	85	228,000	1,767,000	547,800
Outagamie	92	87	92	86	88	65	84	72	87	74	227,000	1,759,250	545,400
Sheboygan	96	91	90	90	75	83	91	78	95	74	318,000	2,464,500	764,000
Winnebago	93	91	92	90	85	84	80	73	85	70	174,000	1,348,500	418,000
East District	**92.3**	**89.9**	**91.0**	**88.4**	**81.5**	**69.4**	**82.5**	**74.1**	**84.8**	**72.3**	**1,742,000**	**13,500,500**	**4,185,200**
Crawford	85	83	88	81	85	75	75	60	85	50	142,000	1,100,500	319,100
Grant	92	72	93	75	80	70	84	65	87	53	428,000	3,317,000	961,900
Iowa	91	74	88	76	85	71	85	71	88	59	198,000	1,534,500	445,000
Lafayette	91	77	88	81	88	75	86	64	89	61	210,000	1,627,500	472,000
Richland	93	84	93	75	93	78	84	60	91	57	169,000	1,309,750	379,800
Sauk	96	84	94	72	89	74	89	66	92	58	302,000	2,340,500	678,800
Vernon	92	78	96	77	93	82	92	61	90	62	253,000	1,960,750	568,600
Southwest District	**92.8**	**79.8**	**92.5**	**75.8**	**90.7**	**73.7**	**85.9**	**62.6**	**88.8**	**57.9**	**1,702,000**	**13,190,500**	**3,825,200**
Columbia	87	76	96	75	82	66	85	61	87	73	292,000	2,263,000	678,900
Dane	92	80	92	80	85	70	88	67	90	62	551,000	4,270,250	1,281,100
Dodge	93	88	91	88	83	74	80	72	83	74	452,000	3,503,000	1,050,900
Green	95	89	95	79	78	82	90	80	96	79	244,000	1,891,000	567,300
Jefferson	92	85	92	85	82	81	89	67	93	70	343,000	2,658,250	824,100
Rock	96	87	96	86	89	85	91	78	96	82	339,000	2,627,250	788,200
South District	**92.8**	**84.6**	**93.6**	**81.6**	**82.7**	**75.2**	**86.8**	**71.3**	**90.7**	**73.0**	**2,221,000**	**17,212,750**	**5,190,500**
Kenosha	90	95	85	89	83	89	82	88	85	84	127,000	984,250	315,000
Milwaukee	93	95	94	93	80	85	87	75	83	72	113,000	875,750	280,200
Ozaukee	90	95	86	94	75	90	78	87	85	85	125,000	968,750	310,000
Racine	94	87	95	92	90	92	86	74	86	82	191,000	1,480,250	473,700
Walworth	87	89	89	86	85	87	83	84	83	82	265,000	2,053,750	657,200
Washington	95	95	94	94	87	78	88	75	88	70	285,000	2,208,750	706,800
Waukesha	91	89	90	87	86	80	90	75	88	71	255,000	1,976,250	632,400
Southeast District	**91.0**	**92.2**	**90.5**	**90.9**	**83.3**	**84.6**	**86.0**	**78.7**	**85.3**	**76.9**	**1,361,000**	**10,547,750**	**3,375,300**
STATE	**92.0**	**86.0**	**92.0**	**84.0**	**83.0**	**76.0**	**85.0**	**72.0**	**86.0**	**70.0**	**12,560,000**	**97,340,000**	**29,201,800**



Poultry numbers are quite unevenly distributed over the farming areas of the state. There are somewhat greater numbers in southeastern counties due partly to a greater number of farms in relation to the land area.

The statistical material collected from crop reporters and verified by other information indicates practically the same egg production per hen in different parts of the state. Average egg prices for the year 1925 varied from 29 cents in northwestern Wisconsin to 32 cents in southeastern Wisconsin.

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

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

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician

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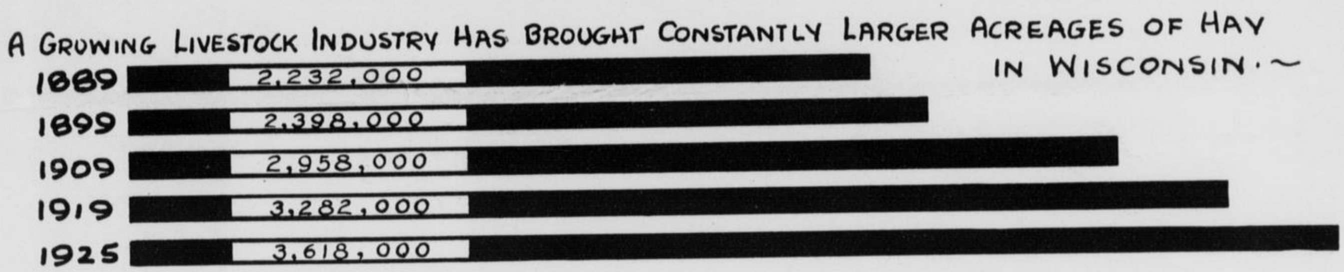


SUMMARY OF CROP SITUATION IN WISCONSIN

A cool and late season menaces the corn prospect.
Oats and barley look promising.
Hay crop light in western Wisconsin but good in southeastern.
Potato acreage increased only 2 per cent in United States and 10 per cent in Wisconsin.
Canning peas are in good condition on a reduced acreage.
Alfalfa gains 12 per cent in acreage.

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

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

AVERAGE HAY CROP IN WISCONSIN

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

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

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

CUT IN ACREAGE OF CANNING PEAS

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

TEN PER CENT SMALLER TOBACCO ACREAGE

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

THIS YEAR'S ACREAGES IN WISCONSIN COMPARED TO LAST YEAR

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

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR JULY 1

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

*Four-year average, 1925–22.

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

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

CORN PROSPECTS UNCERTAIN

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

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

SMALL GRAINS GOOD IN WISCONSIN BUT BELOW AVERAGE IN UNITED STATES

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

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

WISCONSIN RYE CROP SAME AS LAST YEAR

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

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

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR JULY 1

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

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

COUNTY	Potato Acreage		Alfalfa Acreage	Condition, July 1, in Percent of Normal										
				Corn	Oats		Barley		Tame Hay		Pasture		Rye	Canning Peas
	1926 preliminary Acres	Per cent of last year	1926 preliminary Acres	This year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	Last year	This year	This year
Barron	9,361	112	1,038	70	97	92	96	95	65	70	76	89	89	92
Bayfield	1,295	101	802	65	84	84	85	85	75	64	85	84	85	....
Burnett	2,603	101	3,316	60	82	96	83	92	60	79	71	93	72	95
Chippewa	6,364	110	1,225	74	98	100	98	94	68	74	77	86	90	95
Douglas	1,500	101	513	63	93	92	93	94	77	69	75	84	85	95
Polk	2,803	110	3,672	63	91	92	95	92	60	80	74	92	90	88
Rusk	2,543	119	254	60	90	89	85	84	65	61	78	90	90	95
Sawyer	1,626	109	130	75	99	90	88	91	76	74	83	95	85	....
Washburn	2,184	130	567	60	97	81	95	83	75	60	80	75	88	....
Northwest District	**30,279**	**110.7**	**11,517**	**64.9**	**92.3**	**90.8**	**90.5**	**89.8**	**68.6**	**69.4**	**80.6**	**81.1**	**85.3**	**93.6**
Ashland	1,028	113	360	59	83	80	80	80	76	68	86	78	70	....
Clark	2,863	105	3,866	57	91	84	91	82	71	72	82	87	73	86
Iron	578	105	47	50	83	83	86	80	75	68	86	80	....	....
Lincoln	1,798	106	524	58	86	82	83	82	74	66	89	84	85	85
Marathon	8,963	116	1,830	60	96	94	94	89	79	72	91	90	85	93
Oneida	4,365	116	82	73	95	90	85	90	68	63	81	89	90	....
Price	2,051	128	230	51	91	89	83	87	78	82	83	93	85	....
Taylor	2,079	106	433	55	93	88	86	84	68	78	86	98	89	95
Vilas	892	119	14	65	98	84	86	83	80	80	86	97	85	....
North District	**24,617**	**113.5**	**7,386**	**57.0**	**91.1**	**87.1**	**86.9**	**83.8**	**74.7**	**72.3**	**86.7**	**89.1**	**83.8**	**87.2**
Florence	532	104	178	50	85	84	84	87	85	65	86	81	84	....
Forest	1,733	130	31	65	86	89	87	88	83	76	86	88	83	....
Langlade	7,300	112	97	61	89	92	84	88	75	74	91	81	81	....
Marinette	6,771	121	1,654	76	95	88	83	85	70	66	87	82	77	....
Oconto	3,783	114	1,698	68	90	92	92	92	67	63	91	80	83	93
Shawano	3,696	112	4,732	54	94	97	92	94	79	65	88	89	76	....
Northeast District	**23,815**	**115.8**	**8,390**	**63.2**	**91.3**	**91.8**	**90.4**	**90.6**	**75.5**	**66.7**	**89.2**	**84.4**	**81.0**	**93.0**
Buffalo	1,283	105	4,032	73	95	99	94	98	85	74	84	87	89	....
Dunn	3,218	115	4,010	73	92	94	92	96	65	71	77	75	85	....
Eau Claire	2,291	105	1,275	62	94	97	93	98	75	77	85	85	90	88
Jackson	2,003	102	897	57	86	95	85	95	79	67	78	80	75	93
La Crosse	1,191	105	3,044	69	84	88	88	88	74	65	78	93	85	91
Monroe	2,060	103	4,455	61	90	90	90	86	82	70	87	91	90	92
Pepin	505	101	1,528	54	88	85	90	85	76	77	87	88	90	95
Pierce	1,209	101	7,443	73	91	94	92	92	73	77	77	90	81	....
St. Croix	1,562	101	3,070	61	87	89	89	90	60	72	67	90	72	94
Trempealeau	1,367	102	4,010	71	93	90	95	99	75	80	89	93	85	90
West District	**16,689**	**105.1**	**33,764**	**66.5**	**91.0**	**91.6**	**92.1**	**93.3**	**72.5**	**73.5**	**80.7**	**91.8**	**83.8**	**91.7**
Adams	3,262	108	1,185	62	85	85	85	88	81	61	85	75	78	....
Green Lake	1,544	106	2,907	60	80	88	80	88	73	60	80	74	79	85
Juneau	3,606	112	1,508	56	94	84	91	91	82	59	86	86	82	....
Marquette	2,581	118	826	68	94	90	93	99	88	62	89	92	82	....
Portage	22,314	112	3,307	51	85	90	93	90	75	58	84	80	71	....
Waupaca	13,646	114	5,739	55	90	93	90	94	83	67	83	82	80	....
Waushara	9,171	110	5,532	65	90	90	90	94	86	68	86	82	79	87
Wood	2,423	103	1,723	69	90	94	88	86	70	76	85	99	81	87
Central District	**58,547**	**111.6**	**22,727**	**60.5**	**87.2**	**90.4**	**88.6**	**91.6**	**80.1**	**63.5**	**85.2**	**83.7**	**78.4**	**86.0**
Brown	3,605	121	7,662	50	84	92	85	93	75	65	85	83	74	80
Calumet	636	106	7,687	61	91	93	92	89	85	68	91	78	75	90
Door	2,234	114	10,109	60	94	97	91	98	80	81	90	89	75	....
Fond du Lac	3,885	105	11,770	62	96	94	94	97	79	74	82	82	83	95
Kewaunee	1,217	107	6,715	55	95	95	92	95	74	69	82	83	86	....
Manitowoc	2,615	106	13,409	69	85	94	85	92	78	72	84	86	77	80
Outagamie	3,457	109	6,960	70	90	101	90	100	77	81	81	89	88	87
Sheboygan	2,833	102	14,904	62	95	92	95	90	85	73	86	82	90	85
Winnebago	2,097	103	15,011	61	94	97	93	97	86	72	85	87	90	93
East District	**22,579**	**108.4**	**94,227**	**61.4**	**91.3**	**95.1**	**91.2**	**94.7**	**79.6**	**71.9**	**84.7**	**84.9**	**83.6**	**87.8**
Crawford	935	102	2,012	67	82	88	84	92	73	60	74	85	85	....
Grant	3,049	105	4,840	77	83	86	86	86	66	63	74	81	88	85
Iowa	877	102	8,908	78	90	83	95	85	75	60	84	89	86	....
Lafayette	1,210	102	6,742	77	91	88	95	84	73	65	83	81	86	....
Richland	813	106	5,898	74	93	90	92	89	78	64	85	87	92	....
Sauk	3,775	108	3,554	71	87	90	90	96	74	66	81	77	85	88
Vernon	1,537	102	4,563	68	88	91	88	95	68	70	85	90	85	....
Southwest District	**12,196**	**104.8**	**36,517**	**72.9**	**87.0**	**88.1**	**89.2**	**89.2**	**72.8**	**62.7**	**80.9**	**83.1**	**87.1**	**86.6**
Columbia	3,864	109	3,421	72	93	89	90	94	86	63	92	75	86	96
Dane	3,723	102	10,454	66	87	80	85	81	78	63	87	74	80	86
Dodge	3,618	112	12,017	70	95	87	95	90	85	65	89	80	86	95
Green	842	104	16,840	74	96	88	94	90	87	70	99	82	79	....
Jefferson	1,564	106	13,440	63	94	78	93	84	90	63	98	72	86	91
Rock	2,729	102	12,077	73	93	74	93	77	87	65	97	72	85	90
South District	**16,340**	**106.2**	**68,249**	**69.8**	**94.1**	**83.1**	**92.7**	**85.7**	**85.0**	**64.7**	**92.9**	**76.4**	**84.2**	**91.4**
Kenosha	1,528	107	5,805	69	83	78	90	85	78	71	86	81	83	....
Milwaukee	4,516	103	5,506	72	86	82	89	88	83	69	90	74	85	....
Ozaukee	3,030	109	6,055	61	90	94	89	98	80	64	86	74	78	83
Racine	3,552	113	7,786	74	92	86	92	88	82	63	91	83	90	....
Walworth	1,844	102	11,906	65	90	79	92	86	90	60	96	74	91	80
Washington	5,935	106	7,372	70	95	93	99	98	88	70	92	72	92	91
Waukesha	6,356	105	19,737	67	92	82	90	87	92	66	93	75	86	92
Southeast District	**26,761**	**106.2**	**64,167**	**67.7**	**91.2**	**85.0**	**92.1**	**90.6**	**85.9**	**65.3**	**90.9**	**77.4**	**86.6**	**86.6**
STATE	**231,823**	**110.0**	**346,944**	**67.0**	**91.0**	**89.0**	**90.0**	**90.0**	**78.0**	**68.0**	**85.0**	**84.0**	**83.0**	**90.0**

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

OTHER CROPS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

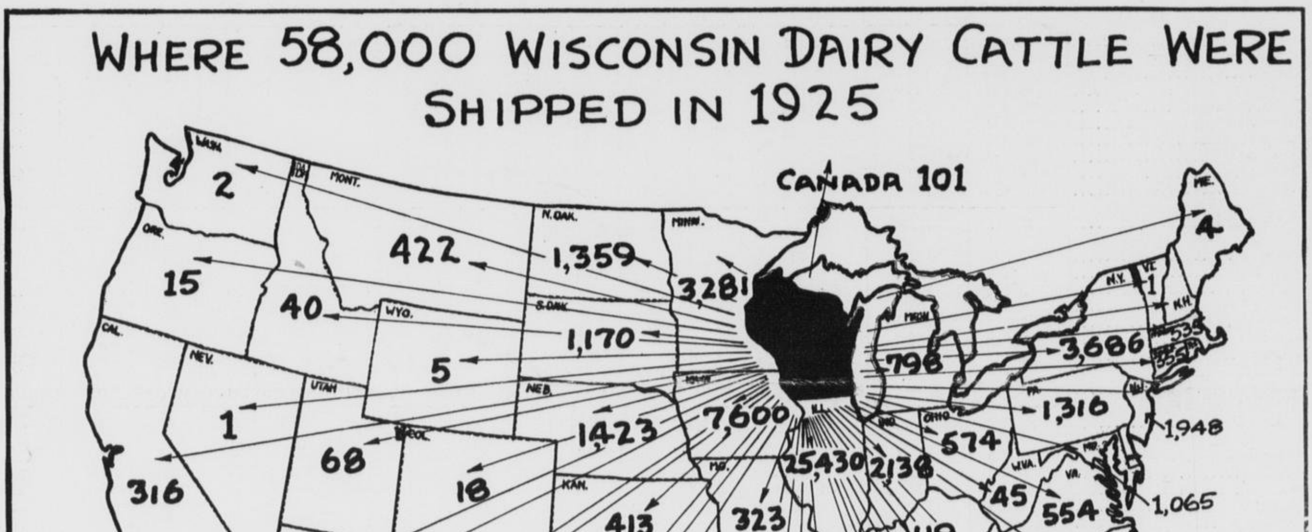
GOOD HOG PRICE OUTLOOK

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

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

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

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



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

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

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician

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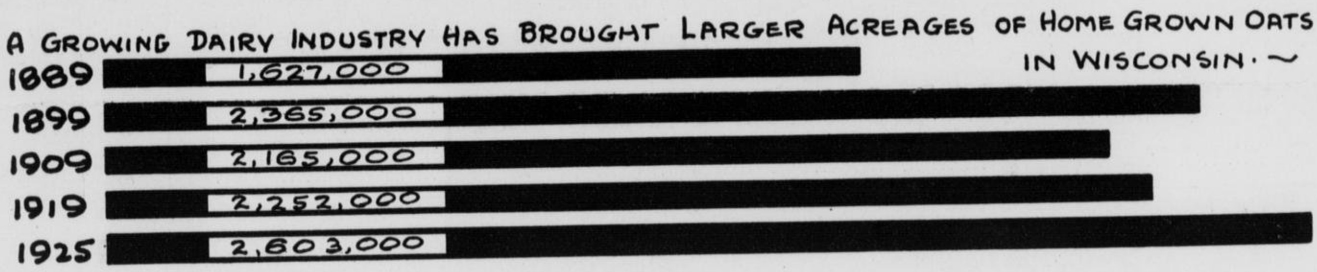


SUMMARY OF CROP SITUATION IN WISCONSIN

Corn makes rapid growth in western Wisconsin with ripe corn dependent upon late frost.
Oat yields reduced by drouth and rust.
Barley makes good yields.
Only a fair crop of hay in most of the state.
Potatoes are in thrifty condition, while the United States prospect continues to be small.
Early August rains helpful to pastures, potatoes and corn.

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

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

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

CORN PROSPECT BRIGHTER

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

DROUTH AND RUST REDUCE OAT CROP

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

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

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

AN AVERAGE HAY CROP

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

POOR AND GOOD YIELDS OF CANNING PEAS

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

A SMALL CROP OF TOBACCO THIS YEAR

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

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR AUGUST 1

Crop	Acreage		Production					Condition, August 1 Per Cent of Normal		
	1926 Preliminary	1925	Aug. 1, 1926 Forecast	1925	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Aug. 1 Forecast Compared to 1925 Final Production	5-Year Average 1921–25	Unit	1926	1925	5-Year Average 1921-25
Corn	2,055,000	2,141,000	69,007,000	99,556,000	—31	87,102,000	Bu.	73	95	86.6
Potatoes	232,000	211,000	26,643,000	23,632,000	+13	28,659,000	Bu.	87	89	80.8
Tobacco	29,000	32,000	34,510,000	44,000,000	—22	46,980,000	Lb.	85	94	82.8
Oats	2,629,000	2,603,000	100,480,000	126,246,000	—20	97,506,000	Bu.	84	94	83.4
Barley	521,000	461,000	16,831,000	16,965,000	— 1	13,518,000	Bu.	91	94	85.0
Rye	248,000	256,000	3,720,000	3,789,000	— 2	5,336,000	Bu.	[1]15.0	[1]14.0	[1]15.0
Winter Wheat	72,000	53,000	1,483,000	1,007,000	+48	1,433,000	Bu.	[1]20.6	[1]19.0	[1]19.2
Spring Wheat	74,000	67,000	1,352,000	1,407,000	— 4	1,144,000	Bu.	85	87	78.2
Buckwheat	33,000	35,000	482,000	560,000	—14	441,000	Bu.	83	91	85.0
All Tame Hay	3,429,000	3,362,000	5,147,000	5,481 000	— 6	5,121,000	Ton	79	78	81.8
Alfalfa	347,000	310,000	....	....	....	....	......	84	89	89.2
Dry Peas	35,000	35,000	....	....	....	....	......	88	87	80.4
Dry Beans	11,000	12,000	124,000	132,00 0	— 6	87,000	Bu.	85	90	85.4
Flaxseed	14,000	11,000	173,000	152,000	+14	94,000	Bu.	86	90	85.0
Canning Peas	100,500	111,700	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....
Cabbage, com'l	10,510	10,620	....	....	....	....	......	90	91	84.0
Sugar Beets	16,000	18,000	107,000	129,000	—17	120,000	Ton	90	89	85.0
Apples	....	....	1,983,000	2,106,000	— 6	1,780,000	Bu.	74	59	63.4
Pasture	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	76	86	76.8

[1]Average yield per acre.

OTHER CROPS

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

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

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

SHORT GRAIN AND HAY CROPS IN UNITED STATES

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

POOR PASTURES LOWER MILK FLOW IN WISCONSIN

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

District	Aug. 1 Last Year	Aug. 1 This Year	District	Aug. 1 Last Year	Aug. 1 This Year
	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.
Northwest	19.7	18.3	East	20.7	19 9
North	18.9	18.7	Southwest	18.1	15.4
Northeast	21.2	20.0	South	19.4	17.2
West	16.8	15.1	Southeast	16.7	16.3
Central	15.4	14.0			
			State	18.6	17.0

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR AUGUST 1

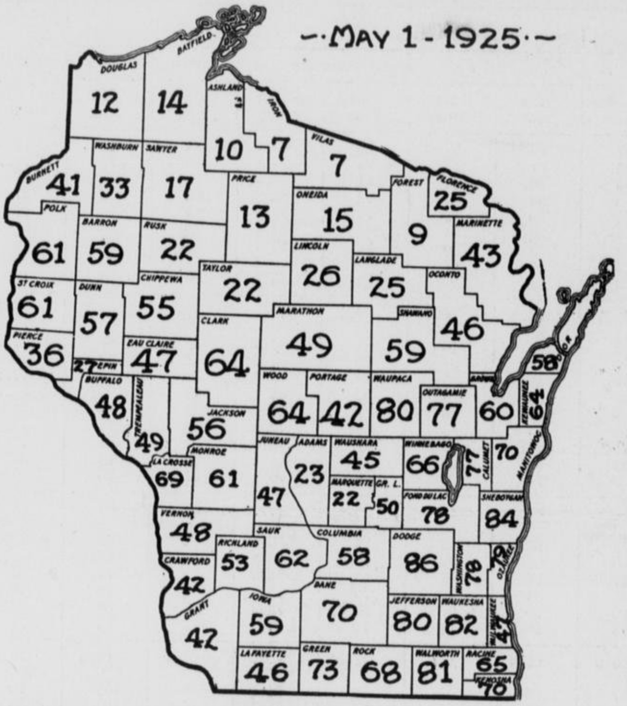
Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)					Condition, August 1 Per Cent of Normal		
	1926 Preliminary	1925	Aug. 1, 1926 Forecast	1925	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Aug. 1 Forecast Compared to 1925 Final Production	5-Year Average 1921-25	Unit	1926	1925	10-Year Average
Corn	101,074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

[1]Average yield per acre.

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

COUNTY	Condition August 1, in Per Cent of Normal											Rye Preliminary yield per acre Bushels
	Potatoes		Corn	Oats		Barley		Tame Hay		Pasture	Apples	
	This Year	Last Year	This Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	Last Year	This Year	5-Year Average	This Year	This Year	
Barron	93	88	77	91	97	93	97	66	82.8	88	80	16
Bayfield	85	85	60	82	86	87	83	75	79.8	85	77	....
Burnett	89	88	74	90	95	90	91	61	77.6	79	75	17
Chippewa	93	89	76	93	96	95	99	78	88.8	89	80	21
Douglas	86	87	74	90	94	90	95	72	77.6	65	70	16
Polk	85	87	77	91	91	98	94	60	82.4	74	80	21
Rusk	90	92	70	92	95	95	83	82	82.8	87	83	20
Sawyer	94	92	73	93	93	95	90	79	75.8	88	84	..
Washburn	85	83	62	86	89	95	86	71	73.6	80	90	17
Northwest District	**88.8**	**87.9**	**72.4**	**91.8**	**93.4**	**95.4**	**90.4**	**70.1**	....	**84.3**	**84.2**	**18.7**
Ashland	73	67	50	77	68	75	66	83	65.8	83	89	....
Clark	78	76	62	77	94	87	87	70	82.6	66	88	16
Iron	75	75	60	80	90	85	80	80	75.0	75	85	....
Lincoln	83	91	64	84	98	85	93	80	85.2	88	89	....
Marathon	92	92	63	90	93	93	93	79	89.8	77	80	20
Oneida	94	92	67	82	81	85	83	89	77.0	92	75	16
Price	94	94	67	93	91	94	81	89	88.0	92	75	....
Taylor	94	88	65	92	85	96	91	71	88.2	96	76	20
Vilas	95	80	65	90	70	91	82	87	79.6	97	75	....
North District	**88.5**	**84.2**	**64.8**	**87.2**	**87.8**	**88.6**	**84.4**	**79.1**	....	**85.8**	**81.2**	**19.2**
Florence	92	85	68	82	75	90	82	84	76.8	93	60	....
Forest	90	89	60	90	90	94	90	89	82.0	93	60	....
Langlade	89	85	57	90	91	87	88	89	80.6	85	70	20
Marinette	89	90	76	91	79	85	95	69	82.8	84	79	18
Oconto	83	88	62	93	96	90	97	63	78.2	86	60	17
Shawano	89	89	66	91	96	88	94	76	82.2	70	73	21
Northeast District	**87.5**	**88.7**	**65.2**	**91.0**	**90.8**	**90.6**	**93.3**	**77.3**	....	**84.3**	**64.8**	**18.6**
Buffalo	92	94	70	87	97	92	97	78	84.4	76	95	19
Dunn	84	85	78	83	97	88	98	66	78.4	71	90	15
Eau Claire	87	86	70	84	98	94	94	77	84.2	79	85	16
Jackson	87	93	76	85	95	89	97	73	75.0	75	90	14
La Crosse	77	91	75	78	102	90	99	86	79.6	60	92	14
Monroe	92	88	77	83	93	94	92	84	80.6	78	90	12
Pepin	90	84	71	77	95	85	93	79	79.4	77	90	14
Pierce	84	85	82	86	99	91	100	73	86.2	69	85	15
St. Croix	89	90	68	81	87	90	93	60	77.2	82	93	17
Trempealeau	93	92	82	81	101	84	100	86	82.0	67	95	15
West District	**87.1**	**87.6**	**75.4**	**82.8**	**95.9**	**90.0**	**96.1**	**75.9**	....	**73.7**	**92.0**	**15.3**
Ad ms	83	72	67	60	98	85	84	80	75.8	60	65	7
Green Lake	72	82	65	68	97	3	87	80	72.8	70	62	12
Juneau	85	88	71	74	95	83	93	82	79.8	78	68	12
Marquette	80	91	73	74	101	90	99	85	77.8	75	60	10
Portage	81	74	67	72	95	85	98	74	77.2	66	70	9
Waupaca	88	88	64	86	96	91	93	81	84.4	65	65	11
Waushara	88	89	79	76	99	89	93	82	79.8	81	62	9
Wood	84	91	70	80	100	91	97	72	86.4	76	82	12
Central District	**82.7**	**85.0**	**70.6**	**73.8**	**97.5**	**89.4**	**94.1**	**79.9**	....	**71.0**	**66.7**	**9.9**
Brown	75	86	64	94	98	89	94	74	75.0	69	75	17
Calumet	82	91	63	93	104	93	101	77	78.0	75	65	19
Door	90	87	67	88	93	90	95	86	83.8	89	75	15
Fond du Lac	79	95	67	92	97	86	102	87	80.0	66	75	20
Kewaunee	81	91	70	92	96	90	99	70	76.0	73	77	18
Manitowoc	78	93	69	85	94	87	95	71	78.6	77	60	18
Outagamie	83	94	73	85	101	93	101	86	86.8	72	81	18
Sheboygan	86	95	71	88	99	89	99	89	82.6	75	71	21
Winnebago	80	95	67	89	95	93	98	81	77.2	65	60	21
East District	**82.3**	**93.3**	**68.6**	**89.2**	**97.6**	**90.0**	**98.4**	**81.8**	....	**73.5**	**63.2**	**18.6**
Crawford	70	86	70	74	88	87	89	64	76.2	60	86	....
Grant	83	93	77	67	90	90	102	66	78.0	75	83	....
Iowa	81	91	72	70	91	93	95	76	77.2	83	87	....
Lafayette	84	90	71	74	92	89	92	78	72.8	70	73	18
Richland	76	92	78	79	94	92	95	72	86.2	64	77	14
Sauk	89	86	83	78	95	90	93	86	85.8	74	91	16
Vernon	84	95	79	75	99	88	96	82	82.2	71	95	....
Southwest District	**80.6**	**90.4**	**76.2**	**74.0**	**92.4**	**90.0**	**95.1**	**75.2**	....	**70.7**	**83.0**	**16.8**
Columbia	90	88	75	83	96	89	92	83	75.0	71	78	14
Dane	82	86	73	80	90	94	93	76	79.6	79	75	22
Dodge	89	90	77	87	98	94	97	86	84.8	78	72	24
Green	81	89	79	85	94	95	93	87	81.0	88	86	17
Jefferson	79	86	73	87	89	94	90	91	75.8	76	74	18
Rock	93	96	78	94	86	94	91	89	79.0	88	86	18
South District	**86.4**	**90.8**	**75.5**	**87.0**	**92.6**	**93.5**	**93.3**	**85.1**	....	**80.0**	**75.2**	**18.4**
Kenosha	91	96	67	90	94	85	98	88	85.2	86	73	22
Milwaukee	92	96	67	90	88	90	95	93	76.6	84	79	18
Ozaukee	80	95	61	87	95	85	94	74	79.0	73	62	17
Racine	91	93	76	92	88	96	90	88	83.8	70	63	18
Walworth	86	95	67	90	97	90	95	93	79.0	85	83	17
Washington	86	97	75	89	99	87	94	82	77.8	75	71	21
Waukesha	82	91	73	86	91	90	90	88	78.0	71	73	17
Southeast District	**86.5**	**94.4**	**71.3**	**88.4**	**93.7**	**88.8**	**94.6**	**86.6**	....	**75.7**	**70.6**	**17.8**
STATE	**87.0**	**89.0**	**73.0**	**84.0**	**94.0**	**91.0**	**94.0**	**79.0**	**81.8**	**76.0**	**74.0**	**15.0**

·PERCENTAGE OF FARMS HAVING ONE OR MORE SILOS·



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

U. S. DAIRY PRODUCTION

(U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

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

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

THE EGG SITUATION

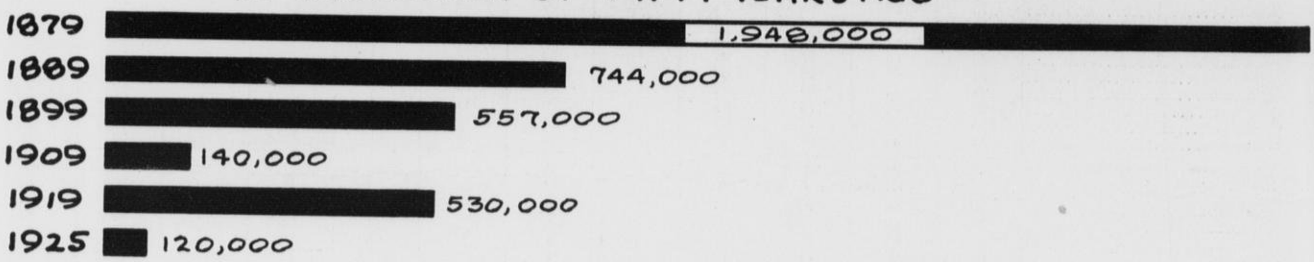
(U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

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

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

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

BUT A SMALL ACREAGE REMAINS OF THE GREAT WHEAT INDUSTRY IN WISCONSIN OF FIFTY YEARS AGO



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

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

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician

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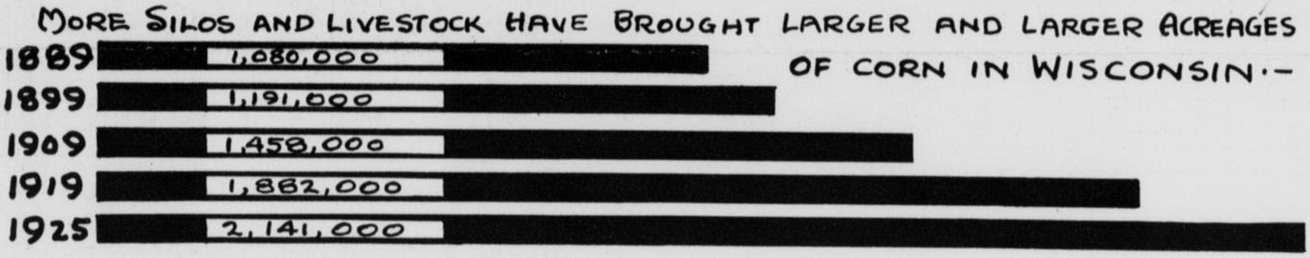


SEPTEMBER ONE CROP SITUATION IN WISCONSIN

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

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

Barley made good yields.

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

Tobacco improved during August.

Rains were helpful to fall pastures.

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

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

LIGHT OATS THIS YEAR

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

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

CROP UNCERTAIN

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

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

A SMALL TOBACCO CROP

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

OTHER CROPS

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

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

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

Sugar Beets—Sugar beets continue in promising condition.

CROP SUMMARY FOR WISCONSIN FOR SEPTEMBER 1

Crop	Average		Production					Condition, September 1 Per Cent of Normal		
	1926 Preliminary	1925	Sept. 1, 1926 Forecast	1925	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Sept. 1 Forecast Compared to 1925 Final Production	5-Year Average 1921–25	Unit	1926	1925	5-Year Average 1921–25
Corn	2,055,000	2,141,000	74,535,000	99,556,000	—25	87,102,000	Bu.	78	92	85.2
Potatoes	232,000	211,000	28,332,000	23,632,000	+20	28,659,000	Bu.	86	80	76.2
Tobacco	29,000	32,000	35,496,000	44,000,000	—19	46,980,000	Lb.	85	95	81.4
Oats	2,629,000	2,603,000	95,330,000	126,246,000	—24	97,506,000	Bu.	79	105	83.8
Barley	521,000	461,000	17,818,000	16,965,000	+ 5	13,518,000	Bu.	90	98	84.2
Rye	248,000	256,000	3,720,000	3,789,000	— 2	5,336,000	Bu.	[1]15.0	[1]14.8	[1]15.0
Winter Wheat	72,000	53,000	1,483,000	1,007,000	+47	1,433,000	Bu.	[1]20.6	[1]19.0	[1]19.2
Spring Wheat	74,000	67,000	1,384,000	1,407,000	— 2	1,144,000	Bu.	85	90	76.6
Buckwheat	33,000	35,000	523,000	560,000	— 7	441,000	Bu.	88	80	81.4
All Tame Hay	3,429,000	3,362,000	5,130,000	5,481,000	— 6	5,121,000	Ton	80	80	85.2
Alfalfa	347,000	310,000	....	....	....	....	......	85	90	....
Dry Peas	35,000	35,000	648,000	700,000	— 7	569,000	Bu.	[1]18.5	[1]20.0	[1]16.0
Dry Beans	11,000	12,000	132,000	132,000	....	87,000	Bu.	86	82	82.0
Flax	14,000	11,000	171,000	152,000	+12	94,000	Bu.	84	79	82.8
Canning Peas	100,500	111,700	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....
Cabbage, Com'l	10,510	10,620	....	....	....	....	......	91	85	79.0
Sugar Beets	16,000	18,000	106,000	129,000	—18	120,000	Ton	90	89	85.8
Apples	....	....	2,144,000	2,106,000	+ 2	1,780,000	Bu.	80	71	67.6
Pasture	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	82	70	74.4

[1]Average yield per acre.

THE PRICE SITUATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR SEPTEMBER 1

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)					Condition, September 1 Per Cent of Normal		
	1926 Preliminary	1925	Sept. 1, 1926 Forecast	1925	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Sept. 1 Forecast Compared to 1925 Final Production	5-Year Average 1921–25	Unit	1926	1925	10-Year Average
Corn	101,074	101,735	2,697,872	2,905,053	— 7	2,849,188	Bu.	73.8	75.5	77.1
Potatoes	3,202	3,137	351,558	325,902	+ 8	396,469	Bu.	77.5	73.1	75.7
Tobacco	1,658	1,757	1,306,494	1,374,400	— 5	1,289,699	Lb.	81.0	75.2	78.8
Oats	45,945	45,490	1,263,619	1,511,888	—16	1,326,916	Bu.	67.9	82.1	80.2
Barley	8,842	8,227	195,204	217,497	—10	186,105	Bu.	68.7	80.3	77.6
Rye	3,601	4,084	41,870	48,612	—14	68,153	Bu.	[1]11.6	[1]11.9	[1]13.9
Winter Wheat	36,700	30,914	626,482	395,610	+58	548,843	Bu.	[1]17.1	[1]12.8	[1]14.3
Spring Wheat	20,884	20,933	212,109	270,875	—22	252,959	Bu.	58.4	75.0	68.0
Buckwheat	803	771	15,556	14,500	+ 7	14,100	Bu.	86.2	86.0	85.7
Flax	2,842	3,013	19,255	22,018	—13	17,839	Bu.	62.8	69.7	69.8
Tame Hay	59,080	59,425	78,928	86,700	— 9	90,500	Ton	75.5	76.1	[2]80.0

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

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

COUNTY	Condition at Time of Harvest		Condition, September 1					
	Oats	Barley	Potatoes		Corn	Pasture		Apples
	This year	This year	This year	Last year	This year	This year	Last year	This year
Barron	81	84	95	67	83	92	52	95
Bayfield	74	90	87	69	77	92	36	85
Burnett	75	84	95	80	87	80	50	85
Chippewa	87	96	85	73	83	93	59	95
Douglas	90	95	98	76	78	80	34	83
Polk	87	86	85	70	83	84	58	85
Rusk	85	88	93	69	85	90	61	84
Sawyer	86	90	96	84	82	94	55	85
Washburn	72	90	90	64	75	93	62	90
Northwest District	**81.5**	**90.4**	**93.5**	**71.8**	**81.2**	**89.2**	**51.8**	**92.4**
Ashland	78	82	79	67	64	80	37	90
Clark	65	83	80	70	72	85	71	90
Iron	75	85	84	80	65	85	65	90
Lincoln	83	86	86	85	79	93	75	93
Marathon	72	88	84	87	82	90	74	95
Oneida	72	89	95	85	68	87	56	88
Price	70	85	90	84	77	96	42	87
Taylor	74	85	81	69	69	90	63	85
Vilas	83	85	93	90	72	97	75	88
North District	**74.0**	**84.4**	**84.7**	**77.8**	**73.2**	**89.1**	**61.1**	**90.0**
Florence	85	95	96	89	75	87	75	80
Forest	89	84	90	86	69	92	70	84
Langlade	72	81	86	80	65	91	58	76
Marinette	83	85	80	84	77	90	63	82
Oconto	87	90	87	87	78	87	72	75
Shawano	72	89	89	84	72	86	64	71
Northeast District	**78.7**	**87.4**	**87.6**	**84.2**	**75.0**	**88.7**	**68.2**	**73.5**
Buffalo	87	93	89	78	90	92	70	98
Dunn	90	91	87	76	87	85	54	98
Eau Claire	78	93	89	75	80	93	78	92
Jackson	67	85	78	76	60	76	58	92
La Crosse	78	86	89	75	73	78	58	100
Monroe	72	90	92	85	87	88	72	105
Pepin	74	85	80	68	80	85	63	93
Pierce	80	83	87	75	88	82	48	90
St. Croix	78	88	92	67	82	93	53	103
Trempealeau	84	96	95	65	89	91	67	103
West District	**79.2**	**90.4**	**89.0**	**75.2**	**82.5**	**85.0**	**61.0**	**98.5**
Adams	60	..	68	58	73	65	64	92
Green Lake	62	90	75	75	73	68	68	88
Juneau	69	85	78	83	78	72	68	85
Marquette	76	93	90	78	81	85	87	85
Portage	71	90	85	69	81	83	63	78
Waupaca	80	90	87	82	85	75	61	84
Waushara	68	92	88	78	82	78	69	81
Wood	82	86	85	82	84	90	77	90
Central District	**69.2**	**89.0**	**84.1**	**75.7**	**80.9**	**79.2**	**70.0**	**83.8**
Brown	81	78	78	78	71	70	63	53
Calumet	85	90	80	88	82	75	78	55
Door	70	76	88	66	82	82	45	80
Fond du Lac	86	87	86	90	74	65	58	72
Kewaunee	88	92	83	85	83	77	63	70
Manitowoc	73	83	77	82	73	75	67	57
Outagamie	82	92	90	85	75	80	79	75
Sheboygan	86	89	80	94	74	72	73	68
Winnebago	88	91	87	86	75	84	63	65
East District	**81.5**	**86.2**	**82.9**	**84.5**	**75.2**	**74.3**	**65.1**	**57.8**
Crawford	75	85	72	83	75	85	75	63
Grant	63	89	84	75	78	86	84	61
Iowa	77	92	85	85	82	92	89	80
Lafayette	63	92	76	75	75	91	88	94
Richland	82	94	88	85	72	90	95	85
Sauk	75	94	88	86	80	75	87	93
Vernon	77	89	94	93	79	94	96	100
Southwest District	**72.9**	**91.5**	**86.2**	**82.5**	**77.2**	**84.3**	**86.6**	**85.0**
Columbia	76	88	98	88	85	92	79	87
Dane	86	95	86	87	71	74	78	84
Dodge	88	95	86	90	84	74	71	80
Green	80	95	88	91	77	89	94	95
Jefferson	80	89	89	86	82	75	59	97
Rock	90	96	87	90	80	93	74	88
South District	**83.9**	**93.5**	**88.4**	**88.2**	**80.2**	**83.2**	**77.5**	**89.5**
Kenosha	83	85	92	96	78	94	86	89
Milwaukee	89	93	76	99	77	71	63	72
Ozaukee	79	93	73	92	68	65	78	62
Racine	90	93	87	92	85	79	88	73
Walworth	81	84	88	94	71	91	93	96
Washington	81	84	85	93	72	67	63	67
Waukesha	80	83	74	87	76	65	74	76
Southeast District	**83.0**	**84.8**	**82.2**	**92.4**	**75.2**	**76.4**	**79.3**	**77.8**
STATE	**79.0**	**90.0**	**86.0**	**80.0**	**78.0**	**82.0**	**70.0**	**80.0**

AMERICAN CHEESE PRODUCTION IN WISCONSIN HAS GAINED 26 PERCENT IN THE PAST SIX YEARS.—

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

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

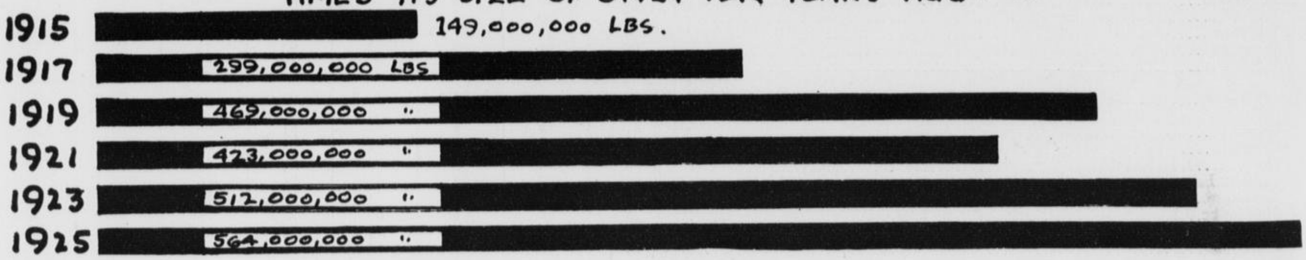
Cattle—Prices of well finished beef cattle at Chicago during August continued at the low level reached the last week in July, until toward the end of the month, when some improvements occurred. Prices for these kinds were the lowest since 1921. All kinds of stocker and feeder cattle advanced in price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

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

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

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

THE CONDENSED MILK INDUSTRY IN WISCONSIN HAS GROWN RAPIDLY TO FOUR TIMES ITS SIZE OF ONLY TEN YEARS AGO.—



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

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

WISCONSIN CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTER

PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Statistician

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THE OCTOBER CROP SITUATION IN WISCONSIN

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

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

Hay and oats made average yields.

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

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

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

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

ONE-THIRD OF CORN ACREAGE BEYOND FROST INJURY

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

GOOD TOBACCO HARVEST

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

OTHER CROPS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CROP CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

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

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

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

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

CROP SUMMARY OF WISCONSIN FOR OCTOBER 1

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

[1]Condition, October 1.

POTATO PRICES

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

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

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

THE DAIRY SITUATION

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

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

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

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

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

CROP SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES FOR OCTOBER 1

Crop	Acreage (000 omitted)		Production (000 omitted)					Average Yield per Acre		
	1926 Preliminary	1925	Oct. 1, 1926 Forecast	1925	Per cent Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of Oct. 1 Forecast Compared to 1925 Final Production	5-Year Average 1921-25	Unit	1926 Preliminary	1925	10-Year Average Harvested
Corn	101,074	101,735	2,679,988	2,905,053	— 8	2,849,188	Bu.	[1]72.4	[1]76.2	[1]77.3
Potatoes	3,202	3,137	350,821	325,902	+ 8	396,469	Bu.	[1]76.5	[1]72.5	[1]74.5
Tobacco	1,658	1,757	1,293,918	1,374,400	— 6	1,289,699	Lb.	[1]81.4	[1]75.5	[1]80.4
Oats	45,945	45,490	1,282,414	1,511,888	—15	1,326,916	Bu.	27.9	33.2	32.0
Barley	8,842	8,227	196,762	217,497	—10	186,105	Bu.	22.3	26.4	24.4
Rye	3,601	4,084	41,870	48,612	—14	68,153	Bu.	11.6	11.9	13.9
Winter Wheat	36,700	30,914	626,482	395,610	+58	548,843	Bu.	17.1	12.8	14.6
Spring Wheat	20,884	20,933	213,336	270,875	—21	252,959	Bu.	10.2	12.9	12.1
Buckwheat	803	771	15,067	14,500	+ 4	14,100	Bu.	[1]80.1	[1]81.3	[1]80.2
Flax	2,842	3,013	19,492	22,018	—11	17,839	Bu.	[1]64.7	[1]71.1	[1]70.8
All Tame hay	59,080	59,425	83,158	86,700	— 4	90,500	Ton	1.41	1.46	[2]1.50

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

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

Counties	Condition, October 1: Potatoes: This year	Potatoes: Last year	Clover Seed: This year	Apples: This year (per cent of a full crop)	Corn: Condition Oct. 1 this year	Corn: Per cent of crop that matured without frost damage	Average Yield per Acre: Oats: This year (preliminary) Bus.	Oats: Last year Bus.	Barley: This year (preliminary) Bus.	All Tame Hay: This year (preliminary) Tons	All Tame Hay: Last year Tons	Alfalfa: This year (preliminary) Tons	Tobacco: Probable yield this year Lbs.	Car Lot Shipments of 1925 Potato Crop: Total Car Lots
Barron	88	75	85	102	75	5	45	54	40	1.2	1.6	2.6	1,280	1,172
Bayfield	75	56	90	85	66	7	37	43	32	1.6	.9	2.6	....	19
Burnett	89	75	60	100	78	33	40	42	35	1.2	1.7	2.8	....	167
Chippewa	75	78	93	107	65	9	35	50	34	1.5	1.6	2.7	1,370	483
Douglas	73	83	....	85	62	4	38	39	35	1.3	1.1	2.7	....	11
Polk	77	69	....	90	76	9	37	50	33	1.2	1.7	2.8	....	93
Rusk	65	77	80	90	45	2	26	54	30	1.8	1.6	2.8	....	172
Sawyer	89	80	....	85	68	....	42	41	30	1.2	1.2	2.0	....	226
Washburn	77	75	60	100	80	6	34	47	32	1.1	1.2	1.9	....	211
Northwest District	**78.7**	**73.5**	**83.9**	**92.4**	**68.7**	**11.2**	**38.1**	**49.6**	**34.6**	**1.32**	**1.47**	**2.67**	....	**2,554**
Ashland	75	80	....	100	67	4	29	30	29	1.6	.8	2.0	....	30
Clark	76	68	55	98	68	4	31	46	34	1.4	1.8	2.2	....	111
Iron	70	58	....	90	50	....	33	39	33	1.2	.8	....	....	5
Lincoln	79	82	75	85	71	....	30	47	35	1.2	1.5	2.0	....	233
Marathon	75	79	....	90	70	1	39	47	35	1.7	1.8	2.3	....	824
Oneida	92	84	....	85	60	....	39	39	28	1.5	1.2	2.0	....	494
Price	68	90	....	73	50	....	35	45	28	1.6	1.5	2.2	....	140
Taylor	63	68	....	74	65	3	33	49	34	1.5	2.0	2.2	....	109
Vilas	92	98	....	68	75	5	33	44	30	1.5	1.8	2.1	....	47
North District	**75.2**	**78.7**	**61.7**	**85.6**	**66.9**	**2.4**	**33.8**	**45.7**	**32.3**	**1.49**	**1.66**	**2.75**	....	**1,993**
Florence	82	83	....	65	73	....	35	32	37	1.5	1.6	2.2	....	28
Forest	75	78	....	70	73	2	35	51	36	1.7	1.8	2.4	....	237
Langlade	76	90	75	82	60	3	42	53	29	1.7	1.8	2.5	....	1,250
Marinette	75	83	....	73	73	6	27	38	30	1.5	1.8	2.5	....	631
Oconto	83	76	65	63	64	15	34	44	32	1.2	1.2	2.6	....	213
Shawano	77	84	67	90	77	13	40	51	35	1.5	1.7	2.5	....	242
Northeast District	**77.6**	**82.0**	**67.5**	**72.5**	**69.8**	**8.7**	**34.9**	**46.9**	**32.6**	**1.52**	**1.59**	**2.67**	....	**2,601**
Buffalo	82	85	93	96	80	56	40	44	32	1.6	1.9	2.7	....	3
Dunn	84	80	82	105	73	41	41	49	33	1.3	1.7	2.7	1,240	154
Eau Claire	82	78	83	95	72	31	40	42	31	1.2	1.5	2.4	....	96
Jackson	73	70	85	105	71	37	28	43	32	1.6	1.8	2.8	1,300	35
La Crosse	90	76	85	105	68	47	42	53	37	1.6	2.1	3.1	1,305	20
Monroe	83	73	87	94	70	41	38	46	35	1.7	1.8	3.3	1,325	16
Pepin	80	78	68	89	60	36	30	46	26	1.5	1.8	3.2	....	....
Pierce	88	68	88	90	60	37	38	48	35	1.2	2.0	2.9	1,300	5
St. Croix	81	63	79	107	73	27	37	43	34	1.1	1.3	2.8	....	3
Trempealeau	73	75	83	110	81	57	37	44	40	1.6	1.6	3.0	1,300	2
West District	**81.9**	**74.0**	**83.3**	**100.2**	**71.8**	**40.8**	**37.8**	**45.4**	**33.9**	**1.41**	**1.70**	**3.02**	....	**334**
Adams	87	50	75	99	78	46	18	33	28	1.0	1.3	2.4	....	91
Green Lake	85	76	70	85	68	28	42	50	39	1.7	1.6	2.9	....	79
Juneau	82	63	70	97	64	39	31	45	35	1.4	1.5	2.8	....	243
Marquette	86	65	85	86	75	53	32	43	32	1.6	1.5	2.8	....	177
Portage	83	69	70	87	68	46	24	36	30	1.2	1.2	2.3	....	3,172
Waupaca	85	76	75	92	76	24	32	52	30	1.5	1.7	2.3	....	2,081
Waushara	88	74	82	80	73	37	28	40	29	1.2	1.5	2.4	....	830
Wood	90	74	85	100	79	19	34	47	30	1.3	1.9	2.9	....	64
Central District	**86.0**	**70.4**	**76.2**	**87.6**	**72.9**	**37.0**	**29.2**	**44.4**	**33.8**	**1.39**	**1.55**	**2.50**	....	**6,737**
Brown	74	77	75	55	77	5	45	49	33	1.3	1.7	3.1	....	132
Calumet	78	92	75	65	58	10	49	53	39	2.0	1.8	3.5	....	5
Door	86	70	76	65	77	1	28	44	31	1.5	1.4	2.4	....	25
Fond du Lac	75	89	75	60	68	18	47	56	36	1.7	1.7	2.5	....	250
Kewaunee	85	69	80	60	75	....	52	54	38	1.4	1.3	3.2	....	6
Manitowoc	78	82	78	62	71	5	43	56	33	1.6	1.9	2.2	....	60
Outagamie	89	88	85	75	70	24	40	53	39	2.0	1.7	3.2	....	263
Sheboygan	73	84	86	67	80	4	46	57	37	1.8	1.8	2.6	....	79
Winnebago	73	75	88	60	62	21	43	56	38	2.0	2.0	3.1	....	2
East District	**78.5**	**80.7**	**84.1**	**58.1**	**66.1**	**11.5**	**44.6**	**53.9**	**36.2**	**1.75**	**1.71**	**2.81**	....	**822**
Crawford	76	75	77	77	73	49	35	44	29	1.6	1.3	2.6	1,215	....
Grant	83	79	73	90	77	54	30	52	37	1.3	1.6	3.0	1,300	....
Iowa	82	80	80	85	65	43	32	47	38	1.2	1.4	2.3	....	....
Lafayette	79	75	70	86	66	45	27	47	33	1.4	1.7	2.2	....	....
Richland	87	89	78	85	79	46	37	47	33	2.0	1.6	2.5	1,320	....
Sauk	80	77	79	98	73	57	36	48	38	1.6	1.7	2.7	....	260
Vernon	86	89	87	100	76	34	33	43	32	1.5	1.7	2.7	1,325	1
Southwest District	**81.8**	**80.8**	**78.2**	**89.9**	**73.8**	**48.5**	**32.5**	**47.7**	**34.5**	**1.52**	**1.58**	**2.65**	....	**261**
Columbia	87	76	87	90	65	28	38	50	38	1.6	1.4	2.6	1,350	194
Dane	84	85	90	83	66	26	37	46	36	1.6	1.4	2.7	1,320	17
Dodge	81	88	81	75	78	21	51	47	38	1.6	1.7	2.8	....	249
Green	73	87	85	91	74	33	39	53	39	1.7	2.0	2.3	....	....
Jefferson	82	81	87	87	77	37	44	53	37	1.9	1.6	2.7	1,300	3
Rock	77	88	89	89	65	37	37	45	35	1.7	1.5	2.5	1,290	10
South District	**80.1**	**84.4**	**86.4**	**85.2**	**70.6**	**30.6**	**40.6**	**48.3**	**37.2**	**1.73**	**1.59**	**2.62**	....	**473**
Kenosha	85	92	87	90	75	7	48	54	33	1.6	1.6	2.8	....	....
Milwaukee	81	93	92	71	61	11	42	56	33	2.0	1.7	2.8	....	12
Ozaukee	74	93	88	61	63	20	42	55	31	1.7	1.8	2.4	....	47
Racine	86	92	85	70	78	31	44	53	34	1.7	1.7	2.5	....	....
Walworth	80	88	82	95	56	15	41	48	33	1.7	2.0	2.7	....	5
Washington	85	97	84	64	63	13	49	57	38	1.8	1.7	2.7	....	406
Waukesha	79	90	80	71	78	31	42	53	35	1.7	1.8	2.6	....	44
Southeast District	**81.8**	**92.2**	**83.7**	**73.1**	**68.6**	**19.7**	**44.1**	**53.3**	**33.3**	**1.71**	**1.78**	**2.67**	....	**514**
STATE	**82.0**	**80.0**	**80.0**	**81.0**	**72.0**	**30.0**	**37.5**	**48.5**	**34.5**	**1.55**	**1.59**	**2.60**	**1,300**	**16,289**

THE PRICE SITUATION

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

Hogs—Weekly hog receipts at principal markets, which in July and August had been running equal to last year or larger, declined through September, so that the receipts for the month as a whole averaged 8 per cent below those of August and 5 per cent below those of last September. Meanwhile the average weight, which in July and August had been phenomenally heavy, decreased until at the end of the month they were but little heavier than a year ago.

September usually marks the fall peak of hog prices, and the low point of the year is ordinarily reached in December with an average decline of 11 per cent from the September price. With the slightly fewer pigs farrowed in the spring of 1926 than a year earlier, and with breeding herds being increased, indications are that fewer hogs are available for marketing during the fall and early winter than last year and therefore the seasonal decline in price is not likely to be so great as usual. Ample corn supplies will tend to delay winter marketing somewhat.

Feed Grains—The farm prices of feed grains, corn, oats and barley, on September 15th, were lower than on August 13th, corn being 3 cents lower, oats 2 cents and barley 2 cents. Compared with last year, corn prices in September at 76 cents were 22 cents lower, oats 2 cents and barley 8 cents. Oats and barley were also lower than their prewar average prices.

Oats—Prices of number 3 white oats at Chicago advanced from 36 cents during the first week of September, the low point this season, to 42 cents during the last week of the month, reflecting the smaller market supplies, the 16 per cent reduction in the crop compared with the 1925 crop, and rain damage. The visible supply during September was approximately 25 per cent below that of last year and receipts at the primary markets less than half of last year's receipts for the same period. Part of the advance in oat prices may also be attributed to the reduction of 10 per cent in the Canadian crop from that of 1925, and to unfavorable harvesting conditions which developed during September. Usually oat prices make seasonal advances between September and October, and January, except in years of excessive corn production. With corn supplies this year probably no greater than last year, and with reduced oat crop in the United States and Canada, it may reasonably be expected that farm prices next January will be higher than at present.

Corn—The average price of corn of all classes and grades declined slightly during September from 77 during the first week to 76 toward the end of the month. The relatively stable price of corn during the past few weeks may be attributed to the fact that the present crop was not seriously damaged by frost and that with farm stocks reported large, the total prospective supply appears ample. The visible supply of corn during the past few weeks has been aproximately 3 times as great as during the same period last year. It may be expected that the movement of the new crop to market will cause prices to decline during the next two months. A somewhat greater demand for feed corn after the first of the year should advance prices after the first of the year.

Barley—Production of barley this year promises to be about 10 per cent less than last year in the United States and about the same as last year in Canada. The European barley crops, excluding Russia, are slightly greater than last year and about 25 per cent greater than in 1924.

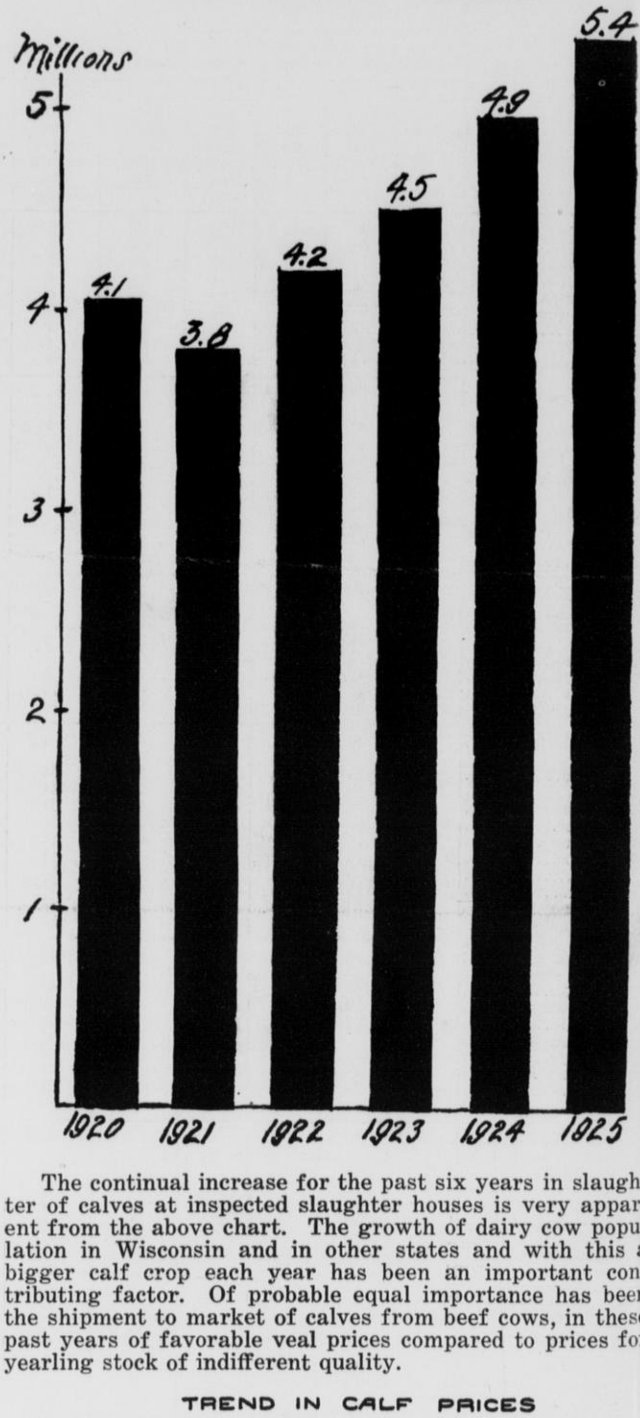
Usually January prices are higher than in the preceding September, except when large crops of barley are accompanied by large crops of corn or oats in the United States, or increased production in Europe and competing export countries. With corn supplies this year probably no greater than last year and a smaller oat crop, barley prices by the first of the year may be expected to show a seasonal increase.

THE COTTON SITUATION

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

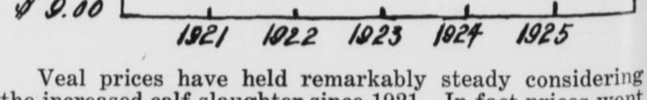
The Cotton Belt is harvesting the largest acreage in its history. Ever since the short crop of 1921 stimulated the price, cotton growers have been increasing the acreage. The crop increased each year up to more than 16 million bales last year, which was double the output of 1921. Still the price stayed at a stimulating level. The Cotton Belt has had three relatively prosperous years. This fall the probable supply of cotton appears large enough so that the price has declined materially.

TREND IN CALF PRODUCTION
U. S. INSPECTED SLAUGHTER



The continual increase for the past six years in slaughter of calves at inspected slaughter houses is very apparent from the above chart. The growth of dairy cow population in Wisconsin and in other states and with this a bigger calf crop each year has been an important contributing factor. Of probable equal importance has been the shipment to market of calves from beef cows, in these past years of favorable veal prices compared to prices for yearling stock of indifferent quality.

TREND IN CALF PRICES



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